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# Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2007



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

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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 238

## Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

Data From the National Health  
Interview Survey

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

Hyattsville, Maryland  
November 2008  
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**Objectives**

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2007 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 2007, household interviews were completed for 75,764 persons living in 29,266 households, reflecting a household response rate of 87.1%.

**Selected Highlights**

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2007. About 36 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 43 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:** health status • activity limitation • ADL • IADL • special education • early intervention services • injuries • poisonings • health care access • health insurance coverage

# Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

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## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2007 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 year's set provide data on health measures for children and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and they replace 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

The authors would like to thank John R. Pleis of DAQAB/DHIS/NCHS/CDC for his expert programming advice in the preparation of the tables for this report.

NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997 to 2007 to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text. 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 the 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 the 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 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 or older 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 and 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 the “Methods” section and [Appendix I](#) of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. Population (13).

## Methods

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### Data Source

The main objective of the National Health Interview Survey (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; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused and neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, or 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. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the

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

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family. 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 2007 consisted of 29,266 households, which yielded 75,764 persons in 29,915 families. The total noninterview rate was 12.9%. Of this 12.9%, 8.0% 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 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 9% of respondents in the 2007 survey, and 24% of respondents only provided a broad range for their family's income (refer to the section on "Income and Poverty Status" 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 the 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 socio-demographic 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 1997–2003, injury and poisoning estimates were calculated using the full 3-month recall period to which the questions referred. A study by Warner, et al. (17), showed that as the recall period increases, the annualized number of injuries and poisonings reported decreases because respondents tend to forget less serious injuries and poisonings. Based on recommendations from this study, beginning in 2004 injury and poisoning estimates have been calculated using only those injuries and poisonings that occurred 5 weeks or less before the date the injury and poisoning questions were asked.

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

## Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

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

## Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (Tables 1–25) was age adjusted to 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 2007 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 2007 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006, the 2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2007 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2007 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during July–September 2007. The 2007 sample reduction was implemented in the same way and during the same time of year as the 2006 sample reduction. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2007 NHIS sample was deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the previously mentioned 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

## New Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Definitions

The OMB defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data from 1995 through 2005, the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards on criteria for designating MSAs, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006 and beyond 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 2007 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 metropolitan statistical areas see the census website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

## 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, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 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 1997–2007 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2007 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%,

compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2007 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, which takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (21).

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 National Health Interview Surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

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

## Selected Highlights

In this section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [Tables 1–25](#) are presented. Estimates were age adjusted by the direct method using the 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 and 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 one in three adults aged 75 years and over were in fair or poor health.
- White persons (37%) and Asian persons (39%) were more likely than black persons (32%) to be in excellent health.
- The percentage of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (39%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (16%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of \$100,000 or more (50%) 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 36.0 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: 6% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 16% of adults aged 45–64 years and 43% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about one-half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage.

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

- About 4.4 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 8.6 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 11% required the help of another person with ADLs and 20% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were three to 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 12.2 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.2 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 3% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 6% of white adults and 9% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (24%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (22%) were more likely than poor Hispanic persons (12%) to be unable to work.

### Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 4.6 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2007.
- 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 (9%) and near-poor families (8%) were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely than children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in the Northeast were more likely than children in the Midwest, South, or West to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor or near poor were more likely than those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Poor Hispanic children 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 2007, there were 34.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 117 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (126 per 1,000 population) was more than

- three times the rate for Asian persons (41 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (127 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (60 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 health.

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

- The four leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (12.9 million episodes in 2007), being struck by a person or an object (4.7 million episodes), transportation (3.8 million episodes), and overexertion (3.8 million episodes).
- For males, the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was almost two times the rate for females.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to a fall was about two times the rate for Hispanic persons.

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

- About 7.8 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 5.8 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 6.3 million episodes occurred while participating in sports.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was nearly three times as high for males as 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 non-Hispanic black persons.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was highest for persons in the Midwest compared with persons in the Northeast, South, and West.

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

- In 2007, nearly one-half of the 34.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 9.4 million episodes occurring inside and 5.8 million occurring outside the home.
- Recreation areas (5.3 million episodes) and streets and highways (3.8 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 or outside the home was similar for males and females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons under 12 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–74 years.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was nearly four times the rate for non-Hispanic persons than for Hispanic persons.

## Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 23.1 million persons (8%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost and another 17.3 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 seven times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and about nine times as likely to not get needed medical care.
- Persons under age 65 years who were uninsured were nearly three times 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 four to five 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 18.4 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 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, 172 million (66%) had private health insurance, 35 million (14%) had Medicaid, and 43 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 (33%) 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 4 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 36 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2007, 20.3 million (56%) had private health insurance and 10.8 million (30%) had Medicare alone.
- About 315,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2007.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 35% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 33% by Medicare only, and 21% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 67% were covered by private health insurance, and 24% 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 (95%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.
- Among currently insured persons under age 65 years, about 5% had been without insurance at some time in the past year—most of these for 6 months or less.
- Currently insured adults aged 18–44 years were more likely than younger persons and adults aged 45–64 years to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year.
- Poor and near poor persons under age 65 years who had health insurance were more than twice as likely as not poor persons to have been without health insurance at some time in the past year.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, 12 million (30%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months and 9 million (24%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (27%) were more likely than uninsured females (21%) 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 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 (45%) were about three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) to have never had health insurance coverage.
- Uninsured persons living in the West were more likely than uninsured persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South to have never had health insurance.

## 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, 19.9 million persons (51%) lacked coverage due to cost and 9.6 million (25%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were nearly three times 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 (29%) 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 more than 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	296,905	105,733	89,904	71,616	21,804	7,226
Sex						
Male . . . . .	145,434	53,559	43,784	34,722	9,809	3,258
Female . . . . .	151,471	52,174	46,120	36,894	11,995	3,968
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	27,471	12,958	7,329	654	66
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	13,082	7,081	4,514	425	78
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	41,628	36,941	25,520	5,419	1,115
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	18,883	23,529	21,924	8,482	3,120
65–74 years . . . . .	19,245	2,870	5,527	6,294	3,231	1,256
75 years and over . . . . .	16,935	1,800	3,868	6,034	3,592	1,590
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	291,893	103,825	88,487	70,492	21,399	7,067
White . . . . .	236,959	84,487	73,847	55,834	16,679	5,678
Black or African American . . . . .	37,777	12,889	9,941	10,091	3,666	1,083
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,192	991	727	1,024	363	*83
Asian . . . . .	13,449	5,265	3,839	3,399	669	199
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	516	193	133	144	*22	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5,012	1,908	1,417	1,124	405	158
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,333	616	364	280	49	*23
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,844	518	480	519	242	85
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	45,206	14,791	12,705	13,400	3,428	827
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29,127	9,188	8,152	9,253	2,108	408
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	251,700	90,943	77,199	58,215	18,375	6,399
White, single race . . . . .	195,427	70,948	62,027	43,592	13,543	4,939
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,473	12,377	9,570	9,819	3,558	1,043
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,052	4,172	5,863	9,571	5,831	2,596
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,875	11,800	17,054	18,086	6,828	2,069
Some college . . . . .	49,166	13,443	16,839	13,190	4,284	1,380
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	54,896	21,822	19,040	10,932	2,387	641
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	84,457	21,894	22,113	25,133	10,755	4,434
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	167,699	69,386	53,207	35,043	8,133	1,877
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	37,596	12,176	11,516	10,285	2,856	743
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47,350	17,486	15,785	10,672	2,743	651
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31,953	13,777	10,428	6,253	1,238	245
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	50,799	25,946	15,478	7,833	1,296	238
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	31,485	8,977	7,857	9,052	3,984	1,591
Near poor . . . . .	42,873	13,127	11,280	12,384	4,283	1,767
Not poor . . . . .	171,857	69,643	55,438	35,614	8,865	2,219
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under 65 years: . . . . .						
Private . . . . .	172,411	73,193	56,471	34,404	6,723	1,346
Medicaid . . . . .	34,556	12,188	8,297	9,432	3,233	1,398
Other . . . . .	8,329	2,208	1,981	1,944	1,456	730
Uninsured . . . . .	42,930	12,633	13,016	12,848	3,449	874
65 years and over: . . . . .						
Private . . . . .	20,314	3,022	5,897	6,891	3,357	1,110
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,219	109	222	613	775	492
Medicare only . . . . .	10,780	1,201	2,645	3,798	2,128	936
Other . . . . .	2,403	275	529	859	479	260
Uninsured . . . . .	315	*49	89	96	51	*30

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	156,084	58,487	47,298	36,588	10,187	3,038
Small MSA . . . . .	92,983	32,586	28,422	22,542	7,038	2,285
Not in MSA . . . . .	47,838	14,660	14,183	12,485	4,579	1,903
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	52,452	19,167	16,041	12,528	3,578	1,067
Midwest . . . . .	68,300	23,752	21,995	16,323	4,626	1,486
South . . . . .	107,532	37,506	32,092	25,644	8,805	3,280
West . . . . .	68,621	25,309	19,776	17,120	4,794	1,393
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	23,220	7,773	6,583	6,899	1,561	380
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,986	7,017	6,122	6,501	1,867	447
Not Hispanic or Latino: . . . . .						
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,684	35,809	30,071	21,020	6,290	2,299
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,742	35,138	31,956	22,573	7,253	2,640
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,925	6,194	4,409	4,459	1,431	388
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,549	6,183	5,160	5,360	2,127	655
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	8,609	2,322	1,986	3,132	888	277
Near poor . . . . .	11,306	3,465	2,961	3,701	956	224
Not poor . . . . .	16,914	6,582	5,224	3,959	957	181
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	12,742	3,186	3,618	3,182	1,840	896
Near poor . . . . .	22,375	6,583	6,112	6,156	2,326	1,193
Not poor . . . . .	128,914	52,786	42,570	25,440	6,334	1,719
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	7,873	2,761	1,679	2,128	986	316
Near poor . . . . .	6,346	2,179	1,560	1,645	679	261
Not poor . . . . .	15,184	5,533	4,462	3,940	1,058	187

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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?"

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

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.35)	30.3 (0.30)	24.0 (0.29)	7.2 (0.13)	2.4 (0.08)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (0.36)	30.3 (0.30)	24.2 (0.29)	7.4 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.40)	30.1 (0.34)	23.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.16)	2.3 (0.10)
Female . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (0.37)	30.6 (0.33)	23.9 (0.32)	7.5 (0.16)	2.4 (0.09)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (0.72)	26.7 (0.61)	15.1 (0.51)	1.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	52.0 (0.90)	28.1 (0.77)	17.9 (0.70)	1.7 (0.18)	0.3 (0.08)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.47)	33.4 (0.42)	23.1 (0.39)	4.9 (0.16)	1.0 (0.07)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (0.46)	31.0 (0.47)	28.9 (0.46)	11.2 (0.28)	4.1 (0.20)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	15.0 (0.67)	28.8 (0.82)	32.8 (0.84)	16.9 (0.64)	6.5 (0.43)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (0.64)	22.9 (0.85)	35.7 (0.89)	21.3 (0.79)	9.4 (0.58)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (0.36)	30.4 (0.30)	23.9 (0.29)	7.1 (0.13)	2.3 (0.08)
White . . . . .	100.0	36.8 (0.40)	31.2 (0.34)	23.1 (0.33)	6.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	32.3 (0.74)	26.0 (0.66)	27.5 (0.60)	10.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	28.0 (2.51)	21.9 (3.41)	33.0 (2.44)	13.1 (1.63)	4.0 (0.76)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (1.33)	28.2 (1.07)	25.5 (1.03)	5.4 (0.48)	1.8 (0.27)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (3.93)	24.4 (4.21)	30.5 (4.74)	*4.1 (1.59)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (1.71)	27.3 (1.56)	25.0 (1.76)	11.8 (1.17)	5.0 (0.99)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (3.81)	26.4 (3.62)	24.6 (3.97)	*8.3 (2.52)	*8.0 (3.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (2.78)	25.7 (2.34)	28.5 (2.82)	14.0 (1.82)	5.1 (1.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (0.69)	27.4 (0.63)	30.3 (0.69)	10.1 (0.36)	2.9 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (0.83)	26.9 (0.78)	32.6 (0.89)	10.6 (0.49)	2.5 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.39)	30.7 (0.34)	22.5 (0.30)	6.8 (0.14)	2.3 (0.08)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	38.7 (0.47)	31.8 (0.40)	21.2 (0.35)	6.2 (0.15)	2.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	32.3 (0.74)	26.0 (0.67)	27.7 (0.61)	10.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.21)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (0.55)	21.6 (0.61)	34.6 (0.72)	19.1 (0.51)	8.3 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	22.2 (0.49)	30.9 (0.56)	31.9 (0.53)	11.6 (0.35)	3.5 (0.19)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (0.52)	34.0 (0.54)	27.2 (0.50)	8.9 (0.30)	2.9 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	38.5 (0.58)	34.6 (0.56)	20.6 (0.51)	4.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.13)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (0.51)	26.4 (0.51)	29.5 (0.50)	12.3 (0.28)	5.1 (0.20)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (0.46)	31.4 (0.39)	21.1 (0.35)	5.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.08)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (0.82)	30.6 (0.75)	27.3 (0.80)	7.5 (0.37)	1.9 (0.17)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.80)	33.0 (0.74)	22.6 (0.64)	6.2 (0.29)	1.7 (0.19)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	42.1 (0.98)	32.4 (0.96)	20.2 (0.75)	4.2 (0.38)	1.0 (0.19)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	50.4 (0.83)	30.2 (0.78)	15.7 (0.59)	3.0 (0.23)	0.6 (0.10)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (0.75)	23.4 (0.78)	29.2 (0.86)	15.7 (0.55)	6.8 (0.37)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.1 (0.75)	25.9 (0.70)	29.7 (0.73)	11.4 (0.40)	4.9 (0.28)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	41.7 (0.43)	31.8 (0.39)	20.1 (0.30)	5.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>						
Under 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	44.4 (0.46)	32.6 (0.40)	18.9 (0.32)	3.5 (0.11)	0.7 (0.05)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	27.0 (0.77)	21.6 (0.71)	28.8 (0.83)	15.2 (0.53)	7.4 (0.48)
Other . . . . .	100.0	32.1 (2.03)	26.6 (1.85)	22.3 (1.55)	13.5 (1.02)	5.6 (0.51)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	31.9 (0.83)	29.7 (0.75)	28.8 (0.73)	7.6 (0.33)	2.0 (0.15)
65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.70)	29.0 (0.85)	34.0 (0.87)	16.6 (0.70)	5.5 (0.42)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	4.9 (1.02)	10.0 (1.41)	27.7 (1.99)	35.1 (2.32)	22.3 (1.90)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	11.2 (0.80)	24.7 (1.07)	35.5 (1.10)	19.9 (0.94)	8.7 (0.70)
Other . . . . .	100.0	11.4 (1.72)	21.9 (2.26)	35.8 (2.44)	20.0 (2.09)	10.9 (1.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (5.09)	25.5 (5.70)	33.0 (6.40)	13.5 (3.57)	†

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>						
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.45)	30.3 (0.40)	23.5 (0.36)	6.6 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	35.4 (0.73)	30.7 (0.51)	24.1 (0.60)	7.5 (0.25)	2.4 (0.14)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	32.6 (0.89)	30.0 (0.83)	25.3 (0.80)	8.7 (0.32)	3.4 (0.24)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.80)	30.5 (0.71)	23.4 (0.69)	6.5 (0.30)	1.9 (0.16)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (0.72)	32.3 (0.61)	23.7 (0.58)	6.6 (0.26)	2.1 (0.14)
South . . . . .	100.0	35.4 (0.61)	29.9 (0.52)	23.7 (0.49)	8.1 (0.23)	3.0 (0.15)
West . . . . .	100.0	37.2 (0.72)	28.9 (0.57)	24.9 (0.61)	7.0 (0.26)	2.0 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	29.8 (0.78)	27.9 (0.75)	30.4 (0.81)	9.2 (0.47)	2.7 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (0.74)	27.0 (0.69)	30.3 (0.78)	11.0 (0.44)	3.0 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (0.53)	31.5 (0.46)	21.2 (0.41)	6.1 (0.19)	2.2 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	38.3 (0.50)	32.1 (0.45)	21.2 (0.39)	6.2 (0.19)	2.2 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	34.1 (0.89)	25.6 (0.83)	27.5 (0.82)	9.8 (0.48)	2.9 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	30.8 (0.82)	26.2 (0.78)	27.9 (0.70)	11.4 (0.45)	3.7 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (1.29)	20.7 (1.27)	35.2 (1.54)	16.2 (1.10)	6.2 (0.72)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (1.21)	24.1 (1.17)	33.4 (1.31)	12.4 (0.76)	3.6 (0.53)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (1.13)	29.8 (1.01)	24.1 (0.98)	7.4 (0.51)	1.7 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	24.4 (1.28)	27.6 (1.41)	25.1 (1.36)	15.1 (0.88)	7.7 (0.58)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (1.20)	27.3 (1.11)	27.7 (1.14)	10.6 (0.58)	5.6 (0.41)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	43.0 (0.54)	32.5 (0.48)	18.7 (0.35)	4.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (1.54)	20.5 (1.36)	28.5 (1.34)	16.6 (0.99)	6.0 (0.60)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.4 (1.51)	24.0 (1.54)	26.7 (1.36)	13.3 (0.95)	5.6 (0.68)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (1.11)	29.0 (1.07)	26.1 (0.93)	7.0 (0.47)	1.5 (0.23)

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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?"

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

<sup>8</sup> Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

<sup>10</sup> The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup> Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>			
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	296,905	258,943	37,389	36,012
Sex				
Male . . . . .	145,434	127,633	17,551	16,948
Female . . . . .	151,471	131,310	19,838	19,064
Age				
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	45,258	3,148	3,065
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	22,834	2,276	2,209
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	103,826	6,930	6,594
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	63,728	12,256	11,860
65–74 years . . . . .	19,245	13,969	5,216	5,068
75 years and over . . . . .	16,935	9,328	7,563	7,215
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	291,893	254,833	36,499	35,141
White . . . . .	236,959	206,759	29,834	28,766
Black or African American . . . . .	37,777	32,305	5,344	5,123
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,192	2,689	477	477
Asian . . . . .	13,449	12,608	799	735
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	516	472	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	5,012	4,110	890	871
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,333	1,220	113	108
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,844	1,312	522	509
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	45,206	41,728	3,417	3,316
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29,127	27,214	1,891	1,841
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	251,700	217,215	33,972	32,696
White, single race . . . . .	195,427	168,364	26,749	25,768
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,473	31,123	5,222	5,005
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,052	20,056	7,959	7,751
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	55,875	45,745	10,100	9,717
Some college . . . . .	49,166	41,927	7,172	7,005
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	54,896	50,402	4,459	4,262
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	84,457	65,513	18,856	18,324
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	167,699	153,508	14,054	13,606
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	37,596	32,765	4,750	4,615
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47,350	42,989	4,332	4,154
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31,953	29,697	2,251	2,193
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	50,799	48,057	2,721	2,644
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	31,485	24,561	6,895	6,708
Near poor . . . . .	42,873	35,308	7,514	7,314
Not poor . . . . .	171,857	156,004	15,748	15,252
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	172,411	161,353	10,828	10,406
Medicaid . . . . .	34,556	27,361	7,107	6,893
Other . . . . .	8,329	5,429	2,884	2,818
Uninsured . . . . .	42,930	39,198	3,656	3,509
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	20,314	13,643	6,636	6,372
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,219	800	1,412	1,387
Medicare only . . . . .	10,780	7,041	3,686	3,510
Other . . . . .	2,403	1,454	949	934
Uninsured . . . . .	315	263	*44	*39

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>				
Large MSA . . . . .	156,084	139,142	16,547	15,754
Small MSA . . . . .	92,983	80,014	12,835	12,512
Not in MSA . . . . .	47,838	39,788	8,007	7,746
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast . . . . .	52,452	45,684	6,644	6,381
Midwest . . . . .	68,300	59,498	8,650	8,255
South . . . . .	107,532	93,465	13,924	13,508
West . . . . .	68,621	60,296	8,172	7,867
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex</b>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	23,220	21,535	1,654	1,609
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,986	20,193	1,763	1,707
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,684	82,927	12,622	12,194
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,742	85,437	14,127	13,574
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,925	14,537	2,340	2,254
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,549	16,586	2,883	2,751
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status</b>				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	8,609	7,621	981	966
Near poor . . . . .	11,306	10,416	882	853
Not poor . . . . .	16,914	15,881	1,029	1,006
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	12,742	9,032	3,699	3,580
Near poor . . . . .	22,375	17,213	5,119	4,984
Not poor . . . . .	128,914	116,184	12,643	12,260
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	7,873	6,173	1,687	1,639
Near poor . . . . .	6,346	5,290	1,056	1,036
Not poor . . . . .	15,184	13,802	1,374	1,317

† 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "limited."

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
	Percent distribution <sup>3,4</sup> (standard error)			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.20)	12.4 (0.20)	12.0 (0.19)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.21)	12.6 (0.21)	12.2 (0.21)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.24)	12.4 (0.24)	12.0 (0.24)
Female . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.22)	12.4 (0.22)	11.9 (0.21)
Age <sup>6</sup>				
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	93.5 (0.29)	6.5 (0.29)	6.3 (0.28)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	90.9 (0.47)	9.1 (0.47)	8.8 (0.46)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	93.7 (0.20)	6.3 (0.20)	6.0 (0.19)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	83.9 (0.37)	16.1 (0.37)	15.7 (0.37)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	72.8 (0.84)	27.2 (0.84)	26.5 (0.83)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	55.2 (0.98)	44.8 (0.98)	43.3 (1.00)
Race				
1 race <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	87.7 (0.19)	12.3 (0.19)	11.9 (0.19)
White . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (0.21)	12.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	83.9 (0.44)	16.1 (0.44)	15.5 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	82.0 (1.98)	18.0 (1.98)	18.0 (1.98)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	93.1 (0.48)	6.9 (0.48)	6.5 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	90.7 (3.84)	*9.3 (3.84)	*8.5 (3.78)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (1.71)	23.9 (1.71)	23.5 (1.67)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	82.5 (4.41)	17.5 (4.41)	17.0 (4.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	70.1 (2.76)	29.9 (2.76)	29.4 (2.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	89.6 (0.35)	10.4 (0.35)	10.1 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.44)	9.8 (0.44)	9.5 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	87.2 (0.22)	12.8 (0.22)	12.4 (0.22)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	87.5 (0.24)	12.5 (0.24)	12.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	83.9 (0.45)	16.1 (0.45)	15.6 (0.44)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	75.1 (0.64)	24.9 (0.64)	24.3 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	100.0	83.0 (0.42)	17.0 (0.42)	16.4 (0.41)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	84.5 (0.41)	15.5 (0.41)	15.2 (0.41)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.34)	9.5 (0.34)	9.1 (0.34)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	78.9 (0.39)	21.1 (0.39)	20.6 (0.39)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	90.7 (0.20)	9.3 (0.20)	9.0 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.43)	12.6 (0.43)	12.3 (0.43)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	89.9 (0.40)	10.1 (0.40)	9.7 (0.40)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	91.6 (0.46)	8.4 (0.46)	8.2 (0.46)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	93.4 (0.33)	6.6 (0.33)	6.4 (0.32)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	73.1 (0.70)	26.9 (0.70)	26.4 (0.68)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	81.0 (0.53)	19.0 (0.53)	18.6 (0.53)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.19)	9.5 (0.19)	9.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	94.1 (0.16)	5.9 (0.16)	5.7 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	70.1 (0.77)	29.9 (0.77)	29.2 (0.76)
Other . . . . .	100.0	73.0 (1.32)	27.0 (1.32)	26.5 (1.31)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (0.38)	8.6 (0.38)	8.3 (0.37)
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	67.1 (0.86)	32.9 (0.86)	31.9 (0.86)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	36.1 (2.41)	63.9 (2.41)	63.3 (2.44)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	65.8 (1.15)	34.2 (1.15)	33.1 (1.15)
Other . . . . .	100.0	59.9 (2.75)	40.1 (2.75)	39.6 (2.76)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	85.4 (5.40)	*14.6 (5.40)	*13.8 (4.80)

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 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
	Total	Not limited	Limited	
		Percent distribution <sup>3,4</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (0.23)	10.9 (0.23)	10.5 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	86.3 (0.43)	13.7 (0.43)	13.4 (0.43)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	84.9 (0.52)	15.1 (0.52)	14.7 (0.52)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	87.7 (0.39)	12.3 (0.39)	11.9 (0.39)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.45)	12.4 (0.45)	11.9 (0.44)
South . . . . .	100.0	87.1 (0.35)	12.9 (0.35)	12.5 (0.35)
West . . . . .	100.0	88.0 (0.35)	12.0 (0.35)	11.6 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	90.3 (0.46)	9.7 (0.46)	9.5 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (0.44)	10.9 (0.44)	10.6 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (0.30)	12.7 (0.30)	12.3 (0.30)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	87.7 (0.27)	12.3 (0.27)	11.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	84.1 (0.63)	15.9 (0.63)	15.4 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	84.0 (0.52)	16.0 (0.52)	15.4 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	81.7 (1.09)	18.3 (1.09)	18.1 (1.09)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	88.4 (0.70)	11.6 (0.70)	11.4 (0.69)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.54)	8.3 (0.54)	8.1 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (1.19)	30.7 (1.19)	30.0 (1.15)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	77.7 (0.82)	22.3 (0.82)	21.9 (0.82)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.4 (0.23)	9.6 (0.23)	9.4 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	71.7 (1.09)	28.3 (1.09)	27.8 (1.08)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	80.1 (1.05)	19.9 (1.05)	19.6 (1.04)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	89.3 (0.55)	10.7 (0.55)	10.3 (0.53)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "limited."

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

<sup>4</sup>Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs <sup>1</sup> and IADLs <sup>2</sup>			
		ADLs		IADLs	
		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	223,178	4,392	8,623	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Sex					
Male	107,749	1,609	2,996	1.6 (0.09)	3.0 (0.14)
Female	115,429	2,784	5,627	2.3 (0.09)	4.6 (0.13)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
18–44 years	110,889	601	1,296	0.5 (0.05)	1.2 (0.07)
45–64 years	76,110	1,298	2,716	1.7 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)
65–74 years	19,245	638	1,221	3.3 (0.29)	6.3 (0.42)
75 years and over	16,935	1,855	3,390	11.0 (0.61)	20.0 (0.79)
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	220,482	4,336	8,486	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
White	181,238	3,493	6,878	1.9 (0.08)	3.7 (0.11)
Black or African American	26,304	652	1,274	3.1 (0.24)	6.0 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,109	*47	*69	3.4 (0.89)	4.9 (1.13)
Asian	10,451	141	244	1.9 (0.33)	3.1 (0.41)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	380	†	†	†	*5.7 (2.40)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,696	56	137	3.2 (0.94)	6.0 (1.09)
Black or African American, white	435	†	*13	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,325	*31	82	*3.5 (1.48)	7.0 (1.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	29,856	386	713	2.2 (0.22)	3.9 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	18,406	188	385	1.9 (0.27)	3.7 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	193,322	4,006	7,910	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
White, single race	153,645	3,144	6,235	1.9 (0.08)	3.7 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	25,537	643	1,254	3.2 (0.24)	6.0 (0.32)
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	28,052	1,294	2,529	3.7 (0.23)	7.2 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	55,875	1,408	2,805	2.3 (0.14)	4.7 (0.21)
Some college	49,166	762	1,670	1.8 (0.15)	3.8 (0.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	54,896	543	963	1.4 (0.14)	2.3 (0.17)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	63,360	2,450	4,854	3.4 (0.16)	6.7 (0.24)
\$35,000 or more	124,216	1,319	2,507	1.4 (0.09)	2.5 (0.12)
\$35,000–\$49,999	28,325	471	880	1.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.23)
\$50,000–\$74,999	35,040	352	801	1.4 (0.17)	2.9 (0.24)
\$75,000–\$99,999	23,218	201	398	1.3 (0.24)	2.2 (0.33)
\$100,000 or more	37,632	295	428	1.6 (0.22)	2.2 (0.25)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	20,221	792	1,706	4.7 (0.33)	10.0 (0.51)
Near poor	28,513	897	1,718	3.2 (0.24)	6.0 (0.33)
Not poor	133,815	1,610	3,042	1.4 (0.08)	2.6 (0.11)
Health insurance <sup>14</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	128,627	610	1,377	0.4 (0.04)	1.0 (0.06)
Medicaid/other public	13,618	760	1,507	6.0 (0.46)	11.8 (0.67)
Other coverage	6,424	311	638	3.7 (0.54)	8.2 (0.85)
Uninsured	36,327	194	448	0.6 (0.10)	1.4 (0.16)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,314	1,107	2,176	5.5 (0.39)	10.8 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare	2,219	423	688	19.3 (1.70)	31.3 (2.20)
Medicare only	10,780	754	1,409	6.9 (0.62)	13.0 (0.81)
Other coverage	2,403	176	304	7.6 (1.27)	13.1 (1.63)
Uninsured	315	†	†	†	†
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA	117,631	2,038	3,975	1.9 (0.10)	3.6 (0.14)
Small MSA	69,313	1,378	2,758	2.0 (0.13)	4.0 (0.21)
Not in MSA	36,235	977	1,890	2.3 (0.17)	4.6 (0.27)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs <sup>1</sup> and IADLs <sup>2</sup>			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)			
Northeast . . . . .	40,243	797	1,609	1.9 (0.15)	3.9 (0.22)
Midwest . . . . .	51,221	1,026	2,064	2.0 (0.15)	3.9 (0.23)
South . . . . .	80,641	1,633	3,150	2.1 (0.12)	4.0 (0.19)
West . . . . .	51,073	936	1,800	1.9 (0.14)	3.7 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	15,375	169	269	1.8 (0.24)	2.9 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,482	216	444	2.4 (0.30)	4.6 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino: . . . . .					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,260	1,132	2,157	1.5 (0.11)	2.8 (0.16)
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,385	2,012	4,078	2.2 (0.11)	4.4 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,377	195	399	2.1 (0.30)	4.6 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,160	448	855	3.7 (0.30)	6.9 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	4,737	110	232	3.6 (0.60)	8.0 (1.02)
Near poor . . . . .	6,827	109	134	2.8 (0.55)	3.3 (0.50)
Not poor . . . . .	12,422	110	215	1.9 (0.35)	3.3 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	9,596	464	940	5.3 (0.55)	10.6 (0.75)
Near poor . . . . .	15,802	599	1,246	3.3 (0.33)	6.8 (0.46)
Not poor . . . . .	101,707	1,272	2,431	1.3 (0.09)	2.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	4,466	177	405	5.0 (0.67)	11.1 (0.98)
Near poor . . . . .	3,981	141	277	4.2 (0.65)	8.1 (0.96)
Not poor . . . . .	11,714	147	251	2.0 (0.37)	3.2 (0.43)

. . . 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.

