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Table 5, Table 6, and Table 15 have been replaced. The age-adjusted percentages for "Education" were incorrect on the original tables. Also, in Table 15 only, the age-adjusted percentages for "Health Insurance Coverage," 65 years and over, "Other" and "Uninsured" were incorrect. The percentages have been corrected. Click on table name to view the updated table.

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 243

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

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 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage (where appropriate), place of residence, and region of residence. The topics covered are respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Source of Data

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2008, household interviews were completed for 74,236 persons living in 28,790 households, reflecting a household response rate of 84.9%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2008. About 37 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions. About 4 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living, and about 9 million persons (4%) required the help of another person with instrumental activities of daily living. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 44 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, 2008

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for children and for adults (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5) and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here 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. They are derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in Tables 1–25 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and over, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region of residence. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Appendix I contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–IV); Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report; and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted estimates (Tables V–XIX).

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973, and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is in Appendix IV of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic 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 1997–2008 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, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category "Asian or Pacific Islander" is now split into two distinct categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new 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.

As has been mentioned previously, the sample for NHIS is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006 (and beyond) to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are

present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

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

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

For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions and analytic methods, see both the Methods section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (13).

Methods

Source of Data

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for

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

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core, the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, limitation in activities, and utilization of health care services. Any responsible family member equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state may respond to questions in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska this age is 19 and in Mississippi it is 21. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 years or over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2008 consisted of 28,790 households, which yielded 74,236 persons in 29,421 families. The total noninterview rate was 15.1%. Of this 15.1%, 9.3% was the result of respondent refusal and unacceptable partial interviews. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls (15).

Estimation Procedures

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

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 8% of respondents in the 2008 survey, and 22% of respondents only provided a broad range for their family's income (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (see Appendix I) (16). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Injuries and Poisonings

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

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

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

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

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

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, percentages and rates in the first set (Tables 1–25) were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (19,20). Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used for age adjustment are the

same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Appendix III provides Tables V–XIX with unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2008 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Sample Reductions in the 2008 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2007, the 2008 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2008 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2008 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during October–December 2008. The 2008 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006 and 2007 sample reductions. The timing of the reduction was different in 2008 than in 2006 and 2007; the 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2008 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the ongoing 13% reduction due to the new sample design that was implemented in 2006.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions, which had been in place since 1997, were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on (a) the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount

questions and (b) the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, data analysts should refer to Appendix I.

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

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

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2008, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2008 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2008 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2008 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asian persons as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates

from the 2006–2008 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2005 with 2002) need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS from the NCHS website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for NHIS, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers" box, followed by the "subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The list is made up of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In this section, brief bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in

Tables 1–25 are presented. Estimates 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 estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups). All estimates were calculated using the Person Record Weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 1,2)

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.
- Nearly 3 in 10 adults aged 75 years and over were in fair or poor health.
- White persons (37%) and Asian persons (37%) 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 (17%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $100,000 or more (49%) were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $35,000 (27%) to be in excellent health.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance or persons who were uninsured to be in excellent health.
- Persons who lived in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely than persons who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities (Tables 3,4)

- About 37.3 million persons (12%)

were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions increased with age: 7% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 17% of adults aged 45–64 years and 42% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about one-half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage.

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

- About 4.3 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 8.9 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.
- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% required the help of another person with ADLs and 19% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were about four times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADLs and IADLs.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as

those who were uninsured, were less likely to need help with ADLs or IADLs than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.

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

Limitation in Work Activity (Table 6)

- About 12.3 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.9 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- Persons aged 45–64 years and 65–69 years were about three to four times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 6% of white adults and 9% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (25%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (23%) were about twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (12%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 4.7 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2008.
- Overall, 6% 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 (10%) were more likely than children in near-poor families (7%) and not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely than children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in the Northeast and Midwest were more likely than children in the South or West to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor were more likely than those who were near poor or not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Poor Hispanic children were less likely than poor non-Hispanic white children to receive special education or early intervention services.

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

- In 2008, there were 33.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 112 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (117 per 1,000 population) was nearly two times the rate for Asian persons (61 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (119 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (76 per 1,000 population).
- Persons who were in fair health had higher rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes than

persons who had excellent or very good health.

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

- The four leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (12.8 million episodes in 2008), transportation (4.2 million episodes), overexertion (4.1 million episodes), and being struck by a person or an object (3.7 million episodes).
- For females, the rate of injury resulting from a fall was higher than the rate for males.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to a fall was more than two times the rate for Hispanic persons.

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

- About 8.2 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 5.5 million episodes occurred while participating in sports, and 4.0 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities was higher for non-Hispanic white persons than for Hispanic persons.

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

- In 2008, nearly one-half of the 33.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 8.3 million episodes occurring inside

and 5.9 million occurring outside the home.

- Streets and highways (4.7 million episodes) and recreation areas (4.2 million episodes) were the third and fourth most common locations for medically consulted injuries and poisonings.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for females than for males, whereas the rate for medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home was higher for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons under 12 years and 18–44 years.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was more than twice the rate for non-Hispanic persons than for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreations areas was nearly three times the rate for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 27.4 million persons (9%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost and another 19.5 million (6%) did not receive needed care due to cost of care.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely than older adults and children to delay or not receive medical care due to cost.
- Persons with the least education were nearly three times as likely as persons with the most education to have not received needed medical care due to cost, and they were about twice as likely to have delayed care for this reason.
- Persons in the lowest income group were about five times as likely as

persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and about 10 times as likely to not get needed medical care.

- Persons under age 65 years who were uninsured were more than twice as likely as persons who had Medicaid or other insurance to delay 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 or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

Overnight Hospital Stays (Tables 16,17)

- About 18.2 million persons (6%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.5 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and about 2.2 million persons had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely than younger persons to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months.
- Persons with the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than persons with higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid were nearly twice as likely as persons who had private health insurance and those who were uninsured to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (Tables 18,19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 170 million (65%) had private health insurance, 37 million (15%) had Medicaid, and 44 million (17%) were uninsured.
- Children under age 12 years were the most likely to have Medicaid coverage compared with persons in other age groups, and adults aged

18–44 years were the most likely to be uninsured.

- Among persons under age 65 years, white persons and Asian persons were more likely than black persons or American Indian or Alaska Native persons to have private health insurance coverage.
- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (34%) were about 2 1/2 times as likely as non-Hispanic persons under age 65 years (14%) to be uninsured.
- Among poor persons under age 65 years, about 5 in 10 had Medicaid coverage and about 3 in 10 were uninsured.
- Persons under age 65 years who were in fair or poor health were about three times as likely as persons under age 65 years who were in excellent or very good health to have Medicaid coverage.
- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 years and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.
- Among the 37 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2008, 20.7 million (56%) had private health insurance and 11.2 million (30%) had Medicare alone.
- About 221,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2008.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 41% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 34% by Medicare only, and 19% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 65% were covered by private health insurance, and 25% were covered by Medicare only.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 204

million (94%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12–month period.

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

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of interview, about 13 million (30%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months and about 10 million (25%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (27%) were more likely than uninsured females (22%) to have never had health insurance.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with persons aged 12–17, 18–44, and 45–64 years.
- Uninsured persons aged 45–64 years were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.
- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (43%) were about three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (15%) to have never had health insurance coverage.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 21.0 million persons (51%) lacked coverage due to cost and 9.6 million (24%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were more than twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Uninsured children under 12 years (24%) were about four times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (5%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Uninsured non-Hispanic persons (28%) were about twice as likely as Hispanic persons (15%) to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.
- Uninsured persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about 1 1/2 times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3].	299,082	106,206	90,917	71,854	22,165	7,316
Sex						
Male	146,503	53,845	44,467	34,505	10,054	3,294
Female	152,579	52,361	46,450	37,349	12,111	4,022
Age						
Under 12 years	49,087	27,782	13,041	7,432	673	82
12–17 years	24,771	13,238	6,808	4,124	516	*43
18–44 years	110,613	41,481	36,943	25,002	5,839	1,169
45–64 years	77,489	18,826	24,428	22,036	8,658	3,292
65–74 years	19,858	3,094	5,597	6,806	3,101	1,222
75 years and over.	17,264	1,784	4,100	6,453	3,378	1,508
Race						
One race[4]	293,969	104,121	89,473	70,743	21,808	7,220
White	238,454	85,719	74,192	55,342	17,016	5,762
Black or African American	38,247	12,313	10,048	10,733	3,871	1,133
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,230	926	786	1,136	264	118
Asian	13,554	4,981	4,309	3,405	625	203
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	483	181	*139	*127	*33	†
Two or more races[5].	5,113	2,085	1,444	1,111	357	96
Black or African American, white	1,368	620	349	297	81	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,729	495	484	488	198	*54
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	46,385	16,022	12,672	13,265	3,517	883
Mexican or Mexican American.	30,041	10,176	7,947	9,125	2,267	512
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,698	90,183	78,245	58,589	18,648	6,433
White, single race	196,018	70,812	62,568	43,448	13,810	4,981
Black or African American, single race	36,985	11,973	9,632	10,352	3,773	1,106
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	28,879	4,364	6,180	9,927	5,884	2,498
High school diploma or GED[8].	55,405	11,863	16,803	17,717	6,738	2,247
Some college.	51,574	13,592	17,640	14,271	4,596	1,453
Bachelor's degree or higher.	54,951	21,479	19,820	10,743	2,264	574
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	82,233	21,212	21,006	24,176	11,335	4,449
$35,000 or more.	177,839	71,955	57,963	37,183	8,614	2,049
$35,000–$49,999.	39,912	12,897	12,170	10,809	3,107	919
$50,000–$74,999.	48,526	17,547	16,345	11,436	2,635	559
$75,000–$99,999.	32,762	13,284	11,262	6,503	1,399	281
$100,000 or more.	56,639	28,227	18,186	8,434	1,473	291
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	33,198	9,752	7,532	9,553	4,416	1,925
Near poor.	43,930	13,227	12,315	11,919	4,755	1,703
Not poor.	177,148	70,157	58,255	37,158	9,150	2,336
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	170,213	72,551	56,607	32,758	6,667	1,371
Medicaid.	36,678	12,577	8,826	9,958	3,826	1,449
Other	8,767	2,150	1,906	2,271	1,534	886
Uninsured	43,675	13,245	13,064	12,882	3,543	852
65 years and over:						
Private	20,662	3,003	5,916	7,575	3,040	1,091
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	67	274	765	717	513
Medicare only.	11,183	1,399	2,731	3,983	2,203	842
Other	2,512	368	667	801	439	238
Uninsured	221	*24	59	54	58	*25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
Selected characteristic	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]					
Large MSA	157,334	58,659	47,524	37,087	10,408	3,174
Small MSA	92,685	32,303	28,800	22,022	7,182	2,298
Not in MSA	49,064	15,244	14,593	12,744	4,576	1,843
Region						
Northeast	52,711	19,560	16,573	11,932	3,653	926
Midwest	68,945	24,345	21,888	16,215	4,696	1,544
South	108,191	37,797	31,231	26,557	8,977	3,455
West	69,235	24,504	21,224	17,150	4,839	1,391
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	23,807	8,595	6,531	6,697	1,551	412
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,578	7,427	6,141	6,569	1,966	471
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	95,829	35,463	30,511	20,936	6,437	2,287
White, single race, female	100,189	35,348	32,057	22,511	7,373	2,695
Black or African American, single race, male	17,240	5,966	4,489	4,687	1,563	444
Black or African American, single race, female	19,746	6,007	5,143	5,665	2,210	662
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	9,541	3,023	2,061	3,126	1,013	315
Near poor	11,324	3,923	2,877	3,426	870	228
Not poor	18,239	6,917	5,898	4,196	1,028	192
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	13,844	3,573	3,450	3,671	2,019	1,116
Near poor	22,805	6,079	6,845	5,923	2,873	1,077
Not poor	131,406	53,073	43,850	26,096	6,553	1,784
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	7,586	2,394	1,425	2,150	1,222	396
Near poor	6,698	2,084	1,671	1,838	797	305
Not poor	16,225	5,722	4,771	4,387	1,080	256

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.2 (0.34)	30.4 (0.30)	23.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.6 (0.36)	30.5 (0.29)	24.1 (0.29)	7.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.9 (0.39)	30.3 (0.35)	23.7 (0.33)	6.9 (0.17)	2.3 (0.10)
Female	100.0	35.6 (0.38)	30.6 (0.34)	24.0 (0.32)	7.5 (0.16)	2.4 (0.09)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.7 (0.69)	26.6 (0.60)	15.2 (0.53)	1.4 (0.13)	0.2 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.84)	27.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	2.1 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	37.6 (0.50)	33.5 (0.44)	22.6 (0.39)	5.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	24.4 (0.48)	31.6 (0.45)	28.5 (0.45)	11.2 (0.29)	4.3 (0.20)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.65)	28.2 (0.86)	34.3 (0.83)	15.6 (0.60)	6.2 (0.40)
75 years and over	100.0	10.4 (0.63)	23.8 (0.87)	37.5 (0.90)	19.6 (0.77)	8.8 (0.51)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	36.2 (0.35)	30.5 (0.30)	23.8 (0.29)	7.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	37.3 (0.39)	31.1 (0.34)	22.7 (0.31)	6.7 (0.14)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	30.5 (0.72)	26.1 (0.68)	28.8 (0.70)	11.2 (0.42)	3.4 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.9 (2.73)	22.8 (3.04)	35.8 (3.95)	10.1 (1.28)	4.5 (1.15)
Asian	100.0	37.0 (1.19)	31.1 (1.11)	25.2 (1.01)	5.0 (0.40)	1.7 (0.22)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	35.9 (6.17)	29.6 (6.09)	26.9 (6.46)	*6.7 (2.85)	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	33.0 (1.89)	28.5 (1.79)	25.6 (1.94)	10.1 (1.18)	2.8 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	100.0	35.7 (3.72)	20.9 (2.90)	23.8 (3.24)	17.6 (4.18)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	27.8 (3.34)	29.3 (3.26)	28.3 (3.33)	11.7 (1.97)	*3.0 (0.94)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.9 (0.65)	26.4 (0.61)	30.0 (0.64)	9.8 (0.36)	2.9 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.6 (0.82)	25.4 (0.78)	31.8 (0.84)	10.4 (0.49)	2.8 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.3 (0.38)	31.0 (0.33)	22.5 (0.30)	6.9 (0.14)	2.3 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	38.7 (0.44)	31.9 (0.39)	20.9 (0.34)	6.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	30.9 (0.74)	25.9 (0.69)	28.7 (0.70)	11.2 (0.43)	3.4 (0.23)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	16.9 (0.66)	22.4 (0.68)	34.1 (0.69)	18.9 (0.55)	7.7 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	22.5 (0.50)	30.7 (0.53)	31.5 (0.55)	11.6 (0.34)	3.8 (0.21)
Some college	100.0	26.1 (0.53)	34.0 (0.51)	28.0 (0.53)	9.1 (0.33)	2.9 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	37.9 (0.59)	36.0 (0.57)	20.4 (0.45)	4.5 (0.25)	1.2 (0.12)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	26.7 (0.57)	25.8 (0.50)	29.1 (0.53)	13.3 (0.30)	5.2 (0.20)
$35,000 or more	100.0	40.2 (0.43)	32.3 (0.40)	21.2 (0.34)	5.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	32.9 (0.78)	30.6 (0.81)	26.7 (0.69)	7.6 (0.34)	2.2 (0.18)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	36.0 (0.78)	33.4 (0.76)	23.8 (0.65)	5.5 (0.26)	1.3 (0.13)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	40.1 (0.94)	34.3 (0.91)	19.9 (0.75)	4.7 (0.33)	1.0 (0.16)
$100,000 or more	100.0	49.1 (0.81)	31.7 (0.71)	15.4 (0.51)	3.1 (0.27)	0.7 (0.10)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	25.5 (0.84)	21.5 (0.76)	29.6 (0.81)	15.8 (0.55)	7.6 (0.43)
Near poor	100.0	28.0 (0.72)	27.8 (0.76)	27.9 (0.71)	11.9 (0.41)	4.4 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	41.0 (0.43)	32.5 (0.40)	20.3 (0.31)	4.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	44.7 (0.45)	33.0 (0.41)	18.2 (0.32)	3.5 (0.11)	0.7 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	25.2 (0.71)	22.2 (0.67)	29.1 (0.80)	16.5 (0.61)	7.0 (0.44)
Other	100.0	32.4 (1.74)	25.0 (1.74)	24.0 (1.26)	12.1 (0.81)	6.5 (0.64)
Uninsured	100.0	32.5 (0.86)	29.7 (0.76)	28.3 (0.74)	7.6 (0.31)	1.9 (0.16)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.5 (0.63)	28.6 (0.88)	36.8 (0.89)	14.8 (0.66)	5.4 (0.37)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.9 (0.75)	11.7 (1.53)	32.7 (2.17)	30.7 (2.09)	21.9 (1.86)
Medicare only	100.0	12.5 (0.81)	24.5 (1.03)	35.7 (1.09)	19.7 (0.93)	7.5 (0.58)
Other	100.0	14.6 (1.74)	26.5 (2.34)	32.0 (2.44)	17.5 (1.70)	9.4 (1.26)
Uninsured	100.0	*6.9 (2.43)	24.6 (6.61)	31.2 (7.92)	30.1 (7.88)	*7.3 (2.54)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Large MSA	100.0	37.6 (0.45)	30.2 (0.42)	23.6 (0.35)	6.6 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	35.5 (0.68)	31.1 (0.56)	23.6 (0.51)	7.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	32.9 (0.93)	30.1 (0.63)	25.2 (0.89)	8.6 (0.33)	3.2 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.7 (0.82)	31.4 (0.75)	21.9 (0.63)	6.4 (0.29)	1.6 (0.14)
Midwest	100.0	35.9 (0.79)	31.9 (0.62)	23.4 (0.63)	6.7 (0.27)	2.2 (0.16)
South	100.0	35.8 (0.56)	28.9 (0.48)	24.3 (0.44)	8.0 (0.22)	3.0 (0.14)
West	100.0	35.4 (0.64)	30.7 (0.61)	24.9 (0.62)	7.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.2 (0.76)	26.4 (0.71)	29.8 (0.79)	8.6 (0.46)	3.0 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	29.5 (0.71)	26.4 (0.69)	30.3 (0.70)	10.9 (0.45)	2.9 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	38.9 (0.50)	31.7 (0.46)	21.0 (0.39)	6.2 (0.20)	2.1 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.6 (0.50)	32.0 (0.45)	20.8 (0.39)	6.4 (0.19)	2.2 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	32.2 (0.90)	25.7 (0.85)	28.5 (0.88)	10.4 (0.53)	3.2 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.8 (0.84)	26.0 (0.78)	28.9 (0.83)	11.8 (0.53)	3.6 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	100.0	25.8 (1.38)	19.3 (1.17)	32.7 (1.49)	16.0 (1.14)	6.2 (0.81)
Near poor	100.0	29.3 (1.40)	23.7 (1.25)	32.3 (1.32)	11.0 (0.80)	3.6 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	35.6 (0.97)	31.3 (0.97)	24.4 (0.90)	7.1 (0.49)	1.6 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	24.8 (1.47)	24.3 (1.37)	27.0 (1.18)	15.2 (0.81)	8.7 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	27.0 (1.04)	30.5 (1.23)	25.7 (0.97)	12.1 (0.58)	4.6 (0.35)
Not poor	100.0	42.8 (0.51)	32.8 (0.48)	18.6 (0.36)	4.5 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	25.8 (1.45)	18.3 (1.16)	29.4 (1.56)	19.5 (1.22)	7.0 (0.84)
Near poor	100.0	27.4 (1.56)	24.5 (1.50)	28.5 (1.64)	14.0 (0.97)	5.7 (0.69)
Not poor.	100.0	35.3 (1.08)	28.7 (1.03)	27.3 (0.95)	7.0 (0.49)	1.7 (0.25)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4]	299,082	259,997	38,675	37,263
Sex				
Male	146,503	128,139	18,149	17,529
Female.	152,579	131,858	20,526	19,734
Age				
Under 12 years.	49,087	45,582	3,381	3,219
12–17 years.	24,771	22,498	2,216	2,166
18–44 years.	110,613	103,574	6,945	6,570
45–64 years.	77,489	64,022	13,358	12,926
65–74 years.	19,858	14,539	5,297	5,170
75 years and over	17,264	9,781	7,478	7,213
Race				
One race[5]	293,969	255,677	37,886	36,501
White	238,454	206,781	31,341	30,209
Black or African American	38,247	32,881	5,297	5,085
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,230	2,745	480	465
Asian	13,554	12,830	724	699
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	483	440	43	43
Two or more races[6]	5,113	4,320	790	762
Black or African American, white.	1,368	1,227	141	139
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,729	1,265	461	446
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	46,385	42,780	3,577	3,455
Mexican or Mexican American	30,041	27,989	2,038	1,969
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,698	217,217	35,098	33,808
White, single race.	196,018	167,586	28,122	27,102
Black or African American, single race	36,985	31,754	5,163	4,952
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,879	20,457	8,381	8,165
High school diploma or GED[9].	55,405	44,929	10,451	10,083
Some college.	51,574	43,744	7,803	7,600
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,951	50,579	4,342	4,175
Family income[10]				
Less than $35,000.	82,233	62,839	19,327	18,691
$35,000 or more.	177,839	162,076	15,670	15,232
$35,000–$49,999	39,912	34,338	5,563	5,451
$50,000–$74,999	48,526	44,158	4,326	4,213
$75,000–$99,999	32,762	30,165	2,580	2,473
$100,000 or more.	56,639	53,415	3,201	3,094
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	33,198	25,512	7,649	7,357
Near poor	43,930	36,214	7,702	7,541
Not poor	177,148	159,905	17,115	16,607
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	170,213	159,012	11,012	10,571
Medicaid	36,678	28,713	7,905	7,606
Other	8,767	5,508	3,234	3,159
Uninsured.	43,675	40,044	3,586	3,418
65 years and over:				
Private.	20,662	14,140	6,513	6,393
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	845	1,495	1,452
Medicare only	11,183	7,389	3,781	3,608
Other	2,512	1,617	895	863
Uninsured.	221	185	36	*29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[3]			
Large MSA	157,334	139,953	17,127	16,437
Small MSA	92,685	79,334	13,266	12,841
Not in MSA	49,064	40,710	8,282	7,985
Region				
Northeast	52,711	45,983	6,678	6,343
Midwest	68,945	59,666	9,164	8,800
South.	108,191	93,559	14,540	14,115
West	69,235	60,789	8,294	8,006
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	23,807	22,051	1,745	1,676
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,578	20,729	1,832	1,778
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	95,829	82,436	13,228	12,808
White, single race, female.	100,189	85,150	14,894	14,294
Black or African American, single race, male	17,240	14,885	2,315	2,207
Black or African American, single race, female	19,746	16,869	2,847	2,745
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	9,541	8,347	1,184	1,138
Near poor.	11,324	10,473	846	829
Not poor	18,239	17,209	1,025	996
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	13,844	9,552	4,273	4,093
Near poor	22,805	17,560	5,236	5,128
Not poor	131,406	117,258	14,027	13,608
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	7,586	5,765	1,813	1,755
Near poor	6,698	5,476	1,222	1,196
Not poor	16,225	14,955	1,266	1,233