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. 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.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>						
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	100.0	5.8 (0.14)	3.0 (0.10)	91.1 (0.18)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	197,902	12,151	6,201	179,453	100.0	6.1 (0.15)	3.1 (0.10)	90.7 (0.20)
Sex								
Male	97,325	5,807	2,869	88,599	100.0	5.7 (0.19)	2.9 (0.13)	91.4 (0.23)
Female	100,577	6,344	3,332	90,854	100.0	6.0 (0.18)	3.2 (0.13)	90.9 (0.23)
Age <sup>5</sup>								
18–44 years	110,889	3,465	2,144	105,238	100.0	3.1 (0.13)	1.9 (0.10)	94.9 (0.17)
45–64 years	76,110	7,327	3,209	65,523	100.0	9.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.19)	86.1 (0.34)
65–69 years	10,903	1,359	848	8,692	100.0	12.5 (0.84)	7.8 (0.58)	79.7 (1.00)
Race								
1 race <sup>6</sup>	195,343	11,820	6,030	177,397	100.0	5.7 (0.14)	3.0 (0.10)	91.3 (0.18)
White	159,052	9,278	5,014	144,689	100.0	5.5 (0.16)	3.0 (0.11)	91.5 (0.20)
Black or African American	24,274	2,157	810	21,281	100.0	9.0 (0.44)	3.4 (0.24)	87.6 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,017	129	103	1,784	100.0	6.7 (1.30)	5.2 (1.14)	88.1 (1.78)
Asian	9,650	232	98	9,320	100.0	2.5 (0.32)	1.1 (0.19)	96.5 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	351	†	†	322	100.0	*7.3 (3.41)	†	91.0 (4.05)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,558	331	171	2,056	100.0	13.7 (1.56)	6.6 (1.03)	79.7 (1.95)
Black or African American, white	417	*31	†	375	100.0	*11.2 (4.58)	†	84.4 (4.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,239	227	111	900	100.0	17.3 (2.35)	8.4 (1.63)	74.3 (3.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	28,294	1,102	513	26,673	100.0	4.7 (0.27)	2.1 (0.17)	93.3 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	17,603	576	292	16,729	100.0	4.2 (0.32)	2.0 (0.22)	93.8 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	169,607	11,048	5,688	152,780	100.0	6.1 (0.16)	3.2 (0.11)	90.8 (0.21)
White, single race	132,951	8,294	4,567	120,024	100.0	5.7 (0.18)	3.2 (0.13)	91.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	23,525	2,107	785	20,607	100.0	9.0 (0.45)	3.4 (0.25)	87.6 (0.51)
Education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	21,818	3,217	1,024	17,558	100.0	14.0 (0.56)	4.4 (0.30)	81.7 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	47,125	3,955	1,820	41,345	100.0	7.9 (0.31)	3.6 (0.22)	88.5 (0.37)
Some college	44,386	2,850	1,650	39,886	100.0	6.3 (0.27)	3.7 (0.21)	90.1 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,455	1,216	1,110	48,121	100.0	2.3 (0.17)	2.2 (0.16)	95.5 (0.23)
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	51,677	7,160	2,707	41,786	100.0	14.1 (0.41)	5.2 (0.23)	80.7 (0.47)
\$35,000 or more	115,698	3,698	2,879	109,096	100.0	3.1 (0.13)	2.4 (0.11)	94.5 (0.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999	25,096	1,422	945	22,704	100.0	5.6 (0.33)	3.7 (0.26)	90.8 (0.43)
\$50,000–\$74,999	32,475	1,224	859	30,391	100.0	3.7 (0.26)	2.6 (0.23)	93.7 (0.36)
\$75,000–\$99,999	22,069	549	436	21,084	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	1.9 (0.21)	95.7 (0.34)
\$100,000 or more	36,058	502	639	34,917	100.0	1.3 (0.13)	1.7 (0.17)	97.0 (0.21)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>								
Poor	18,218	3,185	935	14,097	100.0	20.8 (0.81)	5.8 (0.39)	73.5 (0.87)
Near poor	24,527	2,608	1,040	20,855	100.0	11.7 (0.53)	4.5 (0.32)	83.8 (0.63)
Not poor	122,394	4,205	3,222	114,959	100.0	3.2 (0.12)	2.5 (0.11)	94.4 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private	128,627	3,317	2,860	122,406	100.0	2.3 (0.10)	2.0 (0.10)	95.6 (0.14)
Medicaid	13,618	3,749	842	9,020	100.0	29.1 (0.96)	6.2 (0.44)	64.7 (1.03)
Other	6,424	2,098	456	3,857	100.0	26.5 (1.48)	6.1 (0.74)	67.4 (1.64)
Uninsured	36,327	1,540	1,169	33,601	100.0	4.8 (0.29)	3.5 (0.25)	91.7 (0.38)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,206	507	421	5,273	100.0	8.2 (0.85)	6.8 (0.78)	85.0 (1.14)
Medicare and Medicaid	699	305	80	314	100.0	43.7 (4.96)	11.4 (2.80)	44.9 (4.57)
Medicare only	3,027	393	260	2,374	100.0	13.0 (1.44)	8.6 (1.13)	78.4 (1.77)
Other	689	127	75	487	100.0	18.4 (3.55)	10.9 (2.99)	70.7 (4.45)
Uninsured	211	*19	†	181	100.0	*8.9 (3.78)	†	85.9 (4.97)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>								
Large MSA	105,732	5,067	2,582	98,022	100.0	4.6 (0.18)	2.4 (0.11)	93.0 (0.22)
Small MSA	61,275	4,148	2,260	54,840	100.0	6.5 (0.29)	3.6 (0.21)	89.9 (0.38)
Not in MSA	30,895	2,936	1,360	26,591	100.0	8.5 (0.40)	4.0 (0.27)	87.5 (0.50)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>						
		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 <sup>2</sup>	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Northeast . . . . .	35,427	2,057	866	32,481	100.0	5.5 (0.29)	2.4 (0.17)	92.2 (0.37)
Midwest . . . . .	45,047	2,667	1,396	40,954	100.0	5.6 (0.34)	3.0 (0.22)	91.3 (0.43)
South . . . . .	71,768	4,915	2,496	64,313	100.0	6.5 (0.25)	3.3 (0.17)	90.1 (0.32)
West . . . . .	45,660	2,512	1,443	41,705	100.0	5.3 (0.27)	3.1 (0.21)	91.7 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	14,737	547	222	13,966	100.0	4.6 (0.36)	1.7 (0.21)	93.7 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	13,557	555	291	12,708	100.0	4.7 (0.36)	2.4 (0.24)	92.8 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	65,623	4,065	2,173	59,352	100.0	5.6 (0.24)	3.1 (0.17)	91.2 (0.29)
White, single race, female . . . . .	67,329	4,229	2,394	60,672	100.0	5.8 (0.22)	3.3 (0.17)	91.0 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,658	887	364	9,392	100.0	8.4 (0.60)	3.5 (0.35)	88.1 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,866	1,220	421	11,215	100.0	9.5 (0.56)	3.3 (0.31)	87.2 (0.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor . . . . .	4,430	364	126	3,939	100.0	12.4 (1.17)	3.8 (0.61)	83.8 (1.36)
Near poor . . . . .	6,448	253	126	6,070	100.0	5.1 (0.62)	2.5 (0.42)	92.3 (0.73)
Not poor . . . . .	11,939	276	205	11,458	100.0	2.6 (0.31)	1.9 (0.24)	95.6 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor . . . . .	8,408	1,830	523	6,054	100.0	24.2 (1.37)	6.7 (0.68)	69.1 (1.46)
Near poor . . . . .	12,784	1,781	706	10,273	100.0	14.4 (0.81)	5.5 (0.51)	80.1 (0.98)
Not poor . . . . .	91,783	3,319	2,568	85,893	100.0	3.2 (0.15)	2.5 (0.13)	94.2 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor . . . . .	4,098	794	200	3,104	100.0	22.4 (1.20)	5.3 (0.66)	72.3 (1.33)
Near poor . . . . .	3,599	429	138	3,032	100.0	13.1 (1.13)	4.0 (0.65)	82.9 (1.28)
Not poor . . . . .	11,067	418	304	10,340	100.0	3.6 (0.40)	2.7 (0.33)	93.7 (0.52)

. . . 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected 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.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services <sup>1</sup>
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	. . .	. . .	6.2 (0.23)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude). . . . .	73,727	4,601	6.3 (0.23)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	37,685	3,072	8.1 (0.35)
Female . . . . .	36,042	1,529	4.2 (0.24)
Age <sup>5</sup>			
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	2,638	5.4 (0.26)
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	1,963	7.8 (0.43)
Race			
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	71,411	4,437	6.2 (0.24)
White . . . . .	55,721	3,529	6.3 (0.28)
Black or African American . . . . .	11,473	745	6.5 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,083	*98	9.1 (2.11)
Asian . . . . .	2,998	64	2.1 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	136	–	–
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,316	164	7.2 (1.16)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	898	53	5.9 (1.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white. . . . .	519	71	14.0 (3.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	15,349	684	4.5 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	10,721	431	4.0 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	58,378	3,917	6.7 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	41,781	2,921	7.0 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,937	717	6.5 (0.53)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	21,097	1,727	8.3 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	43,483	2,507	5.7 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,271	601	6.5 (0.61)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,310	727	5.9 (0.58)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,735	528	6.0 (0.65)
\$100,000 or more. . . . .	13,167	651	4.9 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	11,264	956	8.6 (0.64)
Near poor . . . . .	14,360	1,118	7.8 (0.60)
Not poor. . . . .	38,043	2,124	5.5 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Private . . . . .	43,784	2,339	5.3 (0.27)
Medicaid. . . . .	20,938	1,827	9.0 (0.51)
Other. . . . .	1,906	115	6.4 (1.61)
Uninsured. . . . .	6,602	320	4.6 (0.68)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	38,453	2,241	5.8 (0.30)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,670	1,551	6.6 (0.44)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,604	808	6.9 (0.69)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	12,209	1,137	9.3 (0.66)
Midwest . . . . .	17,079	1,089	6.4 (0.55)
South . . . . .	26,891	1,458	5.4 (0.33)
West . . . . .	17,547	917	5.2 (0.44)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years		Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services <sup>1</sup>	
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7,845	436	5.6 (0.51)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	7,504	248	3.3 (0.41)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	21,424	1,987	9.2 (0.51)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	20,358	934	4.6 (0.34)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	5,548	479	8.6 (0.78)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	5,389	238	4.4 (0.58)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	3,872	207	5.3 (0.73)	
Near poor . . . . .	4,479	206	4.6 (0.57)	
Not poor . . . . .	4,492	219	4.9 (0.65)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	3,146	366	11.8 (1.63)	
Near poor . . . . .	6,573	684	10.5 (1.15)	
Not poor . . . . .	27,208	1,625	5.9 (0.36)	
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	3,408	290	8.6 (1.04)	
Near poor . . . . .	2,364	168	6.9 (1.04)	
Not poor . . . . .	3,470	172	4.9 (0.83)	

. . . 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

<sup>9</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes <sup>1</sup>		
	All persons	Number <sup>1</sup> of episodes	Rate <sup>1</sup> of episodes
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1000 population (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	. . .	. . .	116.70 (4.96)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	296,905	34,347	115.68 (4.90)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	145,434	18,422	127.46 (7.70)
Female . . . . .	151,471	15,925	105.12 (6.35)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	4,468	92.06 (11.84)
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	4,647	184.42 (22.27)
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	13,716	123.69 (8.46)
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	6,861	90.14 (8.31)
65–74 years . . . . .	19,245	2,205	114.57 (19.48)
75 years and over . . . . .	16,935	2,451	144.71 (21.80)
Race			
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	291,893	33,585	116.13 (5.06)
White . . . . .	236,959	29,483	125.98 (6.01)
Black or African American . . . . .	37,777	3,117	83.98 (10.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,192	*331	120.84 (36.12)
Asian . . . . .	13,449	550	40.97 (10.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	516	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	5,012	762	*176.59 (60.47)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,333	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,844	*618	*332.37 (107.88)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	45,206	2,785	59.92 (7.35)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29,127	1,857	59.38 (8.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	251,700	31,562	127.21 (5.78)
White, single race . . . . .	195,427	26,911	141.16 (7.26)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,473	3,019	84.23 (10.95)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,052	2,617	86.32 (13.22)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	55,875	6,024	110.07 (10.67)
Some college . . . . .	49,166	7,023	149.27 (13.81)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	54,896	5,388	96.94 (10.46)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	84,457	11,984	142.64 (10.12)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	167,699	19,304	118.18 (7.03)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	37,596	4,680	123.99 (14.52)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47,350	5,821	125.16 (12.64)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31,953	3,935	131.07 (18.96)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	50,799	4,868	101.61 (12.14)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	31,485	4,037	134.96 (16.44)
Near poor . . . . .	42,873	5,612	124.03 (13.74)
Not poor . . . . .	171,857	20,867	125.09 (7.02)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	172,411	20,157	118.96 (7.19)
Medicaid . . . . .	34,556	4,285	131.81 (18.32)
Other . . . . .	8,329	914	118.52 (28.02)
Uninsured . . . . .	42,930	4,270	89.26 (13.28)
65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	20,314	2,734	134.96 (19.91)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,219	*355	*158.58 (54.80)
Medicare only . . . . .	10,780	1,332	123.14 (27.55)
Other . . . . .	2,403	*234	*93.84 (42.85)
Uninsured . . . . .	315	–	–

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes <sup>1</sup>	
		Number <sup>1</sup> of episodes	Rate <sup>1</sup> of episodes
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>			
		Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands <sup>2</sup>	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1000 population (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	156,084	14,954	96.96 (6.27)
Small MSA . . . . .	92,983	12,834	138.75 (9.91)
Not in MSA . . . . .	47,838	6,560	140.33 (13.41)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	52,452	5,496	105.47 (10.95)
Midwest . . . . .	68,300	9,934	146.35 (12.03)
South . . . . .	107,532	11,360	106.98 (7.38)
West . . . . .	68,621	7,558	111.67 (10.81)
Current health status			
Excellent . . . . .	105,733	10,521	93.48 (8.17)
Very good . . . . .	89,904	10,759	119.93 (8.84)
Good . . . . .	71,616	8,012	116.33 (10.30)
Fair . . . . .	21,804	3,565	173.84 (31.58)
Poor . . . . .	7,226	1,490	148.88 (40.82)

. . . 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.

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All persons” column.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race” but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “2 or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>	Poisoning
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12,874	4,653	3,779	3,773	3,050	5,753	*464
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands						
Sex							
Male . . . . .	6,053	2,874	1,791	1,851	2,077	3,607	†
Female . . . . .	6,820	1,780	1,988	1,923	974	2,147	*293
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	2,480	518	†	†	*425	758	†
12–17 years . . . . .	1,381	914	*391	*688	†	1,006	†
18–44 years . . . . .	3,943	2,270	1,730	1,841	1,499	2,308	†
45–64 years . . . . .	2,150	*694	1,133	810	*678	1,256	†
65–74 years . . . . .	1,213	–	*365	†	†	*182	–
75 years and over . . . . .	1,707	†	†	†	–	*243	–
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	12,566	4,534	3,560	3,759	2,964	5,737	*464
White . . . . .	11,035	4,172	3,100	3,337	2,706	4,754	*380
Black or African American . . . . .	1,179	*288	*413	*310	*158	685	†
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	–
Asian . . . . .	*161	–	†	†	†	*209	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*307	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1,163	*567	*231	*218	*261	346	–
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	838	*359	†	*205	†	*161	–
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11,711	4,087	3,548	3,555	2,790	5,408	*464
White, single race . . . . .	9,952	3,625	2,934	3,132	2,445	4,443	*380
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	1,114	*269	*413	*296	*158	685	†
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	1,241	*393	*263	*378	*196	†	–
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	2,477	*621	*689	664	782	790	–
Some college . . . . .	2,349	853	608	867	924	1,381	†
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,389	753	1,294	685	†	979	†
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	5,180	1,189	1,333	1,339	965	1,785	†
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6,586	3,076	2,192	2,132	2,001	3,100	*217
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1,776	*455	*512	†	*634	1,030	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2,236	975	*727	*739	*476	582	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	971	853	†	*558	*698	*654	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1,604	793	797	648	†	834	–
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	1,641	*434	*344	*466	*354	758	†
Near poor . . . . .	2,279	*344	*502	*838	*475	1,075	†
Not poor . . . . .	7,135	3,472	2,662	2,099	2,067	3,107	*324
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	6,457	3,070	2,182	2,320	2,025	3,811	*293
Medicaid . . . . .	2,137	442	*373	*429	*507	*397	–
Other . . . . .	*277	*225	†	–	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	1,083	*659	*731	*556	*135	981	†
65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	1,642	†	†	†	†	*205	–
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	*295	–	–	–	†	†	–
Medicare only . . . . .	828	†	†	†	–	†	–
Other . . . . .	†	–	†	†	–	–	–
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						Poisoning
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands					
Large MSA . . . . .	6,067	1,964	1,644	1,467	961	2,697	†
Small MSA . . . . .	4,307	2,156	1,343	1,416	1,385	2,040	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	2,500	533	*792	891	*704	1,016	†
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	2,623	*510	*490	*534	†	984	†
Midwest . . . . .	3,586	1,478	1,122	1,385	859	1,414	†
South . . . . .	4,111	1,810	1,262	1,295	975	1,718	†
West . . . . .	2,554	856	904	*560	962	1,637	†

† 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>	Poisoning
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	44.01 (2.98)	15.96 (1.79)	12.60 (1.68)	12.77 (1.57)	10.34 (1.52)	19.47 (2.04)	*1.55 (0.50)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	43.36 (2.92)	15.67 (1.76)	12.73 (1.69)	12.71 (1.56)	10.27 (1.51)	19.38 (2.02)	*1.56 (0.50)
<b>Sex</b>							
Male . . . . .	42.74 (4.48)	19.73 (2.90)	12.25 (2.34)	12.68 (2.19)	14.13 (2.56)	24.72 (3.30)	†
Female . . . . .	44.79 (3.84)	11.92 (2.26)	12.96 (2.32)	12.64 (2.37)	6.66 (1.50)	14.26 (2.29)	*1.89 (0.79)
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>							
Under 12 years . . . . .	51.11 (8.26)	10.68 (2.98)	†	†	*8.76 (3.37)	15.63 (4.67)	†
12–17 years . . . . .	54.78 (11.20)	36.29 (10.34)	*15.53 (4.83)	*27.31 (9.59)	†	39.93 (10.29)	†
18–44 years . . . . .	35.56 (4.40)	20.47 (3.26)	15.60 (3.05)	16.60 (2.89)	13.51 (2.75)	20.81 (3.36)	†
45–64 years . . . . .	28.25 (4.77)	*9.11 (2.79)	14.89 (3.55)	10.64 (2.57)	*8.91 (2.79)	16.50 (3.42)	†
65–74 years . . . . .	63.03 (14.64)	–	*18.95 (9.18)	†	†	*9.46 (4.51)	–
75 years and over . . . . .	100.77 (17.78)	†	†	†	–	*14.36 (6.90)	–
<b>Race</b>							
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	43.71 (2.99)	15.82 (1.81)	12.10 (1.69)	12.91 (1.60)	10.22 (1.47)	19.77 (2.08)	*1.58 (0.51)
White . . . . .	47.18 (3.45)	18.12 (2.21)	12.96 (2.00)	14.20 (1.91)	11.59 (1.74)	20.33 (2.41)	*1.60 (0.57)
Black or African American . . . . .	32.91 (7.31)	*7.31 (2.68)	*11.39 (3.50)	*8.18 (3.05)	*4.11 (1.82)	18.04 (4.65)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	–
Asian . . . . .	*12.53 (6.05)	–	†	†	†	*16.19 (7.13)	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	†	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	*52.51 (23.12)	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	26.05 (4.62)	*10.68 (3.59)	*4.97 (1.98)	*4.11 (1.73)	*6.39 (2.74)	*7.71 (2.48)	–
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	26.25 (5.42)	*10.33 (3.78)	†	*5.84 (2.57)	†	*4.35 (1.69)	–
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	47.12 (3.43)	16.79 (1.99)	13.90 (1.92)	14.18 (1.83)	11.39 (1.80)	21.94 (2.43)	*1.88 (0.61)
White, single race . . . . .	51.81 (4.15)	19.46 (2.55)	14.82 (2.37)	16.24 (2.31)	13.17 (2.14)	23.66 (2.99)	*2.00 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	32.21 (7.50)	*7.09 (2.73)	*11.79 (3.62)	*8.12 (3.13)	*4.26 (1.89)	18.63 (4.80)	†
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	38.97 (8.98)	*12.79 (5.44)	*8.42 (3.96)	*14.12 (5.62)	*7.52 (3.51)	†	–
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	44.28 (6.47)	*11.42 (3.43)	*11.64 (3.68)	11.71 (2.93)	15.48 (4.51)	15.54 (4.56)	–
Some college . . . . .	54.44 (8.41)	17.67 (4.26)	12.08 (3.54)	17.59 (4.48)	19.24 (5.00)	27.41 (5.43)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	26.24 (5.53)	13.74 (3.99)	22.35 (5.27)	12.16 (3.13)	†	17.36 (4.25)	†
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	58.12 (6.23)	14.69 (3.15)	16.60 (3.76)	16.21 (3.46)	12.31 (3.20)	22.39 (4.43)	†
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	43.13 (4.17)	18.80 (2.68)	12.73 (2.35)	12.27 (1.96)	12.12 (2.35)	17.93 (2.43)	*1.19 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	47.80 (8.86)	*12.22 (4.11)	*12.73 (4.65)	†	*16.40 (6.14)	27.48 (6.56)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	51.10 (8.32)	20.58 (5.42)	*14.83 (4.66)	*15.30 (4.73)	*9.98 (3.49)	11.77 (3.23)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	39.15 (11.56)	*30.51 (10.19)	†	*15.43 (4.92)	*20.77 (6.55)	*19.31 (5.84)	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	38.97 (7.87)	14.67 (3.89)	13.49 (3.79)	13.17 (3.76)	†	17.10 (4.68)	–
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>							
Poor . . . . .	55.73 (10.42)	*12.59 (4.58)	*11.58 (5.68)	*15.46 (5.23)	*13.56 (5.24)	24.81 (6.85)	†
Near poor . . . . .	50.61 (9.19)	*7.54 (2.98)	*10.33 (3.42)	*18.34 (5.58)	*12.79 (4.68)	22.68 (6.31)	†
Not poor . . . . .	45.26 (4.10)	21.01 (2.85)	14.54 (2.46)	11.93 (1.81)	12.46 (2.37)	18.09 (2.47)	*1.79 (0.70)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>							
<b>Under 65 years:</b>							
Private . . . . .	38.43 (3.74)	18.62 (2.57)	12.37 (2.16)	13.34 (2.16)	12.29 (2.28)	22.24 (2.95)	*1.67 (0.71)
Medicaid . . . . .	64.23 (11.55)	*10.82 (3.74)	*8.82 (3.39)	*13.07 (5.66)	*23.75 (9.04)	*11.12 (4.61)	–
Other . . . . .	*39.08 (16.49)	*27.99 (13.67)	†	–	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	21.30 (5.41)	*13.61 (5.17)	*15.57 (4.80)	*10.10 (3.35)	*2.77 (1.36)	*23.77 (8.79)	†
<b>65 years and over:</b>							
Private . . . . .	81.32 (14.92)	†	†	†	†	*10.13 (4.55)	–
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	*131.95 (50.32)	–	–	–	†	†	–
Medicare only . . . . .	76.48 (22.75)	†	†	†	–	†	–
Other . . . . .	†	–	†	†	–	–	–
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>							Poisoning
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>		
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA . . . . .	40.16 (4.06)	12.63 (2.28)	10.45 (1.91)	9.42 (1.77)	6.14 (1.48)	17.19 (2.52)	†	
Small MSA . . . . .	46.78 (5.83)	23.72 (4.04)	14.12 (3.23)	15.26 (3.44)	14.80 (3.40)	22.10 (4.10)	†	
Not in MSA . . . . .	51.94 (6.45)	11.77 (3.00)	*16.35 (5.42)	19.18 (4.46)	*15.93 (4.84)	22.54 (5.37)	†	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	50.54 (7.36)	*10.19 (3.59)	*9.06 (3.08)	*9.95 (3.27)	†	18.43 (4.42)	†	
Midwest . . . . .	52.26 (6.84)	22.25 (4.23)	16.29 (4.29)	20.53 (4.12)	12.73 (3.39)	21.05 (4.79)	†	
South . . . . .	39.25 (4.68)	16.95 (3.03)	11.57 (2.54)	12.05 (2.56)	9.07 (2.27)	16.33 (3.02)	†	
West . . . . .	38.30 (5.81)	12.96 (3.62)	13.19 (3.72)	*8.42 (2.62)	13.98 (3.87)	23.66 (4.60)	†	

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other <sup>3</sup>
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands						
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	2,417	5,773	4,433	760	6,250	7,815	6,532
Sex							
Male . . . . .	928	4,162	2,249	*387	3,965	3,899	2,651
Female . . . . .	1,489	1,611	2,184	*373	2,285	3,916	3,881
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	†	†	†	*299	807	2,168	1,003
12–17 years . . . . .	†	†	†	*250	2,845	1,258	†
18–44 years . . . . .	1,145	4,104	1,916	†	1,953	1,919	2,169
45–64 years . . . . .	861	1,452	1,322	–	*567	983	1,617
65–74 years . . . . .	*256	†	*517	–	†	*554	594
75 years and over . . . . .	†	–	*481	–	†	932	996
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,286	5,643	4,433	742	6,105	7,569	6,439
White . . . . .	1,953	4,669	3,847	619	5,530	6,987	5,575
Black or African American . . . . .	*302	798	*436	†	*460	549	448
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	–	†	†	–	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	*203
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	*246	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	*226	662	*188	*185	*465	646	375
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	†	*412	*121	*113	*223	551	341
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2,191	5,111	4,245	575	5,785	7,169	6,156
White, single race . . . . .	1,775	4,058	3,660	*452	5,098	6,405	5,199
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	*302	781	*436	†	*427	501	448
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	*263	*366	769	–	–	*557	*666
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	*531	1,260	1,171	†	*381	879	1,476
Some college . . . . .	*483	2,040	1,227	–	*363	1,157	1,592
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	776	933	634	–	861	1,081	1,055
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	987	1,641	2,041	*289	1,676	2,763	2,475
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1,216	3,384	2,213	*416	4,270	4,523	3,218
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	*405	1,442	†	†	*464	1,297	881
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	*316	950	1,100	†	1,506	1,084	673
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	†	553	*656	†	953	831	666
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*394	*439	*318	†	1,346	1,311	999
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	*305	*410	*481	*132	678	780	1,201
Near poor . . . . .	*226	788	1,109	†	1,006	1,544	873
Not poor . . . . .	1,635	3,742	2,587	*317	4,326	4,535	3,498
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	1,454	3,972	1,962	*503	4,670	4,361	2,978
Medicaid . . . . .	*206	*342	*314	†	959	1,075	1,309
Other . . . . .	†	†	*195	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	*435	1,213	*964	†	*353	*744	*479
65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	†	–	679	–	†	951	850
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	–	–	†	–	–	†	*226
Medicare only . . . . .	†	†	*231	–	†	*391	*462
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						Other <sup>3</sup>
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands					
Large MSA . . . . .	967	2,783	1,697	*422	2,563	3,404	2,914
Small MSA . . . . .	957	1,848	1,776	*254	2,600	2,877	2,524
Not in MSA . . . . .	*492	1,142	959	†	1,087	1,534	1,094
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	*208	986	*554	*173	878	1,338	1,378
Midwest . . . . .	*746	2,371	1,487	†	1,996	1,765	1,436
South . . . . .	1,035	1,519	1,647	*234	2,106	2,516	2,150
West . . . . .	*427	896	745	*306	1,269	2,195	1,568

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>“Driving” includes both drivers and passengers.

<sup>3</sup>“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.

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race” but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “2 or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>							
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other <sup>3</sup>	
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	8.00 (1.33)	19.56 (1.92)	14.84 (1.83)	2.66 (0.65)	21.43 (2.14)	26.88 (2.37)	22.08 (2.11)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	8.14 (1.36)	19.45 (1.90)	14.93 (1.84)	2.56 (0.62)	21.05 (2.11)	26.33 (2.31)	22.00 (2.09)	
Sex								
Male	6.33 (1.65)	28.71 (3.56)	15.48 (2.79)	*2.67 (0.83)	26.80 (3.16)	27.61 (3.66)	18.63 (3.02)	
Female	9.72 (2.00)	10.50 (1.78)	14.01 (2.41)	*2.66 (0.99)	15.88 (2.82)	26.02 (3.02)	25.15 (3.00)	
Age <sup>6</sup>								
Under 12 years	†	†	†	*6.17 (2.26)	16.64 (4.15)	44.68 (7.41)	20.67 (4.87)	
12–17 years	†	†	†	*9.92 (3.71)	112.90 (17.20)	49.91 (11.67)	†	
18–44 years	10.33 (2.46)	37.02 (4.27)	17.29 (3.34)	†	17.62 (3.07)	17.31 (3.02)	19.57 (3.51)	
45–64 years	11.32 (3.04)	19.08 (3.50)	17.37 (3.74)	–	*7.45 (2.49)	12.92 (2.98)	21.25 (4.11)	
65–74 years	*13.29 (6.18)	†	*26.87 (8.89)	–	†	*28.83 (9.65)	30.88 (8.94)	
75 years and over	†	–	*28.43 (9.05)	–	†	55.06 (14.49)	58.81 (12.63)	
Race								
1 race <sup>7</sup>	7.72 (1.32)	19.37 (1.94)	15.02 (1.86)	2.67 (0.66)	21.40 (2.15)	26.57 (2.35)	22.11 (2.14)	
White	8.10 (1.55)	19.85 (2.24)	15.77 (2.08)	2.84 (0.78)	24.46 (2.62)	30.38 (2.86)	23.34 (2.52)	
Black or African American	*8.44 (3.15)	21.04 (5.38)	*11.65 (5.22)	†	*11.09 (3.38)	15.88 (3.93)	12.80 (3.43)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	†	†	†	
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	*15.78 (7.17)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	†	
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	–	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	*5.30 (2.16)	15.05 (3.72)	*5.81 (2.61)	*3.27 (1.16)	*8.58 (3.09)	13.43 (3.34)	7.16 (1.93)	
Mexican or Mexican American	†	*15.83 (5.32)	†	*2.81 (1.24)	*6.09 (2.49)	15.61 (4.16)	9.61 (2.80)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.47 (1.50)	20.69 (2.19)	16.39 (2.12)	2.52 (0.75)	24.19 (2.51)	29.42 (2.76)	24.18 (2.44)	
White, single race	8.83 (1.80)	21.29 (2.63)	17.71 (2.47)	*2.71 (0.95)	28.66 (3.20)	34.64 (3.49)	25.97 (3.02)	
Black or African American, single race	*8.73 (3.26)	21.30 (5.54)	*12.04 (5.41)	†	*10.68 (3.46)	15.09 (3.97)	13.19 (3.52)	
Education <sup>10</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	*8.42 (3.96)	*14.96 (5.40)	24.10 (6.67)	–	–	*15.51 (5.10)	*23.15 (7.73)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	*9.31 (2.99)	24.07 (5.10)	20.61 (4.84)	†	*7.47 (3.02)	15.11 (3.38)	26.70 (5.79)	
Some college	*9.49 (3.26)	41.61 (7.08)	24.86 (5.77)	–	*7.22 (2.69)	27.62 (6.32)	35.36 (6.72)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.59 (3.93)	15.92 (3.78)	11.93 (3.31)	–	14.39 (4.11)	20.22 (5.37)	19.39 (4.52)	
Family income <sup>12</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	12.10 (3.41)	20.80 (3.90)	22.84 (4.46)	*3.61 (1.49)	21.27 (4.22)	32.10 (5.04)	28.50 (4.78)	
\$35,000 or more	6.99 (1.57)	19.54 (2.62)	13.01 (2.16)	*2.45 (0.79)	24.54 (2.99)	29.55 (3.74)	21.64 (3.06)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	*10.21 (3.59)	38.01 (8.40)	†	†	*12.56 (4.47)	35.06 (8.05)	23.14 (5.74)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	*6.57 (2.62)	18.83 (4.02)	23.83 (5.78)	†	30.85 (6.50)	22.95 (5.80)	18.09 (5.14)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	†	16.89 (4.85)	*18.51 (5.75)	†	27.00 (7.08)	*37.36 (13.29)	22.29 (6.33)	
\$100,000 or more	*6.58 (2.46)	*9.15 (3.28)	*6.11 (2.86)	†	24.63 (4.95)	28.82 (6.59)	24.81 (7.40)	
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>								
Poor	†	*13.52 (4.68)	*19.98 (6.66)	†	18.33 (5.13)	24.83 (7.14)	42.05 (9.50)	
Near poor	*5.12 (2.40)	19.74 (4.89)	26.61 (7.69)	†	20.36 (5.59)	31.07 (6.48)	*19.86 (6.15)	
Not poor	8.83 (1.86)	20.90 (2.63)	14.30 (2.25)	*2.10 (0.75)	26.35 (3.20)	29.08 (3.54)	22.16 (2.87)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private	8.16 (1.78)	22.76 (2.87)	10.83 (1.90)	*3.28 (1.01)	28.60 (3.28)	26.89 (3.22)	16.95 (2.43)	
Medicaid	*6.94 (3.07)	*15.62 (6.30)	*12.56 (4.80)	†	17.46 (5.00)	23.88 (6.80)	54.18 (13.66)	
Other	†	†	*25.38 (12.48)	†	†	†	†	
Uninsured	*10.05 (4.03)	22.16 (5.02)	*18.95 (6.08)	†	*7.26 (3.19)	*19.63 (8.51)	*8.46 (3.72)	
65 years and over:								
Private	†	–	33.59 (9.07)	–	†	47.23 (12.58)	41.89 (10.27)	
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	†	–	–	†	*101.09 (43.49)	
Medicare only	†	†	*21.71 (10.21)	–	†	*36.10 (14.24)	*42.11 (15.24)	
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>									
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other <sup>3</sup>			
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>										
Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup> (standard error)										
Large MSA . . . . .	6.28 (1.43)	17.48 (2.50)	10.74 (2.19)	*2.79 (0.98)	16.60 (2.58)	22.49 (2.93)	19.32 (2.66)			
Small MSA . . . . .	9.94 (2.84)	20.01 (3.86)	18.96 (3.64)	*2.78 (1.02)	28.20 (4.63)	31.45 (4.99)	27.42 (4.53)			
Not in MSA . . . . .	*10.10 (4.15)	26.80 (4.59)	19.49 (5.05)	†	24.11 (4.95)	32.96 (5.93)	20.88 (4.50)			
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	*3.75 (1.74)	19.10 (4.37)	*10.16 (3.42)	*3.60 (1.72)	17.71 (4.64)	25.42 (5.11)	26.17 (5.33)			
Midwest . . . . .	*10.64 (3.57)	35.03 (5.54)	21.56 (4.68)	†	29.95 (5.27)	26.36 (4.87)	20.90 (4.68)			
South . . . . .	9.36 (2.31)	14.17 (2.69)	15.18 (3.27)	*2.26 (0.87)	20.23 (3.53)	24.11 (3.71)	20.16 (3.09)			
West . . . . .	*6.50 (2.42)	13.08 (3.08)	11.20 (2.86)	*4.63 (1.95)	18.20 (4.01)	32.76 (5.65)	23.14 (4.69)			

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

<sup>3</sup>"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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>14</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted 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, 2007. 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, 2007

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>									
	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)
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	9,390	5,826	2,483	958	3,753	5,275	2,040	1,478	1,104	1,962
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands									
Sex										
Male . . . . .	4,284	3,023	1,254	†	1,607	3,509	1,897	785	*600	1,302
Female . . . . .	5,107	2,803	1,229	758	2,146	1,766	†	*693	*504	660
Age										
Under 12 years . . . . .	1,710	805	570	†	*233	752	–	†	†	*339
12–17 years . . . . .	*390	*686	1,118	†	†	2,030	–	†	†	†
18–44 years . . . . .	2,722	2,234	*616	*574	1,754	1,820	1,763	748	*643	921
45–64 years . . . . .	2,310	1,221	†	†	1,029	*589	†	*378	*273	*341
65–74 years . . . . .	744	*437	–	†	*459	–	†	†	†	–
75 years and over . . . . .	1,514	*444	–	†	†	†	–	–	–	*256
Race										
1 race <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	9,332	5,670	2,412	874	3,599	5,084	1,951	1,478	1,104	1,962
White . . . . .	7,981	5,188	1,965	703	3,248	4,742	1,677	1,225	903	1,717
Black or African American . . . . .	937	*336	*331	†	*351	*304	*220	*219	†	*157
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	†	–	–
Asian . . . . .	*294	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	*192	†	–	–	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>5</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	457	*381	*351	†	529	*521	†	*190	†	*210
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	345	*350	*224	–	*254	*318	†	*149	–	*133
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8,933	5,445	2,132	941	3,224	4,755	1,940	1,289	1,081	1,752
White, single race . . . . .	7,545	4,807	1,651	703	2,766	4,267	1,577	1,070	880	1,518
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	916	*336	*312	†	*351	*274	*220	*219	†	*145
Education <sup>6</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	1,081	*586	†	93	*332	†	†	†	†	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,229	1,299	†	†	695	*318	*537	†	†	*253
Some college . . . . .	1,735	1,421	†	*317	1,033	*288	960	*434	*187	*498
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1,394	*558	*165	†	995	1,068	†	*322	*245	*352
Family income <sup>8</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3,981	2,376	585	*266	1,456	1,391	652	*389	*252	671
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	4,668	3,200	1,794	*405	1,850	3,525	1,341	889	*683	1,027
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1,079	734	*270	†	*355	*620	*724	†	*417	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1,396	1,237	829	†	572	857	*294	†	*224	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1,122	822	†	†	*266	730	†	†	†	*260
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1,071	*407	*502	†	658	1,317	†	*352	–	*432
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	1,325	738	*260	†	*424	*465	*268	†	†	*268
Near poor . . . . .	1,779	1,391	*372	†	*440	1,014	*391	†	†	†
Not poor . . . . .	5,204	3,104	1,633	*383	2,442	3,550	1,334	1,149	724	1,336

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>									
	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 <sup>10</sup>										
Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands										
Under 65 years:										
Private . . . . .	4,418	2,997	1,995	*554	2,073	3,840	1,368	841	*742	1,253
Medicaid . . . . .	1,446	934	*364	†	*389	*609	†	†	†	*156
Other . . . . .	*249	*212	—	—	†	*235	†	—	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	*1,018	*802	†	†	678	*491	*532	*194	†	†
65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	1,151	*602	—	†	*391	†	—	†	†	†
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	—
Medicare only . . . . .	787	*179	—	—	†	†	—	†	—	†
Other . . . . .	†	—	—	—	†	—	—	—	—	—
Uninsured . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	4,197	2,414	1,215	*425	1,644	2,113	853	722	*339	960
Small MSA . . . . .	3,414	2,376	781	*344	1,281	2,373	*665	*387	*574	*731
Not in MSA . . . . .	1,779	1,036	487	*188	*828	*790	*522	†	*191	*272
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	1,678	707	*495	†	*471	*825	†	†	*376	*478
Midwest . . . . .	2,252	1,785	*523	*456	1,047	1,570	1,062	*417	*342	*553
South . . . . .	3,444	1,881	1,135	*276	1,395	1,667	*442	*503	*180	445
West . . . . .	2,016	1,454	*330	†	840	1,214	*412	*347	†	*486

† 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

<sup>3</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>4</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

<sup>6</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>8</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>10</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>											
	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 <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	31.74 (2.57)	19.77 (1.94)	8.54 (1.23)	3.26 (0.77)	12.60 (1.57)	18.07 (2.08)	7.09 (1.29)	4.97 (1.05)	3.73 (0.91)	6.74 (1.17)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	31.63 (2.55)	19.62 (1.91)	8.36 (1.20)	3.23 (0.76)	12.64 (1.56)	17.77 (2.06)	6.87 (1.26)	4.98 (1.05)	3.72 (0.90)	6.61 (1.14)		
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	29.78 (3.89)	20.88 (2.86)	8.48 (1.69)	†	11.24 (2.11)	23.97 (3.27)	13.30 (2.49)	5.35 (1.45)	*4.17 (1.44)	9.02 (1.93)		
Female	32.95 (3.44)	18.74 (2.83)	8.54 (1.76)	5.03 (1.31)	14.08 (2.25)	12.01 (2.34)	†	*4.55 (1.39)	*3.28 (1.14)	4.45 (1.33)		
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>												
Under 12 years	35.24 (6.45)	16.58 (4.31)	11.76 (3.16)	†	*4.80 (2.20)	15.50 (4.26)	–	†	†	*6.98 (3.29)		
12–17 years	*15.49 (6.12)	*27.22 (9.30)	44.38 (9.39)	†	†	80.56 (15.94)	–	†	†	†		
18–44 years	24.55 (4.03)	20.15 (3.49)	*5.55 (1.76)	*5.18 (1.58)	15.82 (3.01)	16.42 (2.97)	15.90 (3.05)	6.74 (1.70)	*5.80 (1.89)	8.31 (2.10)		
45–64 years	30.35 (5.05)	16.04 (3.28)	†	†	13.52 (3.12)	*7.74 (2.83)	†	*4.97 (1.87)	*3.58 (1.66)	*4.48 (1.74)		
65–74 years	38.71 (9.96)	*22.73 (8.06)	–	†	*23.86 (8.10)	–	†	†	†	–		
75 years and over	89.39 (16.30)	*26.20 (8.55)	–	†	†	†	–	–	–	*15.10 (7.09)		
<b>Race</b>												
1 race <sup>5</sup>	32.07 (2.61)	19.56 (1.98)	8.50 (1.24)	3.01 (0.72)	12.33 (1.56)	17.78 (2.07)	6.87 (1.29)	5.04 (1.06)	3.79 (0.93)	6.85 (1.19)		
White	33.35 (3.01)	22.10 (2.39)	8.78 (1.45)	2.99 (0.87)	13.70 (1.87)	20.88 (2.56)	7.34 (1.53)	5.06 (1.21)	3.89 (1.06)	7.46 (1.43)		
Black or African American	26.02 (6.40)	*9.76 (3.23)	*7.93 (3.15)	†	*10.37 (3.53)	*7.72 (2.77)	*5.86 (2.75)	*5.81 (2.41)	†	*3.71 (1.62)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	*50.26 (23.27)	†	†	–	†	–	†	–	–		
Asian	*22.63 (8.26)	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–		
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	–		
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	–		
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>												
Hispanic or Latino	9.16 (2.32)	*9.18 (3.20)	*7.10 (2.50)	†	12.65 (3.36)	*9.45 (3.17)	†	*3.92 (1.65)	†	*4.90 (1.88)		
Mexican or Mexican American	10.10 (2.82)	*11.35 (4.10)	†	–	*9.17 (3.58)	*8.41 (2.77)	†	*4.92 (2.27)	–	†		
Not Hispanic or Latino	35.22 (2.99)	21.81 (2.30)	9.08 (1.45)	3.80 (0.91)	12.65 (1.72)	19.80 (2.44)	8.12 (1.54)	5.02 (1.16)	4.35 (1.09)	7.21 (1.37)		
White, single race	37.82 (3.64)	25.08 (2.90)	9.58 (1.79)	3.64 (1.07)	14.09 (2.14)	23.73 (3.13)	8.59 (1.89)	5.20 (1.38)	4.71 (1.33)	8.26 (1.76)		
Black or African American, single race	26.28 (6.59)	*10.05 (3.32)	*7.71 (3.22)	†	*10.69 (3.63)	*7.25 (2.83)	*6.08 (2.86)	*6.02 (2.50)	†	*3.59 (1.66)		
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>												
Less than a high school diploma	35.44 (8.67)	*18.22 (6.40)	†	4.02 (0.42)	*10.50 (4.14)	†	†	†	†	†		
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	39.21 (6.98)	23.75 (5.15)	†	†	*12.66 (3.82)	*6.34 (2.69)	*10.52 (3.59)	†	†	*4.87 (1.95)		
Some college	39.72 (6.90)	28.48 (6.26)	†	*7.15 (3.09)	21.76 (4.97)	*5.80 (2.47)	19.99 (5.38)	*8.79 (2.98)	*3.97 (1.97)	*10.92 (3.63)		
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.62 (5.26)	*10.85 (3.50)	*2.84 (1.39)	†	18.52 (4.49)	18.66 (5.24)	†	*5.46 (2.16)	*3.90 (1.91)	*5.75 (2.48)		

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>											
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)		
Family income <sup>10</sup>		Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	45.35 (5.96)	27.93 (4.36)	7.49 (1.99)	*3.28 (1.30)	17.53 (3.84)	17.78 (4.14)	8.05 (2.34)	*4.54 (1.59)	*3.15 (1.53)	8.15 (2.37)		
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	31.25 (3.65)	19.53 (2.68)	10.41 (1.82)	*2.40 (0.90)	10.60 (1.86)	20.56 (2.82)	8.00 (1.93)	5.38 (1.58)	*4.00 (1.26)	6.61 (1.62)		
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	29.08 (6.89)	19.63 (5.61)	*7.32 (3.06)	†	*9.02 (3.50)	*16.82 (5.61)	*19.17 (6.42)	†	*11.02 (4.81)	†		
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	33.44 (7.09)	26.35 (6.19)	17.02 (4.56)	†	11.53 (3.33)	17.67 (4.84)	*6.03 (2.45)	†	*4.82 (2.12)	†		
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	42.22 (11.38)	28.28 (7.96)	†	†	*8.79 (3.95)	20.81 (5.75)	†	†	†	*8.06 (3.95)		
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	28.03 (6.70)	*6.57 (2.32)	*9.62 (3.17)	†	12.08 (3.31)	26.06 (6.36)	†	*6.12 (2.28)	–	*10.28 (4.14)		
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>												
Poor . . . . .	47.52 (9.95)	24.02 (6.79)	*6.40 (2.73)	†	*13.23 (4.94)	*14.42 (5.67)	*9.09 (3.97)	†	†	†		
Near poor . . . . .	40.07 (8.61)	30.48 (7.12)	*7.42 (2.43)	†	*10.45 (3.63)	19.89 (5.69)	*9.49 (3.77)	†	†	†		
Not poor . . . . .	32.80 (3.51)	17.96 (2.46)	10.22 (1.82)	*2.09 (0.79)	13.59 (2.20)	21.60 (3.00)	7.81 (1.83)	6.49 (1.63)	*4.19 (1.28)	8.46 (1.83)		
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>												
Under 65 years:												
Private . . . . .	25.74 (3.01)	17.15 (2.45)	12.34 (2.01)	*3.20 (1.10)	11.84 (2.03)	23.49 (3.21)	8.25 (1.89)	4.74 (1.25)	*4.28 (1.36)	7.73 (1.75)		
Medicaid . . . . .	54.44 (13.00)	19.54 (5.47)	*5.87 (2.09)	†	*12.45 (5.04)	*14.54 (5.99)	†	†	†	†		
Other . . . . .	*29.74 (13.70)	*37.28 (17.18)	–	–	†	*24.53 (11.42)	†	–	†	†		
Uninsured . . . . .	*24.38 (9.61)	15.66 (4.60)	†	†	14.17 (4.13)	*10.33 (4.08)	*9.49 (3.77)	*3.85 (1.81)	†	†		
65 years and over:												
Private . . . . .	57.12 (12.04)	*29.66 (9.09)	–	†	*19.15 (6.60)	†	–	†	†	†		
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	†	–	–		
Medicare only . . . . .	72.40 (20.25)	*16.47 (7.59)	–	–	†	†	–	†	–	†		
Other . . . . .	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–		
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>												
Large MSA . . . . .	27.65 (3.35)	15.73 (2.40)	7.95 (1.79)	*2.65 (0.98)	10.74 (1.84)	13.55 (2.41)	5.49 (1.57)	4.54 (1.15)	*2.11 (0.89)	6.19 (1.41)		
Small MSA . . . . .	36.94 (5.19)	25.36 (3.96)	8.27 (1.99)	*3.80 (1.62)	13.57 (3.15)	25.96 (4.36)	*7.42 (2.64)	*4.10 (1.64)	*6.24 (2.30)	*8.07 (2.54)		
Not in MSA . . . . .	34.76 (5.99)	22.47 (4.90)	11.03 (2.90)	*4.65 (1.61)	*18.07 (5.61)	*17.58 (5.86)	11.80 (3.37)	†	*4.32 (1.98)	*6.13 (2.70)		
Region												
Northeast . . . . .	31.91 (5.72)	13.14 (3.71)	*10.03 (3.36)	†	*8.65 (2.74)	*16.41 (5.02)	†	†	*7.46 (3.35)	*9.26 (3.42)		
Midwest . . . . .	32.47 (5.72)	26.19 (5.25)	*7.95 (2.53)	*6.66 (2.45)	15.37 (3.76)	23.80 (5.32)	15.98 (4.13)	*6.16 (2.60)	*4.93 (1.96)	*8.13 (2.70)		
South . . . . .	32.19 (4.37)	17.83 (2.95)	10.75 (2.29)	*2.60 (0.85)	12.83 (2.61)	15.97 (3.16)	*4.23 (1.82)	*4.79 (1.47)	†	4.25 (1.19)		
West . . . . .	29.83 (4.99)	21.52 (3.68)	*4.98 (1.77)	†	12.41 (3.24)	17.49 (3.84)	*6.32 (2.13)	†	†	*7.19 (2.83)		

† 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>	Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>
				Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
	Number in thousands		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	...	5.8 (0.13)	7.7 (0.16)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	296,905	17,266	23,077	5.8 (0.13)	7.8 (0.16)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	145,434	7,609	9,992	5.2 (0.15)	6.8 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	151,471	9,657	13,085	6.3 (0.17)	8.5 (0.21)
Age <sup>5</sup>					
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	1,047	1,407	2.2 (0.20)	2.9 (0.23)
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	679	1,044	2.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.32)
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	8,787	11,465	7.9 (0.23)	10.4 (0.26)
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	5,859	7,795	7.7 (0.25)	10.3 (0.31)
65 years and over . . . . .	36,180	895	1,367	2.5 (0.20)	3.8 (0.25)
Race					
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	291,893	16,881	22,504	5.7 (0.14)	7.6 (0.16)
White . . . . .	236,959	13,715	18,763	5.7 (0.16)	7.8 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	37,777	2,417	2,844	6.5 (0.30)	7.6 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,192	291	289	9.3 (1.82)	9.3 (1.43)
Asian . . . . .	13,449	411	577	2.9 (0.32)	4.1 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	516	*47	*31	*9.0 (3.86)	*5.5 (2.13)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	5,012	385	573	9.3 (1.13)	13.4 (1.62)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,333	64	*68	7.8 (2.30)	*8.5 (2.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,844	199	351	11.1 (1.95)	18.4 (3.03)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	45,206	2,882	3,362	6.6 (0.27)	7.8 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29,127	1,875	2,253	6.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	251,700	14,385	19,715	5.6 (0.15)	7.7 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	195,427	11,089	15,727	5.6 (0.18)	7.9 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,473	2,361	2,760	6.5 (0.31)	7.7 (0.36)
Education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,052	2,774	3,216	10.7 (0.42)	12.1 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	55,875	4,167	5,368	7.7 (0.31)	9.8 (0.36)
Some college . . . . .	49,166	4,173	5,767	8.2 (0.30)	11.3 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	54,896	2,176	3,358	3.8 (0.21)	5.9 (0.27)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	84,457	9,648	11,618	12.1 (0.32)	14.5 (0.37)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	167,699	6,201	9,384	3.6 (0.14)	5.4 (0.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	37,596	2,603	3,446	6.9 (0.40)	9.1 (0.44)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47,350	2,074	3,356	4.2 (0.30)	6.8 (0.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31,953	839	1,453	2.6 (0.28)	4.3 (0.33)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	50,799	685	1,128	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.16)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	31,485	3,622	4,107	13.0 (0.55)	14.6 (0.58)
Near poor . . . . .	42,873	4,565	5,528	11.8 (0.48)	14.2 (0.52)
Not poor . . . . .	171,857	6,610	10,181	3.6 (0.13)	5.6 (0.17)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Selected measures of health care access			
		Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>	Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>		Number in thousands		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Under 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	172,411	4,833	7,941	2.7 (0.11)	4.4 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	34,556	1,544	1,858	6.7 (0.44)	7.7 (0.47)
Other . . . . .	8,329	682	813	6.7 (0.67)	7.8 (0.75)
Uninsured . . . . .	42,930	9,275	11,058	20.8 (0.66)	24.9 (0.74)
65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	20,314	254	521	1.2 (0.20)	2.6 (0.28)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,219	146	146	6.5 (1.16)	6.5 (1.16)
Medicare only . . . . .	10,780	400	578	3.7 (0.41)	5.4 (0.53)
Other . . . . .	2,403	*43	59	*1.8 (0.56)	2.4 (0.65)
Uninsured . . . . .	315	51	60	*15.5 (4.72)	17.4 (4.94)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	156,084	8,065	10,593	5.1 (0.16)	6.7 (0.20)
Small MSA . . . . .	92,983	5,904	8,081	6.3 (0.25)	8.6 (0.31)
Not in MSA . . . . .	47,838	3,298	4,402	7.0 (0.42)	9.4 (0.50)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	52,452	1,938	2,828	3.6 (0.30)	5.3 (0.35)
Midwest . . . . .	68,300	3,672	5,582	5.3 (0.30)	8.1 (0.40)
South . . . . .	107,532	7,729	9,233	7.1 (0.22)	8.5 (0.27)
West . . . . .	68,621	3,926	5,433	5.6 (0.26)	7.8 (0.29)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	195,637	6,958	10,144	3.5 (0.12)	5.1 (0.15)
Good . . . . .	71,616	5,557	7,354	7.8 (0.31)	10.2 (0.37)
Fair or poor . . . . .	29,029	4,747	5,566	17.1 (0.67)	19.8 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	23,220	1,358	1,589	5.8 (0.33)	6.9 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,986	1,523	1,773	7.3 (0.35)	8.6 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,684	4,908	6,735	5.1 (0.20)	7.0 (0.23)
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,742	6,182	8,992	6.1 (0.22)	8.9 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,925	905	1,082	5.5 (0.38)	6.6 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,549	1,455	1,678	7.4 (0.43)	8.5 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	8,609	795	892	11.0 (0.86)	12.4 (1.06)
Near poor . . . . .	11,306	837	959	8.5 (0.66)	9.7 (0.72)
Not poor . . . . .	16,914	745	891	4.2 (0.36)	5.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	12,742	1,941	2,169	15.3 (0.97)	17.3 (0.99)
Near poor . . . . .	22,375	2,857	3,630	14.1 (0.77)	17.8 (0.86)
Not poor . . . . .	128,914	4,822	7,874	3.6 (0.16)	5.9 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	7,873	732	801	11.4 (0.90)	12.4 (0.96)
Near poor . . . . .	6,346	614	667	10.8 (1.02)	11.7 (1.09)
Not poor . . . . .	15,184	630	883	3.8 (0.37)	5.4 (0.51)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

<sup>1</sup>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.)<sup>2</sup>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.)<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).<sup>4</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race” but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “2 or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

<sup>11</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	296,905	271,190	18,393	3,494	2,291
Sex					
Male . . . . .	145,434	135,160	7,137	1,381	1,033
Female . . . . .	151,471	136,030	11,256	2,113	1,258
Age					
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	44,682	3,266	302	136
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	24,504	476	105	*48
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	102,957	6,100	729	599
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	69,419	4,351	1,082	800
65 years and over . . . . .	36,180	29,629	4,200	1,276	708
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	291,893	266,685	18,034	3,411	2,236
White . . . . .	236,959	216,384	14,871	2,737	1,772
Black or African American . . . . .	37,777	34,277	2,335	538	369
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,192	2,887	242	*38	†
Asian . . . . .	13,449	12,654	570	92	59
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	516	483	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5,012	4,505	360	83	*56
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,333	1,189	108	*26	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,844	1,623	143	*38	*33
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	45,206	41,915	2,554	356	247
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29,127	27,021	1,722	216	110
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	251,700	229,275	15,839	3,138	2,044
White, single race . . . . .	195,427	177,816	12,572	2,419	1,551
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,473	33,114	2,232	521	347
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	28,052	24,506	2,270	667	535
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	55,875	50,440	3,789	865	627
Some college . . . . .	49,166	44,339	3,570	743	432
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	54,896	50,603	3,377	529	304
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	84,457	75,204	6,299	1,563	1,199
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	167,699	155,646	9,569	1,513	869
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	37,596	34,424	2,337	485	303
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47,350	43,723	2,886	488	227
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31,953	29,768	1,682	260	226
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	50,799	47,731	2,664	280	113
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	31,485	28,061	2,379	482	508
Near poor . . . . .	42,873	38,821	2,868	677	457
Not poor . . . . .	171,857	159,096	9,983	1,662	944
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	172,411	160,921	8,906	1,186	755
Medicaid . . . . .	34,556	30,436	2,898	587	519
Other . . . . .	8,329	7,234	713	206	161
Uninsured . . . . .	42,930	40,801	1,607	236	140
65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	20,314	16,611	2,496	712	332
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,219	1,608	281	188	125
Medicare only . . . . .	10,780	8,986	1,164	304	168
Other . . . . .	2,403	2,005	244	72	78
Uninsured . . . . .	315	300	†	–	–

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	156,084	143,172	9,067	1,661	1,089
Small MSA . . . . .	92,983	84,770	6,099	1,082	719
Not in MSA . . . . .	47,838	43,248	3,227	751	484
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	52,452	47,776	3,276	671	445
Midwest . . . . .	68,300	61,949	4,497	867	574
South . . . . .	107,532	98,131	6,668	1,257	901
West . . . . .	68,621	63,334	3,953	699	371
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	23,220	22,045	831	144	121
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,986	19,871	1,723	212	126
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,684	88,357	5,164	967	684
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,742	89,459	7,407	1,452	868
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,925	15,682	787	194	164
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,549	17,432	1,445	327	184
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	8,609	7,824	639	72	69
Near poor . . . . .	11,306	10,433	718	91	61
Not poor . . . . .	16,914	15,864	838	132	69
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	12,742	11,125	1,052	233	290
Near poor . . . . .	22,375	20,067	1,570	429	287
Not poor . . . . .	128,914	118,984	7,748	1,282	756
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	7,873	7,073	536	150	107
Near poor . . . . .	6,346	5,729	418	98	78
Not poor . . . . .	15,184	14,081	843	167	77

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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).