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]				Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]	
		Not limited		Limited			
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)				Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4	(0.19)	12.6	(0.19)	12.2	(0.19)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.1	(0.21)	12.9	(0.21)	12.5	(0.20)
Sex							
Male	100.0	87.4	(0.23)	12.6	(0.23)	12.2	(0.23)
Female	100.0	87.4	(0.22)	12.6	(0.22)	12.1	(0.21)
Age[6]							
Under 12 years	100.0	93.1	(0.31)	6.9	(0.31)	6.6	(0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	91.0	(0.44)	9.0	(0.44)	8.8	(0.43)
18–44 years	100.0	93.7	(0.21)	6.3	(0.21)	6.0	(0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	82.7	(0.41)	17.3	(0.41)	16.8	(0.40)
65–74 years	100.0	73.3	(0.81)	26.7	(0.81)	26.2	(0.81)
75 years and over	100.0	56.7	(1.01)	43.3	(1.01)	42.2	(1.02)
Race							
One race[7]	100.0	87.4	(0.19)	12.6	(0.19)	12.1	(0.19)
White	100.0	87.5	(0.21)	12.5	(0.21)	12.1	(0.21)
Black or African American	100.0	84.6	(0.46)	15.4	(0.46)	14.9	(0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	83.4	(1.73)	16.6	(1.73)	16.2	(1.73)
Asian	100.0	94.0	(0.41)	6.0	(0.41)	5.8	(0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	90.2	(2.15)	9.8	(2.15)	9.8	(2.15)
Two or more races[8]	100.0	78.2	(1.40)	21.8	(1.40)	21.1	(1.38)
Black or African American, white	100.0	77.4	(4.14)	22.6	(4.14)	22.5	(4.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.3	(2.40)	26.7	(2.40)	26.1	(2.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	89.7	(0.35)	10.3	(0.35)	10.0	(0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	90.0	(0.47)	10.0	(0.47)	9.8	(0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.9	(0.21)	13.1	(0.21)	12.7	(0.21)
White, single race	100.0	86.9	(0.25)	13.1	(0.25)	12.6	(0.24)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	84.6	(0.47)	15.4	(0.47)	14.9	(0.46)
Education[10]							
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	74.8	(0.64)	25.2	(0.64)	24.6	(0.63)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	82.3	(0.41)	17.7	(0.41)	17.1	(0.40)
Some college	100.0	84.2	(0.41)	15.8	(0.41)	15.4	(0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.9	(0.33)	9.1	(0.33)	8.8	(0.33)
Family income[12]							
Less than $35,000	100.0	77.8	(0.40)	22.2	(0.40)	21.5	(0.40)
$35,000 or more	100.0	90.5	(0.21)	9.5	(0.21)	9.2	(0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	86.4	(0.44)	13.6	(0.44)	13.3	(0.44)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	90.5	(0.35)	9.5	(0.35)	9.3	(0.35)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	91.4	(0.51)	8.6	(0.51)	8.2	(0.49)
$100,000 or more	100.0	93.0	(0.33)	7.0	(0.33)	6.8	(0.32)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	100.0	72.6	(0.71)	27.4	(0.71)	26.6	(0.70)
Near poor	100.0	81.4	(0.48)	18.6	(0.48)	18.3	(0.48)
Not poor	100.0	90.3	(0.20)	9.7	(0.20)	9.4	(0.20)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	100.0	94.0	(0.17)	6.0	(0.17)	5.8	(0.17)
Medicaid	100.0	69.3	(0.75)	30.7	(0.75)	29.8	(0.73)
Other	100.0	72.4	(1.34)	27.6	(1.34)	27.2	(1.33)
Uninsured	100.0	91.6	(0.34)	8.4	(0.34)	8.0	(0.34)
65 years and over:							
Private	100.0	68.1	(0.87)	31.9	(0.87)	31.4	(0.88)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	36.2	(2.23)	63.8	(2.23)	62.5	(2.32)
Medicare only	100.0	66.2	(1.13)	33.8	(1.13)	32.7	(1.12)
Other	100.0	64.2	(2.29)	35.8	(2.29)	34.7	(2.27)
Uninsured	100.0	80.0	(6.79)	*20.0	(6.79)	*17.4	(6.72)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Limitation in usual activities[1]		
Place of residence[15]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.0 (0.23)	11.0 (0.23)	10.6 (0.23)
Small MSA	100.0	86.1 (0.40)	13.9 (0.40)	13.5 (0.39)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.7 (0.52)	15.3 (0.52)	14.8 (0.51)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.1 (0.42)	11.9 (0.42)	11.3 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	87.0 (0.39)	13.0 (0.39)	12.6 (0.38)
South	100.0	86.9 (0.32)	13.1 (0.32)	12.8 (0.32)
West	100.0	87.9 (0.40)	12.1 (0.40)	11.7 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	90.1 (0.51)	9.9 (0.51)	9.6 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	89.4 (0.44)	10.6 (0.44)	10.3 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	86.8 (0.29)	13.2 (0.29)	12.8 (0.29)
White, single race, female	100.0	87.2 (0.29)	12.8 (0.29)	12.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	85.1 (0.66)	14.9 (0.66)	14.3 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.6 (0.52)	15.4 (0.52)	15.0 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	82.0 (0.99)	18.0 (0.99)	17.4 (0.95)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.69)	10.9 (0.69)	10.7 (0.69)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.56)	7.7 (0.56)	7.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	67.2 (1.18)	32.8 (1.18)	31.8 (1.17)
Near poor	100.0	78.5 (0.76)	21.5 (0.76)	21.1 (0.75)
Not poor	100.0	89.8 (0.24)	10.2 (0.24)	9.9 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	70.6 (1.24)	29.4 (1.24)	28.7 (1.24)
Near poor	100.0	78.9 (1.01)	21.1 (1.01)	20.7 (1.00)
Not poor	100.0	90.9 (0.52)	9.1 (0.52)	8.9 (0.52)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.9 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Total[5] (crude)	225,225	4,329	8,923	1.9 (0.08)	4.0 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	108,754	1,699	3,050	1.7 (0.10)	2.9 (0.13)
Female	116,471	2,629	5,873	2.1 (0.10)	4.7 (0.15)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	110,613	642	1,374	0.6 (0.06)	1.2 (0.08)
45–64 years	77,489	1,297	2,852	1.7 (0.12)	3.7 (0.18)
65–74 years	19,858	671	1,377	3.4 (0.30)	6.9 (0.45)
75 years and over	17,264	1,719	3,319	10.0 (0.56)	19.2 (0.76)
Race					
One race[7]	222,658	4,271	8,768	1.9 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
White	182,851	3,351	7,072	1.8 (0.07)	3.7 (0.12)
Black or African American	26,831	797	1,433	3.5 (0.27)	6.3 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,077	*36	*54	*2.4 (0.80)	*3.7 (1.23)
Asian	10,575	86	208	1.0 (0.17)	2.4 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	325	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[8]	2,566	58	155	2.9 (0.83)	7.5 (1.45)
Black or African American, white	399	†	†	†	*12.9 (5.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,225	*29	109	*2.5 (0.98)	8.6 (2.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	30,582	459	855	2.3 (0.21)	4.2 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	19,277	274	469	2.5 (0.30)	4.3 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	194,642	3,870	8,067	1.9 (0.08)	3.9 (0.12)
White, single race	154,695	2,949	6,325	1.7 (0.08)	3.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race	26,056	766	1,382	3.4 (0.27)	6.2 (0.34)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,879	1,373	2,784	3.7 (0.25)	7.5 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[11]	55,405	1,220	2,637	2.0 (0.13)	4.4 (0.20)
Some college	51,574	856	1,984	1.9 (0.16)	4.3 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,951	476	905	1.1 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	61,956	2,306	5,171	3.3 (0.18)	7.3 (0.24)
$35,000 or more	132,444	1,383	2,692	1.4 (0.09)	2.5 (0.13)
$35,000–$49,999	30,080	532	1,126	1.7 (0.17)	3.7 (0.25)
$50,000–$74,999	36,055	367	711	1.4 (0.16)	2.5 (0.23)
$75,000–$99,999	24,411	210	398	1.2 (0.20)	2.1 (0.28)
$100,000 or more	41,898	274	457	1.3 (0.21)	2.0 (0.24)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	21,416	905	1,995	5.1 (0.43)	11.1 (0.59)
Near poor	29,471	890	1,988	2.9 (0.22)	6.4 (0.35)
Not poor	138,474	1,566	3,122	1.3 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Health insurance[14]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	127,369	561	1,222	0.4 (0.04)	0.9 (0.06)
Medicaid	14,597	887	1,859	6.3 (0.49)	13.2 (0.66)
Other coverage	7,004	323	701	3.9 (0.64)	7.4 (0.86)
Uninsured	37,042	150	425	0.5 (0.10)	1.3 (0.16)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,662	998	2,169	4.9 (0.38)	10.7 (0.57)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	503	815	21.4 (1.85)	34.8 (2.19)
Medicare only	11,183	719	1,390	6.4 (0.55)	12.4 (0.75)
Other coverage	2,512	145	275	5.9 (1.12)	11.0 (1.51)
Uninsured	221	†	*17	†	*12.1 (5.70)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	118,372	2,292	4,149	2.0 (0.11)	3.7 (0.15)
Small MSA	69,621	1,286	2,914	1.8 (0.12)	4.1 (0.21)
Not in MSA	37,232	750	1,860	1.8 (0.16)	4.4 (0.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	40,373	771	1,539	1.8 (0.16)	3.6 (0.22)
Midwest	51,507	971	2,138	1.9 (0.15)	4.1 (0.26)
South.	82,019	1,610	3,426	2.0 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)
West	51,325	977	1,819	2.0 (0.15)	3.7 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	15,730	193	339	2.1 (0.33)	3.6 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	14,853	266	516	2.5 (0.26)	4.8 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	74,697	1,134	2,112	1.5 (0.11)	2.7 (0.15)
White, single race, female.	79,998	1,814	4,212	1.9 (0.11)	4.5 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race, male	11,631	296	463	3.0 (0.38)	4.8 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female	14,425	470	919	3.6 (0.34)	7.0 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	5,273	132	266	3.9 (0.57)	7.7 (0.87)
Near poor.	6,801	142	221	3.2 (0.53)	5.1 (0.60)
Not poor	13,289	104	235	1.5 (0.33)	3.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor.	10,243	494	1,167	5.3 (0.65)	12.6 (0.93)
Near poor	16,527	514	1,349	2.5 (0.28)	6.7 (0.49)
Not poor	104,427	1,236	2,387	1.3 (0.09)	2.4 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor.	4,544	257	522	6.5 (0.86)	13.1 (1.02)
Near poor	4,298	204	334	5.3 (0.69)	8.7 (0.77)
Not poor	12,427	160	311	1.8 (0.31)	3.3 (0.40)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	5.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.10)	90.9 (0.20)
Total[4] (crude)	199,520	12,275	6,884	180,237	100.0	6.2 (0.16)	3.5 (0.11)	90.4 (0.21)
Sex								
Male.	98,275	5,783	3,315	89,124	100.0	5.6 (0.19)	3.2 (0.14)	91.2 (0.25)
Female	101,245	6,492	3,569	91,113	100.0	6.0 (0.19)	3.3 (0.13)	90.7 (0.23)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	110,613	3,507	2,084	104,987	100.0	3.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.10)	94.9 (0.18)
45–64 years	77,489	7,392	3,802	66,209	100.0	9.5 (0.30)	4.9 (0.19)	85.5 (0.38)
65–69 years	11,417	1,375	998	9,041	100.0	12.0 (0.79)	8.7 (0.63)	79.2 (0.95)
Race								
One race[6]	197,128	12,013	6,721	178,270	100.0	5.8 (0.15)	3.2 (0.10)	91.0 (0.20)
White	160,414	9,502	5,640	145,177	100.0	5.5 (0.17)	3.3 (0.11)	91.2 (0.22)
Black or African American	24,760	2,119	829	21,782	100.0	8.6 (0.41)	3.4 (0.25)	88.1 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,972	177	111	1,684	100.0	9.2 (1.44)	5.8 (1.18)	85.0 (1.91)
Asian	9,674	204	121	9,349	100.0	2.1 (0.33)	1.3 (0.22)	96.6 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	309	†	†	278	100.0	†	†	90.3 (3.44)
Two or more races[7]	2,392	262	163	1,967	100.0	12.0 (1.59)	7.2 (1.12)	80.8 (1.80)
Black or African American, white	389	*46	–	343	100.0	25.6 (5.48)	–	74.4 (5.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,090	175	109	806	100.0	14.8 (2.62)	9.9 (2.10)	75.3 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	28,861	1,196	569	27,087	100.0	4.8 (0.27)	2.3 (0.19)	92.9 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	18,395	649	346	17,400	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	2.3 (0.24)	93.2 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	170,659	11,079	6,315	153,151	100.0	6.0 (0.17)	3.4 (0.11)	90.6 (0.22)
White, single race	133,856	8,427	5,138	120,207	100.0	5.7 (0.19)	3.5 (0.13)	90.8 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	24,024	2,063	810	21,122	100.0	8.5 (0.41)	3.4 (0.25)	88.1 (0.51)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	22,209	3,217	1,249	17,712	100.0	13.7 (0.58)	5.2 (0.34)	81.2 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED[10].	46,735	4,154	2,059	40,507	100.0	8.3 (0.33)	4.1 (0.23)	87.5 (0.40)
Some college	46,599	3,114	1,852	41,610	100.0	6.4 (0.27)	3.8 (0.21)	89.8 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,402	975	1,242	48,161	100.0	1.9 (0.14)	2.4 (0.17)	95.7 (0.22)
Family income[11]								
Less than $35,000	50,343	7,448	2,935	39,922	100.0	14.8 (0.43)	5.7 (0.26)	79.4 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	122,718	3,912	3,325	115,460	100.0	3.0 (0.13)	2.6 (0.12)	94.4 (0.18)
$35,000–$49,999	26,198	1,599	1,142	23,452	100.0	6.0 (0.37)	4.2 (0.32)	89.8 (0.49)
$50,000–$74,999	33,237	1,139	928	31,159	100.0	3.3 (0.23)	2.7 (0.22)	94.0 (0.31)
$75,000–$99,999	23,091	583	509	21,999	100.0	2.5 (0.28)	2.1 (0.24)	95.4 (0.37)
$100,000 or more	40,193	591	745	38,850	100.0	1.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.18)	96.9 (0.23)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor.	19,554	3,620	1,123	14,787	100.0	20.7 (0.80)	6.2 (0.42)	73.1 (0.87)
Near poor	24,897	2,644	1,184	21,065	100.0	11.5 (0.49)	5.1 (0.34)	83.5 (0.61)
Not poor	125,921	4,196	3,671	118,024	100.0	3.1 (0.13)	2.7 (0.11)	94.3 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under 65 years:								
Private	127,369	2,998	3,092	121,231	100.0	2.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.10)	95.7 (0.14)
Medicaid.	14,597	4,208	838	9,526	100.0	29.8 (0.94)	5.9 (0.44)	64.3 (0.99)
Other.	7,004	2,201	634	4,159	100.0	24.3 (1.47)	8.3 (0.95)	67.4 (1.70)
Uninsured	37,042	1,420	1,269	34,334	100.0	4.3 (0.27)	3.8 (0.25)	91.9 (0.37)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,434	486	580	5,366	100.0	7.6 (0.81)	9.0 (0.85)	83.4 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid.	702	292	77	333	100.0	41.6 (4.31)	11.0 (2.70)	47.4 (4.31)
Medicare only.	3,296	452	255	2,588	100.0	13.7 (1.34)	7.7 (0.99)	78.5 (1.57)
Other	756	126	81	548	100.0	16.7 (3.07)	10.7 (2.53)	72.6 (3.64)
Uninsured	149	*16	†	132	100.0	*10.4 (4.85)	†	88.1 (5.02)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	106,298	5,093	2,981	98,145	100.0	4.6 (0.19)	2.7 (0.12)	92.7 (0.23)
Small MSA	61,327	4,097	2,410	54,790	100.0	6.4 (0.30)	3.7 (0.21)	89.9 (0.41)
Not in MSA	31,895	3,084	1,493	27,303	100.0	8.6 (0.47)	4.2 (0.30)	87.2 (0.59)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work		Limited in work		Not limited in work	
Region	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	35,286	1,994	1,103	32,177	100.0	5.3	(0.37)	2.9	(0.22)	91.9	(0.44)
Midwest	45,540	2,819	1,667	41,046	100.0	5.9	(0.34)	3.5	(0.23)	90.6	(0.43)
South	72,844	4,957	2,528	65,315	100.0	6.4	(0.24)	3.3	(0.17)	90.3	(0.32)
West	45,851	2,505	1,588	41,699	100.0	5.3	(0.33)	3.4	(0.19)	91.3	(0.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	15,047	581	257	14,204	100.0	4.6	(0.37)	2.0	(0.23)	93.4	(0.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,815	615	312	12,883	100.0	5.1	(0.38)	2.6	(0.30)	92.3	(0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	66,103	4,050	2,555	59,469	100.0	5.6	(0.23)	3.6	(0.19)	90.9	(0.31)
White, single race, female	67,753	4,377	2,583	60,738	100.0	5.9	(0.25)	3.4	(0.17)	90.7	(0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,906	888	350	9,649	100.0	8.2	(0.60)	3.2	(0.37)	88.6	(0.70)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	13,118	1,176	460	11,473	100.0	8.9	(0.53)	3.5	(0.33)	87.7	(0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	4,948	443	184	4,321	100.0	11.5	(1.06)	4.4	(0.65)	84.1	(1.18)
Near poor	6,382	282	96	6,005	100.0	6.1	(0.67)	1.9	(0.35)	92.0	(0.78)
Not poor	12,716	276	203	12,238	100.0	2.3	(0.27)	1.9	(0.27)	95.8	(0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,271	2,185	615	6,454	100.0	24.8	(1.32)	6.9	(0.68)	68.3	(1.40)
Near poor	12,959	1,717	860	10,378	100.0	13.2	(0.74)	6.6	(0.56)	80.1	(0.94)
Not poor	93,678	3,296	3,006	87,345	100.0	3.1	(0.15)	2.9	(0.14)	94.0	(0.21)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	4,113	859	250	2,997	100.0	23.0	(1.27)	6.3	(0.84)	70.7	(1.48)
Near poor	3,873	472	159	3,243	100.0	12.8	(1.08)	4.3	(0.63)	82.9	(1.21)
Not poor	11,784	422	270	11,092	100.0	3.5	(0.36)	2.3	(0.30)	94.2	(0.48)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years of age	Persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	6.3 (0.24)
Total[4] (crude).	73,858	4,672	6.3 (0.24)
Sex			
Male	37,749	3,133	8.3 (0.35)
Female	36,108	1,539	4.3 (0.26)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	49,087	2,810	5.7 (0.27)
12–17 years	24,771	1,863	7.5 (0.42)
Race			
One race[6].	71,310	4,498	6.3 (0.24)
White	55,603	3,634	6.5 (0.28)
Black or African American	11,415	707	6.2 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,154	96	8.1 (1.95)
Asian	2,979	58	1.9 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	159	†	†
Two or more races[7].	2,547	174	6.9 (1.06)
Black or African American, white	969	61	6.5 (1.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	504	*41	*8.6 (3.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	15,802	669	4.3 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American.	10,765	396	3.7 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,055	4,004	6.9 (0.29)
White, single race	41,323	3,029	7.3 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race.	10,929	682	6.3 (0.50)
Family income[9]			
Less than $35,000	20,277	1,717	8.7 (0.53)
$35,000 or more.	45,395	2,704	5.9 (0.29)
$35,000–$49,999.	9,832	682	6.9 (0.61)
$50,000–$74,999.	12,472	710	5.7 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999.	8,351	577	6.9 (0.78)
$100,000 or more.	14,741	735	4.9 (0.46)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	11,781	1,073	9.5 (0.79)
Near poor.	14,460	1,000	6.9 (0.52)
Not poor.	38,674	2,263	5.8 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private.	42,845	2,239	5.2 (0.29)
Medicaid.	22,082	1,958	9.3 (0.51)
Other.	1,762	125	7.1 (1.41)
Uninsured.	6,634	318	4.7 (0.60)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	38,962	2,305	5.9 (0.30)
Small MSA	23,064	1,565	6.8 (0.48)
Not in MSA	11,832	802	6.8 (0.63)
Region			
Northeast	12,338	962	7.8 (0.60)
Midwest	17,438	1,305	7.5 (0.52)
South	26,173	1,384	5.3 (0.36)
West	17,909	1,022	5.7 (0.49)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years of age		Persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,077	435	5.4 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	7,725	234	3.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	21,132	2,013	9.5 (0.51)
White, single race, female	20,191	1,016	5.0 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,609	494	8.8 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,320	189	3.5 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	4,267	245	5.9 (0.73)
Near poor	4,523	207	4.6 (0.61)
Not poor	4,949	167	3.4 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,601	523	15.4 (1.89)
Near poor	6,278	534	8.5 (0.94)
Not poor	26,979	1,799	6.6 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	3,042	220	7.7 (1.07)
Near poor	2,400	185	7.8 (1.18)
Not poor	3,798	186	4.8 (0.68)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[1]Receiving special education or early intervention services is based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members under 18 years of age] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
	Number[1] in thousands[2]		Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	112.03 (4.78)
Total[3] (crude).	299,082	33,255	111.19 (4.72)
Sex			
Male	146,503	16,692	115.36 (7.08)
Female	152,579	16,563	107.69 (6.44)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years	49,087	4,573	93.17 (9.82)
12–17 years	24,771	4,578	184.82 (21.63)
18–44 years	110,613	12,572	113.66 (7.80)
45–64 years	77,489	7,370	95.12 (8.36)
65–74 years	19,858	1,721	86.67 (15.28)
75 years and over.	17,264	2,440	141.32 (23.53)
Race			
One race[5].	293,969	32,221	110.45 (4.76)
White	238,454	27,564	116.98 (5.50)
Black or African American	38,247	3,711	98.29 (11.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,230	*167	*48.05 (20.78)
Asian	13,554	778	60.91 (16.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	483	–	–
Two or more races[6].	5,113	1,034	227.45 (59.06)
Black or African American, white	1,368	*278	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,729	*325	*210.09 (97.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	46,385	3,556	75.94 (8.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	30,041	2,240	72.69 (11.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,698	29,699	119.19 (5.48)
White, single race	196,018	24,219	126.96 (6.53)
Black or African American, single race	36,985	3,697	101.11 (12.14)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma.	28,879	2,850	93.84 (13.45)
High school diploma or GED[9].	55,405	6,041	111.80 (9.96)
Some college.	51,574	6,235	122.57 (12.00)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	54,951	5,215	98.44 (11.30)
Family income[10]			
Less than $35,000	82,233	9,538	118.01 (9.64)
$35,000 or more.	177,839	20,602	117.98 (6.47)
$35,000–$49,999	39,912	4,797	119.70 (12.57)
$50,000–$74,999	48,526	5,754	121.92 (12.48)
$75,000–$99,999	32,762	3,495	111.12 (15.81)
$100,000 or more.	56,639	6,557	115.79 (11.20)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	33,198	3,881	125.25 (17.89)
Near poor.	43,930	4,861	107.41 (11.44)
Not poor.	177,148	20,962	121.87 (6.73)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under 65 years:			
Private	170,213	19,494	117.43 (6.71)
Medicaid	36,678	4,323	142.35 (18.50)
Other	8,767	1,212	163.07 (39.52)
Uninsured	43,675	3,843	87.43 (11.85)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,662	2,534	123.63 (20.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	*406	*173.21 (59.88)
Medicare only	11,183	811	72.51 (18.48)
Other	2,512	*383	*154.47 (61.96)
Uninsured	221	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[13]	Number[1] in thousands[2]		Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	157,334	15,900	102.11 (6.11)
Small MSA	92,685	10,895	118.67 (8.33)
Not in MSA	49,064	6,460	134.40 (14.25)
Region			
Northeast	52,711	5,221	100.66 (10.54)
Midwest	68,945	8,214	121.20 (9.78)
South	108,191	12,462	115.31 (8.22)
West	69,235	7,358	106.52 (10.09)
Current health status			
Excellent	106,206	10,310	88.23 (6.98)
Very good.	90,917	9,034	100.13 (7.93)
Good.	71,854	8,086	113.06 (8.96)
Fair.	22,165	3,305	148.06 (22.07)
Poor	7,316	2,475	*383.10 (124.29

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[3].	12,804	3,684	4,223	4,046	2,144	5,741	*614
Sex							
Male	5,109	1,962	2,246	2,097	1,289	3,551	*438
Female	7,695	1,722	1,976	1,949	855	2,189	†
Age							
Under 12 years	2,599	693	†	*248	†	673	†
12–17 years	1,261	*576	*424	859	*310	1,073	†
18–44 years	3,381	1,315	2,468	1,489	1,208	2,547	*164
45–64 years	3,236	758	635	1,080	*392	964	*305
65–74 years	853	†	*403	†	†	†	–
75 years and over.	1,474	*234	†	†	–	*295	–
Race							
One race[4].	12,442	3,454	4,204	3,936	2,092	5,479	*614
White	11,154	2,911	3,212	3,415	1,780	4,625	*468
Black or African American	989	*392	972	*326	*220	*666	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	–	†	†	–
Asian	*274	†	†	†	†	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[5].	*362	*231	†	†	†	*262	–
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	†	–	–	†	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	950	723	*493	*356	*296	658	†
Mexican or Mexican American	699	*485	*408	†	*201	*256	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,854	2,961	3,730	3,690	1,848	5,083	*534
White, single race	10,291	2,244	2,719	3,059	1,501	4,016	*389
Black or African American, single race	975	*392	972	*326	*220	*666	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma.	1,232	*473	*357	*280	†	*292	†
High school diploma or GED[8].	2,166	*478	639	676	680	1,307	†
Some college.	2,430	*440	944	1,035	*249	988	†
Bachelor's degree or higher.	2,166	631	736	696	*251	617	†
Family income[9]							
Less than $35,000	3,824	879	1,565	*543	548	1,832	*347
$35,000 or more.	7,816	2,253	2,280	3,327	1,426	3,262	*239
$35,000–$49,999.	1,812	*369	*605	749	*364	757	†
$50,000–$74,999.	2,421	*524	*591	1,186	*355	614	†
$75,000–$99,999.	1,381	*481	*438	591	†	*364	†
$100,000 or more.	2,202	879	646	802	*502	1,527	–
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	1,402	*304	*668	†	*248	*844	†
Near poor.	1,764	673	*520	*387	*268	1,172	†
Not poor.	8,379	2,159	2,485	3,364	1,421	2,964	*191
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	7,254	2,397	2,163	3,085	1,188	3,238	†
Medicaid	1,468	579	610	*193	*413	727	*333
Other	*561	†	†	†	†	*344	†
Uninsured	1,110	*290	*764	*323	*418	857	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,521	†	*281	†	†	*252	–
Medicare and Medicaid	*200	†	†	–	–	†	–
Medicare only	*369	†	†	†	–	†	–
Other	*238	†	–	†	–	†	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA	6,063	1,962	1,725	2,358	836	2,567	*388
Small MSA	4,296	1,068	1,505	1,092	896	2,037	–
Not in MSA	2,444	654	*993	595	*412	1,136	†
Region							
Northeast	2,150	*631	*543	571	*438	816	†
Midwest	2,908	669	928	1,401	682	1,409	*218
South	5,068	1,450	1,922	858	619	2,415	†
West	2,678	934	831	1,216	*405	1,100	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]													
	Fall		Struck by a person or object		Transportation		Overexertion		Cutting or piercing instruments		Other causes (injury)[2]		Poisoning	
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)													
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	42.77	(2.87)	12.46	(1.50)	14.44	(1.80)	13.52	(1.71)	7.30	(1.06)	19.57	(2.01)	1.96	(0.58)
Total[3] (crude)	42.81	(2.86)	12.32	(1.48)	14.12	(1.75)	13.53	(1.68)	7.17	(1.05)	19.19	(1.96)	*2.05	(0.62)
Sex														
Male	35.39	(3.86)	13.62	(2.33)	15.76	(2.81)	14.28	(2.36)	8.74	(1.60)	24.71	(3.46)	*2.85	(1.03)
Female.	49.41	(4.24)	11.31	(1.95)	13.07	(2.29)	12.55	(2.18)	5.87	(1.43)	14.41	(2.16)		†
Age[4]														
Under 12 years.	52.94	(7.66)	14.11	(3.85)		†	*5.05	(1.97)		†	13.70	(3.29)		†
12–17 years.	50.90	(10.45)	*23.27	(7.02)	*17.13	(5.95)	34.67	(10.13)	*12.50	(5.02)	43.33	(10.88)		†
18–44 years.	30.57	(4.03)	11.89	(2.48)	22.31	(3.88)	13.46	(2.61)	10.92	(2.08)	23.03	(3.72)	*1.49	(0.69)
45–64 years.	41.76	(5.40)	9.78	(2.68)	8.19	(2.38)	13.94	(2.95)	*5.06	(1.87)	12.44	(2.73)	*3.94	(1.96)
65–74 years.	42.96	(10.53)		†	*20.27	(7.77)		†		†		†		–
75 years and over	85.37	(17.52)	*13.55	(6.43)		†		†		†	*17.09	(7.64)		–
Race														
One race[5]	42.30	(2.87)	11.89	(1.50)	14.60	(1.83)	13.38	(1.72)	7.25	(1.07)	19.03	(2.03)	2.00	(0.59)
White	46.78	(3.40)	12.47	(1.76)	13.75	(2.05)	14.40	(1.86)	7.66	(1.27)	20.01	(2.23)	*1.91	(0.67)
Black or African American	27.53	(6.04)	*9.74	(3.02)	26.33	(6.18)	*7.86	(3.54)	*5.66	(2.08)	*17.52	(6.92)		†
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		†		–		–		†		†		–
Asian	*22.71	(8.72)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		–		–
Two or more races[6]	*74.11	(33.24)	*44.20	(21.29)		†		†		†	*47.62	(20.62)		–
Black or African American, white.		†		†		†		–		–		†		–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		†		–		–		†		†		†		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	20.08	(4.08)	15.58	(4.66)	*10.92	(3.89)	*7.50	(2.56)	*6.06	(1.89)	14.27	(3.72)		†
Mexican or Mexican American	21.10	(4.99)	*16.84	(6.40)	*13.52	(5.85)		†	*6.23	(2.51)	*8.09	(2.93)		†
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.76	(3.35)	12.09	(1.62)	15.22	(2.07)	14.64	(1.99)	7.59	(1.24)	20.91	(2.31)	*1.98	(0.65)
White, single race.	52.90	(4.14)	12.05	(1.93)	14.31	(2.41)	15.92	(2.23)	8.06	(1.52)	21.84	(2.63)	*1.88	(0.76)
Black or African American, single race	27.89	(6.16)	*10.11	(3.13)	27.24	(6.39)	*8.14	(3.67)	*5.87	(2.16)	*18.12	(7.16)		†
Education[8]														
Less than a high school diploma	38.32	(8.10)	*17.55	(6.10)	*13.15	(4.80)	*8.55	(3.75)		†	*8.12	(3.46)		†
High school diploma or GED[9].	38.04	(6.01)	*8.80	(3.06)	11.44	(3.22)	12.40	(3.55)	13.75	(3.78)	25.92	(5.13)		†
Some college.	47.21	(7.15)	*9.33	(3.33)	19.91	(4.91)	19.64	(4.86)	*4.59	(1.81)	19.21	(4.32)		†
Bachelor's degree or higher	43.56	(8.41)	*12.43	(3.75)	13.45	(3.39)	11.84	(3.02)	*4.46	(1.93)	10.91	(3.08)		†
Family income[10]														
Less than $35,000.	45.55	(5.35)	11.10	(2.58)	19.60	(4.51)	*6.63	(2.00)	7.16	(1.90)	23.21	(4.80)	*4.77	(2.13)
$35,000 or more	45.17	(3.94)	13.24	(2.15)	12.93	(2.12)	18.79	(2.76)	7.84	(1.46)	18.70	(2.35)	*1.32	(0.54)
$35,000–$49,999	45.16	(7.71)	*9.43	(3.52)	*15.13	(5.11)	18.36	(4.89)	*9.11	(3.21)	18.96	(5.01)		†
$50,000–$74,999	53.96	(8.37)	*10.74	(3.24)	*11.98	(3.73)	23.59	(6.75)	*7.37	(2.73)	12.93	(3.53)		†
$75,000–$99,999	46.10	(10.40)	*16.50	(6.05)	*14.98	(5.44)	16.42	(4.37)		†	*10.83	(4.52)		†
$100,000 or more.	39.09	(6.57)	15.21	(4.34)	*12.66	(4.03)	12.81	(3.18)	*8.41	(2.63)	27.61	(4.96)		–
Poverty status[11]														
Poor	46.85	(8.57)	*9.81	(3.76)	*19.60	(7.94)		†	*7.52	(3.23)	*27.37	(9.02)		†
Near poor	37.59	(6.52)	16.45	(4.75)	*11.86	(3.83)	*9.18	(3.84)	*6.24	(2.18)	24.42	(5.55)		†
Not poor	48.90	(4.28)	13.18	(2.18)	14.05	(2.26)	19.05	(2.76)	8.04	(1.52)	17.59	(2.37)	*1.07	(0.48)
Health insurance coverage[12]														
Under 65 years:														
Private.	43.50	(3.97)	14.59	(2.33)	12.96	(2.21)	18.14	(2.70)	7.50	(1.50)	19.86	(2.86)		†
Medicaid	52.33	(10.14)	*16.76	(5.11)	*21.55	(6.50)		†	*13.57	(5.04)	*21.70	(7.10)		†
Other	*74.53	(24.13)		†		†		†		†	*55.83	(22.46)		†
Uninsured.	28.09	(7.40)	*8.02	(3.61)	*13.75	(4.82)	*6.34	(2.37)	*8.17	(2.95)	21.71	(6.05)		†
65 years and over:														
Private.	74.35	(14.97)		†	*13.29	(5.82)		†		†	*12.44	(5.67)		–
Medicare and Medicaid	*84.95	(41.15)		†		†		–		–		†		–
Medicare only	*32.98	(11.94)		†		†		†		–		†		–
Other	*95.79	(45.59)		†		–		†		–		†		–
Uninsured.		–		–		–		–		–		–		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	39.40 (3.72)	12.30 (2.05)	11.18 (1.80)	15.03 (2.67)	5.30 (1.15)	16.54 (2.54)	*2.35 (0.73)
Small MSA	45.89 (5.22)	11.85 (2.60)	16.51 (3.11)	11.81 (2.57)	9.90 (2.26)	22.71 (3.99)	–
Not in MSA	48.14 (7.91)	14.78 (4.19)	*22.92 (8.07)	12.21 (3.24)	*8.95 (3.25)	23.01 (5.07)	†
Region							
Northeast	40.85 (6.55)	*11.41 (3.52)	†	11.09 (3.28)	*8.60 (2.75)	16.35 (4.23)	†
Midwest	42.39 (5.89)	10.13 (2.81)	13.95 (3.01)	20.40 (5.11)	10.20 (2.72)	21.00 (3.63)	*3.14 (1.47)
South.	46.50 (4.81)	13.49 (2.46)	17.76 (3.23)	7.82 (1.66)	5.90 (1.63)	22.71 (4.16)	†
West	38.96 (6.24)	13.43 (3.36)	12.19 (3.02)	17.35 (3.83)	*5.78 (1.79)	16.16 (3.29)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[4].	1,990	4,082	4,107	1,221	5,535	8,207	8,073
Sex							
Male	848	2,488	1,877	*577	3,823	3,637	3,169
Female	1,142	1,594	2,230	644	1,711	4,571	4,905
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	–	629	1,020	1,864	1,086
12–17 years	–	–	†	*403	2,339	1,259	*505
18–44 years	1,320	2,617	1,845	†	1,790	2,076	2,620
45–64 years	*287	1,348	1,298	–	*386	1,997	1,995
65–74 years	*279	†	*422	–	–	*498	*506
75 years and over.	†	†	*477	–	–	*513	1,360
Race							
One race[5].	1,972	4,030	3,870	1,175	5,278	8,134	7,787
White	1,509	3,624	3,158	1,096	4,332	6,908	6,877
Black or African American	*443	*269	585	†	*754	894	707
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	–	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	–	†	*272	*177
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6].	†	†	†	†	†	†	*286
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	*253	909	*180	*146	734	866	531
Mexican or Mexican American	†	*518	*91	†	*435	572	*414
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,737	3,173	3,928	1,075	4,801	7,341	7,542
White, single race	1,256	2,740	3,023	980	3,646	6,080	6,371
Black or African American, single race	*443	*269	585	†	*754	879	707
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma.	*290	*301	785	–	†	*453	992
High school diploma or GED[9].	*362	1,454	1,148	–	†	1,399	1,628
Some college.	*500	965	1,146	†	*351	1,328	1,854
Bachelor's degree or higher.	*420	717	673	–	660	1,290	1,441
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	580	1,223	1,019	*380	*1,074	2,360	2,871
$35,000 or more.	1,261	2,518	2,855	786	3,797	5,198	4,437
$35,000–$49,999.	*355	*514	1,265	†	*429	1,322	964
$50,000–$74,999.	†	644	923	*392	1,139	1,455	861
$75,000–$99,999.	*251	*392	*375	†	*437	781	1,229
$100,000 or more.	*370	967	*292	*213	1,791	1,639	1,383
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	*202	*324	*520	†	*740	953	1,042
Near poor.	*297	*544	*485	*422	*433	1,128	1,447
Not poor.	1,275	2,620	2,720	*645	3,930	5,226	4,801
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	999	3,098	1,797	789	4,426	4,706	3,645
Medicaid	*222	*167	*412	*313	*333	1,543	1,295
Other	†	†	†	†	†	*355	*274
Uninsured	*298	645	765	†	*607	591	863
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	656	–	–	*441	1,194
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	–	†	–	–	*203	*484
Other	–	–	†	–	–	†	†
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
				Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]			
Place of residence[13]				Number[1] in thousands			
Large MSA	851	1,993	1,428	*492	2,870	4,443	3,744
Small MSA	759	1,222	1,395	*449	1,674	2,532	2,896
Not in MSA	*381	868	1,285	*280	*991	1,232	1,433
Region							
Northeast	†	775	452	*270	*1,136	1,292	1,247
Midwest	660	1,059	1,207	*240	945	1,953	1,952
South	1,044	1,521	1,461	*412	2,325	2,994	2,837
West	*194	728	988	†	1,128	1,968	2,038

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]		Working at paid job		Working around house or yard		Attending school		Sports		Leisure activities (excluding sports)		Other[3]	
	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]													
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)													
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	6.82	(1.13)	13.58	(1.58)	13.59	(1.51)	4.27	(0.92)	19.17	(2.24)	27.46	(2.21)	27.04	(2.33)
Total[5] (crude)	6.66	(1.11)	13.65	(1.58)	13.73	(1.50)	4.08	(0.88)	18.51	(2.15)	27.44	(2.21)	27.00	(2.32)
Sex														
Male	6.04	(1.47)	16.94	(2.58)	13.15	(2.23)	*3.94	(1.37)	26.43	(3.93)	25.00	(2.93)	21.97	(3.01)
Female	7.60	(1.71)	10.29	(1.89)	14.31	(2.16)	4.60	(1.22)	11.78	(2.20)	29.48	(3.12)	31.13	(3.59)
Age[6]														
Under 12 years		†		–		–	12.81	(3.28)	20.78	(5.01)	37.98	(5.99)	22.14	(5.26)
12–17 years		–		–		†	*16.28	(7.45)	94.43	(16.16)	50.82	(10.45)	*20.39	(6.82)
18–44 years	11.94	(2.42)	23.66	(3.48)	16.68	(2.93)		†	16.19	(3.87)	18.77	(2.74)	23.70	(3.51)
45–64 years	*3.70	(1.76)	17.40	(3.57)	16.76	(3.14)		–	*4.98	(1.67)	25.78	(4.46)	25.75	(4.55)
65–74 years	*14.05	(5.96)		†	*21.26	(7.49)		–		–	*25.09	(8.64)	*25.49	(8.02)
75 years and over		†		†	*27.63	(9.13)		–		–	29.74	(8.90)	78.82	(19.19)
Race														
One race[7]	6.84	(1.14)	13.56	(1.59)	12.90	(1.44)	4.25	(0.94)	18.75	(2.21)	27.77	(2.25)	26.51	(2.33)
White	6.48	(1.27)	15.12	(1.91)	12.90	(1.65)	5.06	(1.18)	19.44	(2.40)	29.22	(2.60)	28.57	(2.75)
Black or African American	*12.67	(4.19)	*7.02	(2.81)	*17.89	(5.39)		†	*18.91	(7.59)	22.01	(4.63)	18.43	(4.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native		–		†		†		–		–		†		†
Asian		†		†		†		–		†	*23.61	(9.63)	*13.84	(5.96)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		–		–
Two or more races[8]		†		†		†		†		†		†	*79.22	(29.69)
Black or African American, white		†		–		–		†		†		†		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		–		†		†		–		†		–		†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race														
Hispanic or Latino		†	20.56	(4.92)	*4.51	(1.64)	*2.31	(1.05)	12.64	(3.35)	17.25	(4.09)	13.12	(3.49)
Mexican or Mexican American		†	*18.68	(6.30)	*3.05	(1.45)		†	*11.09	(3.72)	15.91	(4.46)	*16.17	(4.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.12	(1.28)	12.53	(1.74)	15.04	(1.74)	4.74	(1.12)	20.46	(2.63)	29.29	(2.49)	29.57	(2.69)
White, single race	6.73	(1.48)	14.04	(2.16)	14.81	(1.99)	6.01	(1.52)	21.00	(2.92)	31.77	(3.06)	31.97	(3.32)
Black or African American, single race	*13.07	(4.31)	*7.25	(2.90)	18.32	(5.49)		†	*19.64	(7.87)	22.39	(4.76)	19.02	(4.35)
Education[10]														
Less than a high school diploma	*10.20	(4.15)	*10.80	(4.89)	25.13	(6.33)		–		†	*14.14	(5.32)	31.65	(7.20)
High school diploma or GED[11]	*6.46	(2.58)	28.54	(5.57)	22.06	(4.26)		–		†	25.71	(5.11)	27.63	(4.92)
Some college	*10.61	(3.48)	17.70	(4.20)	22.69	(5.45)		†	*6.85	(2.48)	25.50	(5.19)	37.00	(6.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*7.48	(2.53)	12.76	(3.61)	*14.00	(4.30)		–	11.25	(3.05)	24.83	(5.18)	28.04	(6.77)
Family income[12]														
Less than $35,000	6.97	(1.93)	15.76	(3.47)	12.47	(2.63)	*5.04	(1.96)	*14.21	(4.72)	29.56	(4.60)	33.52	(5.18)
$35,000 or more	7.21	(1.60)	13.67	(2.05)	16.74	(2.44)	4.48	(1.19)	20.87	(2.72)	30.00	(2.99)	26.61	(3.09)
$35,000–$49,999	*8.79	(3.66)	*12.82	(4.03)	31.08	(6.57)		†	*11.10	(4.30)	33.14	(6.82)	23.87	(5.60)
$50,000–$74,999		†	13.15	(3.85)	20.31	(5.24)	*7.94	(3.37)	22.57	(5.43)	30.38	(5.51)	20.60	(5.39)
$75,000–$99,999	*8.45	(4.00)	*11.31	(4.31)	*11.30	(4.36)		†	*13.00	(4.83)	27.78	(7.67)	38.38	(9.59)
$100,000 or more	*8.37	(3.59)	16.27	(4.27)	*4.48	(1.79)	*3.82	(1.72)	30.06	(5.82)	28.34	(5.05)	26.36	(5.51)
Poverty status[13]														
Poor	*6.08	(2.29)	*10.26	(3.83)	*17.97	(5.56)		†	*20.51	(9.90)	30.32	(7.32)	38.00	(9.60)
Near poor	*6.90	(2.74)	*14.55	(4.98)	*12.35	(3.92)	*8.35	(3.11)	*8.15	(2.87)	23.44	(4.98)	31.44	(6.51)
Not poor	7.12	(1.60)	14.26	(2.12)	15.06	(2.14)	4.28	(1.27)	23.75	(3.09)	30.59	(3.04)	28.49	(3.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]														
Under 65 years:														
Private	5.92	(1.50)	17.79	(2.46)	10.09	(1.84)	5.42	(1.46)	27.99	(3.61)	28.61	(2.97)	21.63	(2.76)
Medicaid	*9.44	(4.48)	*8.42	(4.08)	*18.83	(6.26)	*6.04	(2.65)	*5.21	(2.09)	45.46	(9.80)	48.49	(12.39)
Other		†		†		†		†		†	*41.78	(18.22)	*41.81	(19.35)
Uninsured	*5.04	(1.82)	11.90	(3.34)	14.82	(3.77)		†	*19.04	(6.91)	13.76	(3.67)	*20.03	(6.51)
65 years and over:														
Private		†		†	31.78	(9.21)		–		–	*21.17	(7.60)	59.02	(15.32)
Medicare and Medicaid		†		–		†		–		–		†		†
Medicare only		†		–		†		–		–	*18.16	(8.38)	*43.23	(15.37)
Other		–		–		†		–		–		†		†
Uninsured		–		–		–		–		–		–		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]		Working at paid job		Working around house or yard		Attending school		Sports		Leisure activities (excluding sports)		Other[3]	
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)
Place of residence[15]														
Large MSA	5.54	(1.20)	12.36	(2.09)	9.26	(1.78)	*3.23	(1.17)	18.66	(2.95)	28.49	(2.92)	24.21	(3.07)
Small MSA	8.51	(2.42)	13.26	(2.73)	14.75	(3.00)	*5.06	(1.81)	18.69	(3.46)	27.33	(4.09)	31.41	(4.43)
Not in MSA	*8.46	(3.83)	18.64	(4.71)	25.94	(4.92)	*6.32	(2.46)	*21.85	(7.86)	23.90	(5.59)	28.98	(5.94)
Region														
Northeast		†	14.19	(3.74)	*8.31	(2.55)	*5.70	(2.46)	*23.03	(7.32)	25.12	(4.98)	23.37	(5.37)
Midwest	9.90	(2.63)	16.20	(3.79)	17.94	(3.81)	*3.57	(1.41)	14.28	(3.57)	28.01	(4.40)	28.64	(4.92)
South	9.65	(2.40)	13.51	(2.48)	13.12	(2.44)	*4.06	(1.44)	22.51	(4.03)	27.38	(3.80)	26.14	(3.55)
West	*3.04	(1.45)	10.44	(2.93)	14.18	(3.10)		†	16.12	(3.38)	28.80	(4.68)	29.41	(5.22)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

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]	8,344	5,925	3,361	*570	4,665	4,172	922	1,661	*449	3,165
Sex										
Male	2,877	3,296	1,958	†	2,242	2,639	795	927	†	1,431
Female.	5,466	2,628	1,403	*421	2,423	1,533	†	734	*302	1,733
Age										
Under 12 years.	1,424	774	958	–	*183	828	–	*212	†	†
12–17 years.	*410	*679	1,450	–	*529	1,339	–	†	†	*210
18–44 years.	2,863	1,741	*867	†	2,169	1,212	844	875	†	1,464
45–64 years.	2,211	1,536	†	*222	1,203	613	†	*362	†	976
65–74 years.	*571	*431	–	†	*346	†	–	–	–	†
75 years and over	865	764	–	†	*236	†	–	†	†	†
Race										
One race[3]	7,979	5,786	3,263	*570	4,647	3,967	870	1,617	*449	3,115
White	6,824	4,946	2,634	*544	3,809	3,491	777	1,448	*408	2,698
Black or African American	833	665	*545	–	801	*345	†	†	†	*283
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian	*285	†	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[4]	*365	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	–	†
Black or African American, white.	–	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	–	–	†	†	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	589	*490	*404	†	635	*347	*168	*324	†	*438
Mexican or Mexican American	304	*387	*149	†	*536	†	†	*304	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,755	5,434	2,956	*504	4,031	3,825	*753	1,337	*405	2,726
White, single race.	6,263	4,522	2,277	*504	3,174	3,173	*608	1,124	*364	2,274
Black or African American, single race	833	665	*545	–	801	*345	†	†	†	*269
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	874	859	†	–	*540	†	†	†	†	*355
High school diploma or GED[7]	1,734	1,342	–	†	843	*307	*526	*385	†	712
Some college	2,009	1,246	†	†	1,281	*453	†	†	†	*593
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,254	729	†	*294	740	899	–	*288	†	759
Family income[8]										
Less than $35,000.	2,446	1,563	*769	†	1,830	673	*223	*393	†	1,295
$35,000 or more	5,034	3,787	2,226	*333	2,614	3,258	*629	1,047	*252	1,522
$35,000–$49,999	1,412	1,290	*368	†	*641	*416	†	†	†	*269
$50,000–$74,999	1,140	1,145	*631	†	*501	1,013	†	†	†	*537
$75,000–$99,999	1,045	670	*326	†	*601	*357	†	†	†	†
$100,000 or more	1,437	682	901	†	872	1,472	†	*561	†	*538
Poverty status[9]										
Poor	1,080	657	†	–	649	*265	†	†	–	*654
Near poor	1,352	634	*681	†	*668	*395	†	†	†	*653
Not poor	4,906	3,990	2,094	*333	2,863	3,313	*693	1,042	*271	1,527

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Health insurance coverage[10]	Number[1] in thousands									
Under 65 years:										
Private	4,284	2,668	2,558	*316	2,580	3,325	*651	1,036	*332	1,692
Medicaid	1,168	888	*411	–	756	*400	†	*179	–	*519
Other	*348	*269	†	–	†	†	†	†	–	†
Uninsured	931	906	†	†	574	†	†	*208	†	*560
65 years and over:										
Private	712	926	–	†	*311	†	–	†	–	*319
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	*413	†	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Other	†	†	–	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	3,877	2,505	1,498	†	2,290	2,445	*202	1,073	*251	1,545
Small MSA	2,976	1,911	1,334	*294	1,718	1,113	*517	*271	†	689
Not in MSA	1,491	1,508	*529	†	*658	*615	†	*318	†	*931
Region										
Northeast	1,290	733	675	†	*530	*644	†	†	†	*1,060
Midwest	2,194	1,566	*700	†	1,439	591	†	*589	†	*545
South	2,678	2,465	1,346	*288	1,875	1,680	*451	*456	*217	933
West	2,182	1,161	*641	†	821	1,257	†	*472	†	627

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)		Home (outside)		School, child care center, or preschool		Hospital or residential institution		Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot		Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool		Industrial, construction, or farm		Trade or service area		Other public building		Other (unspecified)	
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)																			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	27.86	(2.29)	19.77	(1.83)	11.72	(1.73)	*1.85	(0.57)	15.62	(1.70)	14.23	(1.67)	3.23	(0.84)	5.64	(1.05)	*1.50	(0.53)	10.51	(1.61)
Total[3] (crude)	27.90	(2.28)	19.81	(1.82)	11.24	(1.65)	*1.91	(0.58)	15.60	(1.71)	13.95	(1.63)	3.08	(0.79)	5.55	(1.05)	*1.50	(0.52)	10.58	(1.60)
Sex																				
Male	19.48	(2.61)	23.27	(2.95)	13.46	(2.84)		†	15.48	(2.34)	17.99	(2.65)	5.59	(1.60)	6.57	(1.75)		†	9.60	(2.51)
Female	35.24	(3.70)	16.82	(2.26)	9.96	(2.06)	*2.53	(0.88)	15.43	(2.47)	10.30	(1.90)		†	4.84	(1.22)	*1.85	(0.85)	11.21	(1.99)
Age[4]																				
Under 12 years	29.01	(5.59)	15.77	(3.86)	19.52	(4.37)		–	*3.72	(1.68)	16.87	(4.36)		–	*4.31	(2.06)		†		†
12–17 years	*16.55	(5.48)	*27.42	(8.27)	58.56	(13.30)		–	*21.36	(6.88)	54.08	(11.63)		–		†		†	*8.46	(3.61)
18–44 years	25.89	(3.75)	15.74	(2.52)	*7.84	(2.74)		†	19.61	(3.01)	10.96	(2.31)	7.63	(2.09)	7.91	(2.05)		†	13.24	(3.11)
45–64 years	28.54	(4.25)	19.83	(3.42)		†	*2.86	(1.30)	15.52	(3.61)	7.91	(2.32)		†	*4.67	(2.14)		†	12.59	(3.21)
65–74 years	*28.74	(9.08)	*21.68	(7.29)		–		†	*17.44	(7.34)		†		–		–		–		†
75 years and over	50.11	(12.45)	44.25	(12.38)		–		†	*13.68	(6.73)		†		–		†		†		†
Race																				
One race[5]	27.09	(2.26)	19.62	(1.84)	11.71	(1.75)	*1.87	(0.58)	15.80	(1.72)	13.83	(1.64)	3.09	(0.83)	5.57	(1.06)	*1.53	(0.54)	10.49	(1.63)
White	28.69	(2.67)	20.57	(2.12)	12.02	(1.81)	*2.11	(0.67)	15.90	(1.97)	15.27	(1.93)	3.45	(1.00)	6.19	(1.27)	*1.68	(0.64)	11.16	(1.94)
Black or African American	21.25	(4.44)	19.30	(5.39)		†		–	21.86	(5.29)	*8.58	(3.80)		†		†		†	*7.13	(2.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		†		–		†		–		–		–		–		–		–
Asian	*23.16	(8.48)		†		†		–		†		†		–		†		–		†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–
Two or more races[6]	*99.64	(36.76)		†		†		–		†		†		†		†		–		†
Black or African American, white		–		†		†		–		†		†		–		–		–		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		†		†		–		–		–		†		†		–		–		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race																				
Hispanic or Latino	12.94	(3.12)	11.04	(3.15)	*7.44	(2.69)		†	*13.74	(4.14)	*6.72	(2.63)	*3.49	(1.44)	*7.01	(3.31)		†	*10.08	(3.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.16	(3.00)	*13.98	(4.74)	*3.80	(1.58)		†	*17.47	(6.22)	*4.90	(2.37)		†		†		†	*6.66	(3.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.57	(2.67)	21.24	(2.11)	12.89	(2.03)	*1.80	(0.60)	15.89	(1.88)	15.93	(1.99)	*3.22	(0.98)	5.44	(1.16)	*1.58	(0.59)	10.68	(1.81)
White, single race	32.28	(3.25)	22.75	(2.56)	13.71	(2.23)	*2.18	(0.72)	16.01	(2.23)	17.73	(2.40)	*3.41	(1.20)	5.99	(1.45)	*1.79	(0.74)	11.39	(2.25)
Black or African American, single race	21.88	(4.56)	19.83	(5.51)		†		–	22.58	(5.46)	*8.93	(3.95)		†		†		†	*6.98	(2.77)
Education[8]																				
Less than a high school diploma	26.44	(6.27)	28.20	(7.17)		†		–	*18.01	(5.81)		†		†		†		†	*13.34	(5.47)
High school diploma or GED[9]	30.67	(5.43)	25.15	(4.77)		–		†	14.63	(3.77)	*6.13	(2.57)	*11.10	(3.69)	*7.00	(2.81)		†	14.03	(4.07)
Some college	39.68	(6.88)	23.36	(4.74)		†		†	26.33	(5.85)	*8.76	(2.83)		†		†		†	*11.44	(3.51)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.21	(5.35)	*17.46	(5.38)		†	*6.21	(2.80)	13.26	(3.47)	15.67	(3.49)		–	*5.90	(2.46)		†	13.13	(3.72)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Family income[10]										
Less than $35,000	29.55 (4.17)	19.05 (3.35)	*10.22 (3.67)	†	22.90 (4.10)	8.76 (2.31)	*2.91 (1.36)	*4.61 (1.57)	†	16.22 (4.51)
$35,000 or more	29.50 (3.18)	22.43 (2.71)	12.39 (2.05)	*1.94 (0.77)	14.32 (2.13)	18.40 (2.49)	*3.62 (1.21)	6.00 (1.49)	*1.36 (0.63)	8.37 (1.51)
$35,000–$49,999	34.69 (6.66)	32.25 (6.52)	*9.59 (3.69)	†	*15.79 (5.14)	*10.58 (4.26)	†	†	†	*6.75 (2.56)
$50,000–$74,999	24.57 (5.99)	25.37 (5.32)	*12.45 (4.50)	†	*9.76 (3.26)	20.30 (4.88)	†	†	†	*11.69 (3.57)
$75,000–$99,999	33.34 (8.97)	19.93 (5.95)	*9.58 (4.43)	†	*19.94 (6.39)	*13.61 (5.31)	†	†	†	†
$100,000 or more	26.31 (5.39)	11.86 (3.01)	15.81 (3.74)	†	16.74 (4.45)	24.93 (4.94)	†	*9.80 (3.70)	†	*8.27 (2.68)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	37.74 (7.83)	20.97 (5.54)	†	–	20.90 (5.91)	*7.85 (3.55)	†	†	–	*21.26 (9.18)
Near poor	29.66 (5.64)	15.04 (4.32)	*14.16 (4.27)	†	*14.85 (4.55)	*7.12 (2.31)	†	†	†	*16.19 (5.21)
Not poor	28.44 (3.16)	23.23 (2.72)	13.25 (2.34)	*1.78 (0.67)	15.69 (2.25)	19.72 (2.66)	*4.01 (1.25)	6.06 (1.51)	*1.52 (0.65)	8.51 (1.56)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	25.71 (3.08)	15.59 (2.12)	16.72 (2.94)	*1.59 (0.57)	14.98 (2.22)	20.73 (2.78)	*4.18 (1.34)	6.13 (1.54)	*2.01 (0.78)	9.59 (1.72)
Medicaid	42.00 (9.44)	29.18 (6.92)	*7.85 (3.03)	–	28.78 (8.23)	*10.87 (4.49)	†	†	–	*20.97 (8.04)
Other	*45.55 (20.31)	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	–	†
Uninsured	22.44 (5.66)	19.54 (4.72)	†	†	11.17 (3.20)	†	†	†	†	*9.77 (4.61)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.55 (9.18)	45.39 (11.65)	–	†	*15.02 (6.83)	†	–	†	–	*15.52 (7.68)
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	*36.86 (12.57)	†	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Other	†	†	–	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	24.78 (2.91)	16.48 (2.31)	9.80 (2.40)	†	14.66 (2.19)	15.78 (2.36)	*1.31 (0.58)	6.71 (1.65)	*1.56 (0.62)	9.75 (1.77)
Small MSA	32.08 (4.27)	20.17 (3.21)	15.05 (3.09)	*3.16 (1.46)	18.74 (3.42)	12.19 (2.66)	*5.94 (2.04)	*3.06 (1.24)	†	7.39 (2.19)
Not in MSA	29.67 (6.11)	31.46 (6.23)	*11.36 (3.87)	†	*12.84 (4.08)	*13.23 (4.86)	†	*6.70 (2.59)	†	*19.97 (7.09)
Region										
Northeast	24.28 (5.05)	13.85 (3.50)	14.14 (4.10)	†	*9.53 (3.04)	*12.68 (4.06)	†	†	†	*20.65 (6.48)
Midwest	32.08 (5.28)	23.06 (4.16)	*10.46 (3.14)	†	20.99 (4.13)	9.00 (2.53)	†	*8.51 (2.60)	†	*8.23 (2.58)
South	24.28 (3.38)	22.86 (3.50)	13.03 (3.29)	*2.52 (1.22)	17.26 (2.92)	15.91 (2.94)	*4.30 (1.67)	*4.20 (1.47)	*2.03 (0.87)	8.26 (2.17)
West	31.95 (5.30)	16.45 (3.05)	*9.26 (3.10)	†	11.87 (3.10)	18.09 (3.88)	†	*7.10 (2.62)	†	8.64 (2.49)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.4 (0.15)	9.1 (0.19)
Total[4] (crude)	299,082	19,454	27,375	6.5 (0.15)	9.2 (0.19)
Sex					
Male	146,503	8,659	12,098	5.8 (0.17)	8.2 (0.20)
Female	152,579	10,795	15,277	7.0 (0.19)	9.9 (0.23)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	49,087	1,142	2,094	2.3 (0.19)	4.3 (0.28)
12–17 years	24,771	903	1,412	3.7 (0.31)	5.7 (0.41)
18–44 years	110,613	9,697	13,038	8.8 (0.25)	11.8 (0.29)
45–64 years	77,489	6,833	9,360	8.8 (0.29)	12.1 (0.33)
65 years and over	37,122	879	1,470	2.4 (0.19)	4.0 (0.26)
Race					
One race[6]	293,969	19,095	26,893	6.4 (0.15)	9.0 (0.19)
White	238,454	15,222	22,429	6.3 (0.17)	9.3 (0.21)
Black or African American	38,247	3,137	3,516	8.3 (0.36)	9.2 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,230	325	357	10.5 (1.89)	11.4 (1.81)
Asian	13,554	398	554	2.8 (0.35)	3.9 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	483	†	*37	†	*9.1 (3.74)
Two or more races[7]	5,113	359	481	8.9 (1.12)	11.6 (1.19)
Black or African American, white	1,368	*88	100	7.1 (1.83)	8.7 (2.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,729	204	274	12.5 (2.31)	16.6 (2.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	46,385	3,519	4,375	7.7 (0.35)	9.7 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	30,041	2,336	2,856	8.0 (0.45)	10.0 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,698	15,935	23,000	6.2 (0.16)	9.0 (0.20)
White, single race	196,018	12,032	18,433	6.0 (0.19)	9.3 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	36,985	3,065	3,425	8.3 (0.36)	9.3 (0.40)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,879	3,229	3,830	12.3 (0.48)	14.4 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[10]	55,405	4,453	6,015	8.4 (0.31)	11.2 (0.36)
Some college	51,574	4,895	6,743	9.2 (0.34)	12.7 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,951	2,316	3,957	4.0 (0.22)	6.9 (0.30)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	82,233	10,166	12,263	13.2 (0.35)	15.8 (0.35)
$35,000 or more	177,839	7,952	13,155	4.3 (0.16)	7.2 (0.23)
$35,000–$49,999	39,912	3,527	5,169	8.9 (0.45)	13.1 (0.64)
$50,000–$74,999	48,526	2,556	4,231	5.1 (0.31)	8.4 (0.41)
$75,000–$99,999	32,762	1,050	2,031	3.0 (0.29)	5.9 (0.45)
$100,000 or more	56,639	819	1,725	1.3 (0.14)	2.9 (0.22)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	33,198	4,053	4,426	13.6 (0.56)	14.7 (0.59)
Near poor	43,930	5,126	6,678	12.9 (0.50)	16.5 (0.59)
Not poor	177,148	7,862	13,030	4.2 (0.15)	7.0 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private.	170,213	5,703	10,232	3.2 (0.13)	5.8 (0.19)
Medicaid.	36,678	2,093	2,510	8.5 (0.48)	9.3 (0.54)
Other.	8,767	816	1,072	7.8 (0.84)	10.4 (0.93)
Uninsured.	43,675	9,889	11,937	21.7 (0.64)	26.6 (0.74)
65 years and over:					
Private.	20,662	180	528	0.9 (0.15)	2.6 (0.27)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	124	135	5.3 (1.09)	5.8 (1.10)
Medicare only	11,183	489	697	4.4 (0.48)	6.2 (0.60)
Other	2,512	*49	74	*1.9 (0.61)	2.9 (0.79)
Uninsured.	221	*28	*28	*12.6 (4.61)	*10.2 (3.63)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	157,334	9,471	13,014	5.9 (0.18)	8.1 (0.23)
Small MSA	92,685	6,266	9,124	6.7 (0.31)	9.8 (0.38)
Not in MSA	49,064	3,717	5,237	7.7 (0.41)	10.8 (0.50)
Region					
Northeast	52,711	2,526	3,358	4.7 (0.28)	6.3 (0.37)
Midwest	68,945	4,305	6,427	6.2 (0.29)	9.3 (0.39)
South	108,191	8,149	11,121	7.4 (0.28)	10.2 (0.33)
West	69,235	4,474	6,468	6.4 (0.31)	9.3 (0.39)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	197,123	7,965	12,671	4.0 (0.13)	6.3 (0.18)
Good	71,854	6,093	8,415	8.6 (0.32)	11.8 (0.37)
Fair or poor	29,481	5,327	6,220	18.5 (0.79)	21.3 (0.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	23,807	1,691	2,058	7.1 (0.40)	8.6 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,578	1,828	2,317	8.4 (0.41)	10.7 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	95,829	5,320	8,140	5.5 (0.21)	8.4 (0.27)
White, single race, female	100,189	6,712	10,293	6.6 (0.24)	10.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, male	17,240	1,216	1,380	7.2 (0.45)	8.2 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	19,746	1,850	2,045	9.3 (0.49)	10.3 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	9,541	847	988	11.2 (0.94)	13.3 (1.11)
Near poor	11,324	1,164	1,374	11.2 (0.92)	13.0 (0.97)
Not poor.	18,239	1,038	1,446	5.4 (0.38)	7.6 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor.	13,844	2,166	2,383	15.4 (0.95)	17.0 (0.98)
Near poor	22,805	2,792	4,136	13.7 (0.70)	19.9 (0.91)
Not poor	131,406	5,609	9,904	4.1 (0.18)	7.2 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor.	7,586	874	840	13.4 (1.03)	12.7 (1.00)
Near poor	6,698	870	866	14.1 (1.17)	13.9 (1.14)
Not poor	16,225	919	1,200	5.3 (0.43)	7.1 (0.60)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	299,082	273,800	18,225	3,511	2,177
Sex					
Male	146,503	136,310	7,058	1,441	1,003
Female	152,579	137,490	11,167	2,070	1,174
Age					
Under 12 years	49,087	45,181	3,333	331	132
12–17 years	24,771	24,105	479	89	*28
18–44 years	110,613	103,059	5,903	701	475
45–64 years	77,489	71,003	4,216	1,112	717
65 years and over	37,122	30,453	4,294	1,279	824
Race					
One race[4]	293,969	269,189	17,792	3,469	2,155
White	238,454	218,339	14,516	2,889	1,664
Black or African American	38,247	34,717	2,387	479	433
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,230	2,919	261	*42	†
Asian	13,554	12,749	610	58	50
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	483	466	*17	–	–
Two or more races[5]	5,113	4,611	434	*43	*21
Black or African American, white	1,368	1,244	100	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,729	1,515	188	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	46,385	43,291	2,474	376	172
Mexican or Mexican American	30,041	28,111	1,609	205	83
Not Hispanic or Latino	252,698	230,509	15,751	3,135	2,005
White, single race	196,018	178,695	12,290	2,557	1,500
Black or African American, single race	36,985	33,547	2,300	474	433
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,879	25,201	2,531	582	509
High school diploma or GED[8]	55,405	49,777	3,795	1,023	666
Some college	51,574	46,970	3,276	738	496
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,951	50,800	3,320	505	253
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	82,233	72,951	6,321	1,635	1,183
$35,000 or more	177,839	165,388	9,925	1,552	823
$35,000–$49,999	39,912	36,731	2,371	456	285
$50,000–$74,999	48,526	44,867	3,001	433	205
$75,000–$99,999	32,762	30,490	1,798	290	164
$100,000 or more	56,639	53,299	2,755	374	170
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	33,198	29,629	2,435	612	445
Near poor	43,930	39,800	2,963	636	517
Not poor	177,148	164,095	10,181	1,725	896
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	170,213	159,624	8,340	1,106	555
Medicaid	36,678	32,375	3,086	632	479
Other	8,767	7,625	717	227	165
Uninsured	43,675	41,400	1,728	244	153
65 years and over:					
Private	20,662	16,997	2,476	668	444
Medicare and Medicaid	2,340	1,736	387	127	73
Medicare only	11,183	9,365	1,059	398	254
Other	2,512	2,011	347	86	*46
Uninsured	221	207	†	–	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]				
Large MSA	157,334	144,700	9,000	1,731	965
Small MSA	92,685	84,570	6,026	1,077	728
Not in MSA	49,064	44,530	3,199	703	484
Region					
Northeast	52,711	48,316	3,104	615	328
Midwest	68,945	62,721	4,544	839	480
South	108,191	98,228	6,976	1,450	1,033
West	69,235	64,535	3,601	607	336
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	23,807	22,572	958	154	73
Hispanic or Latina, female	22,578	20,718	1,516	222	98
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	95,829	88,730	4,835	1,030	718
White, single race, female	100,189	89,965	7,455	1,527	782
Black or African American, single race, male	17,240	15,915	832	224	183
Black or African American, single race, female	19,746	17,632	1,468	251	250
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	9,541	8,772	618	95	53
Near poor	11,324	10,564	599	93	56
Not poor	18,239	17,196	856	129	47
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	13,844	12,113	1,102	355	237
Near poor	22,805	20,313	1,766	389	337
Not poor	131,406	121,375	7,738	1,412	696
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	7,586	6,689	573	141	151
Near poor	6,698	6,069	400	126	99
Not poor	16,225	15,016	911	146	120