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

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.3 (0.16)	5.0 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.4 (0.19)	7.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.05)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.29)	6.7 (0.27)	0.6 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.5 (0.23)	1.9 (0.19)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.17)	5.5 (0.15)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
45–64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.23)	5.8 (0.20)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
65 years and over	100.0	82.7 (0.47)	11.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.25)	2.0 (0.17)
Race					
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White	100.0	91.9 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	90.8 (0.36)	6.5 (0.31)	1.6 (0.14)	1.1 (0.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	89.2 (1.28)	8.3 (1.15)	*1.6 (0.55)	†
Asian	100.0	94.3 (0.42)	4.5 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	0.5 (0.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	92.3 (2.97)	*3.5 (1.59)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	87.7 (1.20)	8.1 (1.05)	2.5 (0.64)	*1.7 (0.53)
Black or African American, white	100.0	87.6 (2.98)	6.5 (1.73)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	87.5 (1.62)	8.2 (1.55)	*2.5 (0.94)	*1.8 (0.86)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.4 (0.26)	5.9 (0.22)	1.0 (0.10)	0.7 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.5 (0.33)	6.0 (0.29)	1.0 (0.14)	0.6 (0.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.8 (0.17)	6.3 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	90.9 (0.36)	6.4 (0.32)	1.6 (0.14)	1.1 (0.12)
Education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	89.0 (0.37)	7.4 (0.33)	2.0 (0.16)	1.6 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	90.9 (0.28)	6.6 (0.25)	1.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.11)
Some college	100.0	89.9 (0.31)	7.6 (0.28)	1.6 (0.14)	0.9 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.6 (0.30)	6.7 (0.28)	1.1 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	89.8 (0.26)	7.1 (0.23)	1.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.09)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	92.4 (0.17)	6.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	91.7 (0.32)	6.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	92.0 (0.32)	6.4 (0.29)	1.1 (0.12)	0.5 (0.08)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	92.8 (0.39)	5.5 (0.33)	0.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.15)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	93.3 (0.32)	5.8 (0.29)	0.7 (0.12)	0.3 (0.06)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor	100.0	88.1 (0.46)	8.0 (0.37)	1.9 (0.23)	2.0 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	90.3 (0.34)	6.8 (0.29)	1.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.16)	6.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.8 (0.16)	5.2 (0.15)	0.6 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	85.5 (0.55)	9.7 (0.44)	2.5 (0.24)	2.4 (0.23)
Other	100.0	88.8 (0.97)	7.8 (0.87)	1.9 (0.28)	1.5 (0.37)
Uninsured	100.0	95.6 (0.23)	3.6 (0.21)	0.6 (0.08)	0.3 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.4 (0.63)	12.4 (0.60)	3.5 (0.33)	1.7 (0.22)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	73.0 (2.29)	12.8 (1.57)	8.5 (1.77)	5.7 (1.07)
Medicare only	100.0	84.6 (0.83)	11.0 (0.73)	2.8 (0.35)	1.6 (0.27)
Other	100.0	83.2 (1.65)	10.3 (1.27)	3.0 (0.78)	3.5 (0.86)
Uninsured	100.0	96.1 (2.13)	†	–	–
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA	100.0	92.2 (0.17)	6.0 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	91.5 (0.26)	6.6 (0.22)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
Not in MSA	100.0	91.2 (0.36)	6.5 (0.32)	1.4 (0.11)	0.9 (0.11)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.31)	6.2 (0.29)	1.2 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	91.3 (0.27)	6.6 (0.25)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
South . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.23)	6.3 (0.20)	1.2 (0.07)	0.8 (0.08)
West . . . . .	100.0	92.5 (0.25)	5.9 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	94.4 (0.34)	4.0 (0.28)	0.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.39)	7.9 (0.35)	1.2 (0.15)	0.7 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	93.1 (0.20)	5.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.07)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	90.6 (0.24)	7.3 (0.22)	1.3 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.43)	4.8 (0.35)	1.3 (0.19)	1.1 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	89.5 (0.51)	7.7 (0.46)	1.8 (0.18)	1.0 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.8 (0.72)	7.7 (0.61)	1.1 (0.23)	1.3 (0.33)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.59)	6.6 (0.50)	1.1 (0.22)	0.8 (0.18)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	93.4 (0.42)	5.2 (0.38)	0.9 (0.17)	0.5 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.2 (0.81)	8.4 (0.66)	1.9 (0.38)	2.4 (0.35)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	90.1 (0.52)	6.8 (0.44)	1.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.19)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.20)	6.1 (0.18)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	88.4 (0.86)	7.4 (0.72)	2.4 (0.43)	1.8 (0.35)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	89.5 (0.82)	7.1 (0.68)	1.9 (0.33)	1.5 (0.33)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.52)	5.9 (0.44)	1.1 (0.20)	0.5 (0.13)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>										
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	260,725	172,411	34,556	8,329	42,930	36,180	20,314	2,219	10,780	2,403	315
Sex											
Male . . . . .	129,939	85,417	15,530	4,242	23,420	15,495	8,742	767	4,404	1,388	133
Female . . . . .	130,786	86,994	19,026	4,088	19,510	20,685	11,573	1,452	6,376	1,015	182
Age											
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,526	27,732	15,187	1,420	3,882	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years . . . . .	25,200	16,053	5,751	486	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years . . . . .	110,889	71,730	9,294	2,389	26,179	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years . . . . .	76,110	56,897	4,323	4,034	10,149	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	36,180	20,314	2,219	10,780	2,403	315
Race											
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	255,917	169,896	33,248	8,097	42,216	35,976	20,213	2,187	10,729	2,390	308
White . . . . .	205,503	142,099	22,366	6,173	33,285	31,456	18,627	1,538	8,886	2,079	233
Black or African American . . . . .	34,698	17,597	9,150	1,455	5,763	3,079	1,111	406	1,306	172	*46
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	3,007	1,090	630	*114	1,162	185	*35	*41	†	*35	†
Asian . . . . .	12,236	8,863	1,027	351	1,861	1,213	425	188	461	105	*23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	473	248	*76	†	*145	43	*16	†	†	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4,808	2,515	1,308	232	714	204	101	*32	51	†	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,309	554	519	*46	186	24	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,709	812	441	*114	336	135	72	†	*30	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	42,739	17,617	10,331	883	13,452	2,467	651	479	1,048	159	114
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	27,851	10,461	7,054	483	9,581	1,275	368	178	551	103	62
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	217,987	154,794	24,225	7,446	29,478	33,713	19,663	1,740	9,732	2,244	201
White, single race . . . . .	166,306	125,813	13,172	5,393	20,771	29,121	17,992	1,090	7,899	1,933	127
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	33,444	17,125	8,702	1,389	5,509	3,030	1,103	394	1,279	172	*44
Education <sup>7</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	19,711	7,180	3,483	940	7,983	8,341	3,546	1,143	3,035	467	133
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	43,504	28,292	3,533	1,849	9,445	12,371	7,076	550	3,811	814	84
Some college . . . . .	42,101	31,338	2,250	1,760	6,523	7,065	4,426	218	1,729	661	*24
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	47,960	42,437	815	1,145	3,339	6,936	4,756	190	1,513	413	*40
Family income <sup>9</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	68,936	21,805	22,881	3,198	20,553	15,521	7,534	1,656	5,203	973	125
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	154,139	123,869	8,569	4,213	16,899	13,559	8,947	339	3,124	1,052	94
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	32,742	19,790	4,481	1,281	6,991	4,855	2,920	151	1,299	438	*46
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	43,156	33,066	2,744	1,323	5,825	4,194	2,841	106	857	360	*31
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	30,097	26,539	598	688	2,204	1,856	1,312	*32	386	116	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	48,145	44,474	746	920	1,879	2,654	1,873	*49	582	138	†

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>											
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>											
Poor . . . . .	28,830	5,661	13,969	988	8,051	2,654	571	909	875	233	62
Near poor . . . . .	37,564	14,049	10,052	1,841	11,454	5,309	2,459	464	2,009	333	*41
Not poor . . . . .	154,160	128,880	5,090	4,226	15,333	17,698	11,791	356	4,158	1,306	70
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	138,873	95,242	16,874	3,695	21,585	17,212	8,605	1,207	6,092	1,043	191
Small MSA . . . . .	81,769	52,903	11,266	3,271	13,614	11,214	6,985	521	2,772	787	82
Not in MSA . . . . .	40,084	24,266	6,416	1,363	7,731	7,755	4,724	491	1,916	573	*42
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	45,603	32,559	6,653	890	4,966	6,850	3,880	469	2,121	286	*47
Midwest . . . . .	59,796	42,643	7,611	1,248	7,722	8,505	5,800	433	1,883	341	*43
South . . . . .	94,562	58,674	11,783	4,413	18,845	12,970	6,772	752	4,079	1,170	139
West . . . . .	60,765	38,535	8,509	1,779	11,397	7,856	3,862	564	2,696	607	86
Current health status											
Excellent or very good . . . . .	181,572	129,665	20,485	4,189	25,649	14,065	8,919	331	3,846	805	138
Good . . . . .	59,288	34,404	9,432	1,944	12,848	12,328	6,891	613	3,798	859	96
Fair or poor . . . . .	19,360	8,069	4,631	2,186	4,323	9,669	4,467	1,267	3,064	740	81
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22,166	8,980	4,811	404	7,706	1,054	309	160	464	74	46
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	20,573	8,637	5,519	479	5,746	1,413	342	319	584	86	68
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	83,089	62,445	5,987	2,811	11,220	12,595	7,756	388	3,213	1,148	*49
White, single race, female . . . . .	83,217	63,368	7,185	2,582	9,552	16,526	10,236	703	4,685	785	78
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	15,762	8,191	3,660	695	2,868	1,162	432	106	482	105	†
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	17,681	8,934	5,043	695	2,641	1,868	672	289	797	67	*21
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor . . . . .	8,201	647	4,154	167	3,211	408	58	164	126	†	*23
Near poor . . . . .	10,716	2,987	3,261	273	4,153	590	114	125	291	42	*13
Not poor . . . . .	16,083	11,205	1,108	305	3,357	831	346	82	332	*45	*25
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	11,227	3,422	4,349	498	2,915	1,514	434	451	471	135	†
Near poor . . . . .	18,485	7,974	4,161	1,195	5,101	3,891	2,109	208	1,323	233	†
Not poor . . . . .	113,737	98,515	2,677	2,962	9,246	15,178	10,554	181	3,240	1,159	*29
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	7,344	1,074	4,565	233	1,379	530	55	203	224	*35	*13
Near poor . . . . .	5,798	2,205	1,969	259	1,304	548	134	56	330	*20	†
Not poor . . . . .	14,122	10,789	900	631	1,634	1,061	591	46	360	56	†

. . . 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.

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.3 (0.45)	13.7 (0.29)	3.1 (0.17)	16.8 (0.29)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	66.8 (0.45)	13.4 (0.29)	3.2 (0.16)	16.6 (0.29)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
Sex											
Male	100.0	66.1 (0.48)	12.2 (0.29)	3.2 (0.15)	18.5 (0.33)	100.0	56.7 (1.01)	4.9 (0.40)	28.6 (0.93)	9.0 (0.52)	0.8 (0.14)
Female	100.0	66.5 (0.50)	15.2 (0.35)	3.1 (0.21)	15.2 (0.32)	100.0	56.2 (0.91)	7.0 (0.40)	30.9 (0.82)	4.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.14)
Age <sup>4</sup>											
Under 12 years	100.0	57.5 (0.80)	31.5 (0.76)	2.9 (0.37)	8.0 (0.43)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	64.2 (0.89)	23.0 (0.75)	1.9 (0.28)	10.9 (0.53)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	65.5 (0.50)	8.5 (0.26)	2.2 (0.15)	23.9 (0.40)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	75.5 (0.48)	5.7 (0.23)	5.4 (0.22)	13.5 (0.36)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
Race											
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	66.5 (0.45)	13.6 (0.29)	3.1 (0.17)	16.8 (0.30)	100.0	56.4 (0.85)	6.1 (0.35)	30.0 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)
White	100.0	69.0 (0.47)	11.5 (0.29)	2.9 (0.17)	16.6 (0.31)	100.0	59.4 (0.92)	4.9 (0.34)	28.3 (0.82)	6.6 (0.40)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	52.4 (0.97)	25.7 (0.80)	4.3 (0.46)	17.6 (0.52)	100.0	36.4 (1.95)	13.6 (1.27)	43.3 (2.04)	5.3 (0.78)	*1.4 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	37.2 (4.83)	19.3 (3.67)	*3.8 (1.23)	39.7 (6.03)	100.0	*16.8 (6.51)	*22.0 (9.11)	39.9 (9.93)	17.9 (5.08)	†
Asian	100.0	73.0 (1.45)	9.2 (0.82)	2.9 (0.42)	14.9 (1.03)	100.0	35.0 (3.15)	15.9 (2.38)	38.3 (3.05)	8.9 (2.12)	*1.8 (0.67)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	52.3 (8.37)	*16.4 (5.57)	†	30.2 (8.13)	100.0	†	*29.4 (13.15)	†	–	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	54.8 (2.01)	22.0 (1.64)	5.8 (1.10)	17.4 (1.58)	100.0	50.4 (6.92)	*15.7 (5.84)	24.5 (5.72)	†	†
Black or African American, white	100.0	47.0 (4.45)	24.1 (3.33)	*7.6 (3.30)	21.2 (3.73)	100.0	†	†	53.3 (14.27)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	47.3 (3.46)	26.3 (2.92)	5.9 (1.61)	20.5 (2.74)	100.0	54.9 (8.62)	†	23.0 (6.59)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.3 (0.84)	21.7 (0.59)	2.3 (0.23)	32.6 (0.68)	100.0	25.8 (2.15)	20.2 (1.83)	43.1 (2.44)	6.4 (1.21)	4.6 (0.81)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	40.4 (1.00)	21.4 (0.72)	2.1 (0.23)	36.2 (0.85)	100.0	28.5 (2.91)	14.1 (1.99)	44.6 (3.43)	8.1 (2.13)	4.7 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.1 (0.47)	11.8 (0.32)	3.3 (0.18)	13.8 (0.30)	100.0	58.6 (0.87)	5.2 (0.33)	29.0 (0.79)	6.7 (0.38)	0.6 (0.11)
White, single race	100.0	75.6 (0.50)	8.6 (0.32)	3.1 (0.19)	12.7 (0.33)	100.0	62.0 (0.95)	3.8 (0.33)	27.2 (0.86)	6.7 (0.42)	0.4 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.8 (0.99)	25.5 (0.81)	4.3 (0.43)	17.4 (0.53)	100.0	36.7 (1.95)	13.5 (1.26)	43.2 (2.02)	5.4 (0.79)	*1.3 (0.53)
Education <sup>8</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	36.3 (0.89)	17.8 (0.72)	4.6 (0.36)	41.4 (0.87)	100.0	42.1 (1.43)	13.9 (0.95)	36.6 (1.38)	5.6 (0.57)	1.8 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	64.4 (0.64)	8.6 (0.35)	4.0 (0.24)	23.1 (0.54)	100.0	57.4 (1.29)	4.4 (0.48)	30.9 (1.18)	6.6 (0.60)	0.7 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	74.5 (0.56)	5.5 (0.31)	4.1 (0.26)	16.0 (0.43)	100.0	62.7 (1.53)	3.1 (0.46)	24.6 (1.35)	9.4 (0.83)	*0.3 (0.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	88.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.16)	2.3 (0.19)	7.1 (0.33)	100.0	69.2 (1.58)	2.8 (0.47)	21.7 (1.40)	5.8 (0.82)	*0.5 (0.19)
Family income <sup>10</sup>											
Less than \$35,000	100.0	32.2 (0.75)	32.8 (0.63)	4.8 (0.28)	30.2 (0.62)	100.0	48.3 (1.18)	10.8 (0.70)	33.6 (1.03)	6.4 (0.49)	0.9 (0.17)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	80.3 (0.42)	5.8 (0.22)	2.7 (0.21)	11.3 (0.31)	100.0	65.7 (1.25)	2.5 (0.31)	23.2 (1.09)	7.9 (0.70)	0.6 (0.14)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	60.6 (0.99)	14.1 (0.58)	3.9 (0.40)	21.4 (0.80)	100.0	60.3 (1.94)	3.0 (0.53)	26.6 (1.76)	9.2 (1.14)	*0.9 (0.30)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	76.8 (0.81)	6.5 (0.45)	3.0 (0.41)	13.6 (0.59)	100.0	67.9 (2.18)	2.7 (0.62)	20.0 (1.85)	8.8 (1.33)	*0.6 (0.26)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	88.1 (0.69)	2.0 (0.24)	2.2 (0.37)	7.6 (0.56)	100.0	69.5 (3.19)	*1.7 (0.59)	22.0 (2.85)	6.4 (1.66)	†
\$100,000 or more	100.0	92.3 (0.49)	1.6 (0.24)	1.8 (0.27)	4.2 (0.33)	100.0	69.6 (2.66)	*2.1 (0.71)	23.0 (2.33)	*5.0 (1.56)	†

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age											
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over						
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>												
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (1.24)	45.2 (1.02)	4.1 (0.39)	30.4 (1.06)	100.0	21.2 (1.88)	34.5 (2.32)	32.9 (2.27)	8.9 (1.36)	2.5 (0.58)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	38.2 (0.93)	23.9 (0.71)	5.6 (0.49)	32.4 (0.82)	100.0	45.6 (1.81)	8.9 (1.05)	38.1 (1.68)	6.5 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.27)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	83.7 (0.37)	3.6 (0.16)	2.6 (0.20)	10.1 (0.27)	100.0	66.5 (1.10)	2.0 (0.25)	23.7 (0.98)	7.5 (0.60)	0.4 (0.10)	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>												
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	68.9 (0.58)	12.7 (0.36)	2.6 (0.18)	15.8 (0.35)	100.0	50.2 (1.25)	7.0 (0.55)	35.6 (1.14)	6.1 (0.50)	1.1 (0.18)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	64.9 (0.82)	14.1 (0.57)	3.9 (0.41)	17.0 (0.53)	100.0	62.6 (1.43)	4.7 (0.49)	24.9 (1.35)	7.1 (0.76)	0.7 (0.18)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	60.1 (1.22)	16.5 (0.77)	3.1 (0.27)	20.4 (0.98)	100.0	61.0 (1.85)	6.4 (0.78)	24.7 (1.56)	7.4 (0.74)	*0.5 (0.24)	
Region												
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (0.99)	15.4 (0.76)	1.9 (0.17)	11.1 (0.55)	100.0	56.9 (1.88)	6.9 (0.86)	31.2 (1.72)	4.2 (0.65)	*0.7 (0.23)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (0.94)	13.1 (0.63)	2.0 (0.18)	13.2 (0.53)	100.0	68.3 (1.74)	5.1 (0.75)	22.1 (1.45)	4.0 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.19)	
South . . . . .	100.0	62.2 (0.71)	12.9 (0.45)	4.6 (0.40)	20.4 (0.49)	100.0	52.5 (1.43)	5.8 (0.51)	31.6 (1.28)	9.1 (0.76)	1.0 (0.21)	
West . . . . .	100.0	63.5 (0.97)	14.4 (0.61)	2.9 (0.25)	19.2 (0.70)	100.0	49.4 (1.80)	7.2 (0.74)	34.6 (1.71)	7.8 (0.82)	1.1 (0.23)	
Current health status												
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	72.6 (0.45)	10.6 (0.27)	2.3 (0.18)	14.5 (0.31)	100.0	63.3 (1.20)	2.4 (0.29)	27.7 (1.08)	5.7 (0.55)	0.9 (0.17)	
Good . . . . .	100.0	55.0 (0.73)	20.2 (0.57)	3.0 (0.24)	21.8 (0.55)	100.0	56.2 (1.20)	5.0 (0.45)	31.0 (1.08)	7.0 (0.58)	0.8 (0.16)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (1.39)	32.7 (1.35)	7.4 (0.55)	22.2 (1.23)	100.0	46.0 (1.42)	13.4 (0.91)	31.9 (1.25)	7.8 (0.72)	0.9 (0.25)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex												
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	42.9 (0.93)	19.3 (0.57)	2.1 (0.23)	35.7 (0.78)	100.0	27.0 (2.77)	15.6 (2.19)	45.3 (3.35)	7.5 (1.94)	4.6 (1.10)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	43.9 (0.90)	24.4 (0.73)	2.6 (0.31)	29.2 (0.74)	100.0	24.4 (2.30)	23.4 (2.11)	41.7 (2.60)	5.8 (1.26)	4.7 (1.04)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	75.3 (0.54)	7.8 (0.35)	3.1 (0.18)	13.8 (0.37)	100.0	61.8 (1.16)	3.1 (0.39)	25.6 (1.04)	9.1 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.11)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	75.9 (0.57)	9.4 (0.37)	3.0 (0.25)	11.7 (0.37)	100.0	62.2 (1.03)	4.3 (0.40)	28.3 (0.95)	4.8 (0.41)	0.5 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	54.1 (1.11)	21.6 (0.82)	4.6 (0.49)	19.7 (0.73)	100.0	37.5 (2.96)	9.1 (1.67)	43.1 (3.13)	8.7 (1.51)	†	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	51.7 (1.13)	28.9 (0.97)	4.0 (0.45)	15.4 (0.62)	100.0	36.3 (2.19)	15.8 (1.49)	43.3 (2.25)	3.5 (0.76)	*1.1 (0.41)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status												
Hispanic or Latino:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	9.2 (0.99)	42.5 (1.48)	3.3 (0.53)	45.0 (1.68)	100.0	14.2 (3.62)	40.4 (6.02)	30.8 (5.87)	*9.1 (4.29)	*5.5 (1.97)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	29.2 (1.38)	25.3 (1.10)	3.0 (0.49)	42.4 (1.30)	100.0	19.8 (3.60)	21.1 (3.64)	49.8 (4.34)	6.9 (1.73)	*2.4 (1.04)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	70.4 (1.06)	7.1 (0.52)	1.9 (0.35)	20.5 (0.82)	100.0	38.9 (4.13)	10.8 (2.26)	41.9 (4.00)	*5.1 (1.55)	*3.3 (1.26)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (2.06)	40.1 (1.69)	4.7 (0.71)	25.9 (1.52)	100.0	27.7 (2.88)	30.6 (3.18)	31.3 (3.15)	8.9 (1.79)	*1.5 (0.72)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	43.5 (1.48)	20.9 (1.13)	6.9 (0.78)	28.7 (1.22)	100.0	52.9 (2.31)	5.4 (1.18)	34.6 (2.07)	6.5 (1.05)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	86.6 (0.42)	2.6 (0.18)	2.5 (0.21)	8.3 (0.30)	100.0	69.4 (1.20)	1.2 (0.22)	21.5 (1.07)	7.8 (0.67)	*0.2 (0.08)	
Black or African American, single race:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	15.9 (1.74)	56.5 (1.73)	4.1 (0.54)	23.4 (1.34)	100.0	10.3 (2.28)	38.4 (4.44)	42.4 (3.88)	*6.5 (2.08)	*2.4 (1.04)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	39.2 (1.92)	29.9 (1.67)	5.4 (0.73)	25.5 (1.46)	100.0	24.0 (3.51)	10.4 (2.25)	60.9 (3.75)	*3.6 (1.32)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	77.0 (1.19)	7.0 (0.64)	4.5 (0.79)	11.4 (0.72)	100.0	56.0 (3.47)	4.8 (1.38)	34.1 (3.28)	4.5 (1.11)	†	

. . . 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.

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

<sup>8</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. 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.

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

<sup>10</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, for persons under 65 years of age, estimates are age adjusted to 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 to the 2000 projected U.S. 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 20. Frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>		
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months	
		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>				
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	215,296	204,118	10,510	7,202	3,200	
Sex						
Male . . . . .	105,188	99,973	4,815	3,332	1,454	
Female . . . . .	110,108	104,144	5,695	3,870	1,745	
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	44,339	42,388	1,873	1,340	521	
12–17 years . . . . .	22,289	21,387	808	595	198	
18–44 years . . . . .	83,413	76,946	6,136	4,189	1,883	
45–64 years . . . . .	65,254	63,397	1,693	1,079	598	
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	211,241	200,370	10,210	6,977	3,125	
White . . . . .	170,638	161,863	8,374	5,697	2,626	
Black or African American . . . . .	28,201	26,602	1,418	962	409	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,833	1,697	*133	*98	*35	
Asian . . . . .	10,241	9,883	282	217	54	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	328	325	†	†	–	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	4,055	3,747	299	225	*75	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,119	1,072	*45	*25	*20	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,367	1,199	164	130	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	28,831	26,870	1,846	1,155	677	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	17,998	16,732	1,210	731	478	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	186,465	177,247	8,664	6,046	2,523	
White, single race . . . . .	144,378	137,342	6,734	4,681	2,014	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	27,217	25,672	1,364	924	395	
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	11,603	10,683	877	485	392	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	33,674	32,130	1,448	912	522	
Some college . . . . .	35,348	33,248	2,020	1,326	681	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	44,396	42,802	1,560	1,205	332	
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	47,883	43,204	4,524	3,028	1,445	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	136,651	131,285	5,210	3,632	1,549	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	25,552	23,669	1,821	1,163	657	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	37,133	35,569	1,512	1,080	422	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	27,825	26,990	820	615	199	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	46,140	45,058	1,057	773	271	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	20,618	18,507	2,046	1,447	569	
Near poor . . . . .	25,942	23,535	2,332	1,482	834	
Not poor . . . . .	138,195	133,037	5,019	3,516	1,473	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	115,811	110,091	5,303	3,775	1,465	
Small MSA . . . . .	67,439	63,588	3,658	2,428	1,204	
Not in MSA . . . . .	32,046	30,439	1,548	998	531	
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	40,102	38,101	1,852	1,221	572	
Midwest . . . . .	51,503	48,651	2,634	1,966	654	
South . . . . .	74,869	71,038	3,701	2,523	1,159	
West . . . . .	48,822	46,328	2,323	1,492	814	

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 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	14,196	13,317	811	516	290
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	14,635	13,554	1,034	640	386
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,243	67,901	3,158	2,207	945
White, single race, female . . . . .	73,135	69,441	3,576	2,474	1,069
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	12,546	11,828	614	431	172
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	14,671	13,844	750	493	223
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	4,969	4,465	489	322	166
Near poor . . . . .	6,522	5,972	523	344	172
Not poor . . . . .	12,618	12,056	544	347	195
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	8,268	7,257	1,001	691	302
Near poor . . . . .	13,330	11,907	1,401	884	513
Not poor . . . . .	104,153	100,301	3,790	2,682	1,089
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	5,872	5,424	407	302	85
Near poor . . . . .	4,433	4,124	284	171	109
Not poor . . . . .	12,321	11,835	443	296	144

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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?”

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All currently insured persons under age 65” column and unknowns for duration of noncoverage are included in the “Yes” column.