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.4 (0.15)	4.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.6 (0.18)	7.3 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.29)	6.8 (0.26)	0.7 (0.09)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.6 (0.21)	1.9 (0.18)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.16)	5.4 (0.15)	0.6 (0.06)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	92.2 (0.22)	5.5 (0.18)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	82.6 (0.47)	11.7 (0.39)	3.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.20)
Race					
One race[5]	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White	100.0	92.1 (0.15)	6.1 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	90.8 (0.34)	6.5 (0.29)	1.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	90.4 (1.23)	8.0 (1.19)	1.4 (0.39)	†
Asian	100.0	94.5 (0.39)	4.6 (0.37)	0.4 (0.11)	0.4 (0.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	97.1 (1.57)	†	–	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	88.9 (1.27)	9.5 (1.20)	*1.0 (0.37)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.4 (3.31)	5.0 (1.23)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	87.5 (2.22)	11.2 (2.16)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.7 (0.28)	5.7 (0.25)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.5 (0.39)	6.0 (0.35)	1.0 (0.14)	0.4 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.9 (0.15)	6.2 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	92.0 (0.18)	6.1 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	90.8 (0.35)	6.5 (0.30)	1.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.14)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	89.0 (0.40)	7.9 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)	1.4 (0.15)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	90.4 (0.28)	6.7 (0.24)	1.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	91.0 (0.30)	6.6 (0.26)	1.5 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.9 (0.28)	6.5 (0.25)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.08)
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.6 (0.25)	7.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.09)
$35,000 or more	100.0	92.7 (0.16)	5.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	92.3 (0.30)	5.9 (0.28)	1.1 (0.12)	0.7 (0.09)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	92.2 (0.32)	6.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.10)	0.4 (0.07)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	92.5 (0.38)	5.9 (0.35)	1.0 (0.16)	0.5 (0.11)
$100,000 or more	100.0	93.4 (0.31)	5.5 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.08)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	88.3 (0.43)	7.7 (0.35)	2.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (0.33)	6.7 (0.28)	1.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.6 (0.16)	5.9 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.2 (0.15)	4.9 (0.14)	0.6 (0.05)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	86.0 (0.54)	9.5 (0.42)	2.4 (0.25)	2.2 (0.23)
Other	100.0	89.3 (0.88)	7.7 (0.80)	1.7 (0.28)	1.3 (0.24)
Uninsured	100.0	95.4 (0.23)	3.8 (0.21)	0.6 (0.08)	0.3 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.4 (0.63)	12.1 (0.56)	3.3 (0.28)	2.2 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.7 (1.84)	16.7 (1.51)	5.5 (0.94)	3.1 (0.78)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (0.73)	9.6 (0.59)	3.6 (0.40)	2.3 (0.34)
Other	100.0	80.6 (1.78)	14.0 (1.61)	3.5 (0.91)	*1.9 (0.59)
Uninsured	100.0	91.9 (5.29)	†	–	†
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.4 (0.17)	5.9 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.6 (0.21)	6.5 (0.18)	1.1 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
Not in MSA	100.0	91.5 (0.39)	6.3 (0.32)	1.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
Region	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Northeast	100.0	92.5 (0.29)	5.9 (0.25)	1.1 (0.10)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	91.5 (0.28)	6.6 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	0.7 (0.08)
South	100.0	91.3 (0.22)	6.5 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
West	100.0	93.3 (0.24)	5.3 (0.22)	0.9 (0.08)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.9 (0.41)	4.7 (0.36)	1.0 (0.16)	0.5 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.3 (0.40)	7.0 (0.35)	1.2 (0.15)	0.6 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.3 (0.19)	5.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.6 (0.25)	7.3 (0.23)	1.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.1 (0.45)	5.0 (0.36)	1.5 (0.23)	1.3 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.7 (0.49)	7.6 (0.43)	1.3 (0.16)	1.3 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.4 (0.75)	7.1 (0.66)	1.4 (0.29)	1.1 (0.30)
Near poor	100.0	92.5 (0.60)	5.5 (0.48)	1.2 (0.27)	*0.9 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	93.4 (0.42)	5.3 (0.39)	0.9 (0.15)	0.4 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.2 (0.73)	8.1 (0.58)	2.8 (0.34)	1.8 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.50)	7.2 (0.41)	1.6 (0.21)	1.3 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.21)	5.9 (0.18)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.0 (0.95)	7.9 (0.74)	2.4 (0.40)	2.7 (0.57)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.83)	6.4 (0.68)	2.1 (0.40)	1.7 (0.34)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.49)	5.9 (0.44)	0.9 (0.16)	0.8 (0.16)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under age 65 years	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands[2]										
Total[3].	261,961	170,213	36,678	8,767	43,675	37,122	20,662	2,340	11,183	2,512	221
Sex											
Male	130,531	84,330	16,577	4,498	23,654	15,972	9,019	710	4,516	1,536	115
Female	131,430	85,883	20,101	4,269	20,021	21,149	11,643	1,630	6,667	976	105
Age											
Under 12 years	49,087	27,239	16,253	1,208	4,037	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	24,771	15,606	5,828	555	2,597	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	110,613	70,314	9,757	2,481	26,622	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	77,489	57,055	4,839	4,524	10,420	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	37,122	20,662	2,340	11,183	2,512	221
Race											
One race[4].	257,123	167,436	35,573	8,619	42,921	36,846	20,513	2,323	11,119	2,472	215
White	206,345	140,116	23,787	6,645	34,085	32,109	18,745	1,659	9,245	2,165	156
Black or African American	35,046	17,199	9,506	1,471	6,194	3,201	1,166	467	1,314	179	29
American Indian or Alaska Native	3,014	920	1,081	146	854	216	73	†	108	†	†
Asian	12,259	8,983	1,074	350	1,685	1,295	522	182	436	115	*22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	459	219	*126	†	*103	25	†	–	†	–	–
Two or more races[5].	4,838	2,777	1,105	148	755	276	149	†	64	*40	†
Black or African American, white	1,354	543	527	*43	221	15	†	–	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,524	820	309	*58	336	205	112	†	*43	*30	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	43,793	17,374	10,715	958	14,470	2,592	651	547	1,111	158	119
Mexican or Mexican American	28,706	10,491	7,176	571	10,302	1,335	347	293	562	65	69
Not Hispanic or Latino	218,168	152,839	25,963	7,809	29,205	34,530	20,011	1,794	10,072	2,355	101
White, single race	166,305	124,090	14,348	5,821	20,589	29,714	18,141	1,147	8,232	2,011	*50
Black or African American, single race	33,843	16,774	9,052	1,419	5,934	3,142	1,152	454	1,290	176	*25
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma.	20,021	6,662	3,672	1,021	8,597	8,857	3,905	1,307	3,118	387	128
High school diploma or GED[8].	43,211	27,568	4,078	1,977	9,188	12,194	7,048	511	3,751	819	*22
Some college.	43,895	32,665	2,405	1,886	6,668	7,680	4,537	224	2,052	811	*34
Bachelor's degree or higher.	47,777	42,323	696	1,141	3,375	7,174	4,802	176	1,754	415	*20
Family income[9]											
Less than $35,000	66,835	19,228	23,953	3,336	19,882	15,398	7,353	1,772	5,308	864	86
$35,000 or more.	162,369	128,382	9,757	4,510	18,984	15,470	10,016	352	3,808	1,179	85
$35,000–$49,999	34,339	20,156	4,833	1,443	7,661	5,573	3,595	145	1,384	399	*29
$50,000–$74,999	43,987	33,032	3,193	1,258	6,300	4,539	2,892	114	1,089	407	*38
$75,000–$99,999	30,482	26,387	1,000	780	2,182	2,279	1,459	*28	585	199	†
$100,000 or more.	53,560	48,806	730	1,029	2,841	3,079	2,070	66	750	174	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	All persons under age 65 years	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Poverty status[10]	Number in thousands[2]										
Poor	30,594	5,433	15,262	1,108	8,540	2,604	504	1,051	870	127	36
Near poor	37,968	13,723	10,507	1,911	11,634	5,962	2,698	540	2,418	258	*42
Not poor	157,731	130,349	5,938	4,451	16,233	19,417	12,741	327	4,757	1,493	75
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	139,713	93,440	18,212	3,788	22,598	17,620	8,846	1,116	6,192	1,167	135
Small MSA	80,978	51,808	11,788	3,523	13,284	11,707	7,208	682	2,930	831	*37
Not in MSA	41,270	24,966	6,679	1,456	7,793	7,795	4,608	542	2,061	514	49
Region											
Northeast	45,508	31,983	6,962	815	5,113	7,203	4,263	440	1,935	436	*35
Midwest	60,416	41,852	8,191	1,543	8,330	8,529	5,967	324	1,769	430	*24
South	94,581	58,079	12,218	4,499	18,804	13,610	6,851	1,034	4,505	1,076	83
West	61,455	38,299	9,308	1,910	11,429	7,780	3,581	542	2,973	571	78
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	182,548	129,159	21,403	4,056	26,309	14,575	8,919	341	4,130	1,035	83
Good	58,595	32,758	9,958	2,271	12,882	13,259	7,575	765	3,983	801	54
Fair or poor	20,273	8,038	5,276	2,421	4,395	9,208	4,131	1,230	3,045	676	83
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	22,697	8,873	4,996	504	8,168	1,110	316	180	469	80	61
Hispanic or Latina, female	21,096	8,501	5,719	454	6,302	1,482	335	367	642	77	58
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	82,935	61,598	6,387	2,990	11,088	12,894	7,881	341	3,344	1,249	*28
White, single race, female	83,370	62,492	7,961	2,831	9,501	16,819	10,259	805	4,887	762	*22
Black or African American, single race, male	16,025	7,937	4,022	741	3,003	1,215	471	120	471	125	*13
Black or African American, single race, female	17,818	8,837	5,030	678	2,930	1,928	680	334	818	51	*12
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	9,078	592	4,616	219	3,613	463	*21	225	167	*23	*26
Near poor	10,731	2,561	3,404	172	4,575	593	97	146	295	37	*17
Not poor	17,305	11,852	1,166	439	3,772	934	404	87	357	44	41
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	12,505	3,450	5,429	549	2,978	1,340	395	506	378	57	–
Near poor	18,290	8,158	3,989	1,210	4,871	4,516	2,371	272	1,694	160	†
Not poor	114,938	98,541	3,096	3,197	9,612	16,467	11,198	133	3,817	1,291	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	6,980	868	4,221	258	1,538	607	*59	246	255	*27	†
Near poor	6,091	1,893	2,316	341	1,478	607	161	71	352	*18	†
Not poor	15,122	11,280	1,265	611	1,849	1,103	635	64	310	78	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	65.1 (0.47)	14.5 (0.32)	3.2 (0.16)	17.1 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.33)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	65.6 (0.46)	14.1 (0.31)	3.4 (0.16)	16.8 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.32)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.08)
Sex											
Male	100.0	65.0 (0.49)	13.0 (0.31)	3.3 (0.15)	18.7 (0.33)	100.0	56.6 (1.03)	4.4 (0.37)	28.5 (0.95)	9.8 (0.57)	0.7 (0.12)
Female	100.0	65.3 (0.51)	16.0 (0.38)	3.2 (0.19)	15.5 (0.33)	100.0	55.4 (0.98)	7.7 (0.43)	31.7 (0.93)	4.7 (0.34)	0.5 (0.09)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	55.9 (0.87)	33.3 (0.83)	2.5 (0.29)	8.3 (0.46)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	63.5 (0.90)	23.7 (0.76)	2.3 (0.27)	10.6 (0.54)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	64.4 (0.51)	8.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.16)	24.4 (0.42)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	74.3 (0.51)	6.3 (0.25)	5.9 (0.25)	13.6 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.33)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.07)
Race											
One race[5].	100.0	65.2 (0.47)	14.5 (0.32)	3.2 (0.16)	17.1 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.89)	6.3 (0.33)	30.4 (0.84)	6.7 (0.36)	0.6 (0.07)
White	100.0	67.8 (0.52)	12.2 (0.33)	3.1 (0.17)	16.9 (0.34)	100.0	58.6 (0.97)	5.2 (0.33)	28.9 (0.90)	6.8 (0.41)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	50.6 (0.90)	26.5 (0.77)	4.3 (0.34)	18.6 (0.57)	100.0	36.7 (2.03)	14.9 (1.44)	41.9 (2.08)	5.7 (0.86)	0.9 (0.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	32.0 (3.40)	31.8 (3.47)	5.4 (1.31)	30.7 (3.40)	100.0	30.7 (6.90)	†	51.7 (7.94)	†	†
Asian	100.0	74.2 (1.34)	9.6 (0.91)	2.8 (0.41)	13.4 (0.91)	100.0	40.6 (3.34)	14.6 (2.55)	34.0 (2.73)	9.0 (1.60)	*1.7 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	49.4 (7.08)	24.5 (5.37)	†	24.3 (5.57)	100.0	†	−	*63.3 (22.05)	−	−
Two or more races[6].	100.0	59.0 (2.12)	17.8 (1.50)	3.5 (0.86)	19.7 (1.83)	100.0	54.2 (6.83)	†	23.7 (5.56)	*14.5 (5.12)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	43.0 (5.23)	32.8 (5.04)	*4.0 (1.74)	20.1 (3.15)	100.0	76.6 (22.21)	−	†	−	−
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	53.7 (4.34)	19.6 (2.70)	*3.5 (1.34)	23.1 (3.74)	100.0	54.8 (7.87)	†	21.0 (6.25)	*14.6 (6.37)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	41.5 (0.84)	22.0 (0.59)	2.4 (0.21)	34.1 (0.71)	100.0	25.1 (2.13)	21.6 (1.67)	42.9 (2.13)	6.1 (0.90)	4.4 (0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.8 (1.05)	21.6 (0.73)	2.3 (0.24)	37.4 (0.93)	100.0	26.1 (3.09)	22.2 (2.26)	41.9 (2.80)	5.0 (1.20)	4.8 (1.03)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.2 (0.49)	12.7 (0.34)	3.4 (0.17)	13.7 (0.29)	100.0	58.3 (0.93)	5.2 (0.31)	29.4 (0.87)	6.9 (0.38)	0.3 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	74.7 (0.55)	9.4 (0.36)	3.2 (0.20)	12.6 (0.34)	100.0	61.3 (1.02)	3.9 (0.31)	27.8 (0.95)	6.8 (0.43)	*0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.0 (0.92)	26.3 (0.78)	4.3 (0.34)	18.4 (0.58)	100.0	36.9 (2.05)	14.7 (1.44)	41.9 (2.10)	5.7 (0.87)	*0.8 (0.24)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	32.6 (0.81)	18.4 (0.70)	4.8 (0.32)	44.2 (0.89)	100.0	43.4 (1.41)	14.9 (0.89)	35.7 (1.31)	4.4 (0.51)	1.6 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	63.2 (0.68)	10.0 (0.40)	4.2 (0.26)	22.6 (0.55)	100.0	58.0 (1.30)	4.2 (0.44)	30.9 (1.21)	6.7 (0.64)	*0.2 (0.06)
Some college.	100.0	74.6 (0.58)	5.6 (0.30)	4.2 (0.26)	15.7 (0.47)	100.0	59.1 (1.54)	2.9 (0.45)	26.9 (1.37)	10.7 (0.90)	*0.4 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	89.0 (0.38)	1.4 (0.13)	2.3 (0.18)	7.2 (0.31)	100.0	66.5 (1.71)	2.5 (0.43)	24.9 (1.60)	5.8 (0.81)	*0.2 (0.10)
Family income[10]											
Less than $35,000	100.0	29.2 (0.74)	35.5 (0.63)	5.1 (0.26)	30.2 (0.61)	100.0	47.2 (1.15)	11.8 (0.69)	34.8 (1.11)	5.6 (0.45)	0.6 (0.13)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	78.9 (0.43)	6.3 (0.23)	2.7 (0.19)	12.1 (0.31)	100.0	64.3 (1.34)	2.4 (0.28)	25.1 (1.18)	7.7 (0.61)	0.5 (0.09)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	58.9 (0.96)	14.4 (0.64)	4.2 (0.40)	22.5 (0.74)	100.0	64.7 (2.03)	2.6 (0.49)	24.9 (1.79)	7.2 (0.95)	*0.5 (0.16)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	75.1 (0.77)	7.5 (0.49)	2.8 (0.27)	14.6 (0.59)	100.0	62.8 (2.13)	2.8 (0.60)	24.6 (1.81)	9.1 (1.30)	*0.8 (0.24)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	86.6 (0.72)	3.5 (0.34)	2.5 (0.35)	7.4 (0.51)	100.0	62.7 (3.01)	*1.2 (0.40)	26.9 (2.78)	8.9 (2.03)	†
$100,000 or more.	100.0	91.0 (0.51)	1.5 (0.18)	1.8 (0.25)	5.7 (0.40)	100.0	65.9 (2.97)	2.7 (0.71)	25.5 (2.88)	5.7 (1.16)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	100.0	18.5 (1.08)	46.9 (1.01)	4.3 (0.32)	30.3 (1.00)	100.0	19.4 (2.01)	40.6 (2.43)	33.6 (2.21)	4.9 (0.85)	1.4 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	36.8 (0.92)	24.9 (0.74)	5.8 (0.45)	32.6 (0.78)	100.0	44.4 (1.88)	9.4 (0.88)	41.1 (1.83)	4.3 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.26)
Not poor.	100.0	82.6 (0.38)	4.2 (0.19)	2.7 (0.18)	10.5 (0.26)	100.0	65.4 (1.22)	1.8 (0.22)	24.8 (1.07)	7.7 (0.54)	0.4 (0.07)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	67.3 (0.60)	13.6 (0.39)	2.6 (0.15)	16.5 (0.36)	100.0	50.6 (1.18)	6.4 (0.48)	35.5 (1.09)	6.7 (0.52)	0.8 (0.12)
Small MSA	100.0	63.9 (0.90)	15.0 (0.66)	4.3 (0.41)	16.8 (0.59)	100.0	61.6 (1.57)	5.8 (0.61)	25.1 (1.51)	7.1 (0.70)	*0.3 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	60.3 (1.28)	16.8 (0.84)	3.1 (0.29)	19.8 (0.81)	100.0	59.1 (2.15)	7.0 (0.71)	26.7 (2.03)	6.6 (0.72)	0.6 (0.17)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	70.5 (1.08)	16.2 (0.82)	1.6 (0.16)	11.7 (0.56)	100.0	60.0 (2.01)	6.2 (0.69)	27.3 (1.74)	6.0 (0.85)	*0.5 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	69.6 (0.94)	13.8 (0.67)	2.4 (0.19)	14.2 (0.61)	100.0	70.1 (1.46)	3.8 (0.59)	20.8 (1.38)	5.0 (0.69)	*0.3 (0.11)
South	100.0	61.5 (0.74)	13.6 (0.46)	4.6 (0.37)	20.3 (0.51)	100.0	50.5 (1.60)	7.7 (0.59)	33.3 (1.55)	7.9 (0.62)	0.6 (0.13)
West	100.0	62.5 (1.05)	15.4 (0.71)	3.0 (0.27)	19.0 (0.60)	100.0	46.2 (1.74)	7.0 (0.74)	38.4 (1.70)	7.4 (0.80)	1.0 (0.20)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	71.9 (0.46)	11.0 (0.28)	2.2 (0.15)	14.9 (0.32)	100.0	61.2 (1.26)	2.4 (0.29)	28.7 (1.17)	7.2 (0.61)	0.5 (0.11)
Good.	100.0	52.9 (0.76)	21.5 (0.62)	3.4 (0.25)	22.1 (0.54)	100.0	57.5 (1.21)	5.8 (0.47)	30.2 (1.08)	6.1 (0.57)	0.4 (0.09)
Fair or poor	100.0	34.4 (1.14)	35.8 (1.26)	7.7 (0.51)	22.1 (1.01)	100.0	44.8 (1.39)	13.6 (0.91)	33.1 (1.36)	7.5 (0.61)	1.0 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	41.2 (0.94)	19.6 (0.58)	2.4 (0.26)	36.8 (0.82)	100.0	27.8 (2.78)	16.4 (2.02)	43.1 (2.94)	7.9 (1.67)	4.8 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.8 (0.93)	24.7 (0.73)	2.3 (0.25)	31.2 (0.79)	100.0	22.7 (2.29)	25.0 (2.05)	43.2 (2.45)	5.2 (0.94)	3.9 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male.	100.0	74.5 (0.59)	8.4 (0.37)	3.3 (0.19)	13.8 (0.38)	100.0	61.3 (1.18)	2.6 (0.35)	26.1 (1.06)	9.8 (0.65)	*0.2 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	74.8 (0.62)	10.4 (0.43)	3.2 (0.25)	11.5 (0.43)	100.0	61.3 (1.13)	4.8 (0.41)	29.1 (1.09)	4.6 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	51.7 (1.04)	23.2 (0.80)	4.8 (0.43)	20.3 (0.76)	100.0	38.4 (2.96)	9.8 (1.74)	40.3 (3.06)	10.7 (1.73)	*0.9 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	50.5 (1.10)	28.7 (0.98)	3.8 (0.39)	16.9 (0.68)	100.0	35.8 (2.29)	17.7 (1.90)	43.2 (2.33)	2.7 (0.64)	*0.6 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	7.4 (0.86)	43.1 (1.61)	2.9 (0.46)	46.7 (1.69)	100.0	*4.6 (1.75)	48.8 (4.59)	36.2 (4.32)	*4.9 (1.72)	*5.5 (1.69)
Near poor	100.0	25.2 (1.26)	26.6 (1.07)	2.4 (0.44)	45.7 (1.26)	100.0	16.5 (2.92)	24.6 (3.52)	49.8 (4.43)	6.3 (1.64)	*2.7 (1.20)
Not poor	100.0	69.0 (1.06)	6.9 (0.52)	2.6 (0.37)	21.6 (0.85)	100.0	42.6 (4.42)	10.6 (2.39)	38.0 (3.80)	4.7 (1.39)	4.1 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	27.3 (1.96)	44.2 (1.79)	4.5 (0.55)	24.0 (1.58)	100.0	28.8 (3.25)	38.1 (3.55)	28.6 (3.19)	4.4 (1.19)	—
Near poor	100.0	44.8 (1.50)	20.6 (1.13)	6.9 (0.77)	27.6 (1.22)	100.0	51.4 (2.30)	6.4 (0.98)	38.3 (2.21)	3.5 (0.63)	†
Not poor	100.0	85.7 (0.42)	3.1 (0.20)	2.6 (0.19)	8.6 (0.31)	100.0	67.8 (1.36)	0.8 (0.18)	23.5 (1.20)	7.9 (0.61)	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	14.0 (1.36)	55.8 (1.58)	4.9 (0.66)	25.4 (1.38)	100.0	*10.1 (3.59)	41.1 (5.22)	42.7 (4.71)	*4.8 (1.58)	†
Near poor	100.0	32.5 (1.77)	34.2 (1.65)	6.2 (0.83)	27.1 (1.47)	100.0	26.7 (3.77)	11.4 (2.33)	58.1 (4.36)	*3.0 (1.10)	†
Not poor	100.0	74.6 (1.16)	9.3 (0.78)	4.0 (0.58)	12.2 (0.64)	100.0	56.9 (3.50)	6.3 (1.61)	28.9 (3.12)	7.2 (1.77)	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
	Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4]	215,658	203,572	11,666	7,838	3,620
Sex					
Male	105,406	99,773	5,401	3,687	1,607
Female	110,252	103,799	6,265	4,151	2,012
Age					
Under 12 years	44,700	42,454	2,171	1,607	531
12–17 years	21,989	20,872	1,098	679	388
18–44 years	82,552	75,883	6,427	4,324	1,985
45–64 years	66,418	64,364	1,970	1,229	715
Race					
One race[5]	211,629	199,813	11,399	7,651	3,540
White	170,547	160,906	9,359	6,289	2,916
Black or African American	28,175	26,482	1,575	1,036	488
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,147	2,025	122	*67	*55
Asian	10,407	10,051	341	257	81
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	352	350	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	4,030	3,759	267	187	80
Black or African American, white	1,113	1,034	79	72	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,187	1,092	94	†	*55
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	29,047	26,966	1,987	1,122	831
Mexican or Mexican American	18,238	16,952	1,232	728	490
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,611	176,606	9,679	6,716	2,789
White, single race	144,258	136,520	7,545	5,276	2,145
Black or African American, single race	27,245	25,610	1,518	994	478
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	11,355	10,523	829	495	323
High school diploma or GED[9]	33,623	31,614	1,938	1,211	677
Some college	36,956	34,799	2,097	1,347	702
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,161	42,675	1,458	1,084	366
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	46,517	41,624	4,794	2,962	1,748
$35,000 or more	142,649	136,359	6,188	4,388	1,707
$35,000–$49,999	26,432	24,243	2,150	1,336	787
$50,000–$74,999	37,484	35,496	1,955	1,456	470
$75,000–$99,999	28,167	27,098	1,053	768	262
$100,000 or more	50,566	49,522	1,030	829	188
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	21,803	19,793	1,979	1,156	810
Near poor	26,141	23,171	2,915	1,722	1,114
Not poor	140,738	134,914	5,743	4,288	1,380
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	115,440	109,475	5,647	3,877	1,639
Small MSA	67,119	63,217	3,824	2,422	1,339
Not in MSA	33,100	30,880	2,195	1,539	642
Region					
Northeast	39,760	37,696	1,957	1,345	590
Midwest	51,586	48,591	2,903	2,132	683
South	74,796	70,739	3,908	2,447	1,409
West	49,516	46,547	2,898	1,914	938

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Number in thousands[3]				
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,372	13,387	918	508	388
Hispanic or Latina, female	14,675	13,578	1,069	613	443
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	70,974	67,294	3,580	2,588	927
White, single race, female	73,284	69,225	3,965	2,688	1,217
Black or African American, single race, male	12,700	12,044	606	398	191
Black or African American, single race, female	14,545	13,565	912	595	287
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	5,427	5,014	405	263	142
Near poor	6,137	5,443	683	281	384
Not poor	13,457	12,740	696	435	254
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	9,429	8,372	1,051	564	477
Near poor	13,357	11,650	1,693	1,105	556
Not poor	104,834	100,581	4,219	3,245	912
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,348	4,931	401	253	145
Near poor	4,550	4,167	358	202	126
Not poor	13,156	12,549	581	414	163

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance coverage), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