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race” but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “2 or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.8 (0.18)	5.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.15)	1.6 (0.09)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	95.1 (0.17)	4.9 (0.17)	3.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.1 (0.20)	4.9 (0.20)	3.4 (0.16)	1.5 (0.10)
Female	100.0	94.5 (0.21)	5.5 (0.21)	3.7 (0.18)	1.7 (0.11)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.8 (0.29)	4.2 (0.29)	3.0 (0.26)	1.2 (0.15)
12–17 years	100.0	96.4 (0.35)	3.6 (0.35)	2.7 (0.29)	0.9 (0.18)
18–44 years	100.0	92.6 (0.27)	7.4 (0.27)	5.0 (0.23)	2.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.17)	2.6 (0.17)	1.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	94.9 (0.18)	5.1 (0.18)	3.5 (0.15)	1.6 (0.09)
White	100.0	94.7 (0.21)	5.3 (0.21)	3.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	94.7 (0.37)	5.3 (0.37)	3.5 (0.31)	1.6 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.3 (1.82)	7.7 (1.82)	*5.4 (1.70)	*2.2 (0.84)
Asian	100.0	97.3 (0.38)	2.7 (0.38)	2.1 (0.35)	0.5 (0.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	98.8 (1.21)	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	91.3 (1.33)	8.7 (1.33)	6.9 (1.26)	1.7 (0.51)
Black or African American, white	100.0	94.7 (2.20)	*5.3 (2.20)	†	*1.6 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	86.1 (3.15)	13.9 (3.15)	11.2 (2.87)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.4 (0.39)	6.6 (0.39)	4.1 (0.30)	2.4 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.0 (0.52)	7.0 (0.52)	4.2 (0.39)	2.8 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.1 (0.19)	4.9 (0.19)	3.5 (0.16)	1.4 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	95.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.23)	3.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.8 (0.38)	5.2 (0.38)	3.5 (0.31)	1.6 (0.18)
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	91.5 (0.60)	8.5 (0.60)	4.6 (0.40)	3.9 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	95.2 (0.31)	4.8 (0.31)	3.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	93.9 (0.33)	6.1 (0.33)	4.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.3 (0.29)	3.7 (0.29)	2.8 (0.26)	0.8 (0.11)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	90.1 (0.44)	9.9 (0.44)	6.6 (0.37)	3.2 (0.23)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	95.9 (0.20)	4.1 (0.20)	2.8 (0.17)	1.2 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	92.7 (0.56)	7.3 (0.56)	4.7 (0.44)	2.6 (0.33)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	95.8 (0.37)	4.2 (0.37)	3.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	96.9 (0.40)	3.1 (0.40)	2.3 (0.38)	0.7 (0.14)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	97.4 (0.29)	2.6 (0.29)	1.9 (0.24)	0.6 (0.16)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	100.0	89.5 (0.70)	10.5 (0.70)	7.2 (0.60)	3.2 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.63)	9.6 (0.63)	6.1 (0.50)	3.5 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.1 (0.19)	3.9 (0.19)	2.7 (0.16)	1.1 (0.10)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
Large MSA	100.0	95.2 (0.23)	4.8 (0.23)	3.4 (0.19)	1.3 (0.11)
Small MSA	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	5.7 (0.35)	3.8 (0.29)	1.9 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.5 (0.45)	5.5 (0.45)	3.6 (0.35)	1.8 (0.22)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.1 (0.38)	4.9 (0.38)	3.2 (0.29)	1.5 (0.24)
Midwest	100.0	94.6 (0.40)	5.4 (0.40)	4.0 (0.33)	1.3 (0.18)
South	100.0	94.7 (0.30)	5.3 (0.30)	3.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.14)
West	100.0	94.9 (0.36)	5.1 (0.36)	3.3 (0.30)	1.8 (0.16)

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 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	94.2 (0.44)	5.8 (0.44)	3.6 (0.35)	2.1 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.48)	7.2 (0.48)	4.5 (0.38)	2.7 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	95.2 (0.25)	4.8 (0.25)	3.4 (0.22)	1.4 (0.13)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.28)	5.2 (0.28)	3.6 (0.24)	1.5 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.48)	5.2 (0.48)	3.6 (0.40)	1.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.7 (0.45)	5.3 (0.45)	3.5 (0.38)	1.6 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	88.5 (1.23)	11.5 (1.23)	7.0 (1.01)	4.5 (0.76)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.97)	8.5 (0.97)	5.7 (0.83)	2.7 (0.50)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	95.7 (0.46)	4.3 (0.46)	2.8 (0.38)	1.6 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	88.0 (1.27)	12.0 (1.27)	8.2 (1.13)	3.6 (0.60)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	88.8 (0.99)	11.2 (0.99)	7.0 (0.82)	4.1 (0.64)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	96.1 (0.24)	3.9 (0.24)	2.8 (0.20)	1.1 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.99)	7.8 (0.99)	5.5 (0.87)	2.1 (0.44)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (1.03)	7.2 (1.03)	4.2 (0.77)	2.8 (0.64)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	96.3 (0.45)	3.7 (0.45)	2.5 (0.38)	1.2 (0.23)

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

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

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

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>8</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>						
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	42,930	5,656	3,643	7,754	12,461	9,483
Sex						
Male . . . . .	23,420	2,821	1,803	3,794	6,891	5,876
Female . . . . .	19,510	2,835	1,839	3,961	5,570	3,606
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	3,882	898	471	694	486	815
12–17 years . . . . .	2,721	502	274	323	651	628
18–44 years . . . . .	26,179	3,357	2,246	5,071	7,266	6,038
45–64 years . . . . .	10,149	899	652	1,667	4,058	2,002
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	42,216	5,549	3,584	7,632	12,229	9,412
White . . . . .	33,285	4,293	2,763	5,965	9,805	7,930
Black or African American . . . . .	5,763	926	662	1,267	1,693	700
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,162	*84	*57	77	195	188
Asian . . . . .	1,861	243	89	300	491	591
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	145	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	714	106	*59	122	231	*71
Black or African American, white . . . . .	186	*58	†	*32	50	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	336	†	†	*37	105	*29
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13,452	1,233	852	1,807	2,805	6,058
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9,581	788	593	1,234	1,929	4,555
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,478	4,423	2,790	5,948	9,655	3,424
White, single race . . . . .	20,771	3,166	1,999	4,277	7,235	2,188
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	5,509	892	639	1,224	1,634	617
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7,983	558	378	1,042	2,376	3,262
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	9,445	963	733	1,687	3,596	1,810
Some college . . . . .	6,523	879	638	1,366	2,464	684
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,339	506	315	661	1,021	408
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	20,553	2,455	1,677	3,899	6,218	5,064
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	16,899	2,761	1,644	2,937	4,742	3,170
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	6,991	981	610	1,209	2,085	1,542
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5,825	1,096	659	964	1,644	1,072
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2,204	387	237	437	513	334
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1,879	296	138	326	500	221
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	8,051	1,039	608	1,411	2,334	2,180
Near poor . . . . .	11,454	1,470	923	2,069	3,322	2,892
Not poor . . . . .	15,333	2,492	1,602	2,933	4,411	2,391
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	21,585	2,773	1,902	4,002	5,786	5,349
Small MSA . . . . .	13,614	1,853	1,113	2,509	4,211	2,754
Not in MSA . . . . .	7,731	1,030	628	1,244	2,464	1,380
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	4,966	766	435	886	1,313	1,043
Midwest . . . . .	7,722	1,016	801	1,518	2,353	1,126
South . . . . .	18,845	2,503	1,562	3,411	5,757	4,238
West . . . . .	11,397	1,370	845	1,939	3,037	3,076

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	7,706	549	369	925	1,514	3,918
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	5,746	683	483	882	1,291	2,141
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	11,220	1,657	1,043	2,067	4,046	1,292
White, single race, female . . . . .	9,552	1,509	956	2,210	3,189	897
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2,868	434	318	574	926	359
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	2,641	458	321	650	708	258
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	3,211	289	162	443	668	1,590
Near poor . . . . .	4,153	437	294	537	824	1,889
Not poor . . . . .	3,357	324	242	527	822	1,265
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	2,915	513	258	605	1,095	342
Near poor . . . . .	5,101	668	444	1,136	1,882	665
Not poor . . . . .	9,246	1,661	1,077	1,856	2,895	824
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	1,379	194	155	331	479	170
Near poor . . . . .	1,304	232	163	282	395	184
Not poor . . . . .	1,634	362	240	343	383	113

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.1 (0.74)	9.9 (0.57)	19.5 (0.67)	30.3 (0.77)	24.2 (0.90)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	14.5 (0.60)	9.3 (0.45)	19.9 (0.58)	32.0 (0.71)	24.3 (0.76)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.4 (0.88)	9.3 (0.65)	17.8 (0.70)	30.7 (0.93)	26.8 (1.03)
Female	100.0	17.1 (0.87)	10.7 (0.68)	21.6 (0.93)	29.8 (0.92)	20.9 (1.01)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.7 (2.26)	14.0 (1.75)	20.6 (1.93)	14.5 (1.67)	24.2 (2.53)
12–17 years	100.0	21.1 (2.08)	11.5 (1.80)	13.6 (1.59)	27.4 (2.40)	26.4 (2.26)
18–44 years	100.0	14.0 (0.64)	9.4 (0.47)	21.1 (0.68)	30.3 (0.77)	25.2 (0.82)
45–64 years	100.0	9.7 (0.78)	7.0 (0.68)	18.0 (0.96)	43.7 (1.31)	21.6 (1.05)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	16.0 (0.75)	9.9 (0.58)	19.5 (0.68)	30.2 (0.77)	24.4 (0.91)
White	100.0	15.2 (0.83)	9.6 (0.65)	19.2 (0.77)	30.5 (0.89)	25.5 (1.03)
Black or African American	100.0	22.1 (1.89)	12.6 (1.40)	22.8 (1.59)	28.9 (1.42)	13.6 (1.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.8 (4.95)	*11.8 (4.46)	*13.8 (4.61)	29.5 (4.75)	28.0 (5.24)
Asian	100.0	15.7 (2.70)	4.9 (1.14)	16.9 (2.38)	27.0 (3.34)	35.6 (3.91)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*26.1 (13.00)	*52.0 (19.05)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	20.0 (4.36)	*9.2 (2.81)	20.1 (3.60)	40.0 (4.65)	*10.8 (3.28)
Black or African American, white	100.0	30.6 (7.40)	*7.7 (3.70)	*20.6 (6.79)	30.9 (8.62)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*20.0 (7.68)	*15.8 (6.85)	*13.1 (4.29)	36.5 (5.52)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.3 (0.83)	7.4 (0.69)	14.5 (0.88)	21.4 (1.04)	45.3 (1.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.6 (0.96)	7.3 (0.83)	14.1 (1.01)	21.0 (1.25)	48.0 (1.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.8 (1.05)	11.2 (0.79)	22.0 (0.91)	34.1 (1.03)	13.9 (1.10)
White, single race	100.0	18.2 (1.28)	11.3 (0.97)	22.2 (1.12)	35.7 (1.30)	12.6 (1.35)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	22.6 (1.96)	12.5 (1.41)	23.0 (1.65)	29.2 (1.45)	12.8 (1.51)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.4 (0.69)	4.9 (0.52)	13.9 (0.90)	32.0 (1.30)	41.8 (1.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	11.0 (0.85)	8.3 (0.74)	19.1 (1.06)	41.4 (1.35)	20.3 (1.03)
Some college	100.0	13.6 (1.08)	10.4 (0.95)	22.3 (1.34)	42.1 (1.60)	11.5 (0.98)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.1 (1.65)	10.7 (1.39)	22.5 (1.92)	35.6 (2.22)	14.1 (1.62)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	15.1 (1.10)	9.1 (0.76)	20.6 (0.98)	29.7 (0.97)	25.5 (1.08)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	18.8 (1.17)	11.4 (1.01)	18.2 (0.98)	30.3 (1.30)	21.3 (1.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	17.0 (1.68)	10.0 (1.20)	17.5 (1.31)	31.7 (2.09)	23.8 (2.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	20.3 (2.17)	12.8 (1.91)	17.0 (1.57)	29.4 (1.88)	20.5 (2.58)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	20.7 (3.03)	13.3 (3.25)	22.4 (3.36)	26.4 (3.52)	17.3 (3.14)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	19.4 (3.66)	10.0 (2.69)	19.6 (2.94)	33.6 (4.75)	17.5 (4.02)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor	100.0	15.2 (1.87)	8.1 (1.03)	19.4 (1.50)	29.1 (1.51)	28.2 (1.74)
Near poor	100.0	15.1 (1.29)	8.9 (0.96)	18.9 (1.18)	30.6 (1.39)	26.4 (1.67)
Not poor	100.0	19.4 (1.34)	12.6 (1.18)	20.2 (1.15)	29.9 (1.35)	17.8 (1.44)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA	100.0	16.3 (0.92)	9.9 (0.75)	19.6 (0.98)	28.1 (1.02)	26.1 (1.06)
Small MSA	100.0	15.8 (1.50)	9.9 (1.08)	19.8 (1.13)	31.7 (1.46)	22.8 (1.89)
Not in MSA	100.0	16.5 (1.78)	9.9 (1.37)	18.4 (1.63)	34.3 (1.99)	20.9 (1.95)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.2 (2.08)	10.0 (1.56)	20.9 (2.55)	28.1 (2.57)	21.8 (2.23)
Midwest	100.0	16.6 (1.97)	11.9 (1.69)	20.1 (1.37)	33.2 (2.06)	18.2 (2.78)
South	100.0	15.9 (1.14)	9.5 (0.84)	19.3 (0.97)	31.3 (1.05)	23.9 (1.15)
West	100.0	14.8 (1.28)	9.1 (0.98)	18.8 (1.31)	27.8 (1.49)	29.6 (1.76)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (0.85)	6.1 (0.72)	13.2 (0.94)	20.6 (1.25)	50.5 (1.43)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	13.5 (1.20)	9.2 (0.88)	16.2 (1.18)	22.6 (1.19)	38.4 (1.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (1.55)	11.4 (1.14)	20.2 (1.19)	36.9 (1.62)	13.2 (1.44)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (1.44)	11.3 (1.11)	24.5 (1.53)	34.3 (1.56)	11.7 (1.63)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (2.24)	11.6 (1.59)	21.2 (2.10)	31.5 (2.03)	13.7 (1.83)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (2.52)	13.5 (1.97)	24.8 (2.14)	26.5 (1.76)	12.0 (1.86)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (1.58)	5.3 (0.99)	15.5 (1.93)	21.0 (1.92)	47.6 (2.40)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	12.4 (1.82)	8.2 (1.35)	13.8 (1.44)	20.3 (1.81)	45.2 (2.23)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	11.8 (1.52)	8.6 (1.58)	17.1 (1.81)	25.4 (2.10)	37.1 (2.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	20.8 (4.90)	10.0 (2.44)	22.3 (3.29)	35.0 (3.46)	11.9 (2.97)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (1.96)	9.6 (1.57)	22.8 (2.00)	38.3 (2.40)	14.3 (2.59)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	21.0 (1.90)	14.1 (1.78)	21.1 (1.63)	31.9 (1.86)	11.9 (2.04)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (3.05)	12.9 (3.44)	25.5 (3.62)	31.0 (2.33)	14.2 (2.71)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (3.24)	11.7 (2.03)	21.0 (2.76)	29.2 (2.91)	14.4 (2.72)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	31.8 (4.29)	17.1 (3.41)	18.8 (2.01)	24.8 (3.43)	7.5 (1.90)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to 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, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>								
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	42,930	9,643	974	3,188	5,837	19,881	4,270	2,538
Sex								
Male . . . . .	23,420	5,444	296	1,909	3,615	11,168	1,362	1,522
Female . . . . .	19,510	4,199	678	1,279	2,222	8,713	2,908	1,016
Age								
Under 12 years . . . . .	3,882	703	*51	*36	207	1,460	779	485
12–17 years . . . . .	2,721	499	*52	*26	198	1,268	416	177
18–44 years . . . . .	26,179	5,460	515	3,031	4,047	11,788	2,580	1,415
45–64 years . . . . .	10,149	2,980	356	95	1,385	5,365	495	462
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	42,216	9,451	947	3,119	5,769	19,584	4,178	2,510
White . . . . .	33,285	7,466	766	2,404	4,818	15,960	3,325	2,039
Black or African American . . . . .	5,763	1,514	129	574	705	2,249	661	266
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	1,162	131	†	*43	85	317	*60	*36
Asian . . . . .	1,861	295	*24	98	159	1,010	127	156
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	145	†	–	–	†	†	†	*15
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	714	191	*27	69	*68	297	92	*28
Black or African American, white . . . . .	186	*75	†	†	†	72	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	336	*75	†	*38	*29	132	*28	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13,452	1,861	91	545	2,476	7,338	1,595	1,026
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9,581	1,287	54	379	1,790	5,202	1,161	721
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,478	7,782	882	2,643	3,361	12,543	2,675	1,512
White, single race . . . . .	20,771	5,814	689	1,914	2,446	9,071	1,869	1,101
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	5,509	1,453	126	564	691	2,155	605	225
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	7,983	1,370	118	150	1,486	4,643	751	553
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	9,445	2,770	245	287	1,402	4,684	716	415
Some college . . . . .	6,523	2,070	288	319	1,007	2,993	625	278
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,339	901	89	194	472	1,475	129	276
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	20,553	4,405	549	1,424	2,881	9,798	2,720	1,171
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	16,899	4,306	328	1,469	2,217	7,532	1,276	1,071
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	6,991	1,686	135	456	957	3,419	757	347
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5,825	1,550	143	459	704	2,699	332	471
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2,204	590	†	295	339	857	133	*112
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1,879	480	*20	259	217	557	*54	*141
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	8,051	1,557	206	573	1,026	3,669	1,358	581
Near poor . . . . .	11,454	2,350	244	635	1,563	5,554	1,622	665
Not poor . . . . .	15,333	4,255	386	1,486	2,166	6,691	775	844
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	21,585	4,744	426	1,401	3,681	10,266	1,944	1,336
Small MSA . . . . .	13,614	3,013	381	1,208	1,380	6,257	1,588	905
Not in MSA . . . . .	7,731	1,886	167	579	776	3,359	739	297

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
Region		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>						
Northeast . . . . .	4,966	989	100	361	617	2,222	423	443
Midwest . . . . .	7,722	1,907	244	785	888	3,064	717	510
South . . . . .	18,845	4,450	390	1,256	2,612	9,459	1,964	866
West . . . . .	11,397	2,297	239	787	1,721	5,136	1,167	719

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Other" includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	24.6 (0.75)	2.5 (0.25)	6.2 (0.28)	13.4 (0.57)	50.6 (0.97)	12.5 (0.63)	7.5 (0.71)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	24.6 (0.66)	2.5 (0.22)	8.1 (0.36)	14.9 (0.57)	50.8 (0.85)	10.9 (0.49)	6.5 (0.50)
Sex							
Male	25.6 (0.89)	1.3 (0.23)	6.6 (0.34)	14.7 (0.68)	52.1 (1.09)	9.0 (0.68)	8.1 (0.75)
Female	23.4 (0.88)	3.7 (0.37)	5.8 (0.37)	11.7 (0.66)	48.8 (1.16)	16.9 (0.85)	6.8 (0.87)
Age <sup>5</sup>							
Under 12 years	21.2 (2.04)	*1.5 (0.64)	*1.1 (0.53)	6.2 (1.04)	44.0 (2.62)	23.5 (2.08)	14.6 (2.53)
12–17 years	21.0 (2.10)	*2.2 (0.81)	*1.1 (0.43)	8.3 (1.55)	53.3 (2.62)	17.5 (1.98)	7.4 (1.37)
18–44 years	22.6 (0.74)	2.1 (0.24)	12.5 (0.55)	16.7 (0.68)	48.8 (0.93)	10.7 (0.55)	5.9 (0.42)
45–64 years	32.1 (1.20)	3.8 (0.49)	1.0 (0.23)	14.9 (0.91)	57.8 (1.30)	5.3 (0.51)	5.0 (0.55)
Race							
1 race <sup>6</sup>	24.4 (0.75)	2.4 (0.25)	6.2 (0.28)	13.4 (0.57)	50.6 (0.98)	12.4 (0.63)	7.6 (0.72)
White	24.2 (0.85)	2.4 (0.27)	6.0 (0.32)	13.9 (0.66)	51.2 (1.10)	12.3 (0.73)	7.7 (0.84)
Black or African American	28.6 (2.04)	2.2 (0.49)	8.1 (0.72)	12.6 (1.30)	42.6 (2.17)	15.0 (1.38)	6.1 (1.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.8 (3.38)	†	*5.3 (1.75)	13.4 (3.80)	54.4 (7.78)	11.1 (2.97)	*6.1 (2.05)
Asian	15.6 (2.23)	†	4.7 (0.92)	8.3 (1.50)	60.7 (3.78)	8.8 (2.38)	9.5 (2.63)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54.6 (14.70)	–	–	†	*55.7 (18.85)	†	*17.0 (8.39)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	33.7 (5.49)	*4.6 (2.07)	9.6 (2.79)	*10.3 (3.30)	50.3 (5.42)	15.5 (3.72)	*5.8 (2.31)
Black or African American, white	40.0 (8.67)	†	†	†	37.0 (8.92)	*13.6 (5.13)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	32.8 (8.81)	†	*12.3 (4.68)	*9.0 (3.37)	56.7 (9.04)	*9.4 (3.56)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (0.89)	0.9 (0.22)	3.3 (0.29)	17.4 (1.08)	57.2 (1.35)	13.9 (0.90)	8.5 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.9 (1.06)	*0.7 (0.23)	3.2 (0.35)	17.8 (1.21)	57.4 (1.63)	13.7 (1.07)	8.3 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.9 (1.02)	3.2 (0.36)	7.8 (0.39)	11.3 (0.64)	47.3 (1.28)	11.8 (0.82)	7.1 (0.98)
White, single race	29.9 (1.24)	3.3 (0.42)	7.9 (0.49)	11.4 (0.80)	47.3 (1.56)	11.5 (1.02)	7.3 (1.26)
Black or African American, single race	28.7 (2.11)	2.3 (0.51)	8.4 (0.75)	12.7 (1.29)	42.9 (2.23)	14.5 (1.41)	5.6 (1.08)
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	18.5 (1.11)	1.6 (0.35)	1.8 (0.33)	18.8 (0.99)	61.3 (1.34)	9.5 (0.75)	7.1 (0.79)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	31.9 (1.22)	2.8 (0.44)	3.1 (0.45)	15.7 (0.97)	53.0 (1.44)	7.8 (0.69)	4.6 (0.58)
Some college	34.6 (1.52)	5.0 (0.73)	4.7 (0.59)	16.6 (1.16)	50.5 (1.56)	9.5 (0.98)	4.5 (0.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.5 (2.07)	3.1 (0.74)	6.2 (1.00)	16.0 (1.72)	50.4 (2.35)	4.3 (0.74)	9.3 (1.31)
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	22.0 (1.00)	2.8 (0.37)	5.7 (0.40)	13.0 (0.71)	49.9 (1.34)	16.5 (0.96)	6.9 (0.69)
\$35,000 or more	28.4 (1.29)	2.1 (0.36)	7.3 (0.48)	13.3 (0.84)	49.5 (1.57)	9.4 (0.90)	8.2 (1.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999	25.9 (1.77)	1.9 (0.37)	5.3 (0.55)	13.7 (1.30)	52.6 (2.35)	13.6 (1.61)	5.8 (1.57)
\$50,000–\$74,999	29.0 (2.32)	2.8 (0.79)	6.8 (0.87)	12.0 (1.35)	49.6 (2.56)	6.4 (1.09)	10.3 (2.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999	32.5 (3.82)	†	11.3 (1.68)	16.9 (2.79)	47.4 (4.08)	*8.5 (2.57)	*5.7 (2.14)
\$100,000 or more	31.0 (4.29)	*1.1 (0.38)	12.2 (1.54)	13.9 (2.88)	39.6 (4.80)	*3.9 (1.43)	12.6 (3.73)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor	20.9 (1.52)	2.5 (0.43)	6.0 (0.73)	12.0 (0.98)	47.9 (1.92)	18.9 (1.42)	9.0 (1.25)
Near poor	22.0 (1.32)	2.4 (0.44)	4.6 (0.40)	13.6 (1.02)	51.3 (1.71)	16.2 (1.32)	7.0 (1.25)
Not poor	31.3 (1.50)	2.7 (0.49)	8.1 (0.53)	13.9 (0.97)	48.6 (1.66)	6.9 (0.80)	7.4 (1.27)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA	24.5 (1.07)	2.1 (0.29)	5.1 (0.30)	16.9 (0.90)	51.6 (1.26)	11.5 (0.77)	7.2 (0.63)
Small MSA	23.1 (1.27)	2.9 (0.49)	7.7 (0.60)	9.7 (0.77)	50.1 (1.89)	14.4 (1.28)	8.7 (1.67)
Not in MSA	28.1 (1.74)	2.5 (0.66)	6.9 (0.75)	10.5 (1.34)	48.6 (2.37)	11.7 (1.35)	5.6 (0.86)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>							
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>	
Region	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)							
Northeast . . . . .	23.9 (2.46)	*2.2 (0.73)	5.7 (0.69)	11.9 (1.54)	49.7 (3.13)	11.4 (2.28)	11.2 (1.96)	
Midwest . . . . .	28.9 (2.02)	3.3 (0.60)	8.5 (0.86)	11.6 (1.34)	44.6 (2.40)	10.7 (1.70)	9.9 (2.31)	
South . . . . .	24.9 (1.09)	2.1 (0.30)	5.6 (0.41)	13.3 (0.86)	53.6 (1.44)	12.7 (0.82)	5.5 (0.91)	
West . . . . .	21.7 (1.33)	2.6 (0.63)	5.8 (0.43)	15.4 (1.08)	49.4 (1.77)	13.7 (1.25)	8.0 (1.31)	

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Other" includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 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, 2007. 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 National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2007 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. 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. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. 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 are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables (21). 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

$Est$  = the age-adjusted rate.

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

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (20). That report is available through the NCHS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. The year

2000 projected U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at <http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf>.

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

**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.

poverty status as well as 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 pick the

interval containing their best estimate of their family’s combined income.

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in 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 the NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test

**Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2007**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (Tables 1, 2)	623	0.21
Limitation in usual activities (Tables 3, 4)	573	0.19
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (Tables 3, 4)	821	0.28
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 5)	24	0.01
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Table 5)	21	0.01
Limitation in work activity (Table 6)	97	0.05
Special education or early intervention services (Table 7)	166	0.23
Medical care not received due to cost (Table 15)	560	0.19
Medical care delayed due to cost (Table 15)	531	0.18
Number of overnight hospital stays (Tables 16, 17)	161	0.05
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (Tables 18, 19)	2,499	0.96
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (Tables 18, 19)	148	0.41
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20, 21)	669	0.31
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20, 21)	108	0.05
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 22, 23)	3,934	9.16
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 24, 25)	3,768	8.78

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, 2007**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (Tables 11, 12)	637	1.84
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (Tables 13, 14)	443	1.28

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, 2007**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	27,089	9.12
Poverty status	50,690	17.07
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	6,453	3.32
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,499	0.96
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	148	0.41

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

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 the 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 2007 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, if the family income was less than \$35,000, (b) if the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was pre-filled by the CAPI instrument using information collected earlier in the interview on the family’s size.

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 (67% of the 2007 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 (6% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (9% 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 recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who either supplied a dollar amount or supplied sufficient income information in the follow-up income questions to construct a three-category poverty status variable (described in the following text). This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2006 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (16). 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 9% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 17% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Nine percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 18% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

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

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

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

rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see the "Methods" section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. Population (13).

Frequencies presented in [Tables 8, 9, 11, and 13](#) were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 5-week period by 10.4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in [Tables 8, 10, 12, 14, XI, XII, and 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 lived in the household), 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, Medicaid (supplemental Medicare coverage),

Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), 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 hierarchy listed in the following text:

*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 SCHIP.

*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, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only

have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons 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 hierarchy listed in the following text:

*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 SCHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

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

*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 metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically revised. For NHIS data for 1995 through 2005, the MSA definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2007 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 2007 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 metropolitan statistical areas see the census website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

*Poverty status*—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near Poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not Poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. [Appendix I](#) has more information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

*Race*—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (25–30), race and ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanic persons). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of “1 race” from persons of “2 or more races.” The category “1 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 “2 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 or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical

unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for “2 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 and 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:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;

South Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;

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

## Terms Related to Health Characteristics or Outcomes

**Limitation in activities of daily living (ADLs)**—Activities of daily living include such activities as bathing, eating, dressing, getting in 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)**—Instrumental activities of daily living 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, activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, 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, activities of daily living, or instrumental activities of daily living.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Health status*—See [“Respondent-assessed health status.”](#)

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

*Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)*—See [“Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living \(IADLs\).”](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Appendix III

## Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

**Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (0.36)	30.3 (0.30)	24.2 (0.29)	7.4 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.35)	30.3 (0.30)	24.0 (0.29)	7.2 (0.13)	2.4 (0.08)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (0.41)	30.2 (0.35)	23.9 (0.34)	6.8 (0.16)	2.2 (0.11)
Female . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.38)	30.5 (0.33)	24.4 (0.32)	7.9 (0.17)	2.6 (0.10)
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (0.72)	26.7 (0.61)	15.1 (0.51)	1.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	52.0 (0.90)	28.1 (0.77)	17.9 (0.70)	1.7 (0.18)	0.3 (0.08)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.47)	33.4 (0.42)	23.1 (0.39)	4.9 (0.16)	1.0 (0.07)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (0.46)	31.0 (0.47)	28.9 (0.46)	11.2 (0.28)	4.1 (0.20)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	15.0 (0.67)	28.8 (0.82)	32.8 (0.84)	16.9 (0.64)	6.5 (0.43)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (0.64)	22.9 (0.85)	35.7 (0.89)	21.3 (0.79)	9.4 (0.58)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (0.36)	30.4 (0.30)	24.2 (0.29)	7.3 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
White . . . . .	100.0	35.7 (0.40)	31.2 (0.34)	23.6 (0.32)	7.1 (0.16)	2.4 (0.09)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (0.82)	26.4 (0.69)	26.8 (0.62)	9.7 (0.34)	2.9 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	31.1 (2.84)	22.8 (3.85)	32.1 (2.75)	11.4 (1.50)	2.6 (0.70)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	39.4 (1.49)	28.7 (1.06)	25.4 (1.12)	5.0 (0.47)	1.5 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	37.4 (6.22)	25.8 (4.91)	27.8 (4.99)	*4.2 (1.67)	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.92)	28.3 (1.60)	22.4 (1.67)	8.1 (0.81)	3.2 (0.55)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (3.77)	27.3 (3.32)	21.0 (3.00)	3.7 (0.98)	*1.8 (0.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	28.1 (2.97)	26.0 (2.31)	28.1 (2.89)	13.1 (1.78)	4.6 (1.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	32.8 (0.77)	28.1 (0.64)	29.7 (0.72)	7.6 (0.29)	1.8 (0.12)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	31.6 (0.95)	28.0 (0.80)	31.8 (0.95)	7.2 (0.35)	1.4 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (0.39)	30.7 (0.33)	23.2 (0.30)	7.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.10)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (0.46)	31.8 (0.39)	22.3 (0.35)	6.9 (0.18)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (0.83)	26.3 (0.70)	27.0 (0.63)	9.8 (0.35)	2.9 (0.18)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.52)	20.9 (0.60)	34.1 (0.68)	20.8 (0.55)	9.3 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (0.47)	30.5 (0.56)	32.4 (0.53)	12.2 (0.38)	3.7 (0.20)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	27.4 (0.53)	34.3 (0.53)	26.8 (0.50)	8.7 (0.30)	2.8 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	39.8 (0.59)	34.7 (0.56)	19.9 (0.49)	4.4 (0.20)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	26.0 (0.52)	26.2 (0.51)	29.8 (0.50)	12.8 (0.31)	5.3 (0.22)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	41.4 (0.46)	31.7 (0.40)	20.9 (0.34)	4.9 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	32.4 (0.84)	30.6 (0.75)	27.4 (0.80)	7.6 (0.38)	2.0 (0.17)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	36.9 (0.82)	33.3 (0.75)	22.5 (0.65)	5.8 (0.28)	1.4 (0.16)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	43.1 (1.01)	32.6 (0.94)	19.6 (0.73)	3.9 (0.36)	0.8 (0.13)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (0.83)	30.5 (0.76)	15.4 (0.56)	2.6 (0.18)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	28.5 (0.88)	25.0 (0.88)	28.8 (0.89)	12.7 (0.50)	5.1 (0.31)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (0.82)	26.3 (0.74)	28.9 (0.75)	10.0 (0.38)	4.1 (0.24)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	40.5 (0.44)	32.3 (0.38)	20.7 (0.31)	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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Under 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	42.5 (0.44)	32.8 (0.39)	20.0 (0.33)	3.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.05)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (0.84)	24.0 (0.70)	27.3 (0.81)	9.4 (0.35)	4.0 (0.27)
Other . . . . .	100.0	26.5 (1.97)	23.8 (1.59)	23.4 (1.39)	17.5 (1.26)	8.8 (0.83)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	29.5 (0.72)	30.4 (0.65)	30.0 (0.67)	8.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.16)
65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (0.70)	29.1 (0.86)	34.0 (0.87)	16.6 (0.70)	5.5 (0.42)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	4.9 (1.03)	10.0 (1.41)	27.7 (1.99)	35.0 (2.33)	22.3 (1.89)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	11.2 (0.80)	24.7 (1.07)	35.5 (1.09)	19.9 (0.95)	8.7 (0.71)
Other . . . . .	100.0	11.5 (1.69)	22.0 (2.28)	35.7 (2.42)	19.9 (2.06)	10.8 (1.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	15.5 (4.42)	28.3 (5.44)	30.3 (5.03)	16.2 (4.00)	*9.7 (4.41)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.46)	30.4 (0.40)	23.5 (0.36)	6.5 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (0.77)	30.6 (0.52)	24.3 (0.61)	7.6 (0.28)	2.5 (0.15)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	30.7 (0.81)	29.7 (0.80)	26.1 (0.75)	9.6 (0.37)	4.0 (0.28)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.80)	30.6 (0.70)	23.9 (0.68)	6.8 (0.33)	2.0 (0.17)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (0.70)	32.3 (0.62)	23.9 (0.58)	6.8 (0.27)	2.2 (0.15)
South . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.64)	29.9 (0.52)	23.9 (0.50)	8.2 (0.24)	3.1 (0.16)
West . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (0.74)	28.9 (0.57)	25.0 (0.61)	7.0 (0.27)	2.0 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	33.5 (0.86)	28.4 (0.73)	29.7 (0.81)	6.7 (0.34)	1.6 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	32.0 (0.82)	27.9 (0.72)	29.6 (0.81)	8.5 (0.37)	2.0 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (0.53)	31.5 (0.45)	22.0 (0.41)	6.6 (0.21)	2.4 (0.14)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	35.3 (0.49)	32.1 (0.43)	22.7 (0.39)	7.3 (0.23)	2.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (0.98)	26.1 (0.85)	26.4 (0.81)	8.5 (0.44)	2.3 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.90)	26.5 (0.80)	27.5 (0.72)	10.9 (0.45)	3.4 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	27.0 (1.56)	23.1 (1.32)	36.4 (1.66)	10.3 (0.72)	3.2 (0.38)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (1.32)	26.2 (1.25)	32.7 (1.37)	8.5 (0.59)	2.0 (0.29)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	38.9 (1.20)	30.9 (1.03)	23.4 (0.95)	5.7 (0.39)	1.1 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.35)	28.4 (1.57)	25.0 (1.41)	14.5 (0.94)	7.0 (0.59)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (1.26)	27.3 (1.11)	27.5 (1.12)	10.4 (0.59)	5.3 (0.41)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (0.53)	33.0 (0.47)	19.7 (0.36)	4.9 (0.17)	1.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (1.97)	21.3 (1.51)	27.0 (1.43)	12.5 (0.90)	4.0 (0.43)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (1.79)	24.7 (1.64)	26.0 (1.41)	10.7 (0.88)	4.1 (0.56)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (1.16)	29.4 (1.06)	26.0 (0.94)	7.0 (0.46)	1.2 (0.19)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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?"

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup> The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
				Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
		Percent distribution <sup>3,4</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.21)	12.6 (0.21)	12.2 (0.21)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.20)	12.4 (0.20)	12.0 (0.19)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (0.25)	12.1 (0.25)	11.7 (0.25)
Female . . . . .	100.0	86.9 (0.24)	13.1 (0.24)	12.6 (0.24)
Age				
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	93.5 (0.29)	6.5 (0.29)	6.3 (0.28)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	90.9 (0.47)	9.1 (0.47)	8.8 (0.46)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	93.7 (0.20)	6.3 (0.20)	6.0 (0.19)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	83.9 (0.37)	16.1 (0.37)	15.7 (0.37)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	72.8 (0.84)	27.2 (0.84)	26.5 (0.83)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	55.2 (0.98)	44.8 (0.98)	43.3 (1.00)
Race				
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	87.5 (0.21)	12.5 (0.21)	12.1 (0.21)
White . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.24)	12.6 (0.24)	12.2 (0.24)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	85.8 (0.45)	14.2 (0.45)	13.7 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	84.9 (2.02)	15.1 (2.02)	15.1 (2.02)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	94.0 (0.45)	6.0 (0.45)	5.5 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (4.33)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	82.2 (1.40)	17.8 (1.40)	17.4 (1.36)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (1.54)	8.5 (1.54)	8.1 (1.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (2.94)	28.4 (2.94)	27.8 (2.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.28)	7.6 (0.28)	7.4 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	93.5 (0.32)	6.5 (0.32)	6.3 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	86.5 (0.24)	13.5 (0.24)	13.1 (0.24)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	86.3 (0.28)	13.7 (0.28)	13.2 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	85.6 (0.46)	14.4 (0.46)	13.8 (0.45)
Education <sup>9</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (0.74)	28.4 (0.74)	27.8 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	81.9 (0.46)	18.1 (0.46)	17.5 (0.45)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	85.4 (0.40)	14.6 (0.40)	14.3 (0.40)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.32)	8.1 (0.32)	7.8 (0.31)
Family income <sup>11</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	77.7 (0.47)	22.3 (0.47)	21.8 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	91.6 (0.19)	8.4 (0.19)	8.1 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (0.45)	12.7 (0.45)	12.3 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	90.8 (0.40)	9.2 (0.40)	8.8 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.38)	7.0 (0.38)	6.9 (0.37)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	94.6 (0.27)	5.4 (0.27)	5.2 (0.26)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	78.1 (0.77)	21.9 (0.77)	21.4 (0.75)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	82.5 (0.57)	17.5 (0.57)	17.1 (0.56)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.8 (0.20)	9.2 (0.20)	8.9 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	93.7 (0.17)	6.3 (0.17)	6.0 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	79.4 (0.60)	20.6 (0.60)	20.1 (0.59)
Other . . . . .	100.0	65.3 (1.85)	34.7 (1.85)	34.1 (1.84)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.36)	8.5 (0.36)	8.2 (0.35)
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	67.3 (0.89)	32.7 (0.89)	31.7 (0.89)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	36.2 (2.40)	63.8 (2.40)	63.2 (2.43)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	65.6 (1.18)	34.4 (1.18)	33.1 (1.18)
Other . . . . .	100.0	60.5 (2.81)	39.5 (2.81)	39.0 (2.82)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	85.7 (4.43)	*14.3 (4.43)	13.0 (3.88)

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 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>	Percent distribution <sup>3,4</sup> (standard error)			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	89.4 (0.25)	10.6 (0.25)	10.2 (0.25)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	86.2 (0.46)	13.8 (0.46)	13.5 (0.45)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	83.2 (0.59)	16.8 (0.59)	16.3 (0.58)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (0.45)	12.7 (0.45)	12.2 (0.44)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (0.50)	12.7 (0.50)	12.2 (0.49)
South . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.37)	13.0 (0.37)	12.6 (0.36)
West . . . . .	100.0	88.1 (0.39)	11.9 (0.39)	11.5 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	92.9 (0.34)	7.1 (0.34)	6.9 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	92.0 (0.35)	8.0 (0.35)	7.8 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	86.8 (0.33)	13.2 (0.33)	12.8 (0.32)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	85.8 (0.32)	14.2 (0.32)	13.7 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	86.1 (0.61)	13.9 (0.61)	13.4 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	85.2 (0.55)	14.8 (0.55)	14.2 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	88.6 (0.77)	11.4 (0.77)	11.2 (0.77)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.47)	7.8 (0.47)	7.6 (0.46)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	93.9 (0.39)	6.1 (0.39)	6.0 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	70.9 (1.47)	29.1 (1.47)	28.3 (1.42)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (0.93)	22.9 (0.93)	22.4 (0.92)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.24)	9.8 (0.24)	9.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	78.5 (1.14)	21.5 (1.14)	20.9 (1.12)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	83.4 (1.07)	16.6 (1.07)	16.4 (1.07)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.9 (0.53)	9.1 (0.53)	8.7 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "Limited."

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

<sup>4</sup>Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs <sup>1</sup> and IADLs <sup>2</sup>	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	2.0 (0.07)	3.9 (0.11)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	1.5 (0.09)	2.8 (0.13)
Female . . . . .	2.4 (0.10)	4.9 (0.15)
Age		
18–44 years . . . . .	0.5 (0.05)	1.2 (0.07)
45–64 years . . . . .	1.7 (0.11)	3.6 (0.16)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.3 (0.29)	6.3 (0.42)
75 years and over . . . . .	11.0 (0.61)	20.0 (0.79)
Race		
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2.0 (0.07)	3.8 (0.11)
White . . . . .	1.9 (0.08)	3.8 (0.12)
Black or African American . . . . .	2.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*2.2 (0.76)	3.3 (0.90)
Asian . . . . .	1.3 (0.25)	2.3 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	2.1 (0.56)	5.1 (0.86)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*2.9 (1.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*2.3 (1.01)	6.2 (1.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.3 (0.12)	2.4 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	1.0 (0.13)	2.1 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	2.1 (0.08)	4.1 (0.13)
White, single race . . . . .	2.0 (0.09)	4.1 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	2.5 (0.20)	4.9 (0.30)
Education <sup>8</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	4.6 (0.29)	9.0 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2.5 (0.16)	5.0 (0.24)
Some college . . . . .	1.5 (0.13)	3.4 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.0 (0.11)	1.8 (0.14)
Family income <sup>10</sup>		
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3.9 (0.19)	7.7 (0.28)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	1.1 (0.07)	2.0 (0.09)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1.7 (0.17)	3.1 (0.23)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1.0 (0.13)	2.3 (0.20)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	0.9 (0.15)	1.7 (0.24)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	3.9 (0.31)	8.4 (0.51)
Near poor . . . . .	3.1 (0.25)	6.0 (0.36)
Not poor . . . . .	1.2 (0.07)	2.3 (0.10)
Health insurance <sup>12</sup>		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.07)
Medicaid/other public . . . . .	5.6 (0.44)	11.1 (0.65)
Other coverage . . . . .	4.8 (0.63)	10.0 (0.89)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.5 (0.09)	1.2 (0.13)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	5.4 (0.39)	10.7 (0.53)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	19.0 (1.75)	31.0 (2.28)
Medicare only . . . . .	7.0 (0.65)	13.1 (0.85)
Other coverage . . . . .	7.3 (1.23)	12.7 (1.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs <sup>1</sup> and IADLs <sup>2</sup>	
	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	1.7 (0.10)	3.4 (0.13)
Small MSA . . . . .	2.0 (0.13)	4.0 (0.23)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.7 (0.20)	5.2 (0.31)
Region		
Northeast . . . . .	2.0 (0.16)	4.0 (0.25)
Midwest . . . . .	2.0 (0.16)	4.0 (0.24)
South . . . . .	2.0 (0.12)	3.9 (0.20)
West . . . . .	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	1.1 (0.14)	1.8 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	1.5 (0.18)	3.1 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.5 (0.11)	2.9 (0.16)
White, single race, female . . . . .	2.5 (0.13)	5.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.7 (0.24)	3.5 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.2 (0.27)	6.0 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor . . . . .	2.3 (0.38)	4.9 (0.69)
Near poor . . . . .	1.6 (0.31)	2.0 (0.29)
Not poor . . . . .	0.9 (0.16)	1.7 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	4.8 (0.56)	9.8 (0.82)
Near poor . . . . .	3.8 (0.38)	7.9 (0.55)
Not poor . . . . .	1.3 (0.08)	2.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	4.0 (0.54)	9.1 (0.90)
Near poor . . . . .	3.5 (0.59)	6.9 (0.92)
Not poor . . . . .	1.3 (0.22)	2.1 (0.28)

\* 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.

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	6.1 (0.15)	3.1 (0.10)	90.7 (0.20)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (0.14)	3.0 (0.10)	91.1 (0.18)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.20)	2.9 (0.13)	91.1 (0.24)
Female . . . . .	100.0	6.3 (0.18)	3.3 (0.13)	90.4 (0.24)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.13)	1.9 (0.10)	94.9 (0.17)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (0.27)	4.2 (0.19)	86.1 (0.34)
65–69 years . . . . .	100.0	12.5 (0.84)	7.8 (0.58)	79.7 (1.00)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	6.1 (0.15)	3.1 (0.10)	90.9 (0.19)
White . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (0.17)	3.2 (0.11)	91.0 (0.22)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	8.9 (0.45)	3.3 (0.24)	87.8 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	6.4 (1.34)	5.1 (1.11)	88.5 (1.79)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.31)	1.0 (0.18)	96.6 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*6.7 (3.22)	†	91.8 (3.96)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	12.9 (1.49)	6.7 (1.06)	80.4 (1.94)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*7.4 (2.73)	†	90.0 (2.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (2.51)	8.9 (1.78)	72.7 (3.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	3.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.15)	94.3 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	3.3 (0.25)	1.7 (0.17)	95.1 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	6.5 (0.17)	3.4 (0.12)	90.1 (0.22)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	6.2 (0.20)	3.4 (0.13)	90.3 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	9.0 (0.45)	3.3 (0.24)	87.7 (0.52)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	14.8 (0.62)	4.7 (0.32)	80.5 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	8.4 (0.32)	3.9 (0.23)	87.7 (0.39)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	6.4 (0.28)	3.7 (0.21)	89.9 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.18)	2.2 (0.17)	95.4 (0.24)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (0.46)	5.2 (0.23)	80.9 (0.54)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	3.2 (0.13)	2.5 (0.11)	94.3 (0.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	5.7 (0.35)	3.8 (0.26)	90.6 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.27)	2.6 (0.23)	93.6 (0.37)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	2.5 (0.29)	2.0 (0.21)	95.5 (0.35)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.4 (0.14)	1.8 (0.18)	96.8 (0.24)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	17.5 (0.89)	5.1 (0.37)	77.4 (1.02)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (0.53)	4.2 (0.31)	85.1 (0.63)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.4 (0.13)	2.6 (0.11)	93.9 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.6 (0.11)	2.2 (0.11)	95.2 (0.16)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.01)	6.2 (0.44)	66.3 (1.08)
Other . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (1.63)	7.1 (0.72)	60.2 (1.79)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	4.2 (0.25)	3.2 (0.23)	92.5 (0.35)
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.85)	6.8 (0.78)	85.0 (1.14)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	43.7 (4.96)	11.4 (2.80)	44.9 (4.57)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	13.0 (1.44)	8.6 (1.13)	78.4 (1.77)
Other . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (3.55)	10.9 (2.99)	70.7 (4.45)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*8.9 (3.78)	†	85.9 (4.97)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>				
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	4.8 (0.19)	2.4 (0.11)	92.8 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.8 (0.31)	3.7 (0.21)	89.5 (0.41)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	9.5 (0.44)	4.4 (0.30)	86.1 (0.57)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (0.30)	2.4 (0.18)	91.7 (0.39)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.9 (0.36)	3.1 (0.22)	91.0 (0.45)
South . . . . .	100.0	6.9 (0.27)	3.5 (0.18)	89.7 (0.34)
West . . . . .	100.0	5.5 (0.29)	3.2 (0.22)	91.3 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	3.7 (0.30)	1.5 (0.19)	94.8 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	4.1 (0.32)	2.1 (0.21)	93.8 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	6.2 (0.26)	3.3 (0.17)	90.5 (0.31)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	6.3 (0.23)	3.6 (0.18)	90.2 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (0.61)	3.4 (0.34)	88.2 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	9.5 (0.57)	3.3 (0.31)	87.2 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.81)	2.8 (0.44)	88.9 (1.00)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	3.9 (0.46)	1.9 (0.33)	94.1 (0.56)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.28)	1.7 (0.22)	96.0 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	21.8 (1.60)	6.2 (0.67)	72.0 (1.81)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.86)	5.5 (0.52)	80.5 (1.04)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.6 (0.16)	2.8 (0.14)	93.6 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (1.34)	4.9 (0.65)	75.7 (1.56)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (1.15)	3.8 (0.63)	84.2 (1.32)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.41)	2.8 (0.34)	93.5 (0.53)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services <sup>1</sup>
	Percent <sup>2</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	6.3 (0.23)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	6.2 (0.23)
Sex	
Male . . . . .	8.2 (0.35)
Female . . . . .	4.3 (0.24)
Age	
Under 12 years . . . . .	5.4 (0.26)
12–17 years . . . . .	7.8 (0.43)
Race	
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	6.2 (0.24)
White . . . . .	6.3 (0.28)
Black or African American . . . . .	6.5 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	9.1 (2.19)
Asian . . . . .	2.1 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	7.1 (1.16)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	5.9 (1.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	13.6 (3.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race	
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.5 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	4.0 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.7 (0.28)
White, single race . . . . .	7.0 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	6.6 (0.53)
Family income <sup>7</sup>	
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	8.2 (0.45)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	5.8 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	6.5 (0.62)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5.9 (0.59)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6.0 (0.66)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	4.9 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>8</sup>	
Poor . . . . .	8.5 (0.63)
Near poor . . . . .	7.8 (0.60)
Not poor . . . . .	5.6 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage <sup>9</sup>	
Private . . . . .	5.3 (0.27)
Medicaid . . . . .	8.7 (0.50)
Other . . . . .	6.0 (1.47)
Uninsured . . . . .	4.9 (0.71)
Place of residence <sup>10</sup>	
Large MSA . . . . .	5.8 (0.30)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.6 (0.45)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.0 (0.69)
Region	
Northeast . . . . .	9.3 (0.66)
Midwest . . . . .	6.4 (0.55)
South . . . . .	5.4 (0.33)
West . . . . .	5.2 (0.45)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services <sup>1</sup>
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.6 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	3.3 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male . . . . .	9.3 (0.52)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.6 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.7 (0.79)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	4.5 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor . . . . .	5.4 (0.75)
Near poor . . . . .	4.6 (0.57)
Not poor . . . . .	4.9 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor . . . . .	11.7 (1.62)
Near poor . . . . .	10.4 (1.14)
Not poor . . . . .	6.0 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor . . . . .	8.5 (1.04)
Near poor . . . . .	7.1 (1.06)
Not poor . . . . .	4.9 (0.82)

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

<sup>7</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>9</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes <sup>1</sup>	
	Rate <sup>1</sup> of episodes	
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)	
Total <sup>2</sup> (crude) . . . . .	115.68	(4.90)
Total <sup>2</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	116.70	(4.96)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	126.67	(7.66)
Female . . . . .	105.13	(6.28)
Age		
Under 12 years . . . . .	92.06	(11.84)
12–17 years . . . . .	184.42	(22.27)
18–44 years . . . . .	123.69	(8.46)
45–64 years . . . . .	90.14	(8.31)
65–74 years . . . . .	114.57	(19.48)
75 years and over . . . . .	144.71	(21.80)
Race		
1 race <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	115.06	(4.99)
White . . . . .	124.42	(5.89)
Black or African American . . . . .	82.51	(10.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*103.77	(36.79)
Asian . . . . .	40.90	(10.91)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .		†
2 or more races <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	152.09	(41.69)
Black or African American, white . . . . .		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*335.34	(105.57)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>5</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	61.61	(7.21)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	63.75	(8.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	125.39	(5.62)
White, single race . . . . .	137.70	(6.89)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	82.78	(10.68)
Education <sup>6</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	93.30	(14.10)
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	107.81	(10.30)
Some college . . . . .	142.84	(12.82)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	98.16	(10.64)
Family income <sup>8</sup>		
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	141.90	(9.90)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	115.11	(6.72)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	124.48	(14.68)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	122.94	(12.43)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	123.15	(15.80)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	95.84	(10.32)
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	128.21	(14.94)
Near poor . . . . .	130.89	(14.54)
Not poor . . . . .	121.42	(6.70)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes <sup>1</sup>	
	Rate <sup>1</sup> of episodes	
Health insurance coverage <sup>10</sup>		
Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	116.91	(6.95)
Medicaid . . . . .	124.01	(14.19)
Other . . . . .	109.75	(24.23)
Uninsured . . . . .	99.45	(13.41)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	134.60	(19.86)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	*160.12	(55.61)
Medicare only . . . . .	123.60	(27.57)
Other . . . . .	*97.18	(44.28)
Uninsured . . . . .	—	—
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	95.80	(6.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	138.02	(9.80)
Not in MSA . . . . .	137.12	(12.79)
Region		
Northeast . . . . .	104.78	(10.77)
Midwest . . . . .	145.44	(11.99)
South . . . . .	105.64	(7.30)
West . . . . .	110.14	(10.49)
Current health status		
Excellent . . . . .	99.50	(8.12)
Very good . . . . .	119.68	(8.88)
Good . . . . .	111.87	(9.63)
Fair . . . . .	163.49	(22.35)
Poor . . . . .	206.27	(45.30)

\* 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.

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

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

<sup>3</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>4</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

<sup>6</sup>Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

<sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>8</sup>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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>10</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>							Poisoning
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>		
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	43.36 (2.92)	15.67 (1.76)	12.73 (1.69)	12.71 (1.56)	10.27 (1.51)	19.38 (2.02)	*1.56 (0.50)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	44.01 (2.98)	15.96 (1.79)	12.60 (1.68)	12.77 (1.57)	10.34 (1.52)	19.47 (2.04)	*1.55 (0.50)	
Sex								
Male . . . . .	41.62 (4.32)	19.76 (2.91)	12.32 (2.34)	12.72 (2.24)	14.28 (2.59)	24.80 (3.30)	†	
Female . . . . .	45.03 (3.82)	11.75 (2.26)	13.13 (2.35)	12.70 (2.33)	6.43 (1.45)	14.17 (2.28)	*1.93 (0.80)	
Age								
Under 12 years . . . . .	51.11 (8.26)	10.68 (2.98)	†	†	*8.76 (3.37)	15.63 (4.67)	†	
12–17 years . . . . .	54.78 (11.20)	36.29 (10.34)	*15.53 (4.83)	*27.31 (9.59)	†	39.93 (10.29)	†	
18–44 years . . . . .	35.56 (4.40)	20.47 (3.26)	15.60 (3.05)	16.60 (2.89)	13.51 (2.75)	20.81 (3.36)	†	
45–64 years . . . . .	28.25 (4.77)	*9.11 (2.79)	14.89 (3.55)	10.64 (2.57)	*8.91 (2.79)	16.50 (3.42)	†	
65–74 years . . . . .	63.03 (14.64)	–	*18.95 (9.18)	†	†	*9.46 (4.51)	–	
75 years and over . . . . .	100.77 (17.78)	†	†	†	–	*14.36 (6.90)	–	
Race								
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	43.05 (2.93)	15.53 (1.78)	12.20 (1.70)	12.88 (1.58)	10.16 (1.46)	19.66 (2.06)	*1.59 (0.51)	
White . . . . .	46.57 (3.36)	17.61 (2.15)	13.08 (2.01)	14.08 (1.87)	11.42 (1.71)	20.06 (2.35)	*1.60 (0.57)	
Black or African American . . . . .	31.21 (7.03)	*7.61 (2.74)	*10.93 (3.38)	*8.22 (3.05)	*4.18 (1.84)	18.14 (4.62)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	
Asian . . . . .	*12.00 (5.76)	–	†	†	†	*15.56 (6.96)	–	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*61.34 (24.52)	†	†	†	†	†	–	
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	25.73 (4.20)	*12.53 (4.23)	*5.11 (1.88)	*4.83 (2.03)	*5.77 (2.30)	7.65 (2.20)	–	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	28.76 (5.47)	*12.34 (4.44)	†	*7.03 (3.11)	†	*5.53 (2.09)	–	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	46.53 (3.35)	16.24 (1.93)	14.10 (1.95)	14.12 (1.79)	11.08 (1.75)	21.48 (2.35)	*1.84 (0.59)	
White, single race . . . . .	50.93 (3.96)	18.55 (2.42)	15.01 (2.39)	16.03 (2.20)	12.51 (2.02)	22.73 (2.81)	*1.94 (0.69)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	30.55 (7.22)	*7.36 (2.79)	*11.32 (3.50)	*8.13 (3.14)	*4.33 (1.90)	18.79 (4.79)	†	
Education <sup>7</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	44.23 (9.96)	*14.00 (5.92)	*9.36 (4.27)	*13.47 (5.36)	*6.99 (3.29)	†	–	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	44.33 (6.46)	*11.12 (3.53)	*12.34 (4.02)	11.88 (2.69)	13.99 (4.12)	14.15 (3.96)	–	
Some college . . . . .	47.78 (7.08)	17.34 (4.17)	12.37 (3.58)	17.63 (4.45)	18.79 (4.83)	28.09 (5.53)	†	
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	25.31 (5.47)	13.72 (3.92)	23.57 (5.55)	12.48 (3.17)	†	17.83 (4.41)	†	
Family income <sup>9</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	61.34 (6.41)	14.08 (3.02)	15.78 (3.57)	15.86 (3.25)	11.43 (2.92)	21.14 (4.16)	†	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	39.27 (3.67)	18.34 (2.55)	13.07 (2.32)	12.71 (2.03)	11.93 (2.28)	18.49 (2.50)	*1.30 (0.59)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	47.23 (8.73)	*12.09 (4.08)	*13.61 (5.08)	†	*16.87 (6.35)	27.41 (6.54)	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	47.21 (7.60)	20.59 (5.51)	*15.36 (4.80)	*15.61 (4.85)	*10.06 (3.50)	12.29 (3.39)	†	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	30.39 (7.13)	26.71 (7.27)	†	*17.47 (5.60)	*21.84 (6.82)	*20.46 (6.31)	†	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	31.58 (6.12)	15.61 (4.20)	15.68 (4.41)	12.75 (3.41)	†	16.42 (4.16)	–	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	52.12 (9.17)	*13.77 (4.86)	*10.92 (5.03)	*14.79 (5.17)	*11.25 (4.26)	24.08 (5.95)	†	
Near poor . . . . .	53.15 (9.26)	*8.04 (3.09)	*11.71 (3.92)	*19.55 (6.14)	*11.08 (3.85)	25.06 (7.24)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	41.51 (3.66)	20.20 (2.74)	15.49 (2.58)	12.22 (1.79)	12.02 (2.26)	18.08 (2.43)	*1.89 (0.72)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	37.45 (3.58)	17.81 (2.43)	12.65 (2.19)	13.45 (2.19)	11.74 (2.15)	22.11 (2.87)	*1.70 (0.70)	
Medicaid . . . . .	61.84 (8.95)	12.79 (3.79)	*10.79 (4.32)	*12.41 (5.71)	*14.67 (5.10)	*11.50 (3.53)	–	
Other . . . . .	*33.30 (13.16)	*26.97 (11.62)	†	–	†	†	†	
Uninsured . . . . .	25.24 (6.69)	*15.36 (5.62)	*17.02 (5.19)	*12.94 (4.37)	*3.15 (1.51)	22.84 (6.40)	†	
65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	80.85 (14.82)	†	†	†	†	*10.08 (4.53)	–	
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	*132.74 (50.85)	–	–	–	†	†	–	
Medicare only . . . . .	76.79 (22.68)	†	†	†	–	†	–	
Other . . . . .	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>								
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) <sup>2</sup>	Poisoning		
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)							
Large MSA . . . . .	38.87 (3.95)	12.58 (2.29)	10.53 (1.93)	9.40 (1.75)	6.16 (1.47)	17.28 (2.53)	†		
Small MSA . . . . .	46.32 (5.74)	23.19 (3.95)	14.45 (3.28)	15.23 (3.42)	14.89 (3.42)	21.94 (4.09)	†		
Not in MSA . . . . .	52.26 (6.40)	11.15 (2.81)	*16.56 (5.49)	18.62 (4.04)	14.73 (4.39)	21.24 (5.02)	†		
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	50.01 (7.19)	*9.72 (3.39)	*9.34 (3.22)	*10.18 (3.29)	†	18.75 (4.53)	†		
Midwest . . . . .	52.50 (6.95)	21.64 (4.09)	16.43 (4.25)	20.28 (4.11)	12.58 (3.34)	20.71 (4.69)	†		
South . . . . .	38.23 (4.53)	16.83 (3.04)	11.74 (2.60)	12.04 (2.54)	9.07 (2.27)	15.98 (2.95)	†		
West . . . . .	37.22 (5.59)	12.47 (3.46)	13.18 (3.63)	*8.16 (2.50)	14.01 (3.89)	23.86 (4.62)	†		