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	94.3 (0.18)	5.7 (0.18)	3.9 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	94.6 (0.18)	5.4 (0.18)	3.6 (0.14)	1.7 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.5 (0.22)	5.5 (0.22)	3.8 (0.18)	1.6 (0.11)
Female	100.0	94.0 (0.21)	6.0 (0.21)	4.0 (0.17)	1.9 (0.11)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.31)	3.6 (0.28)	1.2 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	95.0 (0.42)	5.0 (0.42)	3.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.28)
18–44 years	100.0	92.2 (0.26)	7.8 (0.26)	5.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.0 (0.17)	3.0 (0.17)	1.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Race					
One race[7]	100.0	94.3 (0.18)	5.7 (0.18)	3.8 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
White	100.0	94.2 (0.21)	5.8 (0.21)	3.9 (0.17)	1.8 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	94.2 (0.43)	5.8 (0.43)	3.8 (0.32)	1.9 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.8 (1.69)	7.2 (1.69)	4.3 (1.23)	*2.9 (1.04)
Asian	100.0	96.7 (0.50)	3.3 (0.50)	2.5 (0.47)	0.8 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	99.1 (0.97)	†	†	–
Two or more races[8]	100.0	92.2 (1.22)	7.8 (1.22)	5.0 (1.01)	2.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.5 (2.45)	8.5 (2.45)	*7.2 (2.34)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	91.1 (2.31)	8.9 (2.31)	†	5.6 (1.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.1 (0.40)	6.9 (0.40)	3.9 (0.29)	2.9 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.1 (0.50)	6.9 (0.50)	4.0 (0.38)	2.8 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.5 (0.20)	5.5 (0.20)	3.8 (0.16)	1.6 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	94.4 (0.24)	5.6 (0.24)	4.0 (0.20)	1.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.2 (0.43)	5.8 (0.43)	3.8 (0.33)	1.9 (0.23)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	91.9 (0.70)	8.1 (0.70)	4.8 (0.59)	3.1 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	93.6 (0.34)	6.4 (0.34)	4.0 (0.28)	2.2 (0.19)
Some college	100.0	93.9 (0.34)	6.1 (0.34)	3.9 (0.27)	2.0 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.5 (0.26)	3.5 (0.26)	2.6 (0.22)	0.9 (0.12)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.1 (0.45)	10.9 (0.45)	6.7 (0.36)	4.0 (0.26)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.4 (0.22)	4.6 (0.22)	3.3 (0.18)	1.3 (0.11)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	91.7 (0.67)	8.3 (0.67)	5.2 (0.50)	3.1 (0.43)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	94.6 (0.42)	5.4 (0.42)	4.1 (0.36)	1.3 (0.20)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	96.0 (0.46)	4.0 (0.46)	2.9 (0.41)	1.0 (0.20)
$100,000 or more	100.0	97.7 (0.24)	2.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	90.1 (0.63)	9.9 (0.63)	5.6 (0.45)	4.3 (0.46)
Near poor	100.0	88.2 (0.74)	11.8 (0.74)	6.9 (0.56)	4.5 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	95.6 (0.20)	4.4 (0.20)	3.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.09)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	94.9 (0.22)	5.1 (0.22)	3.5 (0.19)	1.5 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.0 (0.39)	6.0 (0.39)	3.8 (0.29)	2.1 (0.20)
Not in MSA	100.0	92.8 (0.44)	7.2 (0.44)	5.1 (0.33)	2.1 (0.25)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	94.7 (0.42)	5.3 (0.42)	3.6 (0.35)	1.6 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	94.0 (0.41)	6.0 (0.41)	4.4 (0.33)	1.4 (0.19)
South	100.0	94.5 (0.29)	5.5 (0.29)	3.4 (0.22)	2.0 (0.16)
West	100.0	93.8 (0.36)	6.2 (0.36)	4.1 (0.29)	2.0 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.6 (0.47)	6.4 (0.47)	3.5 (0.33)	2.7 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.6 (0.49)	7.4 (0.49)	4.2 (0.38)	3.1 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	94.5 (0.30)	5.5 (0.30)	4.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	94.3 (0.28)	5.7 (0.28)	3.9 (0.22)	1.7 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.0 (0.52)	5.0 (0.52)	3.2 (0.40)	1.7 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.5 (0.52)	6.5 (0.52)	4.2 (0.40)	2.1 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (1.09)	8.7 (1.09)	5.5 (0.89)	3.2 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	88.2 (1.22)	11.8 (1.22)	4.4 (0.72)	7.1 (1.01)
Not poor	100.0	94.8 (0.52)	5.2 (0.52)	3.2 (0.41)	1.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.7 (1.09)	11.3 (1.09)	5.9 (0.70)	5.3 (0.84)
Near poor	100.0	86.9 (1.19)	13.1 (1.19)	8.6 (0.93)	4.3 (0.70)
Not poor	100.0	95.6 (0.25)	4.4 (0.25)	3.4 (0.22)	0.9 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (1.11)	8.7 (1.11)	5.1 (0.86)	3.5 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	91.4 (1.27)	8.6 (1.27)	4.7 (0.83)	3.2 (0.64)
Not poor	100.0	95.3 (0.58)	4.7 (0.58)	3.3 (0.45)	1.3 (0.33)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population using the standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3].	43,675	5,712	3,982	8,023	13,023	9,881
Sex						
Male	23,654	2,811	1,877	4,062	7,155	6,064
Female	20,021	2,901	2,105	3,961	5,868	3,817
Age						
Under 12 years	4,037	891	420	754	576	1,003
12–17 years	2,597	359	229	517	528	702
18–44 years	26,622	3,441	2,595	5,060	7,583	6,290
45–64 years	10,420	1,021	737	1,693	4,337	1,887
Race						
One race[4].	42,921	5,577	3,896	7,875	12,808	9,806
White	34,085	4,431	2,870	6,076	10,312	8,386
Black or African American	6,194	964	813	1,322	1,850	766
American Indian or Alaska Native	854	*55	*45	102	142	*182
Asian	1,685	124	160	351	467	450
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	103	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[5].	755	134	86	148	216	*76
Black or African American, white	221	*85	*39	*24	*58	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	336	*32	*18	*78	91	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	14,470	1,475	898	2,031	3,145	6,332
Mexican or Mexican American.	10,302	927	576	1,317	2,182	4,918
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,205	4,237	3,084	5,992	9,879	3,549
White, single race	20,589	3,071	2,076	4,200	7,375	2,411
Black or African American, single race	5,934	921	788	1,266	1,796	689
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	8,597	610	415	1,203	2,549	3,517
High school diploma or GED[8].	9,188	906	750	1,509	3,761	1,724
Some college.	6,668	1,050	758	1,201	2,564	672
Bachelor's degree or higher.	3,375	519	366	640	1,116	382
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	19,882	2,197	1,733	3,805	6,357	5,013
$35,000 or more.	18,984	3,125	1,875	3,477	5,402	3,671
$35,000–$49,999.	7,661	1,029	714	1,390	2,395	1,732
$50,000–$74,999.	6,300	1,077	639	1,165	1,812	1,242
$75,000–$99,999.	2,182	464	284	472	527	298
$100,000 or more.	2,841	555	238	451	668	*400
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	8,540	993	630	1,510	2,682	2,404
Near poor.	11,634	1,217	1,045	2,363	3,382	3,183
Not poor.	16,233	2,797	1,736	3,034	5,000	2,361
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	22,598	3,011	2,181	4,089	6,207	5,522
Small MSA	13,284	1,805	1,092	2,358	4,348	2,817
Not in MSA	7,793	895	709	1,576	2,469	1,542
Region						
Northeast	5,113	724	534	998	1,407	978
Midwest	8,330	1,272	866	1,546	2,574	1,635
South	18,804	2,288	1,624	3,624	5,874	4,340
West	11,429	1,428	958	1,855	3,168	2,929

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Number in thousands[2]				
Hispanic or Latino, male	8,168	777	409	984	1,591	4,081
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,302	698	489	1,048	1,553	2,251
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	11,088	1,512	998	2,275	4,170	1,327
White, single race, female	9,501	1,559	1,078	1,925	3,205	1,084
Black or African American, single race, male	3,003	385	361	563	1,006	416
Black or African American, single race, female	2,930	536	427	703	791	273
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	3,613	370	209	483	807	1,663
Near poor	4,575	396	242	663	1,024	2,142
Not poor	3,772	474	276	618	967	1,216
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,978	371	250	596	1,212	492
Near poor	4,871	600	523	1,188	1,714	702
Not poor	9,612	1,838	1,081	1,833	3,278	824
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,538	190	151	368	553	196
Near poor	1,478	173	205	368	477	221
Not poor	1,849	374	283	413	458	148

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.2 (0.67)	9.9 (0.47)	19.8 (0.75)	30.4 (0.76)	24.7 (1.12)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	14.1 (0.51)	9.8 (0.39)	19.8 (0.63)	32.1 (0.73)	24.3 (0.88)
Sex						
Male	100.0	14.2 (0.73)	8.8 (0.56)	19.0 (0.85)	30.8 (0.89)	27.2 (1.09)
Female	100.0	16.4 (0.86)	11.1 (0.60)	21.0 (0.95)	29.9 (0.92)	21.6 (1.38)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	24.4 (2.16)	11.5 (1.39)	20.7 (2.03)	15.8 (1.77)	27.5 (3.34)
12–17 years	100.0	15.4 (1.80)	9.8 (1.52)	22.1 (2.19)	22.6 (2.18)	30.1 (2.79)
18–44 years	100.0	13.8 (0.53)	10.4 (0.46)	20.3 (0.68)	30.4 (0.79)	25.2 (0.88)
45–64 years	100.0	10.6 (0.81)	7.6 (0.62)	17.5 (1.03)	44.8 (1.28)	19.5 (0.98)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	15.0 (0.67)	9.8 (0.48)	19.9 (0.76)	30.3 (0.76)	25.0 (1.14)
White	100.0	14.7 (0.75)	9.0 (0.53)	19.2 (0.85)	30.7 (0.87)	26.5 (1.32)
Black or African American	100.0	18.5 (1.60)	14.6 (1.28)	22.4 (1.61)	29.8 (1.66)	14.7 (1.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*15.9 (6.17)	*9.1 (4.02)	*17.6 (5.40)	26.1 (3.84)	31.4 (5.57)
Asian	100.0	8.7 (2.19)	10.1 (1.89)	26.6 (4.37)	29.2 (3.50)	25.4 (2.89)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*23.1 (10.56)	42.9 (11.63)	*22.0 (9.91)
Two or more races[6]	100.0	22.0 (4.35)	12.2 (2.65)	21.4 (3.97)	33.1 (5.37)	*11.3 (4.35)
Black or African American, white	100.0	26.3 (6.13)	15.6 (4.55)	*9.4 (3.36)	43.9 (5.87)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*14.3 (6.00)	15.9 (3.25)	25.1 (6.57)	25.8 (5.37)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.58)	15.1 (0.89)	23.1 (1.01)	43.3 (1.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	10.2 (0.87)	5.9 (0.62)	13.4 (1.02)	22.7 (1.21)	47.8 (1.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.0 (0.96)	11.7 (0.69)	22.4 (1.07)	33.8 (1.02)	15.2 (1.66)
White, single race	100.0	16.7 (1.16)	11.0 (0.86)	22.1 (1.35)	35.0 (1.28)	15.2 (2.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.5 (1.64)	14.7 (1.28)	22.3 (1.66)	30.2 (1.72)	14.2 (1.65)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.3 (0.66)	5.0 (0.55)	14.8 (0.97)	31.7 (1.29)	41.3 (1.40)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	10.4 (0.79)	8.6 (0.70)	17.5 (0.98)	44.0 (1.36)	19.5 (1.02)
Some college	100.0	16.5 (1.09)	12.1 (0.97)	18.9 (1.19)	41.9 (1.47)	10.7 (0.86)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.1 (2.05)	11.9 (1.36)	21.1 (1.82)	37.3 (2.20)	12.6 (1.38)
Family income[10]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	13.3 (0.92)	9.5 (0.65)	19.8 (0.96)	31.0 (0.99)	26.4 (1.30)
$35,000 or more	100.0	18.5 (1.18)	10.4 (0.73)	20.0 (1.26)	29.6 (1.26)	21.4 (1.97)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	15.5 (1.45)	9.5 (0.95)	19.7 (1.73)	31.7 (1.91)	23.7 (1.98)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.8 (1.94)	10.2 (1.13)	20.3 (2.00)	29.6 (1.93)	21.1 (2.50)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	23.4 (3.22)	15.2 (3.07)	21.6 (3.21)	25.6 (3.44)	14.2 (3.15)
$100,000 or more	100.0	23.2 (4.61)	10.2 (2.40)	18.1 (2.78)	27.1 (3.64)	*21.4 (6.55)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	13.7 (1.35)	7.7 (0.88)	17.7 (1.42)	31.2 (1.38)	29.7 (2.08)
Near poor	100.0	11.5 (0.99)	9.4 (0.88)	21.4 (1.35)	29.8 (1.44)	27.9 (1.79)
Not poor	100.0	20.0 (1.41)	12.1 (0.98)	20.8 (1.29)	31.2 (1.31)	15.9 (1.90)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	16.1 (0.93)	10.6 (0.69)	19.5 (0.92)	28.4 (0.97)	25.4 (1.08)
Small MSA	100.0	15.1 (1.18)	8.6 (0.77)	19.1 (1.56)	32.9 (1.60)	24.2 (2.57)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.3 (1.51)	10.1 (1.09)	22.1 (1.79)	31.7 (1.75)	22.9 (2.64)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	16.0 (1.69)	10.8 (1.16)	22.7 (2.38)	28.8 (2.06)	21.6 (2.73)
Midwest	100.0	16.0 (1.85)	10.8 (1.20)	18.7 (1.72)	31.2 (2.10)	23.3 (3.61)
South	100.0	14.7 (0.91)	9.5 (0.69)	20.5 (1.02)	31.2 (1.07)	24.1 (1.07)
West	100.0	15.3 (1.17)	9.4 (0.90)	18.5 (1.57)	29.4 (1.38)	27.4 (1.68)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	11.5 (0.97)	5.6 (0.60)	13.5 (1.06)	20.7 (1.11)	48.7 (1.53)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	12.4 (0.97)	8.0 (0.78)	17.3 (1.13)	26.0 (1.28)	36.4 (1.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	15.8 (1.21)	10.2 (1.08)	22.5 (1.49)	37.1 (1.51)	14.5 (1.86)
White, single race, female	100.0	17.8 (1.48)	12.1 (1.07)	21.8 (1.64)	32.8 (1.45)	15.6 (2.68)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	15.5 (1.99)	14.7 (1.88)	19.2 (1.80)	32.0 (2.02)	18.5 (2.53)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	21.1 (2.01)	15.2 (1.57)	25.3 (2.11)	27.7 (2.23)	10.6 (1.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	100.0	11.8 (1.65)	5.8 (1.00)	13.2 (1.43)	24.2 (1.94)	45.0 (2.55)
Near poor	100.0	9.5 (1.25)	5.7 (0.87)	15.8 (1.60)	23.0 (1.93)	45.9 (2.26)
Not poor	100.0	15.3 (1.86)	7.9 (1.34)	20.2 (2.13)	26.5 (1.93)	30.1 (1.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	13.2 (2.66)	9.8 (2.40)	21.0 (3.06)	36.4 (2.75)	19.6 (4.98)
Near poor	100.0	13.2 (1.83)	10.9 (1.67)	25.3 (2.59)	34.3 (2.30)	16.3 (3.51)
Not poor	100.0	21.4 (2.07)	12.9 (1.47)	20.4 (1.77)	33.6 (1.85)	11.6 (2.95)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	14.2 (2.46)	9.7 (1.67)	24.3 (3.67)	36.6 (3.32)	15.2 (2.76)
Near poor	100.0	13.2 (2.58)	14.9 (2.87)	24.2 (2.92)	30.2 (2.95)	17.5 (3.49)
Not poor	100.0	24.9 (3.39)	17.8 (2.50)	23.8 (3.29)	25.2 (3.31)	8.3 (1.82)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
		Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4].	43,675	9,642	1,020	3,513	5,743	20,950	4,228	2,996
Sex								
Male	23,654	5,430	318	2,207	3,590	11,595	1,285	1,624
Female	20,021	4,212	702	1,306	2,153	9,355	2,943	1,372
Age								
Under 12 years	4,037	705	*60	*19	326	1,523	873	621
12–17 years	2,597	396	86	57	194	1,259	391	294
18–44 years	26,622	5,307	502	3,360	3,997	12,541	2,496	1,663
45–64 years	10,420	3,234	372	77	1,225	5,627	468	418
Race								
One race[5].	42,921	9,464	999	3,410	5,656	20,656	4,082	2,959
White	34,085	7,576	853	2,657	4,605	16,737	3,087	2,476
Black or African American	6,194	1,479	132	620	783	2,649	819	291
American Indian or Alaska Native	854	104	†	†	†	311	*88	*19
Asian	1,685	294	†	111	167	899	84	173
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	103	†	†	†	†	*59	†	–
Two or more races[6].	755	178	*21	103	87	294	147	*36
Black or African American, white	221	*44	†	*20	*14	*95	*86	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	336	99	†	*36	*34	134	*44	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	14,470	2,002	170	596	2,463	8,339	1,629	1,007
Mexican or Mexican American	10,302	1,334	115	423	1,868	5,824	1,162	772
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,205	7,640	849	2,918	3,280	12,611	2,600	1,989
White, single race	20,589	5,738	702	2,100	2,350	8,964	1,587	1,507
Black or African American, single race	5,934	1,429	127	606	730	2,525	780	283
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma.	8,597	1,578	173	140	1,572	4,784	835	734
High school diploma or GED[9].	9,188	2,437	265	246	1,238	4,828	738	416
Some college.	6,668	2,172	212	333	985	3,122	536	187
Bachelor's degree or higher.	3,375	1,061	150	221	417	1,629	98	213
Family income[10]								
Less than $35,000	19,882	3,888	594	1,499	2,830	9,535	2,847	1,380
$35,000 or more.	18,984	5,085	360	1,677	2,379	8,921	1,120	1,177
$35,000–$49,999.	7,661	1,845	149	514	1,032	3,949	627	440
$50,000–$74,999.	6,300	1,724	84	500	857	3,212	358	*370
$75,000–$99,999.	2,182	644	*74	312	269	869	*87	*128
$100,000 or more.	2,841	871	*53	351	221	891	*47	†
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	8,540	1,388	216	626	1,016	3,863	1,638	779
Near poor.	11,634	2,156	281	783	1,752	5,899	1,525	865
Not poor.	16,233	4,837	391	1,624	2,103	7,474	643	789
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	22,598	4,671	443	1,735	3,464	11,523	1,926	1,350
Small MSA	13,284	3,182	296	1,200	1,478	6,099	1,342	999
Not in MSA	7,793	1,789	281	579	801	3,328	960	646

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under age 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region		Number in thousands[3]						
Northeast	5,113	893	*58	443	656	2,254	527	430
Midwest	8,330	2,022	291	948	1,039	3,301	670	1,073
South	18,804	4,288	494	1,268	2,520	10,025	2,028	861
West	11,429	2,438	177	855	1,528	5,371	1,004	631

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

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)	23.5 (0.78)	2.6 (0.24)	6.6 (0.29)	13.0 (0.55)	50.8 (1.09)	12.1 (0.61)	8.7 (1.09)
Total[4] (crude)	23.7 (0.69)	2.5 (0.21)	8.6 (0.39)	14.1 (0.52)	51.4 (0.92)	10.4 (0.45)	7.4 (0.76)
Sex							
Male	24.6 (0.84)	1.6 (0.23)	7.4 (0.40)	14.8 (0.67)	51.8 (1.18)	8.6 (0.60)	8.4 (0.89)
Female	22.2 (0.93)	3.7 (0.38)	5.6 (0.35)	10.9 (0.61)	49.5 (1.27)	16.5 (0.82)	8.9 (1.42)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years	19.5 (2.02)	*1.7 (0.51)	*0.5 (0.24)	9.0 (1.31)	42.2 (2.86)	24.2 (2.05)	17.2 (3.57)
12–17 years	16.9 (1.96)	3.7 (0.97)	2.4 (0.66)	8.3 (1.43)	53.5 (2.85)	16.6 (2.00)	12.5 (2.56)
18–44 years	21.2 (0.73)	2.0 (0.22)	13.4 (0.59)	15.9 (0.62)	50.0 (0.94)	10.0 (0.45)	6.6 (0.55)
45–64 years	33.3 (1.21)	3.8 (0.43)	0.8 (0.20)	12.6 (0.79)	58.0 (1.26)	4.8 (0.49)	4.3 (0.51)
Race							
One race[6]	23.5 (0.79)	2.6 (0.25)	6.5 (0.29)	13.0 (0.56)	51.0 (1.10)	11.8 (0.60)	8.8 (1.11)
White	23.5 (0.91)	2.7 (0.28)	6.4 (0.33)	13.2 (0.64)	51.4 (1.27)	11.1 (0.67)	9.2 (1.32)
Black or African American	25.2 (1.80)	2.5 (0.59)	8.0 (0.73)	12.8 (1.30)	46.6 (1.98)	16.7 (1.45)	5.6 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.5 (4.56)	†	†	*16.5 (6.78)	53.2 (5.00)	24.0 (3.84)	*2.7 (1.17)
Asian	19.9 (3.81)	†	5.5 (1.19)	8.7 (1.44)	58.6 (4.38)	*6.5 (2.15)	12.8 (3.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	†	66.5 (12.58)	†	–
Two or more races[7]	27.6 (4.31)	*3.5 (1.52)	12.2 (2.24)	11.6 (2.74)	44.3 (5.03)	24.6 (4.27)	*5.3 (1.82)
Black or African American, white	16.0 (4.58)	†	*8.3 (3.51)	*5.9 (2.79)	56.8 (5.76)	25.6 (5.52)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	32.8 (7.81)	†	*11.4 (3.87)	*10.0 (3.77)	43.2 (9.46)	25.9 (5.79)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.91)	1.3 (0.26)	3.3 (0.33)	16.6 (0.97)	60.1 (1.37)	13.1 (0.86)	7.1 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.5 (1.11)	1.3 (0.30)	3.2 (0.40)	17.9 (1.20)	58.7 (1.68)	12.8 (0.96)	7.6 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino	27.6 (1.11)	3.2 (0.36)	8.4 (0.40)	11.1 (0.63)	45.8 (1.47)	11.6 (0.82)	9.8 (1.66)
White, single race	29.0 (1.44)	3.7 (0.47)	8.6 (0.49)	11.1 (0.79)	45.0 (1.86)	9.7 (0.99)	10.9 (2.20)
Black or African American, single race	25.3 (1.83)	2.5 (0.61)	8.1 (0.75)	12.4 (1.32)	46.2 (2.06)	16.7 (1.50)	5.8 (0.93)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	19.9 (1.06)	2.3 (0.38)	1.6 (0.28)	18.6 (1.06)	57.8 (1.48)	9.7 (0.68)	8.4 (1.00)
High school diploma or GED[10]	28.7 (1.25)	3.1 (0.43)	2.6 (0.41)	14.0 (0.88)	56.1 (1.37)	8.2 (0.65)	4.7 (0.56)
Some college	35.6 (1.45)	3.4 (0.49)	4.7 (0.58)	15.5 (1.04)	50.6 (1.58)	7.9 (0.73)	2.9 (0.43)
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.7 (2.27)	5.0 (1.02)	7.0 (1.11)	13.5 (1.41)	54.2 (2.32)	3.2 (0.69)	7.0 (1.13)
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	19.2 (0.87)	3.3 (0.39)	6.0 (0.40)	13.6 (0.77)	48.7 (1.30)	18.1 (0.96)	8.5 (1.18)
$35,000 or more	29.6 (1.47)	2.1 (0.35)	7.3 (0.46)	12.6 (0.86)	51.0 (1.79)	7.2 (0.76)	7.9 (1.98)
$35,000–$49,999	26.0 (2.07)	2.0 (0.41)	5.7 (0.71)	13.5 (1.33)	54.2 (2.08)	9.7 (1.15)	6.9 (1.56)
$50,000–$74,999	29.9 (2.12)	1.5 (0.39)	6.1 (0.63)	13.2 (1.52)	55.1 (2.67)	6.6 (1.42)	*6.7 (2.37)
$75,000–$99,999	32.7 (3.84)	†	11.2 (1.56)	12.0 (2.52)	44.2 (4.10)	*5.4 (1.83)	*6.7 (2.55)
$100,000 or more	37.3 (4.96)	*2.0 (0.64)	11.8 (1.56)	8.6 (1.59)	36.9 (4.40)	*2.3 (0.99)	*15.5 (6.42)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	16.8 (1.21)	2.6 (0.44)	5.9 (0.63)	11.4 (1.01)	46.4 (1.95)	21.5 (1.55)	10.8 (2.00)
Near poor	19.2 (1.26)	2.7 (0.40)	5.5 (0.48)	14.8 (1.04)	52.5 (1.71)	15.1 (1.26)	8.6 (1.63)
Not poor	33.3 (1.60)	2.7 (0.49)	8.1 (0.50)	12.9 (0.96)	49.9 (1.94)	5.3 (0.66)	6.6 (1.83)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	22.5 (1.06)	2.3 (0.35)	6.1 (0.37)	15.2 (0.79)	54.2 (1.25)	11.1 (0.73)	7.0 (0.65)
Small MSA	25.3 (1.58)	2.3 (0.35)	7.3 (0.55)	10.6 (0.83)	49.1 (2.51)	11.9 (1.23)	9.6 (2.78)
Not in MSA	23.5 (1.70)	3.8 (0.67)	6.9 (0.84)	10.6 (1.46)	44.4 (2.39)	15.4 (1.51)	11.3 (2.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	18.6 (1.76)	1.1 (0.33)	7.1 (0.86)	13.3 (1.67)	48.6 (3.20)	12.2 (1.58)	11.3 (2.38)
Midwest	25.3 (2.17)	3.8 (0.76)	9.1 (0.79)	11.5 (1.01)	40.6 (2.76)	9.2 (1.34)	17.2 (3.60)
South.	23.4 (1.07)	2.9 (0.37)	5.5 (0.41)	12.8 (0.77)	55.4 (1.36)	13.9 (0.89)	5.1 (0.59)
West	24.8 (1.49)	1.7 (0.33)	6.3 (0.53)	14.6 (1.31)	52.4 (1.93)	11.5 (1.25)	6.0 (0.85)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 2008 in-house Person File, which are derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Analysts should note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files, with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package (21) are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (*SE*/*Est*)100,

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

Age adjustment

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

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

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

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

p_i = standard population in age group i,

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

Est = age-adjusted rate.

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

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

Treatment of unknown values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because

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

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

NOTE: Standard as specified in Shalala DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998.

it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table IV shows weighted counts (in thousands) and weighted percentages of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and poverty status as well as for education and health insurance coverage.

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,996. From 1997 to 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then

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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (Tables 1,2).	624	0.21
Limitation in usual activities (Tables 3,4)	410	0.14
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (Tables 3,4)	817	0.27
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 5)	69	0.03
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Table 5).	38	0.02
Limitation in work activity (Table 6)	124	0.06
Special education or early intervention services (Table 7).	174	0.24
Medical care not received due to cost (Table 15).	583	0.19
Medical care delayed due to cost (Table 15).	617	0.21
Number of overnight hospital stays (Tables 16,17)	110	0.04
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (Tables 18,19)	2,627	1.00
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (Tables 18,19)	203	0.55
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21)	420	0.19
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21).	209	0.10
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 22,23)	3,054	6.99
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 24,25).	2,937	6.72

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, 2008

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (Tables 11, 12). . . .	488	1.45
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (Tables 13, 14)	567	1.68

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, 2008

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	23,034	7.70
Poverty status.	44,806	14.98
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	5,494	2.80
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,627	1.00
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over.	203	0.55

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

However, starting with survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications to the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS.

Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2008 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $50,000 or more or less than $50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family's income. If the respondent indicated that the family's income was less than $50,000, at most two additional follow-up

questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $35,000, and, (b) if the family income was less than $35,000, whether or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the CAPI instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

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

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (70% of the 2008 sample), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (18% of the sample), those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (5% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (8% of the sample) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below $35,000 are included in the "Less than $35,000" category under "Family Income" in the tables in this report, along with

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

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2007 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (16). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2008 NHIS Survey Description Document (ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2008/srvydesc.pdf).

Persons who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes those persons with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Last, "not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 8% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 15% of the

U.S. population (weighted results). Eight percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 16% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

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

Estimates of injury and poisoning episodes by their cause are derived from ICD–9–CM external cause codes (i.e., E codes) that describe the cause of the episode. A person may experience multiple injury or poisoning episodes.

Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see 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 period by 10.4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in Tables 8, 10, 12, 14, and XI–XIII were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

Hypothesis tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic terms

Age—The age recorded for each person is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1% of respondents, coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that approximately 1.00% of the population under 65 years of age and approximately 0.55% of the population aged 65 and over fall into this "unknown" category.

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of

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

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new 1997 OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "Non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

OMB defines MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data for 1995 through 2005, the MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of MSAs as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in

2006–2008 with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2008 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs, see the U.S. Census Bureau website: http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-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 or American Indian and Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for "Two or more races").

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

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

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

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

Terms related to health characteristics or outcomes

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

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

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

Limitation in usual activities—Limitation in usual daily activities is an overall measure of limitation. It includes limitations of any type and for any reason.

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

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

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

Limitation in work activity—Limitation in work activity status is based on a series of questions about the ability of adults aged 18–69 years to engage in work activity, regardless of whether or not they currently held a job. Persons with a limitation in work activity (Table 6) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3,4).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Period without health insurance coverage—A period without health insurance coverage may be of any duration and for any reason. Information on the number of months without

coverage was collected for persons who had health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Number of months without coverage was collapsed into two categories for presentation in this report.