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates refer to Table 10.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other <sup>3</sup>
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	8.14 (1.36)	19.45 (1.90)	14.93 (1.84)	2.56 (0.62)	21.05 (2.11)	26.33 (2.31)	22.00 (2.09)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	8.00 (1.33)	19.56 (1.92)	14.84 (1.83)	2.66 (0.65)	21.43 (2.14)	26.88 (2.37)	22.08 (2.11)
Sex							
Male . . . . .	6.38 (1.66)	28.62 (3.55)	15.47 (2.75)	*2.66 (0.83)	27.27 (3.24)	26.82 (3.53)	18.23 (2.97)
Female . . . . .	9.83 (2.01)	10.64 (1.80)	14.42 (2.46)	*2.47 (0.92)	15.09 (2.69)	25.85 (3.02)	25.63 (3.00)
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	†	†	†	*6.17 (2.26)	16.64 (4.15)	44.68 (7.41)	20.67 (4.87)
12–17 years . . . . .	†	†	†	*9.92 (3.71)	112.90 (17.20)	49.91 (11.67)	†
18–44 years . . . . .	10.33 (2.46)	37.02 (4.27)	17.29 (3.34)	†	17.62 (3.07)	17.31 (3.02)	19.57 (3.51)
45–64 years . . . . .	11.32 (3.04)	19.08 (3.50)	17.37 (3.74)	–	*7.45 (2.49)	12.92 (2.98)	21.25 (4.11)
65–74 years . . . . .	*13.29 (6.18)	†	*26.87 (8.89)	–	†	*28.83 (9.65)	30.88 (8.94)
75 years and over . . . . .	†	–	*28.43 (9.05)	–	†	55.06 (14.49)	58.81 (12.63)
Race							
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	7.83 (1.34)	19.34 (1.93)	15.19 (1.87)	2.54 (0.63)	20.92 (2.11)	25.94 (2.29)	22.07 (2.12)
White . . . . .	8.24 (1.58)	19.71 (2.21)	16.24 (2.12)	2.61 (0.72)	23.34 (2.51)	29.49 (2.76)	23.53 (2.51)
Black or African American . . . . .	*7.99 (3.03)	21.13 (5.40)	*11.55 (5.22)	†	*12.19 (3.68)	14.54 (3.55)	11.87 (2.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	–	†	†	–	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	*15.06 (6.99)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	*49.07 (21.78)	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	*4.99 (1.89)	14.64 (3.48)	*4.15 (1.68)	*4.10 (1.45)	*10.28 (3.71)	14.29 (3.36)	8.30 (2.29)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	†	*14.14 (4.32)	*4.17 (2.04)	*3.88 (1.72)	*7.66 (3.08)	18.90 (4.89)	11.69 (3.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	8.71 (1.54)	20.31 (2.13)	16.87 (2.14)	2.28 (0.68)	22.99 (2.40)	28.49 (2.65)	24.47 (2.43)
White, single race . . . . .	9.08 (1.84)	20.77 (2.52)	18.73 (2.54)	*2.31 (0.81)	26.09 (2.92)	32.78 (3.23)	26.61 (3.00)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	*8.27 (3.14)	21.43 (5.57)	*11.96 (5.40)	†	*11.72 (3.75)	13.74 (3.60)	12.29 (3.08)
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	*9.36 (4.27)	*13.07 (4.66)	27.41 (7.33)	–	–	*19.86 (6.74)	*23.75 (7.14)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	*9.51 (3.10)	22.56 (4.85)	20.97 (5.05)	†	*6.82 (2.68)	15.75 (3.53)	26.42 (5.43)
Some college . . . . .	*9.83 (3.32)	41.49 (6.96)	24.97 (5.71)	–	*7.39 (2.73)	23.53 (4.98)	32.38 (6.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	14.14 (4.09)	16.99 (4.05)	11.56 (3.08)	–	15.68 (4.45)	19.70 (5.19)	19.23 (4.58)
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	11.68 (3.27)	19.44 (3.61)	24.17 (4.50)	*3.42 (1.42)	19.85 (3.90)	32.73 (4.99)	29.31 (4.76)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	7.25 (1.62)	20.18 (2.67)	13.20 (2.22)	*2.48 (0.80)	25.46 (3.12)	26.97 (3.21)	19.19 (2.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	*10.78 (3.81)	38.36 (8.48)	†	†	*12.35 (4.35)	34.51 (8.05)	23.42 (5.83)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	*6.66 (2.66)	20.06 (4.28)	23.24 (5.81)	†	31.82 (6.76)	22.90 (5.80)	14.21 (3.85)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	†	17.32 (4.93)	*20.55 (6.21)	†	29.84 (7.89)	26.00 (6.89)	20.85 (5.81)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	*7.76 (2.95)	*8.64 (3.08)	*6.26 (2.78)	†	26.50 (5.29)	25.81 (5.30)	19.66 (5.00)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	*9.69 (4.58)	*13.04 (4.40)	*15.27 (4.84)	*4.20 (2.00)	21.53 (5.98)	24.79 (6.50)	38.15 (8.82)
Near poor . . . . .	*5.26 (2.54)	18.38 (4.63)	25.87 (7.33)	†	23.47 (6.65)	36.01 (7.64)	20.37 (5.84)
Not poor . . . . .	9.51 (1.99)	21.78 (2.66)	15.05 (2.36)	*1.84 (0.66)	25.18 (3.07)	26.39 (3.14)	20.36 (2.57)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	8.43 (1.81)	23.04 (2.84)	11.38 (1.93)	*2.92 (0.90)	27.09 (3.13)	25.30 (2.99)	17.28 (2.45)
Medicaid . . . . .	*5.96 (2.74)	*9.89 (3.85)	*9.08 (3.45)	†	27.75 (7.51)	31.10 (6.59)	37.88 (8.34)
Other . . . . .	†	†	*23.42 (10.92)	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	*10.14 (3.91)	28.25 (6.37)	*22.45 (7.14)	†	*8.22 (3.66)	*17.34 (5.73)	*11.16 (4.99)
65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	†	–	33.43 (9.03)	–	†	46.84 (12.46)	41.87 (10.27)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	–	–	†	–	–	†	*101.86 (43.95)
Medicare only . . . . .	†	†	*21.46 (10.08)	–	†	*36.32 (14.30)	*42.87 (15.52)
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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>						
	Driving <sup>2</sup>	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other <sup>3</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>							
Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Large MSA . . . . .	6.20 (1.41)	17.83 (2.53)	10.88 (2.23)	*2.71 (0.95)	16.42 (2.56)	21.82 (2.83)	18.67 (2.60)
Small MSA . . . . .	10.29 (2.90)	19.88 (3.84)	19.10 (3.64)	*2.73 (1.00)	27.97 (4.60)	30.94 (4.90)	27.14 (4.44)
Not in MSA . . . . .	*10.30 (4.09)	23.89 (3.95)	20.06 (5.04)	†	22.73 (4.65)	32.08 (5.69)	22.89 (4.92)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	*3.97 (1.92)	18.81 (4.28)	*10.56 (3.50)	*3.29 (1.59)	16.74 (4.43)	25.52 (5.14)	26.28 (5.28)
Midwest . . . . .	*10.93 (3.60)	34.72 (5.49)	21.77 (4.70)	†	29.23 (5.17)	25.85 (4.78)	21.02 (4.72)
South . . . . .	9.63 (2.40)	14.13 (2.65)	15.32 (3.29)	*2.18 (0.84)	19.59 (3.43)	23.41 (3.61)	20.00 (3.04)
West . . . . .	*6.22 (2.30)	13.06 (3.06)	10.86 (2.77)	*4.47 (1.87)	18.50 (4.09)	32.00 (5.44)	22.86 (4.58)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

<sup>3</sup>"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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>13</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>										
	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 <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	31.63 (2.55)	19.62 (1.91)	8.36 (1.20)	3.23 (0.76)	12.64 (1.56)	17.77 (2.06)	6.87 (1.26)	4.98 (1.05)	3.72 (0.90)	6.61 (1.14)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	31.74 (2.57)	19.77 (1.94)	8.54 (1.23)	3.26 (0.77)	12.60 (1.57)	18.07 (2.08)	7.09 (1.29)	4.97 (1.05)	3.73 (0.91)	6.74 (1.17)	
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	29.46 (3.86)	20.79 (2.81)	8.62 (1.71)	†	11.05 (2.07)	24.13 (3.32)	13.04 (2.44)	5.40 (1.46)	*4.12 (1.43)	8.95 (1.91)	
Female	33.72 (3.48)	18.50 (2.74)	8.12 (1.67)	5.01 (1.30)	14.17 (2.25)	11.66 (2.30)	†	*4.58 (1.42)	*3.33 (1.13)	4.36 (1.29)	
<b>Age</b>											
Under 12 years	35.24 (6.45)	16.58 (4.31)	11.76 (3.16)	†	*4.80 (2.20)	15.50 (4.26)	–	†	†	*6.98 (3.29)	
12–17 years	*15.49 (6.12)	*27.22 (9.30)	44.38 (9.39)	†	†	80.56 (15.94)	–	†	†	†	
18–44 years	24.55 (4.03)	20.15 (3.49)	*5.55 (1.76)	*5.18 (1.58)	15.82 (3.01)	16.42 (2.97)	15.90 (3.05)	6.74 (1.70)	*5.80 (1.89)	8.31 (2.10)	
45–64 years	30.35 (5.05)	16.04 (3.28)	†	†	13.52 (3.12)	*7.74 (2.83)	†	*4.97 (1.87)	*3.58 (1.66)	*4.48 (1.74)	
65–74 years	38.71 (9.96)	*22.73 (8.06)	–	†	*23.86 (8.10)	–	†	†	†	–	
75 years and over	89.39 (16.30)	*26.20 (8.55)	–	†	†	†	–	–	–	*15.10 (7.09)	
<b>Race</b>											
1 race <sup>4</sup>	31.97 (2.59)	19.43 (1.95)	8.26 (1.21)	2.99 (0.72)	12.33 (1.55)	17.42 (2.04)	6.69 (1.26)	5.06 (1.07)	3.78 (0.92)	6.72 (1.16)	
White	33.69 (3.02)	21.90 (2.33)	8.29 (1.37)	2.97 (0.86)	13.71 (1.86)	20.02 (2.47)	7.08 (1.48)	5.17 (1.25)	3.81 (1.02)	7.25 (1.37)	
Black or African American	24.80 (6.17)	*8.88 (2.96)	*8.77 (3.39)	†	*9.29 (3.06)	*8.06 (2.87)	*5.83 (2.74)	*5.79 (2.40)	†	*4.14 (1.78)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	†	–	–	
Asian	*21.87 (7.98)	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	†	†	†	†	†	*38.24 (18.13)	†	–	–	–	
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	–	
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>											
Hispanic or Latino	10.11 (2.47)	*8.43 (2.81)	*7.76 (2.34)	†	11.71 (3.02)	*11.52 (3.82)	†	*4.19 (1.80)	†	*4.65 (1.69)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11.86 (3.26)	*12.03 (4.22)	*7.69 (3.16)	–	*8.71 (3.14)	*10.93 (3.53)	†	*5.11 (2.42)	–	*4.56 (2.20)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	35.50 (2.97)	21.63 (2.25)	8.47 (1.35)	3.74 (0.89)	12.81 (1.73)	18.89 (2.34)	7.71 (1.46)	5.12 (1.20)	4.29 (1.06)	6.96 (1.31)	
White, single race	38.62 (3.61)	24.60 (2.76)	8.45 (1.57)	3.60 (1.04)	14.16 (2.11)	21.84 (2.88)	8.07 (1.77)	5.48 (1.47)	4.50 (1.23)	7.77 (1.61)	
Black or African American, single race	25.11 (6.36)	*9.20 (3.07)	*8.57 (3.47)	†	*9.62 (3.17)	*7.52 (2.91)	*6.04 (2.84)	*5.99 (2.48)	†	*3.98 (1.82)	
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>											
Less than a high school diploma	38.53 (9.08)	*20.89 (6.68)	†	3.31 (0.34)	*11.85 (4.53)	†	†	†	†	†	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	39.90 (6.93)	23.26 (4.93)	†	†	12.45 (3.63)	*5.70 (2.39)	*9.61 (3.29)	†	†	*4.53 (1.80)	
Some college	35.29 (6.03)	28.90 (6.20)	†	*6.44 (2.77)	21.02 (4.62)	*5.87 (2.49)	19.54 (5.29)	*8.82 (2.96)	*3.81 (1.83)	*10.14 (3.37)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.40 (5.28)	*10.16 (3.24)	*3.00 (1.45)	†	18.14 (4.36)	19.46 (5.38)	†	*5.86 (2.36)	*4.46 (2.22)	*6.42 (2.74)	

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode <sup>1</sup>											
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)		
Family income <sup>9</sup>		Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	47.14 (6.01)	28.14 (4.30)	6.93 (1.83)	*3.15 (1.25)	17.24 (3.72)	16.47 (3.79)	7.72 (2.23)	*4.61 (1.66)	*2.99 (1.46)	7.94 (2.25)		
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	27.84 (3.13)	19.08 (2.59)	10.70 (1.87)	*2.42 (0.86)	11.04 (1.93)	21.02 (2.87)	8.00 (1.94)	5.30 (1.43)	*4.07 (1.26)	6.13 (1.48)		
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	28.70 (6.76)	19.52 (5.60)	*7.17 (3.01)	†	*9.44 (3.64)	*16.50 (5.50)	*19.25 (6.46)	†	*11.10 (4.83)	†		
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	29.48 (6.39)	26.12 (6.20)	17.50 (4.67)	†	12.08 (3.48)	18.10 (4.95)	*6.21 (2.52)	†	*4.74 (2.05)	†		
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	35.11 (7.60)	25.71 (6.47)	†	†	*8.31 (3.62)	22.86 (6.42)	†	†	†	*8.13 (4.04)		
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	21.09 (4.72)	*8.02 (2.80)	*9.88 (3.15)	†	12.96 (3.63)	25.93 (5.78)	†	*6.92 (2.69)	–	*8.51 (3.27)		
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>												
Poor . . . . .	42.09 (8.79)	23.43 (6.51)	*8.27 (3.48)	†	*13.47 (5.01)	*14.78 (4.87)	*8.51 (3.59)	†	†	*8.52 (3.78)		
Near poor . . . . .	41.49 (8.62)	32.45 (7.55)	*8.67 (2.87)	†	*10.27 (3.70)	23.65 (6.87)	*9.11 (3.63)	†	†	†		
Not poor . . . . .	30.28 (3.23)	18.07 (2.43)	9.50 (1.69)	*2.23 (0.83)	14.21 (2.29)	20.66 (2.86)	7.77 (1.80)	6.69 (1.66)	4.22 (1.25)	7.77 (1.63)		
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>												
Under 65 years:												
Private . . . . .	25.63 (2.98)	17.38 (2.42)	11.58 (1.88)	*3.21 (1.08)	12.02 (2.02)	22.28 (3.06)	7.94 (1.81)	4.88 (1.30)	*4.30 (1.34)	7.27 (1.59)		
Medicaid . . . . .	41.85 (8.14)	27.03 (6.87)	*10.55 (3.79)	†	*11.27 (4.24)	*17.62 (5.44)	†	†	†	*4.52 (2.13)		
Other . . . . .	*29.92 (12.47)	*25.49 (11.84)	–	–	†	*28.24 (12.92)	†	–	†	†		
Uninsured . . . . .	*23.72 (7.97)	*18.68 (5.82)	†	†	15.80 (4.46)	*11.44 (4.51)	*12.39 (4.79)	*4.52 (2.12)	†	†		
65 years and over:												
Private . . . . .	56.67 (11.97)	*29.66 (9.10)	–	†	*19.24 (6.64)	†	–	†	†	†		
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	†	–	–		
Medicare only . . . . .	73.05 (20.44)	*16.62 (7.65)	–	–	†	†	–	†	–	†		
Other . . . . .	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–		
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>												
Large MSA . . . . .	26.89 (3.30)	15.47 (2.36)	7.79 (1.75)	*2.73 (1.01)	10.53 (1.79)	13.54 (2.42)	5.47 (1.58)	4.62 (1.17)	*2.17 (0.91)	6.15 (1.39)		
Small MSA . . . . .	36.72 (5.12)	25.56 (3.97)	8.40 (2.04)	*3.70 (1.57)	13.78 (3.18)	25.52 (4.31)	*7.15 (2.53)	*4.17 (1.69)	*6.17 (2.27)	*7.86 (2.46)		
Not in MSA . . . . .	37.19 (6.08)	21.66 (4.64)	10.18 (2.67)	*3.93 (1.42)	17.32 (5.16)	*16.51 (5.59)	10.91 (3.25)	†	*3.99 (1.78)	*5.68 (2.41)		
Region												
Northeast . . . . .	31.99 (5.69)	13.47 (3.73)	*9.44 (3.14)	†	*8.97 (2.86)	*15.72 (4.85)	†	†	*7.17 (3.21)	*9.11 (3.30)		
Midwest . . . . .	32.98 (5.84)	26.13 (5.18)	*7.65 (2.43)	*6.68 (2.43)	15.34 (3.67)	22.99 (5.17)	15.54 (4.03)	*6.11 (2.59)	*5.01 (2.04)	*8.10 (2.69)		
South . . . . .	32.03 (4.31)	17.49 (2.88)	10.56 (2.25)	*2.56 (0.86)	12.97 (2.68)	15.50 (3.09)	*4.11 (1.76)	*4.68 (1.44)	*1.67 (0.83)	4.14 (1.15)		
West . . . . .	29.39 (4.84)	21.19 (3.60)	*4.80 (1.70)	†	12.24 (3.14)	17.69 (3.91)	*6.00 (2.03)	*5.06 (2.47)	†	*7.09 (2.75)		

† 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates refer to Table 14.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access	
	Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	5.8 (0.13)	7.8 (0.16)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	5.8 (0.13)	7.7 (0.16)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	5.2 (0.15)	6.9 (0.18)
Female . . . . .	6.4 (0.17)	8.7 (0.21)
Age		
Under 12 years . . . . .	2.2 (0.20)	2.9 (0.23)
12–17 years . . . . .	2.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.32)
18–44 years . . . . .	7.9 (0.23)	10.4 (0.26)
45–64 years . . . . .	7.7 (0.25)	10.3 (0.31)
65 years and over . . . . .	2.5 (0.20)	3.8 (0.25)
Race		
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5.8 (0.14)	7.7 (0.16)
White . . . . .	5.8 (0.16)	7.9 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	6.4 (0.31)	7.6 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	9.1 (1.91)	9.0 (1.44)
Asian . . . . .	3.1 (0.34)	4.3 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*9.2 (4.31)	*5.9 (2.35)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	7.7 (0.85)	11.5 (1.44)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	4.8 (1.24)	*5.1 (1.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	10.8 (1.83)	19.0 (3.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.4 (0.27)	7.5 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	6.4 (0.33)	7.7 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	5.7 (0.15)	7.8 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	5.7 (0.18)	8.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	6.5 (0.31)	7.6 (0.37)
Education <sup>8</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	9.9 (0.39)	11.5 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	7.5 (0.29)	9.6 (0.35)
Some college . . . . .	8.5 (0.31)	11.7 (0.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	4.0 (0.22)	6.1 (0.28)
Family income <sup>10</sup>		
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	11.4 (0.31)	13.8 (0.35)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	3.7 (0.14)	5.6 (0.17)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	6.9 (0.41)	9.2 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	4.4 (0.31)	7.1 (0.40)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	2.6 (0.28)	4.5 (0.34)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	11.5 (0.50)	13.0 (0.54)
Near poor . . . . .	10.7 (0.46)	12.9 (0.51)
Not poor . . . . .	3.8 (0.14)	5.9 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	2.8 (0.11)	4.6 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	4.5 (0.29)	5.4 (0.34)
Other . . . . .	8.2 (0.78)	9.8 (0.88)
Uninsured . . . . .	21.7 (0.61)	25.9 (0.68)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	1.3 (0.20)	2.6 (0.28)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	6.6 (1.19)	6.6 (1.20)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.7 (0.41)	5.4 (0.53)
Other . . . . .	*1.8 (0.57)	2.5 (0.67)
Uninsured . . . . .	16.1 (4.17)	19.2 (4.84)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access	
	Did not receive medical care due to cost <sup>1</sup>	Delayed medical care due to cost <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	5.2 (0.16)	6.8 (0.20)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.4 (0.26)	8.7 (0.31)
Not in MSA . . . . .	6.9 (0.39)	9.2 (0.47)
Region		
Northeast . . . . .	3.7 (0.29)	5.4 (0.35)
Midwest . . . . .	5.4 (0.30)	8.2 (0.41)
South . . . . .	7.2 (0.22)	8.6 (0.27)
West . . . . .	5.7 (0.26)	7.9 (0.29)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good . . . . .	3.6 (0.12)	5.2 (0.15)
Good . . . . .	7.8 (0.29)	10.3 (0.35)
Fair or poor . . . . .	16.4 (0.53)	19.2 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	5.9 (0.32)	6.9 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.9 (0.33)	8.1 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male . . . . .	5.1 (0.20)	7.0 (0.23)
White, single race, female . . . . .	6.2 (0.22)	9.0 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	5.4 (0.38)	6.4 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	7.5 (0.43)	8.6 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor . . . . .	9.2 (0.73)	10.4 (0.86)
Near poor . . . . .	7.4 (0.57)	8.5 (0.61)
Not poor . . . . .	4.4 (0.36)	5.3 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	15.2 (0.96)	17.0 (1.00)
Near poor . . . . .	12.8 (0.74)	16.2 (0.83)
Not poor . . . . .	3.7 (0.16)	6.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	9.3 (0.80)	10.2 (0.88)
Near poor . . . . .	9.7 (0.96)	10.5 (1.04)
Not poor . . . . .	4.2 (0.38)	5.8 (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.

<sup>1</sup>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.)

<sup>2</sup>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.)

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages refer to Table 15.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	93.4 (0.16)	4.9 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Female . . . . .	100.0	90.3 (0.19)	7.5 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
Age					
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	92.3 (0.29)	6.7 (0.27)	0.6 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	97.5 (0.23)	1.9 (0.19)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.06)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	93.3 (0.17)	5.5 (0.15)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (0.23)	5.8 (0.20)	1.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
65 years and over . . . . .	100.0	82.7 (0.47)	11.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.25)	2.0 (0.17)
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (0.14)	6.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (0.15)	6.3 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (0.34)	6.2 (0.30)	1.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	90.4 (1.17)	7.6 (1.05)	*1.2 (0.39)	*0.8 (0.37)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	94.6 (0.40)	4.3 (0.36)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	93.7 (3.01)	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	90.0 (0.95)	7.2 (0.85)	1.7 (0.37)	*1.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	89.2 (1.89)	8.1 (1.60)	*1.9 (0.84)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	88.3 (1.63)	7.8 (1.52)	*2.1 (0.74)	*1.8 (0.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.23)	5.7 (0.21)	0.8 (0.07)	0.5 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.30)	5.9 (0.28)	0.7 (0.09)	0.4 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	91.6 (0.15)	6.3 (0.14)	1.3 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.18)	6.5 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (0.35)	6.2 (0.30)	1.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.36)	2.4 (0.20)	1.9 (0.18)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.29)	6.8 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.1 (0.12)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	90.3 (0.30)	7.3 (0.26)	1.5 (0.13)	0.9 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	92.3 (0.28)	6.2 (0.26)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	89.2 (0.28)	7.5 (0.24)	1.9 (0.11)	1.4 (0.10)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	92.9 (0.16)	5.7 (0.14)	0.9 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.33)	6.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.14)	0.8 (0.11)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.31)	6.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	93.2 (0.37)	5.3 (0.31)	0.8 (0.12)	0.7 (0.16)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	94.0 (0.27)	5.2 (0.25)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.04)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.3 (0.44)	7.6 (0.38)	1.5 (0.18)	1.6 (0.16)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	90.7 (0.34)	6.7 (0.29)	1.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.12)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.7 (0.16)	5.8 (0.15)	1.0 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	93.7 (0.16)	5.2 (0.14)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	88.4 (0.44)	8.4 (0.38)	1.7 (0.16)	1.5 (0.14)
Other . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.97)	8.6 (0.82)	2.5 (0.38)	1.9 (0.38)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	95.4 (0.23)	3.8 (0.21)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private . . . . .	100.0	82.4 (0.64)	12.4 (0.60)	3.5 (0.33)	1.6 (0.22)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	73.0 (2.29)	12.8 (1.57)	8.5 (1.78)	5.7 (1.06)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	84.6 (0.83)	11.0 (0.73)	2.9 (0.36)	1.6 (0.27)
Other . . . . .	100.0	83.6 (1.62)	10.2 (1.24)	3.0 (0.78)	3.3 (0.82)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	95.3 (2.75)	†	–	–

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>					
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.17)	5.9 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.26)	6.6 (0.23)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	90.6 (0.36)	6.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.12)	1.0 (0.12)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	91.6 (0.33)	6.3 (0.30)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.10)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	91.3 (0.28)	6.6 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
South . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.23)	6.2 (0.20)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.08)
West . . . . .	100.0	92.7 (0.25)	5.8 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	95.3 (0.26)	3.6 (0.23)	0.6 (0.09)	0.5 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	90.6 (0.36)	7.9 (0.33)	1.0 (0.12)	0.6 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.21)	5.4 (0.18)	1.0 (0.08)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.24)	7.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	93.2 (0.41)	4.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	89.9 (0.49)	7.5 (0.45)	1.7 (0.18)	0.9 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	90.9 (0.64)	7.4 (0.60)	0.8 (0.16)	0.8 (0.19)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	92.3 (0.52)	6.3 (0.49)	0.8 (0.14)	0.5 (0.12)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	93.9 (0.37)	5.0 (0.34)	0.8 (0.13)	0.4 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.87)	8.3 (0.70)	1.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.33)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	89.8 (0.53)	7.0 (0.45)	1.9 (0.22)	1.3 (0.19)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.19)	6.0 (0.18)	1.0 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.9 (0.79)	6.8 (0.68)	1.9 (0.33)	1.4 (0.26)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	90.6 (0.75)	6.6 (0.63)	1.6 (0.28)	1.2 (0.27)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.46)	5.6 (0.40)	1.1 (0.19)	0.5 (0.11)

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

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>11</sup>Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages refer to Table 17.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age											
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over						
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured	
	Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	66.8 (0.45)	13.4 (0.29)	3.2 (0.16)	16.6 (0.29)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	66.3 (0.45)	13.7 (0.29)	3.1 (0.17)	16.8 (0.29)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)	
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	100.0	66.4 (0.48)	12.1 (0.31)	3.3 (0.16)	18.2 (0.33)	100.0	56.6 (1.01)	5.0 (0.41)	28.5 (0.92)	9.0 (0.52)	0.9 (0.15)	
Female	100.0	67.1 (0.49)	14.7 (0.34)	3.2 (0.20)	15.1 (0.31)	100.0	56.2 (0.92)	7.1 (0.40)	31.0 (0.83)	4.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.14)	
<b>Age</b>												
Under 12 years	100.0	57.5 (0.80)	31.5 (0.76)	2.9 (0.37)	8.0 (0.43)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12–17 years	100.0	64.2 (0.89)	23.0 (0.75)	1.9 (0.28)	10.9 (0.53)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18–44 years	100.0	65.5 (0.50)	8.5 (0.26)	2.2 (0.15)	23.9 (0.40)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45–64 years	100.0	75.5 (0.48)	5.7 (0.23)	5.4 (0.22)	13.5 (0.36)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.2 (0.34)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)	
<b>Race</b>												
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	67.0 (0.45)	13.1 (0.29)	3.2 (0.17)	16.7 (0.29)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	6.1 (0.35)	29.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.37)	0.9 (0.11)	
White	100.0	69.7 (0.47)	11.0 (0.29)	3.0 (0.16)	16.3 (0.31)	100.0	59.4 (0.92)	4.9 (0.34)	28.3 (0.82)	6.6 (0.40)	0.7 (0.11)	
Black or African American	100.0	51.8 (1.02)	26.9 (0.92)	4.3 (0.47)	17.0 (0.53)	100.0	36.5 (1.93)	13.4 (1.23)	42.9 (2.03)	5.6 (0.84)	*1.5 (0.60)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.4 (5.13)	21.0 (3.87)	*3.8 (1.33)	38.8 (6.12)	100.0	*19.2 (7.86)	*22.9 (9.81)	*35.1 (11.95)	*19.4 (5.90)	†	
Asian	100.0	73.2 (1.41)	8.5 (0.76)	2.9 (0.41)	15.4 (1.05)	100.0	35.4 (3.16)	15.6 (2.37)	38.3 (3.03)	8.7 (1.98)	*1.9 (0.66)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	52.4 (8.49)	*16.0 (5.28)	†	30.6 (8.55)	100.0	†	†	†	–	–	
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	52.7 (2.06)	27.4 (1.98)	4.9 (0.95)	15.0 (1.41)	100.0	49.6 (7.13)	*15.6 (6.10)	24.9 (5.78)	*6.4 (3.17)	†	
Black or African American, white	100.0	42.5 (3.73)	39.8 (3.96)	*3.5 (1.41)	14.2 (2.55)	100.0	†	†	53.3 (14.52)	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	47.7 (3.57)	25.9 (3.02)	6.7 (1.91)	19.7 (2.68)	100.0	53.5 (8.85)	†	*22.3 (6.70)	†	†	
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>6</sup> and race</b>												
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	41.7 (0.89)	24.4 (0.70)	2.1 (0.22)	31.8 (0.68)	100.0	26.6 (2.22)	19.6 (1.79)	42.7 (2.40)	6.5 (1.17)	4.6 (0.83)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	37.9 (1.07)	25.6 (0.90)	1.8 (0.21)	34.7 (0.84)	100.0	29.1 (2.98)	14.1 (2.00)	43.7 (3.33)	8.2 (1.98)	4.9 (1.19)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.7 (0.46)	11.2 (0.31)	3.4 (0.17)	13.7 (0.30)	100.0	58.6 (0.87)	5.2 (0.33)	29.0 (0.79)	6.7 (0.38)	0.6 (0.11)	
White, single race	100.0	76.2 (0.48)	8.0 (0.30)	3.3 (0.18)	12.6 (0.32)	100.0	62.0 (0.95)	3.8 (0.33)	27.2 (0.87)	6.7 (0.42)	0.4 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.3 (1.04)	26.6 (0.93)	4.2 (0.43)	16.8 (0.53)	100.0	36.9 (1.92)	13.2 (1.22)	42.7 (2.01)	5.7 (0.85)	*1.5 (0.61)	
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>												
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	36.7 (0.90)	17.8 (0.72)	4.8 (0.38)	40.8 (0.90)	100.0	42.6 (1.46)	13.7 (0.95)	36.5 (1.38)	5.6 (0.58)	1.6 (0.32)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	65.6 (0.64)	8.2 (0.34)	4.3 (0.25)	21.9 (0.53)	100.0	57.4 (1.29)	4.5 (0.48)	30.9 (1.18)	6.6 (0.60)	0.7 (0.17)	
Some college	100.0	74.8 (0.56)	5.4 (0.30)	4.2 (0.26)	15.6 (0.43)	100.0	62.7 (1.53)	3.1 (0.46)	24.5 (1.34)	9.4 (0.84)	*0.3 (0.12)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	88.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.16)	2.4 (0.20)	7.0 (0.33)	100.0	68.8 (1.56)	2.7 (0.47)	21.9 (1.39)	6.0 (0.84)	*0.6 (0.21)	