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

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

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

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

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)............................	100.0	35.6 (0.36)	30.5 (0.29)	24.1 (0.29)	7.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.2 (0.34)	30.4 (0.30)	23.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.8 (0.40)	30.4 (0.35)	23.6 (0.33)	6.9 (0.17)	2.3 (0.10)
Female	100.0	34.4 (0.39)	30.5 (0.33)	24.5 (0.32)	8.0 (0.17)	2.6 (0.10)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.7 (0.69)	26.6 (0.60)	15.2 (0.53)	1.4 (0.13)	0.2 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.84)	27.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	2.1 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	37.6 (0.50)	33.5 (0.44)	22.6 (0.39)	5.3 (0.18)	1.1 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	24.4 (0.48)	31.6 (0.45)	28.5 (0.45)	11.2 (0.29)	4.3 (0.20)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.65)	28.2 (0.86)	34.3 (0.83)	15.6 (0.60)	6.2 (0.40)
75 years and over.........................	100.0	10.4 (0.63)	23.8 (0.87)	37.5 (0.90)	19.6 (0.77)	8.8 (0.51)
Race						
One race[4]...............................	100.0	35.5 (0.36)	30.5 (0.30)	24.1 (0.29)	7.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
White	100.0	36.0 (0.40)	31.2 (0.33)	23.3 (0.32)	7.1 (0.16)	2.4 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	32.3 (0.80)	26.4 (0.70)	28.2 (0.72)	10.2 (0.42)	3.0 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	28.7 (3.03)	24.3 (3.39)	35.2 (4.32)	8.2 (1.04)	3.6 (0.91)
Asian	100.0	36.8 (1.23)	31.9 (1.12)	25.2 (1.04)	4.6 (0.39)	1.5 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.4 (7.25)	28.7 (6.12)	26.2 (7.15)	*6.8 (2.85)	†
Two or more races[5].......................	100.0	40.9 (2.13)	28.3 (1.80)	21.8 (1.71)	7.0 (0.81)	1.9 (0.44)
Black or African American, white	100.0	45.5 (3.73)	25.6 (3.02)	21.8 (3.07)	5.9 (1.46)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white..........	100.0	28.8 (3.74)	28.2 (3.36)	28.4 (3.40)	11.5 (1.99)	*3.1 (1.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino...........................	100.0	34.6 (0.72)	27.3 (0.65)	28.6 (0.66)	7.6 (0.30)	1.9 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American...............	100.0	33.9 (0.92)	26.5 (0.81)	30.4 (0.85)	7.6 (0.39)	1.7 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.8 (0.39)	31.0 (0.32)	23.2 (0.30)	7.4 (0.16)	2.6 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	36.2 (0.45)	32.0 (0.37)	22.2 (0.35)	7.1 (0.18)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race...........	100.0	32.5 (0.82)	26.1 (0.71)	28.1 (0.73)	10.2 (0.43)	3.0 (0.22)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma................	100.0	15.1 (0.60)	21.4 (0.64)	34.4 (0.67)	20.4 (0.57)	8.7 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[8].................	100.0	21.4 (0.48)	30.3 (0.53)	32.0 (0.55)	12.2 (0.35)	4.1 (0.23)
Some college.............................	100.0	26.4 (0.54)	34.2 (0.51)	27.7 (0.53)	8.9 (0.32)	2.8 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher..................	100.0	39.1 (0.61)	36.1 (0.56)	19.6 (0.44)	4.1 (0.22)	1.0 (0.10)
Family income[9]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	25.8 (0.56)	25.6 (0.50)	29.4 (0.52)	13.8 (0.33)	5.4 (0.21)
$35,000 or more..........................	100.0	40.5 (0.45)	32.6 (0.40)	20.9 (0.34)	4.8 (0.14)	1.2 (0.06)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	32.3 (0.80)	30.5 (0.80)	27.1 (0.70)	7.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.20)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	36.2 (0.80)	33.7 (0.76)	23.6 (0.67)	5.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.11)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	40.6 (0.95)	34.4 (0.89)	19.9 (0.74)	4.3 (0.29)	0.9 (0.13)
$100,000 or more........................	100.0	49.9 (0.80)	32.1 (0.67)	14.9 (0.50)	2.6 (0.19)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor.....................................	100.0	29.4 (0.94)	22.7 (0.85)	28.8 (0.82)	13.3 (0.53)	5.8 (0.37)
Near poor.................................	100.0	30.1 (0.79)	28.0 (0.77)	27.1 (0.72)	10.8 (0.42)	3.9 (0.24)
Not poor..................................	100.0	39.6 (0.45)	32.9 (0.39)	21.0 (0.33)	5.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.7 (0.46)	33.3 (0.39)	19.3 (0.33)	3.9 (0.12)	0.8 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	34.3 (0.81)	24.1 (0.67)	27.2 (0.76)	10.4 (0.43)	4.0 (0.26)
Other	100.0	24.6 (1.63)	21.8 (1.32)	26.0 (1.20)	17.5 (1.11)	10.1 (0.90)
Uninsured	100.0	30.4 (0.75)	30.0 (0.65)	29.6 (0.69)	8.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.17)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.6 (0.64)	28.7 (0.90)	36.7 (0.90)	14.7 (0.66)	5.3 (0.37)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	2.9 (0.75)	11.7 (1.52)	32.8 (2.18)	30.7 (2.10)	22.0 (1.86)
Medicare only	100.0	12.5 (0.82)	24.5 (1.03)	35.7 (1.09)	19.7 (0.93)	7.5 (0.58)
Other	100.0	14.6 (1.75)	26.6 (2.33)	31.9 (2.44)	17.5 (1.69)	9.5 (1.26)
Uninsured	100.0	*10.9 (3.90)	26.7 (5.89)	24.7 (5.34)	26.2 (6.06)	*11.5 (4.08)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	37.4 (0.48)	30.3 (0.42)	23.6 (0.36)	6.6 (0.18)	2.0 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	34.9 (0.69)	31.1 (0.55)	23.8 (0.51)	7.8 (0.29)	2.5 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.1 (0.92)	29.8 (0.59)	26.0 (0.84)	9.3 (0.36)	3.8 (0.24)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.2 (0.85)	31.5 (0.73)	22.7 (0.64)	6.9 (0.33)	1.8 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	35.4 (0.82)	31.9 (0.62)	23.6 (0.65)	6.8 (0.29)	2.2 (0.17)
South	100.0	35.0 (0.60)	28.9 (0.48)	24.6 (0.45)	8.3 (0.25)	3.2 (0.16)
West	100.0	35.5 (0.64)	30.7 (0.60)	24.8 (0.61)	7.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	36.1 (0.83)	27.5 (0.74)	28.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.9 (0.78)	27.2 (0.72)	29.1 (0.70)	8.7 (0.39)	2.1 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	37.1 (0.51)	31.9 (0.45)	21.9 (0.40)	6.7 (0.22)	2.4 (0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.4 (0.50)	32.1 (0.42)	22.5 (0.40)	7.4 (0.22)	2.7 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	34.8 (1.00)	26.2 (0.88)	27.3 (0.88)	9.1 (0.49)	2.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	30.5 (0.92)	26.1 (0.78)	28.8 (0.85)	11.2 (0.54)	3.4 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	31.7 (1.57)	21.6 (1.29)	32.8 (1.54)	10.6 (0.82)	3.3 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	34.6 (1.61)	25.4 (1.33)	30.3 (1.40)	7.7 (0.61)	2.0 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	37.9 (1.06)	32.4 (0.99)	23.0 (0.85)	5.6 (0.38)	1.1 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	25.8 (1.59)	24.9 (1.48)	26.5 (1.19)	14.6 (0.89)	8.1 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	26.7 (1.08)	30.0 (1.20)	26.0 (0.97)	12.6 (0.66)	4.7 (0.37)
Not poor	100.0	40.4 (0.53)	33.4 (0.46)	19.9 (0.38)	5.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	31.6 (1.89)	18.8 (1.28)	28.3 (1.66)	16.1 (1.13)	5.2 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	31.1 (1.87)	25.0 (1.55)	27.5 (1.67)	11.9 (0.95)	4.6 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	35.3 (1.11)	29.4 (1.04)	27.1 (0.97)	6.7 (0.48)	1.6 (0.22)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic		Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
	Total	Not limited		Limited	
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.1 (0.21)		12.9 (0.21)	12.5 (0.20)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4 (0.19)		12.6 (0.19)	12.2 (0.19)
Sex					
Male	100.0	87.6 (0.24)		12.4 (0.24)	12.0 (0.24)
Female	100.0	86.5 (0.25)		13.5 (0.25)	13.0 (0.25)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	93.1 (0.31)		6.9 (0.31)	6.6 (0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	91.0 (0.44)		9.0 (0.44)	8.8 (0.43)
18–44 years	100.0	93.7 (0.21)		6.3 (0.21)	6.0 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	82.7 (0.41)		17.3 (0.41)	16.8 (0.40)
65–74 years	100.0	73.3 (0.81)		26.7 (0.81)	26.2 (0.81)
75 years and over	100.0	56.7 (1.01)		43.3 (1.01)	42.2 (1.02)
Race					
One race[6]	100.0	87.1 (0.21)		12.9 (0.21)	12.5 (0.21)
White	100.0	86.8 (0.24)		13.2 (0.24)	12.7 (0.23)
Black or African American	100.0	86.1 (0.48)		13.9 (0.48)	13.4 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	85.1 (1.58)		14.9 (1.58)	14.5 (1.56)
Asian	100.0	94.7 (0.41)		5.3 (0.41)	5.2 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	91.1 (2.46)		8.9 (2.46)	8.9 (2.46)
Two or more races[7]	100.0	84.5 (1.17)		15.5 (1.17)	14.9 (1.15)
Black or African American, white	100.0	89.7 (1.60)		10.3 (1.60)	10.2 (1.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.3 (2.95)		26.7 (2.95)	25.9 (2.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.3 (0.27)		7.7 (0.27)	7.5 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.2 (0.33)		6.8 (0.33)	6.6 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.1 (0.24)		13.9 (0.24)	13.4 (0.24)
White, single race	100.0	85.6 (0.28)		14.4 (0.28)	13.9 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	86.0 (0.48)		14.0 (0.48)	13.5 (0.47)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	70.9 (0.73)		29.1 (0.73)	28.4 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	81.1 (0.44)		18.9 (0.44)	18.3 (0.42)
Some college	100.0	84.9 (0.41)		15.1 (0.41)	14.8 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.1 (0.30)		7.9 (0.30)	7.6 (0.29)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	76.5 (0.49)		23.5 (0.49)	22.9 (0.48)
$35,000 or more	100.0	91.2 (0.20)		8.8 (0.20)	8.6 (0.20)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	86.1 (0.48)		13.9 (0.48)	13.7 (0.47)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	91.1 (0.35)		8.9 (0.35)	8.7 (0.34)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	92.1 (0.45)		7.9 (0.45)	7.6 (0.44)
$100,000 or more	100.0	94.3 (0.25)		5.7 (0.25)	5.5 (0.25)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	76.9 (0.77)		23.1 (0.77)	22.3 (0.75)
Near poor	100.0	82.5 (0.55)		17.5 (0.55)	17.2 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	90.3 (0.21)		9.7 (0.21)	9.4 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.5 (0.18)		6.5 (0.18)	6.2 (0.17)
Medicaid	100.0	78.4 (0.63)		21.6 (0.63)	20.9 (0.61)
Other	100.0	63.0 (1.78)		37.0 (1.78)	36.4 (1.77)
Uninsured	100.0	91.8 (0.33)		8.2 (0.33)	7.9 (0.33)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	68.5 (0.91)		31.5 (0.91)	31.0 (0.91)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	36.1 (2.20)		63.9 (2.20)	62.5 (2.29)
Medicare only	100.0	66.1 (1.15)		33.9 (1.15)	32.6 (1.14)
Other	100.0	64.4 (2.27)		35.6 (2.27)	34.6 (2.26)
Uninsured	100.0	83.8 (4.43)		16.2 (4.43)	13.3 (3.87)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.1 (0.25)	10.9 (0.25)	10.5 (0.24)
Small MSA	100.0	85.7 (0.44)	14.3 (0.44)	13.9 (0.43)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.1 (0.59)	16.9 (0.59)	16.3 (0.57)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.3 (0.49)	12.7 (0.49)	12.1 (0.47)
Midwest	100.0	86.7 (0.45)	13.3 (0.45)	12.8 (0.43)
South.	100.0	86.5 (0.35)	13.5 (0.35)	13.1 (0.35)
West	100.0	88.0 (0.41)	12.0 (0.41)	11.6 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	92.7 (0.35)	7.3 (0.35)	7.1 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.9 (0.35)	8.1 (0.35)	7.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	86.2 (0.32)	13.8 (0.32)	13.4 (0.31)
White, single race, female.	100.0	85.1 (0.35)	14.9 (0.35)	14.3 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	86.5 (0.63)	13.5 (0.63)	12.9 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	85.6 (0.57)	14.4 (0.57)	14.0 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	87.6 (0.78)	12.4 (0.78)	12.0 (0.75)
Near poor.	100.0	92.5 (0.50)	7.5 (0.50)	7.3 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	94.4 (0.37)	5.6 (0.37)	5.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	69.1 (1.46)	30.9 (1.46)	29.9 (1.45)
Near poor	100.0	77.0 (0.92)	23.0 (0.92)	22.5 (0.91)
Not poor	100.0	89.3 (0.26)	10.7 (0.26)	10.4 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	76.1 (1.31)	23.9 (1.31)	23.3 (1.31)
Near poor	100.0	81.8 (1.16)	18.2 (1.16)	17.9 (1.16)
Not poor	100.0	92.2 (0.46)	7.8 (0.46)	7.6 (0.46)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	1.9 (0.08)	4.0 (0.12)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	1.9 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Sex		
Male	1.6 (0.09)	2.8 (0.13)
Female	2.3 (0.11)	5.0 (0.17)
Age		
18–44 years.	0.6 (0.06)	1.2 (0.08)
45–64 years.	1.7 (0.12)	3.7 (0.18)
65–74 years.	3.4 (0.30)	6.9 (0.45)
75 years and over	10.0 (0.56)	19.2 (0.76)
Race		
One race[5]	1.9 (0.08)	3.9 (0.12)
White	1.8 (0.08)	3.9 (0.13)
Black or African American	3.0 (0.24)	5.3 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*1.7 (0.59)	2.6 (0.75)
Asian	0.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–
Two or more races[6]	2.3 (0.66)	6.0 (1.22)
Black or African American, white	†	*5.4 (2.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*2.3 (0.92)	8.9 (2.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.5 (0.13)	2.8 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.4 (0.16)	2.4 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.0 (0.08)	4.1 (0.13)
White, single race	1.9 (0.09)	4.1 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	2.9 (0.23)	5.3 (0.30)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	4.8 (0.30)	9.6 (0.43)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.2 (0.14)	4.8 (0.22)
Some college	1.7 (0.14)	3.8 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.09)	1.6 (0.13)
Family income[10]		
Less than $35,000	3.7 (0.19)	8.3 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	1.0 (0.07)	2.0 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	1.8 (0.18)	3.7 (0.26)
$50,000–$74,999	1.0 (0.12)	2.0 (0.18)
$75,000–$99,999	0.9 (0.14)	1.6 (0.21)
$100,000 or more	0.7 (0.09)	1.1 (0.12)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor.	4.2 (0.37)	9.3 (0.55)
Near poor	3.0 (0.23)	6.7 (0.40)
Not poor	1.1 (0.07)	2.3 (0.11)
Health insurance[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private.	0.4 (0.05)	1.0 (0.07)
Medicaid.	6.1 (0.48)	12.7 (0.67)
Other coverage	4.6 (0.62)	10.0 (0.92)
Uninsured.	0.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.15)
65 years and over:		
Private.	4.8 (0.38)	10.5 (0.58)
Medicare and Medicaid	21.5 (1.86)	34.8 (2.16)
Medicare only	6.4 (0.55)	12.4 (0.75)
Other coverage	5.8 (1.10)	10.9 (1.52)
Uninsured.	†	*7.6 (3.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[13]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	1.9 (0.10)	3.5 (0.15)
Small MSA	1.8 (0.14)	4.2 (0.24)
Not in MSA	2.0 (0.18)	5.0 (0.31)
Region		
Northeast	1.9 (0.19)	3.8 (0.26)
Midwest	1.9 (0.16)	4.2 (0.29)
South	2.0 (0.13)	4.2 (0.19)
West	1.9 (0.15)	3.5 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.8 (0.18)	3.5 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.5 (0.11)	2.8 (0.16)
White, single race, female	2.3 (0.14)	5.3 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.5 (0.32)	4.0 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.3 (0.31)	6.4 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.5 (0.39)	5.0 (0.56)
Near poor	2.1 (0.35)	3.2 (0.40)
Not poor	0.8 (0.15)	1.8 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	4.8 (0.62)	11.4 (0.95)
Near poor	3.1 (0.33)	8.2 (0.63)
Not poor	1.2 (0.08)	2.3 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	5.6 (0.77)	11.5 (1.00)
Near poor	4.7 (0.66)	7.8 (0.78)
Not poor	1.3 (0.21)	2.5 (0.29)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]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 denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 5.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	6.2 (0.16)	3.5 (0.11)	90.4 (0.21)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.10)	90.9 (0.20)
Sex				
Male	100.0	5.9 (0.20)	3.4 (0.15)	90.7 (0.26)
Female.	100.0	6.4 (0.20)	3.5 (0.14)	90.1 (0.24)
Age				
18–44 years.	100.0	3.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.10)	94.9 (0.18)
45–64 years.	100.0	9.5 (0.30)	4.9 (0.19)	85.5 (0.38)
65–69 years.	100.0	12.0 (0.79)	8.7 (0.63)	79.2 (0.95)
Race				
One race[4]	100.0	6.1 (0.16)	3.4 (0.11)	90.5 (0.21)
White	100.0	5.9 (0.18)	3.5 (0.12)	90.6 (0.23)
Black or African American	100.0	8.6 (0.43)	3.4 (0.25)	88.1 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	9.0 (1.39)	5.6 (1.22)	85.4 (1.94)
Asian	100.0	2.1 (0.33)	1.3 (0.21)	96.6 (0.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	90.1 (3.55)
Two or more races[5]	100.0	10.9 (1.53)	6.8 (1.09)	82.2 (1.83)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	*11.9 (3.72)	–	88.1 (3.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	16.1 (2.86)	10.0 (2.12)	74.0 (3.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.1 (0.23)	2.0 (0.16)	93.9 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	3.5 (0.28)	1.9 (0.20)	94.6 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.5 (0.18)	3.7 (0.12)	89.8 (0.24)
White, single race.	100.0	6.3 (0.21)	3.8 (0.14)	89.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	8.6 (0.43)	3.4 (0.26)	88.0 (0.54)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	14.5 (0.63)	5.6 (0.37)	79.9 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	8.9 (0.34)	4.4 (0.24)	86.7 (0.42)
Some college.	100.0	6.7 (0.28)	4.0 (0.21)	89.3 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	1.9 (0.15)	2.5 (0.17)	95.6 (0.23)
Family income[9]				
Less than $35,000.	100.0	14.8 (0.48)	5.8 (0.28)	79.4 (0.57)
$35,000 or more	100.0	3.2 (0.14)	2.7 (0.12)	94.1 (0.19)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	6.1 (0.38)	4.4 (0.33)	89.5 (0.51)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	3.4 (0.24)	2.8 (0.23)	93.8 (0.33)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	2.5 (0.27)	2.2 (0.25)	95.3 (0.37)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	1.5 (0.15)	1.9 (0.17)	96.7 (0.24)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	18.5 (0.89)	5.7 (0.41)	75.7 (1.02)
Near poor	100.0	10.6 (0.49)	4.8 (0.32)	84.6 (0.62)
Not poor	100.0	3.3 (0.14)	2.9 (0.12)	93.8 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	2.4 (0.11)	2.4 (0.10)	95.2 (0.16)
Medicaid	100.0	28.9 (1.00)	5.8 (0.43)	65.4 (1.08)
Other	100.0	31.5 (1.62)	9.1 (0.88)	59.5 (1.78)
Uninsured.	100.0	3.8 (0.24)	3.4 (0.23)	92.7 (0.34)
65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	7.6 (0.81)	9.0 (0.85)	83.4 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	41.6 (4.31)	11.0 (2.70)	47.4 (4.31)
Medicare only	100.0	13.7 (1.34)	7.7 (0.99)	78.5 (1.57)
Other	100.0	16.7 (3.07)	10.7 (2.53)	72.6 (3.64)
Uninsured.	100.0	*10.4 (4.85)	†	88.1 (5.02)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity[1]			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence[12]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	4.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.13)	92.4 (0.24)
Small MSA	100.0	6.7 (0.32)	3.9 (0.22)	89.4 (0.44)
Not in MSA	100.0	9.7 (0.51)	4.7 (0.33)	85.6 (0.65)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	5.7 (0.39)	3.1 (0.24)	91.2 (0.47)
Midwest	100.0	6.2 (0.36)	3.7 (0.24)	90.1 (0.46)
South.	100.0	6.8 (0.26)	3.5 (0.18)	89.7 (0.34)
West	100.0	5.5 (0.35)	3.5 (0.20)	91.1 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.20)	94.4 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	2.3 (0.25)	93.3 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	6.1 (0.25)	3.9 (0.20)	90.0 (0.33)
White, single race, female.	100.0	6.5 (0.26)	3.8 (0.18)	89.7 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	8.2 (0.61)	3.2 (0.38)	88.6 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.0 (0.55)	3.5 (0.34)	87.5 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	8.9 (0.85)	3.7 (0.55)	87.3 (1.05)
Near poor.	100.0	4.4 (0.49)	1.5 (0.25)	94.1 (0.56)
Not poor	100.0	2.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.22)	96.2 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	23.6 (1.57)	6.6 (0.70)	69.7 (1.77)
Near poor	100.0	13.3 (0.81)	6.6 (0.56)	80.1 (1.02)
Not poor	100.0	3.5 (0.17)	3.2 (0.15)	93.3 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	20.9 (1.42)	6.1 (0.79)	73.0 (1.67)
Near poor	100.0	12.2 (1.11)	4.1 (0.61)	83.7 (1.28)
Not poor	100.0	3.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.31)	94.1 (0.51)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
	Percent[2] (standard error)
Total[3] (crude)	6.3 (0.24)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	6.3 (0.24)
Sex	
Male	8.3 (0.35)
Female	4.3 (0.26)
Age	
Under 12 years	5.7 (0.27)
12–17 years	7.5 (0.42)
Race	
One race[4]	6.3 (0.24)
White	6.6 (0.28)
Black or African American	6.2 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	8.4 (2.05)
Asian	2.0 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†
Two or more races[5]	6.9 (1.07)
Black or African American, white	6.3 (1.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*8.3 (3.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	4.2 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.7 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.9 (0.29)
White, single race	7.4 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	6.3 (0.50)
Family income[7]	
Less than $35,000	8.5 (0.52)
$35,000 or more	6.0 (0.29)
$35,000–$49,999	6.9 (0.61)
$50,000–$74,999	5.7 (0.52)
$75,000–$99,999	6.9 (0.79)
$100,000 or more	5.0 (0.46)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	9.1 (0.75)
Near poor	6.9 (0.52)
Not poor	5.9 (0.31)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private	5.2 (0.29)
Medicaid	8.9 (0.49)
Other	7.1 (1.43)
Uninsured	4.8 (0.61)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	5.9 (0.30)
Small MSA	6.8 (0.48)
Not in MSA	6.8 (0.63)
Region	
Northeast	7.8 (0.60)
Midwest	7.5 (0.53)
South	5.3 (0.37)
West	5.7 (0.49)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.4 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	9.6 (0.51)
White, single race, female	5.0 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.8 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.6 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	5.8 (0.71)
Near poor	4.6 (0.61)
Not poor	3.4 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	14.6 (1.76)
Near poor	8.5 (0.94)
Not poor	6.7 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	7.2 (1.04)
Near poor	7.7 (1.18)
Not poor	4.9 (0.69)