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Family income <sup>9</sup>											
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	31.9 (0.79)	33.4 (0.72)	4.7 (0.28)	30.0 (0.59)	100.0	48.6 (1.17)	10.7 (0.69)	33.6 (1.03)	6.3 (0.49)	0.8 (0.16)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	80.7 (0.42)	5.6 (0.21)	2.7 (0.21)	11.0 (0.30)	100.0	66.0 (1.22)	2.5 (0.31)	23.0 (1.06)	7.8 (0.69)	0.7 (0.16)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	60.8 (1.01)	13.8 (0.60)	3.9 (0.40)	21.5 (0.79)	100.0	60.2 (1.92)	3.1 (0.55)	26.8 (1.74)	9.0 (1.11)	*0.9 (0.33)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	77.0 (0.80)	6.4 (0.44)	3.1 (0.41)	13.6 (0.58)	100.0	67.7 (2.17)	2.5 (0.58)	20.4 (1.85)	8.6 (1.29)	*0.7 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	88.4 (0.68)	2.0 (0.24)	2.3 (0.37)	7.3 (0.54)	100.0	70.7 (3.04)	*1.8 (0.63)	20.8 (2.64)	6.3 (1.63)	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	92.6 (0.47)	1.6 (0.22)	1.9 (0.27)	3.9 (0.30)	100.0	70.6 (2.53)	*1.9 (0.63)	22.0 (2.19)	5.2 (1.48)	†
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	19.7 (1.36)	48.7 (1.25)	3.4 (0.36)	28.1 (0.96)	100.0	21.5 (1.95)	34.3 (2.33)	33.0 (2.28)	8.8 (1.36)	2.4 (0.55)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	37.6 (0.96)	26.9 (0.79)	4.9 (0.49)	30.6 (0.83)	100.0	46.3 (1.84)	8.7 (1.03)	37.9 (1.68)	6.3 (0.83)	*0.8 (0.25)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	83.9 (0.36)	3.3 (0.15)	2.8 (0.19)	10.0 (0.26)	100.0	66.7 (1.09)	2.0 (0.25)	23.5 (0.96)	7.4 (0.60)	0.4 (0.10)
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (0.58)	12.3 (0.37)	2.7 (0.18)	15.7 (0.35)	100.0	50.2 (1.25)	7.0 (0.55)	35.5 (1.13)	6.1 (0.50)	1.1 (0.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	65.3 (0.83)	13.9 (0.58)	4.0 (0.40)	16.8 (0.52)	100.0	62.7 (1.44)	4.7 (0.49)	24.9 (1.35)	7.1 (0.76)	0.7 (0.18)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	61.0 (1.19)	16.1 (0.75)	3.4 (0.28)	19.4 (0.94)	100.0	61.0 (1.84)	6.3 (0.77)	24.7 (1.54)	7.4 (0.74)	*0.5 (0.25)
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	72.2 (0.99)	14.8 (0.75)	2.0 (0.18)	11.0 (0.54)	100.0	57.0 (1.89)	6.9 (0.86)	31.2 (1.72)	4.2 (0.64)	*0.7 (0.23)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	72.0 (0.93)	12.9 (0.64)	2.1 (0.18)	13.0 (0.53)	100.0	68.2 (1.75)	5.1 (0.75)	22.2 (1.47)	4.0 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.19)
South . . . . .	100.0	62.6 (0.71)	12.6 (0.44)	4.7 (0.39)	20.1 (0.49)	100.0	52.4 (1.42)	5.8 (0.51)	31.6 (1.27)	9.1 (0.76)	1.1 (0.23)
West . . . . .	100.0	64.0 (0.98)	14.1 (0.62)	3.0 (0.25)	18.9 (0.69)	100.0	49.4 (1.81)	7.2 (0.74)	34.5 (1.73)	7.8 (0.82)	1.1 (0.24)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	72.0 (0.47)	11.4 (0.30)	2.3 (0.19)	14.3 (0.31)	100.0	63.5 (1.19)	2.4 (0.29)	27.4 (1.06)	5.7 (0.55)	1.0 (0.18)
Good . . . . .	100.0	58.7 (0.70)	16.1 (0.52)	3.3 (0.22)	21.9 (0.52)	100.0	56.2 (1.20)	5.0 (0.45)	31.0 (1.08)	7.0 (0.58)	0.8 (0.16)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	42.0 (1.02)	24.1 (0.81)	11.4 (0.64)	22.5 (0.77)	100.0	46.4 (1.43)	13.2 (0.90)	31.9 (1.26)	7.7 (0.72)	0.8 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (0.97)	22.0 (0.70)	1.8 (0.20)	35.2 (0.80)	100.0	29.4 (3.04)	15.2 (2.12)	44.1 (3.20)	7.0 (1.68)	4.4 (1.02)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	42.4 (0.95)	27.1 (0.83)	2.4 (0.31)	28.2 (0.72)	100.0	24.5 (2.27)	22.8 (2.06)	41.7 (2.59)	6.1 (1.33)	4.9 (1.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	75.7 (0.52)	7.3 (0.33)	3.4 (0.18)	13.6 (0.37)	100.0	61.8 (1.15)	3.1 (0.39)	25.6 (1.04)	9.1 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	76.6 (0.55)	8.7 (0.34)	3.1 (0.23)	11.6 (0.36)	100.0	62.1 (1.05)	4.3 (0.40)	28.4 (0.95)	4.8 (0.41)	0.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	53.1 (1.15)	23.7 (0.99)	4.5 (0.51)	18.6 (0.74)	100.0	37.6 (2.75)	9.2 (1.59)	42.0 (2.88)	9.1 (1.55)	†
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	51.6 (1.17)	29.1 (1.06)	4.0 (0.45)	15.3 (0.62)	100.0	36.4 (2.19)	15.6 (1.48)	43.2 (2.25)	3.6 (0.80)	*1.2 (0.43)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup> by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	7.9 (0.85)	50.8 (1.45)	2.0 (0.32)	39.3 (1.50)	100.0	14.2 (3.60)	40.2 (5.93)	30.9 (5.89)	*9.1 (4.25)	*5.5 (1.97)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.0 (1.37)	30.5 (1.27)	2.6 (0.47)	38.9 (1.27)	100.0	19.5 (3.60)	21.4 (3.70)	49.6 (4.37)	7.2 (1.91)	*2.3 (0.99)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	70.1 (1.07)	6.9 (0.52)	1.9 (0.35)	21.0 (0.86)	100.0	41.7 (4.31)	9.8 (2.06)	40.0 (3.98)	*5.4 (1.71)	*3.1 (1.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (2.47)	38.9 (2.06)	4.5 (0.71)	26.1 (1.47)	100.0	28.7 (3.06)	29.8 (3.12)	31.2 (3.11)	9.0 (1.79)	*1.3 (0.64)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	43.3 (1.54)	22.6 (1.22)	6.5 (0.80)	27.7 (1.26)	100.0	54.2 (2.33)	5.3 (1.14)	34.0 (2.06)	6.0 (0.97)	†
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	86.9 (0.40)	2.4 (0.16)	2.6 (0.20)	8.2 (0.29)	100.0	69.6 (1.18)	1.2 (0.23)	21.4 (1.05)	7.6 (0.67)	*0.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	14.8 (1.69)	63.0 (1.84)	3.2 (0.48)	19.0 (1.16)	100.0	10.3 (2.28)	38.4 (4.44)	42.3 (3.92)	*6.5 (2.14)	*2.5 (1.07)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	38.4 (1.98)	34.3 (1.91)	4.5 (0.63)	22.7 (1.46)	100.0	24.5 (3.60)	10.2 (2.21)	60.3 (3.81)	*3.7 (1.35)	†
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	77.3 (1.14)	6.5 (0.57)	4.5 (0.73)	11.7 (0.74)	100.0	55.7 (3.38)	4.4 (1.20)	33.9 (3.20)	5.3 (1.35)	†

. . . 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.

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

<sup>10</sup>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, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

**Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	95.1 (0.17)	4.9 (0.17)	3.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.08)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.18)	5.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.15)	1.6 (0.09)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	95.4 (0.18)	4.6 (0.18)	3.2 (0.15)	1.4 (0.09)
Female . . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.20)	5.2 (0.20)	3.5 (0.17)	1.6 (0.10)
Age					
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	95.8 (0.29)	4.2 (0.29)	3.0 (0.26)	1.2 (0.15)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	96.4 (0.35)	3.6 (0.35)	2.7 (0.29)	0.9 (0.18)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	92.6 (0.27)	7.4 (0.27)	5.0 (0.23)	2.3 (0.13)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	97.4 (0.17)	2.6 (0.17)	1.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)
Race					
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	95.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.08)
White . . . . .	100.0	95.1 (0.19)	4.9 (0.19)	3.3 (0.16)	1.5 (0.10)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	94.9 (0.36)	5.1 (0.36)	3.4 (0.31)	1.5 (0.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	92.7 (1.78)	7.3 (1.78)	*5.3 (1.71)	*1.9 (0.78)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	97.2 (0.39)	2.8 (0.39)	2.1 (0.36)	0.5 (0.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	99.0 (1.10)	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	92.6 (1.15)	7.4 (1.15)	5.5 (1.04)	*1.9 (0.56)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	96.0 (1.20)	4.0 (1.20)	*2.3 (0.95)	*1.8 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (2.77)	12.1 (2.77)	9.5 (2.50)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	93.6 (0.41)	6.4 (0.41)	4.0 (0.31)	2.4 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	93.3 (0.54)	6.7 (0.54)	4.1 (0.40)	2.7 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	95.3 (0.18)	4.7 (0.18)	3.3 (0.15)	1.4 (0.09)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	95.3 (0.21)	4.7 (0.21)	3.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	95.0 (0.37)	5.0 (0.37)	3.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.17)
Education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.54)	7.6 (0.54)	4.2 (0.36)	3.4 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	95.7 (0.27)	4.3 (0.27)	2.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.16)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	94.3 (0.32)	5.7 (0.32)	3.8 (0.25)	1.9 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	96.5 (0.27)	3.5 (0.27)	2.7 (0.24)	0.7 (0.10)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.44)	9.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.36)	3.0 (0.23)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	96.2 (0.19)	3.8 (0.19)	2.7 (0.16)	1.1 (0.09)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	92.9 (0.55)	7.1 (0.55)	4.6 (0.43)	2.6 (0.33)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	95.9 (0.36)	4.1 (0.36)	2.9 (0.31)	1.1 (0.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	97.1 (0.39)	2.9 (0.39)	2.2 (0.36)	0.7 (0.14)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	97.7 (0.26)	2.3 (0.26)	1.7 (0.21)	0.6 (0.15)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	90.0 (0.68)	10.0 (0.68)	7.0 (0.61)	2.8 (0.32)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.0 (0.61)	9.0 (0.61)	5.7 (0.48)	3.2 (0.39)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	96.4 (0.18)	3.6 (0.18)	2.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.09)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	95.4 (0.22)	4.6 (0.22)	3.3 (0.18)	1.3 (0.11)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	94.6 (0.34)	5.4 (0.34)	3.6 (0.28)	1.8 (0.16)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	95.2 (0.40)	4.8 (0.40)	3.1 (0.30)	1.7 (0.21)

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 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage <sup>1</sup>		Duration of period without coverage <sup>2</sup>	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	95.4 (0.37)	4.6 (0.37)	3.1 (0.27)	1.4 (0.22)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	94.9 (0.38)	5.1 (0.38)	3.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.17)
South . . . . .	100.0	95.0 (0.28)	5.0 (0.28)	3.4 (0.24)	1.6 (0.14)
West . . . . .	100.0	95.2 (0.35)	4.8 (0.35)	3.1 (0.29)	1.7 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	94.3 (0.45)	5.7 (0.45)	3.7 (0.37)	2.1 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	92.9 (0.50)	7.1 (0.50)	4.4 (0.39)	2.6 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	95.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.23)	3.1 (0.20)	1.3 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	95.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.22)	1.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	95.1 (0.45)	4.9 (0.45)	3.5 (0.38)	1.4 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.9 (0.45)	5.1 (0.45)	3.4 (0.38)	1.5 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	90.1 (1.20)	9.9 (1.20)	6.5 (1.01)	3.4 (0.63)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.98)	8.1 (0.98)	5.3 (0.80)	2.7 (0.59)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	95.7 (0.46)	4.3 (0.46)	2.8 (0.38)	1.5 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (1.31)	12.1 (1.31)	8.4 (1.18)	3.7 (0.61)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	89.5 (1.00)	10.5 (1.00)	6.6 (0.81)	3.9 (0.63)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	96.4 (0.21)	3.6 (0.21)	2.6 (0.18)	1.0 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.96)	7.0 (0.96)	5.2 (0.89)	1.5 (0.30)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	93.5 (0.97)	6.5 (0.97)	3.9 (0.74)	2.5 (0.58)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	96.4 (0.44)	3.6 (0.44)	2.4 (0.36)	1.2 (0.22)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

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

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>7</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>11</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	14.5 (0.60)	9.3 (0.45)	19.9 (0.58)	32.0 (0.71)	24.3 (0.76)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.74)	9.9 (0.57)	19.5 (0.67)	30.3 (0.77)	24.2 (0.90)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (0.69)	8.5 (0.48)	17.9 (0.63)	32.5 (0.86)	27.7 (0.89)
Female . . . . .	100.0	15.9 (0.73)	10.3 (0.59)	22.2 (0.83)	31.3 (0.87)	20.2 (0.83)
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (2.26)	14.0 (1.75)	20.6 (1.93)	14.5 (1.67)	24.2 (2.53)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	21.1 (2.08)	11.5 (1.80)	13.6 (1.59)	27.4 (2.40)	26.4 (2.26)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.64)	9.4 (0.47)	21.1 (0.68)	30.3 (0.77)	25.2 (0.82)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (0.78)	7.0 (0.68)	18.0 (0.96)	43.7 (1.31)	21.6 (1.05)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	14.4 (0.60)	9.3 (0.45)	19.9 (0.59)	31.8 (0.72)	24.5 (0.77)
White . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.68)	9.0 (0.51)	19.4 (0.67)	31.9 (0.83)	25.8 (0.88)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (1.39)	12.6 (1.13)	24.1 (1.37)	32.3 (1.47)	13.3 (1.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	*14.0 (4.40)	*9.4 (3.36)	12.9 (3.81)	32.4 (5.73)	31.3 (5.72)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	14.2 (2.09)	5.2 (1.15)	17.5 (2.15)	28.7 (3.17)	34.5 (3.42)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	†	†	*52.3 (19.20)	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (4.49)	*10.0 (3.09)	20.7 (3.64)	39.2 (4.79)	*12.1 (3.89)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*32.1 (9.78)	†	*17.4 (5.90)	27.3 (7.66)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	*15.9 (7.24)	†	*15.9 (5.39)	44.9 (8.26)	*12.2 (5.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	9.7 (0.67)	6.7 (0.54)	14.2 (0.76)	22.0 (0.99)	47.5 (1.21)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	8.7 (0.81)	6.5 (0.66)	13.6 (0.87)	21.2 (1.16)	50.1 (1.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	16.9 (0.80)	10.6 (0.60)	22.7 (0.77)	36.8 (0.95)	13.0 (0.83)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	16.8 (1.00)	10.6 (0.73)	22.7 (0.95)	38.4 (1.20)	11.6 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	17.8 (1.42)	12.8 (1.17)	24.5 (1.43)	32.6 (1.50)	12.3 (1.20)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	7.3 (0.67)	5.0 (0.51)	13.7 (0.88)	31.2 (1.26)	42.8 (1.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (0.84)	8.3 (0.74)	19.2 (1.06)	40.9 (1.34)	20.6 (1.06)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	14.6 (1.17)	10.6 (0.94)	22.7 (1.32)	40.9 (1.54)	11.3 (0.93)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	17.4 (1.69)	10.8 (1.42)	22.7 (1.93)	35.1 (2.24)	14.0 (1.59)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	12.7 (0.82)	8.7 (0.56)	20.2 (0.81)	32.2 (0.94)	26.2 (0.96)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	18.1 (1.03)	10.8 (0.84)	19.3 (0.93)	31.1 (1.21)	20.8 (1.28)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	15.3 (1.35)	9.5 (1.01)	18.8 (1.32)	32.4 (1.83)	24.0 (1.81)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	20.2 (1.97)	12.1 (1.60)	17.7 (1.48)	30.3 (1.97)	19.7 (2.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	20.3 (2.69)	12.4 (2.85)	22.9 (3.06)	26.9 (3.16)	17.5 (2.96)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (3.22)	9.3 (2.16)	22.0 (3.00)	33.7 (4.02)	14.9 (3.43)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	13.7 (1.51)	8.0 (0.82)	18.6 (1.21)	30.8 (1.49)	28.8 (1.56)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	13.8 (1.10)	8.6 (0.80)	19.4 (1.08)	31.1 (1.31)	27.1 (1.45)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	18.0 (1.03)	11.6 (0.88)	21.2 (0.97)	31.9 (1.22)	17.3 (1.08)
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (0.71)	9.6 (0.60)	20.2 (0.83)	29.2 (0.92)	27.0 (1.00)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (1.23)	8.9 (0.85)	20.2 (1.01)	33.9 (1.43)	22.1 (1.58)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	15.3 (1.55)	9.3 (1.13)	18.4 (1.45)	36.5 (1.84)	20.5 (1.74)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (1.65)	9.8 (1.20)	19.9 (1.85)	29.6 (1.94)	23.5 (2.05)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (1.49)	11.8 (1.31)	22.3 (1.39)	34.5 (1.91)	16.5 (2.25)
South . . . . .	100.0	14.3 (0.94)	8.9 (0.68)	19.5 (0.86)	33.0 (1.04)	24.3 (1.02)
West . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (1.03)	8.2 (0.73)	18.9 (1.12)	29.6 (1.38)	30.0 (1.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	7.6 (0.68)	5.1 (0.55)	12.7 (0.82)	20.8 (1.14)	53.8 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	12.5 (1.03)	8.8 (0.75)	16.1 (1.04)	23.6 (1.15)	39.1 (1.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	16.4 (1.17)	10.3 (0.79)	20.5 (1.04)	40.0 (1.41)	12.8 (1.08)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	17.2 (1.21)	10.9 (0.94)	25.2 (1.36)	36.4 (1.49)	10.2 (1.22)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	16.6 (1.70)	12.2 (1.43)	22.0 (1.85)	35.5 (2.11)	13.7 (1.63)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	19.1 (1.92)	13.4 (1.62)	27.1 (1.98)	29.6 (1.81)	10.8 (1.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	9.2 (1.30)	5.2 (0.79)	14.0 (1.54)	21.2 (1.78)	50.4 (2.27)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (1.50)	7.4 (1.05)	13.5 (1.29)	20.7 (1.72)	47.4 (2.09)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	10.2 (1.11)	7.6 (1.24)	16.6 (1.47)	25.8 (1.93)	39.8 (2.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (3.40)	9.2 (1.64)	21.5 (2.24)	38.9 (3.13)	12.2 (2.01)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	13.9 (1.72)	9.3 (1.37)	23.7 (1.89)	39.3 (2.34)	13.9 (2.34)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (1.46)	13.0 (1.28)	22.3 (1.39)	34.8 (1.72)	9.9 (1.37)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	14.6 (2.40)	11.7 (2.13)	24.9 (2.93)	36.1 (3.01)	12.8 (2.05)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	18.5 (3.00)	13.0 (2.24)	22.4 (2.74)	31.4 (3.07)	14.7 (2.46)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (2.94)	16.7 (2.31)	23.8 (2.58)	26.6 (2.75)	7.9 (1.64)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but 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 "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

<sup>5</sup>The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup>The categories "Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. 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, 2007**

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	24.6 (0.66)	2.5 (0.22)	8.1 (0.36)	14.9 (0.57)	50.8 (0.85)	10.9 (0.49)	6.5 (0.50)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	24.6 (0.75)	2.5 (0.25)	6.2 (0.28)	13.4 (0.57)	50.6 (0.97)	12.5 (0.63)	7.5 (0.71)
Sex							
Male . . . . .	25.5 (0.78)	1.4 (0.20)	8.9 (0.46)	16.9 (0.72)	52.2 (0.93)	6.4 (0.46)	7.1 (0.52)
Female . . . . .	23.6 (0.79)	3.8 (0.36)	7.2 (0.47)	12.5 (0.63)	49.0 (1.04)	16.4 (0.75)	5.7 (0.62)
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	21.2 (2.04)	*1.5 (0.64)	*1.1 (0.53)	6.2 (1.04)	44.0 (2.62)	23.5 (2.08)	14.6 (2.53)
12–17 years . . . . .	21.0 (2.10)	*2.2 (0.81)	*1.1 (0.43)	8.3 (1.55)	53.3 (2.62)	17.5 (1.98)	7.4 (1.37)
18–44 years . . . . .	22.6 (0.74)	2.1 (0.24)	12.5 (0.55)	16.7 (0.68)	48.8 (0.93)	10.7 (0.55)	5.9 (0.42)
45–64 years . . . . .	32.1 (1.20)	3.8 (0.49)	1.0 (0.23)	14.9 (0.91)	57.8 (1.30)	5.3 (0.51)	5.0 (0.55)
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	24.5 (0.66)	2.5 (0.22)	8.1 (0.36)	15.0 (0.57)	50.8 (0.85)	10.8 (0.49)	6.5 (0.51)
White . . . . .	24.1 (0.75)	2.5 (0.25)	7.8 (0.40)	15.6 (0.67)	51.6 (0.97)	10.7 (0.57)	6.6 (0.60)
Black or African American . . . . .	28.8 (1.60)	2.5 (0.54)	10.9 (0.99)	13.4 (1.10)	42.8 (1.82)	12.6 (1.01)	5.1 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	22.0 (3.82)	†	*7.2 (2.55)	14.3 (3.51)	53.3 (6.80)	10.1 (2.66)	*6.0 (2.10)
Asian . . . . .	17.5 (2.38)	*1.4 (0.66)	5.8 (1.17)	9.4 (1.58)	59.9 (3.34)	7.5 (1.78)	9.2 (2.09)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	*53.9 (18.17)	–	–	†	*55.8 (18.81)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	32.2 (4.94)	*4.5 (1.93)	11.6 (3.15)	11.5 (3.34)	50.0 (5.40)	15.5 (3.83)	*4.7 (1.76)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	40.9 (8.77)	†	†	†	39.3 (9.13)	*21.3 (9.26)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	31.5 (8.39)	†	*15.8 (6.17)	*12.0 (4.70)	55.0 (9.01)	*11.6 (4.50)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14.6 (0.79)	0.7 (0.16)	4.3 (0.38)	19.5 (1.10)	57.6 (1.27)	12.5 (0.72)	8.1 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	14.2 (0.94)	0.6 (0.18)	4.2 (0.45)	19.8 (1.25)	57.5 (1.52)	12.8 (0.90)	8.0 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29.4 (0.86)	3.3 (0.31)	10.0 (0.50)	12.7 (0.63)	47.5 (1.07)	10.1 (0.61)	5.7 (0.65)
White, single race . . . . .	30.5 (1.06)	3.6 (0.39)	10.0 (0.61)	12.8 (0.79)	47.5 (1.31)	9.8 (0.77)	5.8 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	29.0 (1.65)	2.5 (0.56)	11.3 (1.03)	13.8 (1.13)	43.0 (1.85)	12.1 (1.00)	4.5 (0.67)
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	18.0 (1.08)	1.5 (0.34)	2.0 (0.37)	19.5 (1.04)	61.0 (1.33)	9.9 (0.75)	7.3 (0.80)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	31.3 (1.23)	2.8 (0.42)	3.2 (0.49)	15.8 (0.97)	52.9 (1.44)	8.1 (0.72)	4.7 (0.60)
Some college . . . . .	34.2 (1.46)	4.8 (0.67)	5.3 (0.65)	16.6 (1.15)	49.4 (1.54)	10.3 (1.09)	4.6 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	30.5 (2.06)	3.0 (0.72)	6.6 (1.08)	16.0 (1.70)	49.9 (2.40)	4.3 (0.74)	9.3 (1.32)
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	22.8 (0.88)	2.8 (0.32)	7.4 (0.49)	14.9 (0.70)	50.6 (1.13)	14.1 (0.72)	6.0 (0.49)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	28.2 (1.17)	2.1 (0.32)	9.6 (0.63)	14.5 (0.83)	49.3 (1.39)	8.3 (0.72)	7.0 (1.06)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	26.0 (1.59)	2.1 (0.40)	7.0 (0.76)	14.8 (1.28)	52.7 (2.13)	11.7 (1.25)	5.3 (1.14)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	28.6 (2.08)	2.6 (0.69)	8.5 (0.99)	13.0 (1.40)	49.7 (2.26)	6.1 (1.09)	8.7 (2.00)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	31.3 (3.57)	*1.6 (0.79)	15.6 (2.46)	18.0 (2.61)	45.5 (3.91)	7.1 (2.00)	*6.0 (2.11)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	32.2 (3.68)	*1.4 (0.48)	17.4 (2.37)	14.5 (2.57)	37.3 (4.05)	*3.6 (1.08)	*9.4 (2.87)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	20.6 (1.28)	2.7 (0.47)	7.6 (0.84)	13.6 (1.01)	48.5 (1.71)	17.9 (1.11)	7.7 (0.91)
Near poor . . . . .	21.9 (1.25)	2.3 (0.38)	5.9 (0.55)	14.6 (0.98)	51.9 (1.58)	15.1 (1.11)	6.2 (1.00)
Not poor . . . . .	30.7 (1.23)	2.8 (0.39)	10.7 (0.68)	15.6 (0.92)	48.3 (1.34)	5.6 (0.58)	6.1 (0.81)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	23.9 (0.90)	2.1 (0.28)	7.1 (0.42)	18.5 (0.86)	51.7 (1.10)	9.8 (0.62)	6.7 (0.51)
Small MSA . . . . .	24.1 (1.19)	3.0 (0.44)	9.7 (0.76)	11.0 (0.82)	50.0 (1.72)	12.7 (1.02)	7.2 (1.26)
Not in MSA . . . . .	27.8 (1.62)	2.5 (0.54)	8.5 (0.94)	11.4 (1.29)	49.5 (2.17)	10.9 (1.06)	4.4 (0.67)

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, 2007—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage <sup>1</sup>							
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer did not offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>	
Region	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)							
Northeast . . . . .	22.2 (1.83)	2.2 (0.60)	8.1 (1.00)	13.8 (1.47)	49.8 (2.57)	9.5 (1.36)	9.9 (1.43)	
Midwest . . . . .	28.1 (1.63)	3.6 (0.62)	11.5 (1.11)	13.1 (1.43)	45.1 (2.13)	10.5 (1.47)	7.5 (1.57)	
South . . . . .	25.3 (0.99)	2.2 (0.31)	7.1 (0.52)	14.8 (0.88)	53.7 (1.28)	11.1 (0.65)	4.9 (0.66)	
West . . . . .	22.3 (1.27)	2.3 (0.44)	7.6 (0.57)	16.7 (1.01)	49.9 (1.55)	11.4 (0.94)	7.0 (0.93)	

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>“Other” includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race” but 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 “1 race, Black or African American” in the tables is referred to as “black persons” in the text.

<sup>6</sup>The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$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, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

<sup>12</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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