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

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

[1]Receiving special education or early intervention services is based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members under 18 years of age] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)...	111.19 (4.72)
Total[2] (age-adjusted).....................................	112.03 (4.78)
Sex	
Male..	113.94 (6.93)
Female..	108.55 (6.45)
Age	
Under 12 years..	93.17 (9.82)
12–17 years...	184.82 (21.63)
18–44 years...	113.66 (7.80)
45–64 years...	95.12 (8.36)
65–74 years...	86.67 (15.28)
75 years and over...	141.32 (23.53)
Race	
One race[3]..	109.61 (4.70)
White..	115.60 (5.40)
Black or African American..............................	97.03 (11.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native.......................	*51.59 (22.05)
Asian..	57.43 (15.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander..............	–
Two or more races[4]......................................	202.23 (51.14)
Black or African American, white.......................	*202.97 (76.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white................	*187.72 (86.74)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino..	76.67 (8.61)
Mexican or Mexican American............................	74.56 (10.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino....................................	117.53 (5.35)
White, single race.....................................	123.56 (6.25)
Black or African American, single race.................	99.96 (11.75)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma...........................	98.68 (13.62)
High school diploma or GED[7]..............................	109.03 (9.76)
Some college..	120.90 (11.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher...............................	94.90 (10.31)
Family income[8]	
Less than $35,000...	115.98 (9.42)
$35,000 or more...	115.85 (6.21)
$35,000–$49,999..	120.19 (12.61)
$50,000–$74,999..	118.57 (11.80)
$75,000–$99,999..	106.66 (14.59)
$100,000 or more.......................................	115.76 (10.76)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor..	116.90 (16.53)
Near poor...	110.65 (11.62)
Not poor..	118.33 (6.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
Health insurance coverage[10]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Under 65 years:	
Private	114.53 (6.44)
Medicaid	117.87 (13.25)
Other	138.25 (30.07)
Uninsured	88.00 (11.17)
65 years and over:	
Private	122.62 (19.97)
Medicare and Medicaid	*173.45 (59.94)
Medicare only	72.56 (18.50)
Other	*152.36 (61.59)
Uninsured	–
Place of residence[11]	
Large MSA	101.06 (6.03)
Small MSA	117.54 (8.30)
Not in MSA	131.67 (14.04)
Region	
Northeast	99.05 (10.33)
Midwest	119.14 (9.64)
South	115.18 (8.18)
West	106.27 (9.84)
Current health status	
Excellent	97.08 (7.37)
Very good	99.37 (7.81)
Good	112.53 (8.75)
Fair	149.12 (19.36)
Poor	338.33 (53.35)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 8.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]													
	Fall		Struck by a person or an object		Transportation		Over exertion		Cutting or piercing instruments		Other causes (injury)[2]		Poisoning	
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)													
Total[3] (crude)	42.81	(2.86)	12.32	(1.48)	14.12	(1.75)	13.53	(1.68)	7.17	(1.05)	19.19	(1.96)	*2.05	(0.62)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	42.77	(2.87)	12.46	(1.50)	14.44	(1.80)	13.52	(1.71)	7.30	(1.06)	19.57	(2.01)	1.96	(0.58)
Sex														
Male	34.87	(3.73)	13.40	(2.29)	15.33	(2.71)	14.31	(2.35)	8.80	(1.61)	24.24	(3.39)	*2.99	(1.11)
Female.	50.43	(4.30)	11.29	(1.94)	12.95	(2.26)	12.77	(2.20)	5.60	(1.37)	14.35	(2.15)		†
Age														
Under 12 years.	52.94	(7.66)	14.11	(3.85)		†	*5.05	(1.97)		†	13.70	(3.29)		†
12–17 years.	50.90	(10.45)	*23.27	(7.02)	*17.13	(5.95)	34.67	(10.13)	*12.50	(5.02)	43.33	(10.88)		†
18–44 years.	30.57	(4.03)	11.89	(2.48)	22.31	(3.88)	13.46	(2.61)	10.92	(2.08)	23.03	(3.72)	*1.49	(0.69)
45–64 years.	41.76	(5.40)	9.78	(2.68)	8.19	(2.38)	13.94	(2.95)	*5.06	(1.87)	12.44	(2.73)	*3.94	(1.96)
65–74 years.	42.96	(10.53)		†	*20.27	(7.77)		†		†		†		–
75 years and over	85.37	(17.52)	*13.55	(6.43)		†		†		–	*17.09	(7.64)		–
Race														
One race[4]	42.33	(2.85)	11.75	(1.48)	14.30	(1.77)	13.39	(1.69)	7.11	(1.05)	18.64	(1.97)	*2.09	(0.63)
White	46.77	(3.39)	12.21	(1.72)	13.47	(1.98)	14.32	(1.83)	7.46	(1.24)	19.39	(2.14)	*1.96	(0.71)
Black or African American	25.87	(5.17)	*10.25	(3.13)	25.43	(5.85)	*8.53	(3.94)	*5.74	(2.10)	*17.42	(6.86)		†
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		†		–		–		†		†		–
Asian	*20.20	(7.62)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		–		–
Two or more races[5]	*70.71	(30.01)	*45.11	(20.60)		†		†		†	*51.15	(20.53)		–
Black or African American, white.		†		†		†		–		–		†		–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		†		–		–		†		†		†		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	20.48	(3.90)	15.59	(4.50)	*10.62	(3.61)	*7.67	(2.61)	*6.38	(1.96)	14.19	(3.68)		†
Mexican or Mexican American	23.27	(5.07)	*16.15	(5.72)	*13.58	(5.24)		†	*6.70	(2.67)	*8.52	(3.12)		†
Not Hispanic or Latino	46.91	(3.34)	11.72	(1.56)	14.76	(1.96)	14.60	(1.94)	7.31	(1.20)	20.11	(2.19)	*2.11	(0.72)
White, single race.	52.50	(4.05)	11.45	(1.82)	13.87	(2.25)	15.61	(2.14)	7.66	(1.44)	20.49	(2.43)	*1.98	(0.83)
Black or African American, single race	26.37	(5.33)	*10.60	(3.24)	26.29	(6.04)	*8.82	(4.07)	*5.94	(2.18)	*18.02	(7.09)		†
Education[7]														
Less than a high school diploma	42.64	(8.50)	*16.39	(5.55)	*12.37	(4.67)	*9.68	(4.38)		†	*10.11	(4.10)		†
High school diploma or GED[8].	39.09	(6.13)	*8.64	(2.98)	11.53	(3.30)	12.20	(3.47)	12.27	(3.37)	23.60	(4.60)		†
Some college.	47.11	(7.12)	*8.53	(2.86)	18.30	(4.49)	20.06	(4.83)	*4.83	(1.91)	19.16	(4.22)		†
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.42	(7.05)	11.49	(3.28)	13.39	(3.32)	12.67	(3.23)	*4.56	(1.97)	11.23	(3.14)		†
Family income[9]														
Less than $35,000.	46.50	(5.43)	10.69	(2.42)	19.03	(4.28)	*6.60	(2.04)	6.67	(1.78)	22.28	(4.53)	*4.22	(1.88)
$35,000 or more	43.95	(3.70)	12.67	(2.00)	12.82	(2.08)	18.71	(2.63)	8.02	(1.50)	18.34	(2.27)	*1.34	(0.57)
$35,000–$49,999	45.40	(7.77)	*9.26	(3.45)	*15.16	(5.13)	18.75	(5.02)	*9.11	(3.19)	18.96	(5.01)		†
$50,000–$74,999	49.89	(7.13)	*10.80	(3.24)	*12.17	(3.76)	24.44	(7.04)	*7.31	(2.70)	12.66	(3.41)		†
$75,000–$99,999	42.15	(9.25)	*14.68	(4.81)	*13.37	(4.72)	18.05	(4.88)		†	*11.10	(4.61)		†
$100,000 or more.	38.88	(6.29)	15.51	(4.28)	11.40	(3.24)	14.15	(3.48)	*8.86	(2.75)	26.96	(4.74)		–
Poverty status[10]														
Poor	42.24	(7.48)	*9.15	(3.29)	*20.11	(8.07)		†	*7.47	(3.26)	*25.41	(8.62)		†
Near poor	40.15	(6.91)	15.32	(4.23)	*11.84	(3.74)	*8.82	(3.60)	*6.09	(2.12)	26.68	(6.09)		†
Not poor	47.30	(4.02)	12.19	(1.98)	14.03	(2.22)	18.99	(2.63)	8.02	(1.51)	16.73	(2.23)	*1.08	(0.50)
Health insurance coverage[11]														
Under 65 years:														
Private.	42.62	(3.84)	14.08	(2.23)	12.71	(2.14)	18.12	(2.62)	6.98	(1.40)	19.02	(2.69)		†
Medicaid	40.02	(6.46)	15.79	(4.23)	16.62	(4.74)	*5.27	(2.40)	*11.27	(3.68)	19.83	(5.76)	*9.08	(4.10)
Other	*64.00	(19.27)		†		†		†		†	*39.20	(15.25)		†
Uninsured.	25.42	(5.62)	*6.65	(2.61)	*17.50	(6.36)	*7.40	(2.74)	*9.57	(3.27)	19.63	(4.88)		†
65 years and over:														
Private.	73.59	(14.77)		†	*13.59	(6.00)		†		†	*12.18	(5.56)		–
Medicare and Medicaid	*85.26	(41.42)		†		†		–		–		†		–
Medicare only	*33.02	(11.96)		†		†		–		†		†		–
Other	*94.58	(45.13)		†		–		†		–		†		–
Uninsured.		–		–		–		–		–		–		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	38.54 (3.62)	12.47 (2.09)	10.96 (1.76)	14.99 (2.63)	5.31 (1.15)	16.32 (2.50)	*2.47 (0.78)
Small MSA	46.35 (5.25)	11.52 (2.50)	16.24 (3.07)	11.79 (2.52)	9.66 (2.23)	21.98 (3.83)	–
Not in MSA	49.82 (8.17)	13.33 (3.77)	*20.23 (6.82)	12.14 (3.16)	*8.40 (3.01)	23.15 (5.14)	†
Region							
Northeast	40.79 (6.58)	*11.98 (3.67)	*10.30 (5.03)	10.83 (3.24)	*8.30 (2.60)	15.49 (3.96)	†
Midwest	42.18 (5.85)	9.70 (2.69)	13.45 (2.89)	20.31 (5.00)	9.89 (2.63)	20.44 (3.52)	*3.15 (1.49)
South.	46.84 (4.80)	13.40 (2.46)	17.76 (3.21)	7.93 (1.67)	5.73 (1.62)	22.32 (4.04)	†
West	38.68 (6.08)	13.49 (3.34)	12.00 (2.96)	17.56 (3.84)	*5.84 (1.82)	15.89 (3.24)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]''Other causes (injury)'' includes unknown causes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category ''Private'' includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, ''Private'' includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category ''Uninsured'' includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]		Working at paid job		Working around house or yard		Attending school		Sports		Leisure activities (excluding sports)		Other[3]	
						Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)								
Total[5] (crude)	6.66	(1.11)	13.65	(1.58)	13.73	(1.50)	4.08	(0.88)	18.51	(2.15)	27.44	(2.21)	27.00	(2.32)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	6.82	(1.13)	13.58	(1.58)	13.59	(1.51)	4.27	(0.92)	19.17	(2.24)	27.46	(2.21)	27.04	(2.33)
Sex														
Male	5.79	(1.40)	16.99	(2.58)	12.82	(2.15)	*3.94	(1.37)	26.11	(3.85)	24.83	(2.91)	21.63	(2.96)
Female	7.48	(1.70)	10.45	(1.91)	14.62	(2.18)	4.22	(1.12)	11.22	(2.09)	29.96	(3.17)	32.15	(3.70)
Age														
Under 12 years	†		–		–		12.81	(3.28)	20.78	(5.01)	37.98	(5.99)	22.14	(5.26)
12–17 years	–		–		†		*16.28	(7.45)	94.43	(16.16)	50.82	(10.45)	*20.39	(6.82)
18–44 years	11.94	(2.42)	23.66	(3.48)	16.68	(2.93)	†		16.19	(3.87)	18.77	(2.74)	23.70	(3.51)
45–64 years	*3.70	(1.76)	17.40	(3.57)	16.76	(3.14)	–		*4.98	(1.67)	25.78	(4.46)	25.75	(4.55)
65–74 years	*14.05	(5.96)	†		*21.26	(7.49)	–		–		*25.09	(8.64)	*25.49	(8.02)
75 years and over	†		†		*27.63	(9.13)	–		–		29.74	(8.90)	78.82	(19.19)
Race														
One race[6]	6.71	(1.12)	13.71	(1.60)	13.17	(1.45)	4.00	(0.88)	17.96	(2.11)	27.67	(2.25)	26.49	(2.32)
White	6.33	(1.24)	15.20	(1.91)	13.24	(1.66)	4.60	(1.07)	18.17	(2.23)	28.97	(2.56)	28.84	(2.78)
Black or African American	*11.58	(3.69)	*7.03	(2.82)	15.31	(4.22)	†		*19.71	(7.81)	23.36	(4.88)	18.49	(4.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–		†		†		–		–		†		†	
Asian	†		†		†		–		†		*20.08	(7.95)	*13.08	(5.63)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–		–		–		–		–		–		–	
Two or more races[7]	†		†		†		†		†		†		*56.06	(20.22)
Black or African American, white	†		–		–		†		†		†		†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–		†		†		–		†		–		†	
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	*5.46	(2.56)	19.60	(4.43)	*3.87	(1.34)	*3.14	(1.44)	15.82	(4.23)	18.67	(4.36)	11.45	(2.98)
Mexican or Mexican American	†		*17.23	(5.21)	*3.01	(1.38)	†		*14.48	(4.86)	19.04	(5.40)	*13.78	(4.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.88	(1.22)	12.56	(1.72)	15.55	(1.76)	4.26	(1.01)	19.00	(2.42)	29.06	(2.47)	29.85	(2.71)
White, single race	6.41	(1.39)	13.98	(2.10)	15.42	(2.00)	5.00	(1.27)	18.60	(2.55)	31.02	(2.93)	32.51	(3.34)
Black or African American, single race	*11.97	(3.81)	*7.27	(2.91)	15.83	(4.36)	†		*20.38	(8.08)	23.78	(5.03)	19.12	(4.35)
Education[9]														
Less than a high school diploma	*10.05	(4.21)	*10.42	(4.64)	27.18	(6.51)	–		†		*15.70	(5.47)	34.35	(7.70)
High school diploma or GED[10]	*6.53	(2.68)	26.24	(5.02)	20.73	(3.93)	–		†		25.24	(4.98)	29.39	(5.42)
Some college	*9.70	(3.14)	18.72	(4.43)	22.22	(5.11)	†		*6.81	(2.46)	25.75	(5.16)	35.96	(6.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*7.64	(2.57)	13.05	(3.69)	12.25	(3.46)	–		12.01	(3.23)	23.48	(4.87)	26.23	(6.12)
Family income[11]														
Less than $35,000	7.05	(1.93)	14.87	(3.24)	12.40	(2.57)	*4.62	(1.76)	*13.06	(4.40)	28.70	(4.35)	34.92	(5.42)
$35,000 or more	7.09	(1.57)	14.16	(2.09)	16.05	(2.25)	4.42	(1.19)	21.35	(2.78)	29.23	(2.87)	24.95	(2.77)
$35,000–$49,999	*8.88	(3.74)	*12.87	(4.06)	31.70	(6.70)	†		*10.76	(4.18)	33.13	(6.84)	24.17	(5.65)
$50,000–$74,999	†		13.28	(3.88)	19.02	(4.84)	*8.07	(3.49)	23.49	(5.64)	29.99	(5.35)	17.74	(4.33)
$75,000–$99,999	*7.66	(3.68)	*11.97	(4.45)	*11.45	(4.01)	†		*13.35	(4.96)	23.85	(6.16)	37.50	(8.97)
$100,000 or more	*6.53	(2.52)	17.08	(4.29)	*5.16	(2.13)	*3.76	(1.68)	31.62	(6.11)	28.95	(5.14)	24.42	(4.77)
Poverty status[12]														
Poor	*6.08	(2.28)	*9.77	(3.69)	*15.66	(4.81)	†		*22.29	(10.29)	28.72	(6.58)	31.38	(7.64)
Near poor	*6.75	(2.67)	*12.39	(4.14)	*11.05	(3.53)	*9.61	(3.55)	*9.86	(3.51)	25.68	(5.35)	32.95	(6.84)
Not poor	7.20	(1.60)	14.79	(2.15)	15.36	(2.12)	*3.64	(1.11)	22.19	(2.86)	29.50	(2.89)	27.10	(2.95)
Health insurance coverage[13]														
Under 65 years:														
Private	5.87	(1.48)	18.21	(2.49)	10.56	(1.86)	4.64	(1.28)	26.01	(3.32)	27.65	(2.87)	21.42	(2.67)
Medicaid	*6.05	(2.71)	*4.55	(2.23)	*11.24	(3.65)	*8.54	(3.17)	*9.07	(3.51)	42.08	(7.68)	35.30	(7.82)
Other	†		†		†		†		†		*40.50	(15.95)	*31.24	(13.18)
Uninsured	*6.81	(2.47)	14.76	(4.13)	17.51	(4.45)	†		*13.90	(6.10)	13.54	(3.64)	19.76	(5.16)
65 years and over:														
Private	†		†		31.74	(9.19)	–		–		*21.36	(7.69)	57.78	(14.98)
Medicare and Medicaid	†		–		†		–		–		†		†	
Medicare only	†		–		†		–		–		*18.20	(8.41)	*43.27	(15.38)
Other	–		–		†		–		–		†		†	
Uninsured	–		–		–		–		–		–		–	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]		Working at paid job		Working around house or yard		Attending school		Sports		Leisure activities (excluding sports)		Other[3]	
	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]													
Place of residence[14]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)													
Large MSA	5.41	(1.17)	12.67	(2.13)	9.07	(1.72)	*3.13	(1.13)	18.25	(2.88)	28.24	(2.89)	23.80	(3.01)
Small MSA	8.19	(2.36)	13.18	(2.68)	15.05	(3.02)	*4.85	(1.72)	18.06	(3.35)	27.33	(4.09)	31.26	(4.43)
Not in MSA	*7.76	(3.39)	17.70	(4.45)	26.19	(4.66)	*5.71	(2.19)	*20.20	(6.86)	25.11	(5.77)	29.21	(6.01)
Region														
Northeast		†	14.70	(3.95)	8.57	(2.49)	*5.12	(2.20)	*21.56	(6.69)	24.51	(4.85)	23.65	(5.67)
Midwest	9.57	(2.52)	15.36	(3.61)	17.51	(3.68)	*3.48	(1.36)	13.72	(3.47)	28.34	(4.48)	28.32	(4.91)
South.	9.65	(2.41)	14.06	(2.59)	13.51	(2.51)	*3.81	(1.36)	21.49	(3.85)	27.67	(3.88)	26.22	(3.53)
West	*2.81	(1.33)	10.52	(2.91)	14.27	(3.05)		†	16.30	(3.43)	28.43	(4.56)	29.45	(5.24)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)		Home (outside)		School, child care center, or preschool		Hospital or residential institution		Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot		Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool		Industrial, construction, or farm		Trade or service area		Other public building		Other (unspecified)	
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)																			
Total[3] (crude)	27.90	(2.28)	19.81	(1.82)	11.24	(1.65)	*1.91	(0.58)	15.60	(1.71)	13.95	(1.63)	3.08	(0.79)	5.55	(1.05)	*1.50	(0.52)	10.58	(1.60)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	27.86	(2.29)	19.77	(1.83)	11.72	(1.73)	*1.85	(0.57)	15.62	(1.70)	14.23	(1.67)	3.23	(0.84)	5.64	(1.05)	*1.50	(0.53)	10.51	(1.61)
Sex																				
Male	19.65	(2.60)	22.50	(2.82)	13.37	(2.78)		†	15.31	(2.32)	18.02	(2.66)	5.43	(1.54)	6.33	(1.71)		†	9.77	(2.50)
Female	35.83	(3.72)	17.23	(2.30)	9.20	(1.91)	*2.76	(0.97)	15.88	(2.56)	10.05	(1.85)		†	4.81	(1.23)	*1.98	(0.89)	11.36	(2.04)
Age																				
Under 12 years	29.01	(5.59)	15.77	(3.86)	19.52	(4.37)		–	*3.72	(1.68)	16.87	(4.36)		–	*4.31	(2.06)		†		†
12–17 years	*16.55	(5.48)	*27.42	(8.27)	58.56	(13.30)		–	*21.36	(6.88)	54.08	(11.63)		–		†		†	*8.46	(3.61)
18–44 years	25.89	(3.75)	15.74	(2.52)	*7.84	(2.74)		†	19.61	(3.01)	10.96	(2.31)	7.63	(2.09)	7.91	(2.05)		†	13.24	(3.11)
45–64 years	28.54	(4.25)	19.83	(3.42)		†	*2.86	(1.30)	15.52	(3.61)	7.91	(2.32)		†	*4.67	(2.14)		†	12.59	(3.21)
65–74 years	*28.74	(9.08)	*21.68	(7.29)		–		†	*17.44	(7.34)		†		–		–		–		†
75 years and over	50.11	(12.45)	44.25	(12.38)		–		†	*13.68	(6.73)		†		–		†		†		†
Race																				
One race[4]	27.15	(2.25)	19.69	(1.82)	11.10	(1.66)	*1.94	(0.59)	15.81	(1.73)	13.50	(1.59)	2.96	(0.79)	5.50	(1.05)	*1.53	(0.53)	10.60	(1.62)
White	28.62	(2.63)	20.75	(2.11)	11.05	(1.66)	*2.28	(0.72)	15.98	(1.99)	14.64	(1.84)	3.26	(0.93)	6.07	(1.25)	*1.71	(0.64)	11.32	(1.93)
Black or African American	21.77	(4.53)	17.38	(4.30)	*14.25	(7.04)		–	20.94	(4.92)	*9.03	(3.86)		†		†		†	*7.40	(2.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		†		–		†		–		–		–		–		–		–
Asian	*21.02	(7.51)		†		†		–		†		†		–		†		–	*9.90	(4.92)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–		–
Two or more races[5]	*71.38	(26.65)		†		†		–		†		†		†		†		–		†
Black or African American, white		–		†		†		–		†		†		–		–		–		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		†		†		–		–		–		†		†		–		–		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race																				
Hispanic or Latino	12.69	(2.88)	*10.58	(3.23)	*8.72	(3.14)		†	13.69	(3.91)	*7.49	(2.79)	*3.63	(1.51)	*6.98	(2.86)		†	*9.45	(3.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.12	(2.82)	*12.87	(4.69)	*4.97	(2.10)		†	*17.84	(5.71)		†		†	*10.13	(4.36)		†		†
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.70	(2.64)	21.51	(2.10)	11.70	(1.85)	*1.99	(0.66)	15.95	(1.89)	15.14	(1.87)	*2.98	(0.90)	5.29	(1.12)	*1.60	(0.59)	10.79	(1.80)
White, single race	31.96	(3.14)	23.07	(2.52)	11.62	(1.90)	*2.57	(0.85)	16.20	(2.25)	16.19	(2.15)	*3.10	(1.08)	5.73	(1.37)	*1.86	(0.75)	11.60	(2.23)
Black or African American, single race	22.51	(4.69)	17.97	(4.45)	*14.74	(7.28)		–	21.66	(5.09)	*9.34	(3.99)		†		†		†	*7.27	(2.86)
Education[7]																				
Less than a high school diploma	30.27	(7.10)	29.74	(6.87)		†		–	*18.69	(6.23)		†		†		†		†	*12.30	(5.03)
High school diploma or GED[8]	31.29	(5.52)	24.23	(4.50)		–		†	15.22	(4.03)	*5.54	(2.29)	*9.50	(3.10)	*6.94	(2.82)		†	12.86	(3.77)
Some college	38.98	(6.64)	24.18	(4.83)		†		†	24.85	(5.53)	*8.79	(2.86)		†		†		†	*11.50	(3.46)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.81	(5.34)	13.26	(3.67)		†	*5.35	(2.25)	13.47	(3.53)	16.37	(3.64)		–	*5.25	(2.02)		†	13.82	(4.00)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Family income[9]										
Less than $35,000	29.75 (4.13)	19.01 (3.23)	*9.35 (3.40)	†	22.25 (3.94)	8.18 (2.15)	*2.71 (1.27)	*4.78 (1.60)	†	15.75 (4.33)
$35,000 or more	28.31 (2.94)	21.30 (2.44)	12.52 (2.09)	*1.88 (0.68)	14.70 (2.19)	18.32 (2.47)	*3.54 (1.18)	5.89 (1.44)	*1.41 (0.63)	8.56 (1.52)
$35,000–$49,999	35.39 (6.86)	32.31 (6.52)	*9.21 (3.56)	†	*16.06 (5.28)	*10.44 (4.18)	†	†	†	*6.74 (2.56)
$50,000–$74,999	23.50 (5.53)	23.61 (4.79)	*13.00 (4.76)	†	*10.32 (3.51)	20.88 (4.99)	†	†	†	*11.06 (3.32)
$75,000–$99,999	31.89 (8.25)	20.46 (5.73)	*9.96 (4.57)	†	*18.34 (5.51)	*10.89 (4.04)	†	†	†	†
$100,000 or more	25.37 (4.90)	12.03 (2.83)	15.92 (3.78)	†	15.39 (3.76)	25.99 (5.08)	†	*9.91 (3.63)	†	*9.49 (2.98)
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	32.52 (6.76)	19.79 (5.07)	†	–	19.54 (5.30)	*7.97 (3.25)	†	†	–	*19.71 (8.67)
Near poor	30.78 (5.74)	14.44 (4.19)	*15.50 (4.71)	†	*15.21 (4.63)	*9.00 (2.92)	†	†	†	*14.87 (4.74)
Not poor	27.70 (3.00)	22.53 (2.54)	11.82 (2.11)	*1.88 (0.68)	16.16 (2.31)	18.70 (2.48)	*3.91 (1.20)	5.88 (1.45)	*1.53 (0.64)	8.62 (1.56)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	25.17 (2.93)	15.68 (2.07)	15.03 (2.67)	*1.86 (0.67)	15.16 (2.28)	19.54 (2.58)	*3.83 (1.23)	6.09 (1.53)	*1.95 (0.75)	9.94 (1.78)
Medicaid	31.84 (6.15)	24.20 (5.77)	*11.21 (3.92)	–	20.63 (5.57)	*10.90 (3.42)	†	*4.88 (2.33)	–	*14.16 (4.71)
Other	*39.75 (15.03)	*30.64 (14.35)	†	–	†	†	†	†	–	
Uninsured	21.33 (4.84)	20.74 (4.72)	†	†	13.14 (3.64)	†	†	*4.76 (2.23)	†	*12.81 (6.16)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.47 (9.14)	44.81 (11.43)	–	†	*15.08 (6.83)	†	–	†	–	*15.46 (7.59)
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	*36.91 (12.60)	†	–	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Other	†	†	–	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	24.64 (2.87)	15.93 (2.21)	9.52 (2.34)	†	14.56 (2.18)	15.54 (2.33)	*1.28 (0.56)	6.82 (1.69)	*1.59 (0.63)	9.82 (1.79)
Small MSA	32.12 (4.23)	20.63 (3.23)	14.40 (2.94)	*3.18 (1.47)	18.54 (3.42)	12.01 (2.60)	*5.58 (1.90)	*2.92 (1.18)	†	7.43 (2.20)
Not in MSA	30.39 (6.28)	30.74 (5.92)	*10.78 (3.72)	†	*13.41 (4.15)	*12.53 (4.40)	†	*6.48 (2.49)	†	*18.97 (6.33)
Region										
Northeast	24.47 (5.09)	13.90 (3.46)	12.80 (3.69)	†	*10.06 (3.31)	*12.22 (3.87)	†	†	†	*20.11 (6.15)
Midwest	31.83 (5.20)	22.73 (4.09)	10.15 (3.04)	†	20.88 (4.14)	8.58 (2.41)	†	*8.55 (2.65)	†	*7.90 (2.47)
South	24.75 (3.40)	22.78 (3.42)	12.44 (3.13)	*2.66 (1.24)	17.34 (2.98)	15.53 (2.87)	*4.17 (1.61)	*4.21 (1.51)	*2.00 (0.86)	8.62 (2.26)
West	31.52 (5.15)	16.77 (3.08)	*9.25 (3.11)	†	11.86 (3.07)	18.16 (3.89)	†	*6.82 (2.52)	†	9.06 (2.65)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	6.5 (0.15)	9.2 (0.19)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	6.4 (0.15)	9.1 (0.19)
Sex		
Male	5.9 (0.17)	8.3 (0.21)
Female	7.1 (0.19)	10.0 (0.23)
Age		
Under 12 years	2.3 (0.19)	4.3 (0.28)
12–17 years	3.7 (0.31)	5.7 (0.41)
18–44 years	8.8 (0.25)	11.8 (0.29)
45–64 years	8.8 (0.29)	12.1 (0.33)
65 years and over	2.4 (0.19)	4.0 (0.26)
Race		
One race[5]	6.5 (0.15)	9.2 (0.19)
White	6.4 (0.17)	9.4 (0.21)
Black or African American	8.2 (0.35)	9.2 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.1 (1.90)	11.1 (1.82)
Asian	2.9 (0.37)	4.1 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*7.6 (2.96)
Two or more races[6]	7.0 (0.97)	9.4 (1.04)
Black or African American, white	*6.4 (2.07)	7.3 (1.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.8 (2.14)	15.9 (2.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	7.6 (0.34)	9.4 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.8 (0.44)	9.5 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.3 (0.16)	9.1 (0.20)
White, single race	6.2 (0.19)	9.4 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	8.3 (0.36)	9.3 (0.40)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	11.2 (0.44)	13.3 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED[9]	8.0 (0.30)	10.9 (0.35)
Some college	9.5 (0.35)	13.1 (0.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2 (0.23)	7.2 (0.31)
Family income[10]		
Less than $35,000	12.4 (0.33)	14.9 (0.34)
$35,000 or more	4.5 (0.17)	7.4 (0.23)
$35,000–$49,999	8.9 (0.45)	13.0 (0.63)
$50,000–$74,999	5.3 (0.33)	8.7 (0.43)
$75,000–$99,999	3.2 (0.30)	6.2 (0.46)
$100,000 or more	1.4 (0.14)	3.0 (0.22)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	12.2 (0.53)	13.3 (0.57)
Near poor	11.7 (0.48)	15.2 (0.58)
Not poor	4.4 (0.15)	7.4 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	3.4 (0.13)	6.0 (0.19)
Medicaid	5.7 (0.34)	6.8 (0.43)
Other	9.3 (0.88)	12.3 (0.96)
Uninsured	22.7 (0.63)	27.4 (0.71)
65 years and over:		
Private	0.9 (0.15)	2.6 (0.27)
Medicare and Medicaid	5.3 (1.09)	5.8 (1.10)
Medicare only	4.4 (0.48)	6.2 (0.60)
Other	*2.0 (0.62)	3.0 (0.80)
Uninsured	*12.8 (3.95)	*12.8 (3.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Selected measures of health care access	
Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Place of residence[13]		
Large MSA	6.0 (0.19)	8.3 (0.24)
Small MSA	6.8 (0.31)	9.9 (0.38)
Not in MSA	7.6 (0.37)	10.7 (0.46)
Region		
Northeast	4.8 (0.28)	6.4 (0.37)
Midwest	6.3 (0.29)	9.3 (0.40)
South	7.5 (0.29)	10.3 (0.33)
West	6.5 (0.31)	9.4 (0.40)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	4.0 (0.14)	6.4 (0.19)
Good	8.5 (0.29)	11.7 (0.34)
Fair or poor	18.1 (0.58)	21.1 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.1 (0.40)	8.7 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latina, female	8.1 (0.41)	10.3 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	5.6 (0.21)	8.5 (0.27)
White, single race, female	6.7 (0.24)	10.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	7.1 (0.43)	8.0 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, female	9.4 (0.49)	10.4 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.9 (0.76)	10.4 (0.91)
Near poor	10.3 (0.86)	12.2 (0.95)
Not poor	5.7 (0.40)	7.9 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	15.7 (1.01)	17.2 (1.02)
Near poor	12.3 (0.65)	18.1 (0.86)
Not poor	4.3 (0.18)	7.5 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	11.6 (0.90)	11.1 (0.91)
Near poor	13.0 (1.14)	12.9 (1.11)
Not poor	5.7 (0.45)	7.4 (0.61)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 15.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

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	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.5 (0.15)	4.8 (0.12)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.19)	7.4 (0.16)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.29)	6.8 (0.26)	0.7 (0.09)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.6 (0.21)	1.9 (0.18)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.16)	5.4 (0.15)	0.6 (0.06)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	92.2 (0.22)	5.5 (0.18)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
65 years and over.	100.0	82.6 (0.47)	11.7 (0.39)	3.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.20)
Race					
One race[4]	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
White	100.0	92.0 (0.15)	6.1 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.3 (0.33)	6.3 (0.29)	1.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	90.4 (1.38)	8.1 (1.35)	1.3 (0.31)	†
Asian	100.0	94.7 (0.38)	4.5 (0.37)	0.4 (0.11)	0.4 (0.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.4 (1.81)	†	–	–
Two or more races[5]	100.0	90.3 (0.96)	8.5 (0.91)	*0.8 (0.27)	*0.4 (0.17)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.9 (1.58)	7.3 (1.46)	*1.4 (0.71)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	87.9 (2.22)	10.9 (2.13)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	93.5 (0.24)	5.3 (0.22)	0.8 (0.07)	0.4 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.7 (0.31)	5.4 (0.29)	0.7 (0.09)	0.3 (0.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.6 (0.18)	6.3 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.3 (0.34)	6.3 (0.29)	1.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.12)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	87.4 (0.47)	8.8 (0.38)	2.0 (0.18)	1.8 (0.19)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	90.1 (0.29)	6.9 (0.24)	1.9 (0.14)	1.2 (0.11)
Some college.	100.0	91.2 (0.29)	6.4 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	1.0 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	92.6 (0.26)	6.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.10)	0.5 (0.07)
Family income[9]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	88.9 (0.27)	7.7 (0.21)	2.0 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	93.1 (0.15)	5.6 (0.14)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	92.2 (0.31)	6.0 (0.28)	1.1 (0.12)	0.7 (0.09)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	92.5 (0.31)	6.2 (0.29)	0.9 (0.09)	0.4 (0.06)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	93.1 (0.36)	5.5 (0.33)	0.9 (0.14)	0.5 (0.09)
$100,000 or more.	100.0	94.2 (0.26)	4.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	89.5 (0.41)	7.4 (0.34)	1.8 (0.16)	1.3 (0.15)
Near poor.	100.0	90.6 (0.34)	6.7 (0.28)	1.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.12)
Not poor.	100.0	92.8 (0.16)	5.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.1 (0.15)	4.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.05)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	88.5 (0.42)	8.4 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.14)
Other	100.0	87.3 (0.88)	8.2 (0.71)	2.6 (0.40)	1.9 (0.33)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.23)	4.0 (0.21)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.6 (0.63)	12.0 (0.56)	3.2 (0.28)	2.2 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.7 (1.84)	16.7 (1.51)	5.5 (0.94)	3.1 (0.78)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (0.74)	9.6 (0.59)	3.6 (0.40)	2.3 (0.34)
Other	100.0	80.8 (1.80)	13.9 (1.63)	3.5 (0.89)	*1.9 (0.58)
Uninsured	100.0	93.8 (3.30)	†	–	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	None	One	Two	Three or more
			Number of overnight hospital stays[1]		
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.5 (0.17)	5.8 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.5 (0.22)	6.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
Not in MSA	100.0	91.0 (0.38)	6.5 (0.31)	1.4 (0.12)	1.0 (0.10)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.3 (0.30)	5.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)
Midwest	100.0	91.5 (0.30)	6.6 (0.24)	1.2 (0.10)	0.7 (0.08)
South	100.0	91.2 (0.22)	6.5 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	1.0 (0.07)
West	100.0	93.4 (0.23)	5.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.08)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.0 (0.28)	4.0 (0.25)	0.6 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.9 (0.36)	6.7 (0.34)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.1 (0.20)	5.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.2 (0.25)	7.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.8 (0.42)	4.9 (0.35)	1.3 (0.20)	1.1 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	90.0 (0.48)	7.5 (0.43)	1.3 (0.16)	1.3 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	92.0 (0.59)	6.5 (0.56)	1.0 (0.17)	0.6 (0.15)
Near poor	100.0	93.4 (0.50)	5.3 (0.45)	0.8 (0.16)	0.5 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	4.7 (0.32)	0.7 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.7 (0.75)	8.0 (0.58)	2.6 (0.33)	1.7 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.54)	7.7 (0.43)	1.7 (0.21)	1.5 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.20)	5.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.6 (0.90)	7.6 (0.74)	1.9 (0.31)	2.0 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	90.7 (0.82)	6.0 (0.63)	1.9 (0.39)	1.5 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	92.7 (0.46)	5.6 (0.41)	0.9 (0.15)	0.7 (0.14)

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

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

–Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 17.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (crude).............................	100.0	65.6 (0.46)	14.1 (0.31)	3.4 (0.16)	16.8 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.32)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.08)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	65.1 (0.47)	14.5 (0.32)	3.2 (0.16)	17.1 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.33)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.07)
Sex											
Male	100.0	65.3 (0.49)	12.8 (0.32)	3.5 (0.16)	18.3 (0.33)	100.0	56.7 (1.02)	4.5 (0.37)	28.4 (0.94)	9.7 (0.56)	0.7 (0.14)
Female	100.0	65.9 (0.50)	15.4 (0.37)	3.3 (0.19)	15.4 (0.32)	100.0	55.4 (0.97)	7.8 (0.43)	31.7 (0.93)	4.6 (0.34)	0.5 (0.09)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	55.9 (0.87)	33.3 (0.83)	2.5 (0.29)	8.3 (0.46)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	63.5 (0.90)	23.7 (0.76)	2.3 (0.27)	10.6 (0.54)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	64.4 (0.51)	8.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.16)	24.4 (0.42)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	74.3 (0.51)	6.3 (0.25)	5.9 (0.25)	13.6 (0.34)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over..........................	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	56.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.32)	30.3 (0.83)	6.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.08)
Race											
One race[4].................................	100.0	65.8 (0.47)	14.0 (0.31)	3.4 (0.16)	16.9 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.89)	6.3 (0.33)	30.3 (0.83)	6.7 (0.36)	0.6 (0.07)
White	100.0	68.5 (0.51)	11.6 (0.32)	3.2 (0.17)	16.7 (0.33)	100.0	58.6 (0.97)	5.2 (0.33)	28.9 (0.90)	6.8 (0.40)	0.5 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	50.0 (0.95)	27.7 (0.87)	4.3 (0.35)	18.0 (0.57)	100.0	36.9 (2.03)	14.8 (1.42)	41.7 (2.08)	5.7 (0.84)	0.9 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.7 (3.59)	36.0 (3.90)	4.9 (1.32)	28.4 (3.30)	100.0	33.7 (6.71)	†	49.8 (7.31)	†	†
Asian	100.0	74.3 (1.31)	8.9 (0.85)	2.9 (0.42)	13.9 (0.94)	100.0	40.9 (3.35)	14.3 (2.54)	34.2 (2.78)	9.0 (1.58)	*1.7 (0.69)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	48.1 (7.75)	27.7 (7.79)	†	22.6 (5.84)	100.0	†	−	*65.2 (21.21)	−	−
Two or more races[5].......................	100.0	58.0 (2.21)	23.1 (1.88)	3.1 (0.71)	15.8 (1.65)	100.0	54.0 (6.77)	†	23.2 (5.38)	*14.7 (5.16)	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	40.7 (3.83)	39.5 (3.97)	*3.2 (1.38)	16.6 (3.03)	100.0	76.6 (22.21)	−	†	−	−
American Indian or Alaska Native, white...........	100.0	53.8 (4.37)	20.3 (3.13)	*3.8 (1.46)	22.0 (3.58)	100.0	54.8 (7.85)	†	*20.8 (6.35)	*14.6 (6.42)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino..........................	100.0	39.9 (0.87)	24.6 (0.69)	2.2 (0.20)	33.3 (0.72)	100.0	25.2 (2.08)	21.1 (1.65)	43.0 (2.09)	6.1 (0.86)	4.6 (0.76)
Mexican or Mexican American...............	100.0	36.8 (1.08)	25.1 (0.88)	2.0 (0.22)	36.1 (0.93)	100.0	25.9 (3.00)	22.0 (2.23)	42.1 (2.78)	4.9 (1.15)	5.1 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.8 (0.48)	12.0 (0.33)	3.6 (0.17)	13.5 (0.28)	100.0	58.3 (0.93)	5.2 (0.31)	29.3 (0.87)	6.9 (0.38)	0.3 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	75.3 (0.53)	8.7 (0.33)	3.5 (0.19)	12.5 (0.33)	100.0	61.3 (1.02)	3.9 (0.31)	27.8 (0.95)	6.8 (0.43)	*0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	50.6 (0.97)	27.3 (0.88)	4.3 (0.35)	17.9 (0.58)	100.0	37.2 (2.05)	14.7 (1.42)	41.6 (2.10)	5.7 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.26)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma..............	100.0	33.4 (0.84)	18.4 (0.69)	5.1 (0.35)	43.1 (0.92)	100.0	44.1 (1.44)	14.8 (0.89)	35.2 (1.31)	4.4 (0.52)	1.5 (0.24)
High school diploma or GED[8]................	100.0	64.4 (0.68)	9.5 (0.39)	4.6 (0.28)	21.5 (0.53)	100.0	58.0 (1.30)	4.2 (0.44)	30.9 (1.21)	6.7 (0.64)	*0.2 (0.06)
Some college..............................	100.0	74.9 (0.58)	5.5 (0.29)	4.3 (0.27)	15.3 (0.46)	100.0	59.2 (1.56)	2.9 (0.44)	26.8 (1.37)	10.6 (0.89)	*0.4 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher..................	100.0	89.0 (0.38)	1.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.19)	7.1 (0.31)	100.0	67.0 (1.66)	2.5 (0.43)	24.5 (1.54)	5.8 (0.76)	*0.3 (0.12)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under age 65 years | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Family income[9]											
Less than $35,000	100.0	29.0 (0.79)	36.1 (0.75)	5.0 (0.26)	29.9 (0.59)	100.0	47.8 (1.16)	11.5 (0.68)	34.5 (1.10)	5.6 (0.45)	0.6 (0.12)
$35,000 or more.	100.0	79.4 (0.41)	6.0 (0.22)	2.8 (0.19)	11.7 (0.30)	100.0	64.9 (1.30)	2.3 (0.26)	24.7 (1.15)	7.6 (0.59)	0.6 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	59.1 (0.96)	14.2 (0.65)	4.2 (0.40)	22.5 (0.73)	100.0	64.8 (2.02)	2.6 (0.49)	24.9 (1.78)	7.2 (0.94)	*0.5 (0.17)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	75.4 (0.76)	7.3 (0.49)	2.9 (0.28)	14.4 (0.58)	100.0	63.7 (2.06)	2.5 (0.53)	24.0 (1.73)	9.0 (1.25)	*0.8 (0.27)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	86.9 (0.70)	3.3 (0.32)	2.6 (0.35)	7.2 (0.50)	100.0	64.0 (2.87)	*1.2 (0.42)	25.7 (2.60)	8.7 (1.85)	†
$100,000 or more.	100.0	91.4 (0.48)	1.4 (0.17)	1.9 (0.25)	5.3 (0.38)	100.0	67.4 (2.84)	2.1 (0.56)	24.4 (2.74)	5.7 (1.15)	†
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	17.9 (1.15)	50.3 (1.19)	3.7 (0.30)	28.1 (0.94)	100.0	19.5 (2.02)	40.6 (2.43)	33.6 (2.21)	4.9 (0.85)	1.4 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	36.3 (0.95)	27.8 (0.82)	5.1 (0.45)	30.8 (0.79)	100.0	45.3 (1.92)	9.1 (0.86)	40.6 (1.84)	4.3 (0.59)	*0.7 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	83.0 (0.36)	3.8 (0.16)	2.8 (0.18)	10.3 (0.26)	100.0	65.7 (1.20)	1.7 (0.21)	24.5 (1.06)	7.7 (0.53)	0.4 (0.08)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	67.7 (0.59)	13.2 (0.39)	2.7 (0.15)	16.4 (0.36)	100.0	50.7 (1.19)	6.4 (0.47)	35.5 (1.09)	6.7 (0.52)	0.8 (0.12)
Small MSA	100.0	64.4 (0.90)	14.7 (0.66)	4.4 (0.40)	16.5 (0.57)	100.0	61.7 (1.60)	5.8 (0.61)	25.1 (1.52)	7.1 (0.70)	*0.3 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	61.1 (1.23)	16.3 (0.78)	3.6 (0.33)	19.1 (0.76)	100.0	59.3 (2.14)	7.0 (0.69)	26.5 (2.01)	6.6 (0.72)	0.6 (0.18)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	71.3 (1.06)	15.5 (0.78)	1.8 (0.19)	11.4 (0.55)	100.0	60.0 (2.01)	6.2 (0.70)	27.2 (1.75)	6.1 (0.87)	*0.5 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	69.9 (0.93)	13.7 (0.67)	2.6 (0.20)	13.9 (0.59)	100.0	70.1 (1.47)	3.8 (0.59)	20.8 (1.39)	5.0 (0.69)	*0.3 (0.11)
South	100.0	62.1 (0.73)	13.1 (0.44)	4.8 (0.37)	20.1 (0.51)	100.0	50.6 (1.59)	7.6 (0.58)	33.3 (1.54)	7.9 (0.63)	0.6 (0.13)
West	100.0	62.8 (1.05)	15.3 (0.74)	3.1 (0.27)	18.8 (0.60)	100.0	46.2 (1.74)	7.0 (0.74)	38.4 (1.70)	7.4 (0.80)	1.0 (0.20)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	71.4 (0.48)	11.8 (0.31)	2.2 (0.15)	14.5 (0.32)	100.0	61.5 (1.25)	2.3 (0.28)	28.5 (1.15)	7.1 (0.60)	0.6 (0.12)
Good.	100.0	56.6 (0.74)	17.2 (0.58)	3.9 (0.26)	22.3 (0.53)	100.0	57.5 (1.22)	5.8 (0.47)	30.2 (1.08)	6.1 (0.57)	0.4 (0.09)
Fair or poor.	100.0	39.9 (0.91)	26.2 (0.84)	12.0 (0.61)	21.8 (0.71)	100.0	45.1 (1.39)	13.4 (0.91)	33.2 (1.36)	7.4 (0.60)	0.9 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.4 (0.96)	22.2 (0.70)	2.2 (0.23)	36.2 (0.84)	100.0	28.6 (2.72)	16.3 (1.88)	42.4 (2.82)	7.3 (1.46)	5.5 (1.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	40.5 (0.95)	27.3 (0.82)	2.2 (0.25)	30.0 (0.78)	100.0	22.6 (2.27)	24.8 (2.08)	43.4 (2.44)	5.2 (0.96)	4.0 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male.	100.0	75.1 (0.57)	7.8 (0.34)	3.6 (0.19)	13.5 (0.37)	100.0	61.4 (1.17)	2.7 (0.35)	26.0 (1.04)	9.7 (0.64)	*0.2 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	75.5 (0.58)	9.6 (0.39)	3.4 (0.24)	11.5 (0.40)	100.0	61.3 (1.13)	4.8 (0.41)	29.2 (1.09)	4.6 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	50.5 (1.08)	25.6 (0.96)	4.7 (0.44)	19.1 (0.74)	100.0	39.2 (2.93)	10.0 (1.74)	39.2 (2.97)	10.4 (1.64)	*1.1 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	50.6 (1.12)	28.8 (1.04)	3.9 (0.40)	16.8 (0.69)	100.0	35.9 (2.31)	17.6 (1.90)	43.2 (2.34)	2.7 (0.63)	*0.6 (0.28)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	6.6 (0.77)	51.1 (1.68)	2.4 (0.42)	40.0 (1.61)	100.0	*4.6 (1.75)	48.7 (4.68)	36.2 (4.31)	*4.9 (1.73)	*5.6 (1.79)
Near poor	100.0	23.9 (1.28)	31.8 (1.24)	1.6 (0.28)	42.7 (1.31)	100.0	16.4 (2.92)	24.6 (3.51)	49.8 (4.41)	6.3 (1.63)	*2.8 (1.24)
Not poor	100.0	68.8 (1.07)	6.8 (0.51)	2.5 (0.37)	21.9 (0.89)	100.0	43.3 (4.11)	9.4 (2.04)	38.2 (3.67)	4.8 (1.31)	4.4 (1.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	27.8 (2.26)	43.8 (2.05)	4.4 (0.55)	24.0 (1.55)	100.0	29.5 (3.38)	37.9 (3.52)	28.3 (3.13)	4.3 (1.15)	–
Near poor	100.0	44.8 (1.55)	21.9 (1.20)	6.6 (0.81)	26.7 (1.24)	100.0	52.6 (2.30)	6.0 (0.92)	37.5 (2.18)	3.5 (0.65)	†
Not poor	100.0	86.1 (0.39)	2.7 (0.17)	2.8 (0.19)	8.4 (0.29)	100.0	68.1 (1.34)	0.8 (0.17)	23.2 (1.19)	7.8 (0.60)	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	12.6 (1.31)	61.3 (1.81)	3.8 (0.54)	22.3 (1.34)	100.0	*10.0 (3.73)	41.3 (5.20)	42.8 (4.70)	*4.5 (1.52)	†
Near poor	100.0	31.4 (1.82)	38.4 (1.87)	5.7 (0.83)	24.5 (1.49)	100.0	26.6 (3.74)	11.6 (2.39)	58.0 (4.41)	*3.0 (1.11)	†
Not poor	100.0	75.2 (1.11)	8.4 (0.72)	4.1 (0.57)	12.3 (0.65)	100.0	57.9 (3.46)	5.8 (1.50)	28.3 (3.08)	7.1 (1.66)	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

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	94.6 (0.18)	5.4 (0.18)	3.6 (0.14)	1.7 (0.09)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.3 (0.18)	5.7 (0.18)	3.9 (0.15)	1.8 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.9 (0.21)	5.1 (0.21)	3.5 (0.17)	1.5 (0.11)
Female	100.0	94.3 (0.20)	5.7 (0.20)	3.8 (0.16)	1.8 (0.11)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.31)	3.6 (0.28)	1.2 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	95.0 (0.42)	5.0 (0.42)	3.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.28)
18–44 years	100.0	92.2 (0.26)	7.8 (0.26)	5.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.0 (0.17)	3.0 (0.17)	1.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Race					
One race[6]	100.0	94.6 (0.18)	5.4 (0.18)	3.6 (0.14)	1.7 (0.09)
White	100.0	94.5 (0.20)	5.5 (0.20)	3.7 (0.16)	1.7 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	94.4 (0.42)	5.6 (0.42)	3.7 (0.32)	1.7 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	94.3 (1.37)	5.7 (1.37)	*3.1 (0.93)	*2.6 (0.94)
Asian	100.0	96.7 (0.49)	3.3 (0.49)	2.5 (0.45)	0.8 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	99.3 (0.76)	†	†	–
Two or more races[7]	100.0	93.4 (1.04)	6.6 (1.04)	4.6 (0.91)	2.0 (0.50)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.9 (1.77)	7.1 (1.77)	6.5 (1.73)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	92.0 (2.23)	8.0 (2.23)	†	*4.7 (1.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.1 (0.41)	6.9 (0.41)	3.9 (0.31)	2.9 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.2 (0.52)	6.8 (0.52)	4.0 (0.40)	2.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.8 (0.19)	5.2 (0.19)	3.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	94.8 (0.22)	5.2 (0.22)	3.7 (0.18)	1.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.4 (0.43)	5.6 (0.43)	3.7 (0.33)	1.8 (0.22)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	92.7 (0.60)	7.3 (0.60)	4.4 (0.50)	2.8 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	94.2 (0.31)	5.8 (0.31)	3.6 (0.25)	2.0 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	94.3 (0.32)	5.7 (0.32)	3.7 (0.25)	1.9 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.7 (0.25)	3.3 (0.25)	2.5 (0.21)	0.8 (0.12)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	89.7 (0.43)	10.3 (0.43)	6.4 (0.35)	3.8 (0.25)
$35,000 or more	100.0	95.7 (0.21)	4.3 (0.21)	3.1 (0.17)	1.2 (0.11)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	91.9 (0.67)	8.1 (0.67)	5.1 (0.49)	3.0 (0.43)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	94.8 (0.41)	5.2 (0.41)	3.9 (0.35)	1.3 (0.19)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	96.3 (0.43)	3.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.38)	0.9 (0.18)
$100,000 or more	100.0	98.0 (0.21)	2.0 (0.21)	1.6 (0.20)	0.4 (0.07)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	90.9 (0.60)	9.1 (0.60)	5.3 (0.44)	3.7 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.75)	11.2 (0.75)	6.6 (0.57)	4.3 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.19)	4.1 (0.19)	3.0 (0.16)	1.0 (0.08)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.1 (0.21)	4.9 (0.21)	3.4 (0.18)	1.4 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.3 (0.37)	5.7 (0.37)	3.6 (0.28)	2.0 (0.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.4 (0.42)	6.6 (0.42)	4.7 (0.31)	1.9 (0.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or for 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]				Duration of period without coverage[2]			
		No		Yes		6 months or less		7–12 months	
Region		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				Percent[4] (standard error)			
Northeast	100.0	95.1	(0.40)	4.9	(0.40)	3.4	(0.33)	1.5	(0.18)
Midwest	100.0	94.4	(0.40)	5.6	(0.40)	4.1	(0.31)	1.3	(0.18)
South	100.0	94.8	(0.28)	5.2	(0.28)	3.3	(0.21)	1.9	(0.16)
West	100.0	94.1	(0.36)	5.9	(0.36)	3.9	(0.29)	1.9	(0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex									
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.6	(0.48)	6.4	(0.48)	3.6	(0.34)	2.7	(0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.7	(0.51)	7.3	(0.51)	4.2	(0.40)	3.0	(0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male	100.0	94.9	(0.27)	5.1	(0.27)	3.7	(0.23)	1.3	(0.13)
White, single race, female	100.0	94.6	(0.26)	5.4	(0.26)	3.7	(0.21)	1.7	(0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.2	(0.51)	4.8	(0.51)	3.2	(0.40)	1.5	(0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.7	(0.51)	6.3	(0.51)	4.1	(0.40)	2.0	(0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	100.0	92.5	(1.04)	7.5	(1.04)	4.9	(0.87)	2.6	(0.64)
Near poor	100.0	88.9	(1.21)	11.1	(1.21)	4.6	(0.81)	6.3	(0.94)
Not poor	100.0	94.8	(0.54)	5.2	(0.54)	3.2	(0.42)	1.9	(0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race:									
Poor	100.0	88.8	(1.08)	11.2	(1.08)	6.0	(0.72)	5.1	(0.82)
Near poor	100.0	87.3	(1.23)	12.7	(1.23)	8.3	(0.94)	4.2	(0.72)
Not poor	100.0	96.0	(0.23)	4.0	(0.23)	3.1	(0.19)	0.9	(0.09)
Black or African American, single race:									
Poor	100.0	92.5	(0.96)	7.5	(0.96)	4.7	(0.81)	2.7	(0.51)
Near poor	100.0	92.1	(1.25)	7.9	(1.25)	4.5	(0.86)	2.8	(0.63)
Not poor	100.0	95.6	(0.55)	4.4	(0.55)	3.2	(0.42)	1.2	(0.32)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]									
		6 months or less		7–12 months		13–36 months		More than 36 months		Never	
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	14.1	(0.51)	9.8	(0.39)	19.8	(0.63)	32.1	(0.73)	24.3	(0.88)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.2	(0.67)	9.9	(0.47)	19.8	(0.75)	30.4	(0.76)	24.7	(1.12)
Sex											
Male	100.0	12.8	(0.57)	8.5	(0.44)	18.5	(0.70)	32.6	(0.86)	27.6	(0.94)
Female	100.0	15.6	(0.69)	11.3	(0.54)	21.2	(0.82)	31.5	(0.87)	20.5	(1.07)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	24.4	(2.16)	11.5	(1.39)	20.7	(2.03)	15.8	(1.77)	27.5	(3.34)
12–17 years	100.0	15.4	(1.80)	9.8	(1.52)	22.1	(2.19)	22.6	(2.18)	30.1	(2.79)
18–44 years	100.0	13.8	(0.53)	10.4	(0.46)	20.3	(0.68)	30.4	(0.79)	25.2	(0.88)
45–64 years	100.0	10.6	(0.81)	7.6	(0.62)	17.5	(1.03)	44.8	(1.28)	19.5	(0.98)
Race											
One race[4]	100.0	14.0	(0.51)	9.7	(0.39)	19.7	(0.62)	32.0	(0.73)	24.5	(0.89)
White	100.0	13.8	(0.59)	8.9	(0.44)	18.9	(0.70)	32.1	(0.84)	26.1	(1.06)
Black or African American	100.0	16.9	(1.30)	14.2	(1.07)	23.1	(1.40)	32.4	(1.58)	13.4	(1.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	10.5	(2.67)	*8.5	(2.84)	19.4	(4.52)	27.0	(4.27)	34.6	(5.17)
Asian	100.0	8.0	(1.69)	10.3	(1.73)	22.6	(3.28)	30.1	(3.04)	29.0	(3.16)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†		†	*25.9	(12.58)	*39.4	(17.67)		†		†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	20.4	(4.55)	13.0	(2.76)	22.5	(4.03)	32.7	(4.94)	*11.4	(4.27)
Black or African American, white	100.0	39.2	(10.57)	*17.8	(6.07)	*11.0	(4.16)	*26.6	(9.47)		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*12.0	(5.03)	*6.8	(3.31)	28.7	(7.26)	33.5	(7.40)	*19.1	(8.85)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.6	(0.69)	6.5	(0.51)	14.6	(0.77)	22.7	(0.93)	45.6	(1.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.3	(0.75)	5.8	(0.54)	13.3	(0.87)	22.0	(1.10)	49.6	(1.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	15.8	(0.69)	11.5	(0.54)	22.4	(0.85)	36.9	(0.95)	13.3	(1.09)
White, single race	100.0	16.0	(0.84)	10.9	(0.67)	22.0	(1.03)	38.5	(1.21)	12.6	(1.46)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.9	(1.32)	14.4	(1.08)	23.2	(1.44)	32.9	(1.62)	12.6	(1.28)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.4	(0.65)	5.0	(0.54)	14.5	(0.92)	30.7	(1.27)	42.4	(1.39)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	10.5	(0.79)	8.7	(0.70)	17.4	(0.96)	43.5	(1.36)	19.9	(1.07)
Some college	100.0	16.8	(1.09)	12.1	(0.94)	19.2	(1.20)	41.1	(1.46)	10.8	(0.88)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.2	(2.04)	12.1	(1.38)	21.2	(1.82)	36.9	(2.19)	12.6	(1.39)
Family income[9]											
Less than $35,000	100.0	11.5	(0.66)	9.1	(0.52)	19.9	(0.81)	33.3	(0.96)	26.2	(1.08)
$35,000 or more	100.0	17.8	(0.93)	10.7	(0.63)	19.8	(1.05)	30.8	(1.17)	20.9	(1.49)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	14.2	(1.19)	9.8	(0.88)	19.1	(1.50)	33.0	(1.80)	23.9	(1.71)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	18.2	(1.63)	10.8	(1.07)	19.6	(1.67)	30.5	(1.81)	20.9	(2.04)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	22.7	(2.85)	13.9	(2.44)	23.1	(3.02)	25.8	(3.00)	14.6	(2.93)
$100,000 or more	100.0	24.0	(3.45)	10.3	(1.92)	19.5	(2.70)	28.9	(3.53)	17.3	(4.88)
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	12.1	(1.08)	7.7	(0.75)	18.4	(1.28)	32.6	(1.45)	29.3	(1.82)
Near poor	100.0	10.9	(0.86)	9.3	(0.79)	21.1	(1.19)	30.2	(1.38)	28.4	(1.59)
Not poor	100.0	18.7	(0.98)	11.6	(0.71)	20.3	(1.01)	33.5	(1.15)	15.8	(1.08)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Place of residence[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	14.3 (0.73)	10.4 (0.56)	19.5 (0.79)	29.5 (0.91)	26.3 (1.00)
Small MSA	100.0	14.5 (0.90)	8.8 (0.66)	19.0 (1.22)	35.0 (1.49)	22.7 (1.89)
Not in MSA	100.0	12.4 (1.21)	9.9 (0.95)	21.9 (1.56)	34.3 (1.91)	21.4 (2.38)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	15.6 (1.60)	11.5 (1.11)	21.5 (2.05)	30.3 (1.93)	21.1 (2.13)
Midwest	100.0	16.1 (1.42)	11.0 (1.01)	19.6 (1.54)	32.6 (2.07)	20.7 (3.17)
South	100.0	12.9 (0.72)	9.2 (0.56)	20.4 (0.90)	33.1 (1.07)	24.5 (1.05)
West	100.0	13.8 (0.92)	9.3 (0.72)	17.9 (1.21)	30.6 (1.26)	28.3 (1.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	9.9 (0.79)	5.2 (0.50)	12.5 (0.87)	20.3 (1.02)	52.0 (1.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	11.6 (0.85)	8.1 (0.74)	17.3 (1.01)	25.7 (1.20)	37.3 (1.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	14.7 (0.92)	9.7 (0.79)	22.1 (1.19)	40.6 (1.41)	12.9 (1.27)
White, single race, female	100.0	17.6 (1.16)	12.2 (0.91)	21.7 (1.34)	36.2 (1.41)	12.2 (1.93)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	14.1 (1.63)	13.2 (1.45)	20.6 (1.72)	36.8 (2.11)	15.2 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	19.6 (1.74)	15.6 (1.44)	25.8 (1.88)	29.0 (2.01)	10.0 (1.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	100.0	10.5 (1.51)	5.9 (0.95)	13.7 (1.26)	22.8 (1.83)	47.1 (2.39)
Near poor	100.0	8.9 (1.07)	5.4 (0.74)	14.8 (1.37)	22.9 (1.79)	48.0 (2.15)
Not poor	100.0	13.3 (1.49)	7.8 (1.02)	17.4 (1.67)	27.2 (1.86)	34.2 (2.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.7 (1.79)	8.6 (1.55)	20.4 (2.46)	41.5 (3.01)	16.8 (3.72)
Near poor	100.0	12.7 (1.61)	11.1 (1.53)	25.1 (2.22)	36.3 (2.35)	14.8 (2.94)
Not poor	100.0	20.8 (1.41)	12.2 (1.03)	20.7 (1.36)	37.0 (1.61)	9.3 (1.48)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	13.0 (2.08)	10.4 (1.60)	25.3 (3.31)	37.9 (3.22)	13.4 (2.23)
Near poor	100.0	12.0 (2.05)	14.2 (2.32)	25.5 (2.66)	33.0 (2.90)	15.3 (2.97)
Not poor.	100.0	22.3 (2.53)	16.9 (1.91)	24.6 (2.82)	27.3 (2.82)	8.8 (1.92)

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

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

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

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

[3]Total includes other races not shown seprately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment		Change in marital status or death of parent		Ineligible due to age or left school		Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused		Cost		Medicaid stopped		Other[2]	
	Percent[3] (standard error)													
Total[4] (crude)	23.7	(0.69)	2.5	(0.21)	8.6	(0.39)	14.1	(0.52)	51.4	(0.92)	10.4	(0.45)	7.4	(0.76)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	23.5	(0.78)	2.6	(0.24)	6.6	(0.29)	13.0	(0.55)	50.8	(1.09)	12.1	(0.61)	8.7	(1.09)
Sex														
Male	24.6	(0.78)	1.4	(0.19)	10.0	(0.53)	16.3	(0.66)	52.6	(1.01)	5.8	(0.39)	7.4	(0.66)
Female	22.5	(0.83)	3.8	(0.35)	7.0	(0.45)	11.5	(0.57)	50.0	(1.06)	15.7	(0.66)	7.3	(0.99)
Age														
Under 12 years	19.5	(2.02)	*1.7	(0.51)	*0.5	(0.24)	9.0	(1.31)	42.2	(2.86)	24.2	(2.05)	17.2	(3.57)
12–17 years	16.9	(1.96)	3.7	(0.97)	2.4	(0.66)	8.3	(1.43)	53.5	(2.85)	16.6	(2.00)	12.5	(2.56)
18–44 years	21.2	(0.73)	2.0	(0.22)	13.4	(0.59)	15.9	(0.62)	50.0	(0.94)	10.0	(0.45)	6.6	(0.55)
45–64 years	33.3	(1.21)	3.8	(0.43)	0.8	(0.20)	12.6	(0.79)	58.0	(1.26)	4.8	(0.49)	4.3	(0.51)
Race														
One race[5]	23.6	(0.70)	2.5	(0.21)	8.5	(0.39)	14.1	(0.52)	51.5	(0.92)	10.2	(0.44)	7.4	(0.77)
White	23.6	(0.81)	2.7	(0.24)	8.3	(0.43)	14.3	(0.60)	52.1	(1.08)	9.6	(0.50)	7.7	(0.95)
Black or African American	25.7	(1.62)	2.3	(0.47)	10.8	(1.03)	13.6	(1.18)	46.0	(1.72)	14.2	(1.13)	5.0	(0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.7	(4.32)	†		†		*18.1	(7.64)	59.3	(5.13)	16.8	(3.71)	*3.7	(1.43)
Asian	18.9	(2.68)	†		7.2	(1.60)	10.8	(1.82)	57.8	(3.72)	5.4	(1.26)	11.1	(2.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†		†		†		†		63.6	(14.38)	†		–	
Two or more races[6]	26.9	(4.54)	*3.2	(1.35)	15.5	(3.24)	13.1	(3.00)	44.4	(5.39)	22.1	(4.83)	*5.5	(1.89)
Black or African American, white	*19.8	(6.23)	†		*9.1	(4.26)	*6.5	(3.22)	42.9	(10.22)	38.9	(10.88)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	36.6	(8.01)	†		*13.4	(5.29)	*12.7	(4.93)	49.4	(9.19)	*16.4	(5.56)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	14.5	(0.81)	1.2	(0.21)	4.3	(0.40)	17.9	(0.97)	60.5	(1.26)	11.8	(0.71)	7.3	(0.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.6	(0.96)	1.2	(0.24)	4.3	(0.49)	19.0	(1.19)	59.4	(1.52)	11.8	(0.78)	7.9	(0.89)
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.3	(0.94)	3.2	(0.29)	10.8	(0.54)	12.2	(0.57)	46.8	(1.17)	9.6	(0.55)	7.4	(1.08)
White, single race	29.7	(1.20)	3.6	(0.38)	10.9	(0.64)	12.2	(0.72)	46.5	(1.49)	8.2	(0.66)	7.8	(1.48)
Black or African American, single race	25.9	(1.65)	2.3	(0.49)	11.0	(1.07)	13.3	(1.17)	45.8	(1.77)	14.2	(1.16)	5.1	(0.70)
Education[8]														
Less than a high school diploma	19.0	(1.03)	2.1	(0.34)	1.7	(0.31)	18.9	(1.07)	57.6	(1.49)	10.1	(0.69)	8.8	(1.06)
High school diploma or GED[9]	28.2	(1.24)	3.1	(0.43)	2.8	(0.45)	14.3	(0.89)	55.9	(1.37)	8.5	(0.67)	4.8	(0.57)
Some college	34.8	(1.44)	3.4	(0.49)	5.3	(0.65)	15.8	(1.06)	50.0	(1.58)	8.6	(0.81)	3.0	(0.44)
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.3	(2.27)	5.0	(1.01)	7.4	(1.16)	13.9	(1.48)	54.2	(2.30)	3.3	(0.71)	7.1	(1.17)
Family income[10]														
Less than $35,000	20.4	(0.82)	3.1	(0.32)	7.9	(0.53)	14.8	(0.72)	50.0	(1.11)	14.9	(0.70)	7.2	(0.83)
$35,000 or more	29.0	(1.24)	2.1	(0.30)	9.6	(0.62)	13.6	(0.82)	50.9	(1.49)	6.4	(0.58)	6.7	(1.41)
$35,000–$49,999	25.6	(1.82)	2.1	(0.39)	7.1	(0.91)	14.3	(1.27)	54.8	(1.86)	8.7	(0.93)	6.1	(1.20)
$50,000–$74,999	29.0	(1.81)	1.4	(0.34)	8.4	(0.90)	14.4	(1.45)	54.0	(2.27)	6.0	(1.09)	6.2	(1.85)
$75,000–$99,999	31.4	(3.36)	*3.6	(1.59)	15.2	(2.26)	13.1	(2.32)	42.3	(3.53)	*4.2	(1.35)	*6.2	(2.24)
$100,000 or more	37.7	(4.01)	*2.3	(0.75)	15.2	(2.14)	9.6	(1.61)	38.6	(4.14)	*2.0	(0.76)	*10.4	(4.90)
Poverty status[11]														
Poor	17.0	(1.16)	2.6	(0.43)	7.7	(0.82)	12.4	(0.98)	47.3	(1.78)	20.0	(1.24)	9.5	(1.66)
Near poor	19.3	(1.17)	2.5	(0.35)	7.0	(0.64)	15.7	(1.07)	52.9	(1.56)	13.7	(1.04)	7.8	(1.36)
Not poor	32.3	(1.21)	2.6	(0.36)	10.8	(0.65)	14.0	(0.82)	49.9	(1.44)	4.3	(0.44)	5.3	(0.91)
Place of residence[12]														
Large MSA	22.2	(0.89)	2.1	(0.27)	8.2	(0.49)	16.4	(0.73)	54.7	(1.08)	9.1	(0.55)	6.4	(0.53)
Small MSA	25.5	(1.44)	2.4	(0.33)	9.6	(0.76)	11.9	(0.86)	49.0	(2.02)	10.8	(0.85)	8.0	(1.88)
Not in MSA	24.8	(1.67)	3.9	(0.63)	8.0	(1.03)	11.1	(1.39)	46.2	(2.30)	13.3	(1.25)	9.0	(2.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast.	19.1 (1.80)	1.2 (0.37)	9.5 (1.20)	14.0 (1.53)	48.3 (2.79)	11.3 (1.25)	9.2 (1.64)
Midwest.	25.6 (1.94)	3.7 (0.65)	12.0 (1.13)	13.1 (1.10)	41.7 (2.57)	8.5 (1.08)	13.6 (3.25)
South	24.0 (0.99)	2.8 (0.32)	7.1 (0.53)	14.1 (0.75)	56.0 (1.18)	11.3 (0.65)	4.8 (0.56)
West.	23.8 (1.31)	1.7 (0.31)	8.3 (0.69)	14.9 (1.16)	52.3 (1.66)	9.8 (0.91)	6.2 (0.72)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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