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January 2008

Series 10, Number 236

# Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2006



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

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**Suggested citation**

Adams PF, Lucas JW, Barnes PM. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(236). 2008.

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**Library of Congress Catalog Number 362.1'0973'021 s—dc21**

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Mail Stop: SSOP  
Washington, DC 20402-9328  
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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 236

## Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

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  
January 2008  
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2008-1564

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**Objectives**

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2006 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 2006, household interviews were completed for 75,716 persons living in 29,204 households, reflecting a household response rate of 87.3%.

**Selected Highlights**

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2006. 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 8 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, 2006

by *Patricia F. Adams, Jacqueline Wilson Lucas, M.P.H., and Patricia M. Barnes, M.A., Division of Health Interview Statistics*

## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2006 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).

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.



In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997–2006 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/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>.

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

### Data Source

The main objective of the 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/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 2006 consisted of 29,204 households, which yielded 75,716 persons in 29,868 families. The total noninterview rate was 12.7%. Of this 12.7%, 8.4% 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 2006 survey, and 21% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more without providing additional detail. As a result, poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate (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 sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See [Appendix I](#) for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

## Injuries and Poisonings

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

From 1997–2003, 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 2006 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.

## Change in MSA Definitions

Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards on criteria for designating MSAs, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. Because the 2003 criteria differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, 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. Refer to Appendix II for more detail about the MSA definition.

## Sample Reductions in the 2006 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004, the 2006 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 2006 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2006 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during July–September 2006. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2006 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the previously mentioned 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

## Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, 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 1997–2006 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006 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 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 2006 to 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 (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (\*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a RSE 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.
- More than one in four adults aged 75 years and over were in fair or poor health.
- White persons (36%) and Asian persons (39%) were more likely than black persons (30%) to be in excellent health.
- The percentage of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (41%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (17%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of \$75,000 or more (47%) were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than \$20,000 (25%) 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 34.4 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions increased with age: 7% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 16% of adults aged 45–64 years and 42% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about one-half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities

due to one or more chronic conditions.

- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage, or those who were uninsured.

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

- About 3.9 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 7.8 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.
- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 9% required the help of another person with ADLs, and 18% 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 11.1 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.3 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- Persons aged 45–64 years and 65–69 years were about three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 8% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (22%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (18%) were more likely than poor Hispanic persons (13%) to be unable to work.

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

- About 4.5 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2006.
- 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 2006, there were 33.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 114 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (122 per 1,000 population) was more than three times the rate for Asian persons (38 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (121 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (68 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 three leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (13.1 million episodes in 2006), overexertion (4.6 million episodes), and being struck by a person or an object (3.9 million episodes).
- The rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was similar for males and females.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to a fall was about two times the rate for Hispanic persons and non-Hispanic black persons.

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

- About 8.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 4.7 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 4.8 million episodes occurred while participating in sports.
- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports was about twice 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 about twice as high for persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as for persons living in a large MSA.

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

- In 2006, nearly one-half of the 33.3 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 10.2 million episodes occurring inside and 6.5 million occurring outside the home.
- Recreation areas (4.1 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 the home was about twice as high for females as for males, whereas the rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for persons aged 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 higher for non-Hispanic persons than for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreation areas was about twice as high for persons in the Midwest compared with persons in the South and West.

## Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 23.0 million persons (8%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost, and another 16.9 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 more than 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 four times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and about eight times as likely to not get needed medical care.
- Persons under age 65 years who were uninsured were more likely than persons who were insured to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost.
- Persons who were in fair or poor health were 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 18.2 million persons (6%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.2 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, 169 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 (36%) were about 2 1/2 times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) under age 65 years 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 more than 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 2006, 20.2 million (57%) had private health insurance, and 10.3 million (29%) had Medicare alone.
- About 310,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2006.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 32% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 38% by Medicare only, and 22% by private health insurance.

- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 69% were covered by private health insurance, and 20% 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 200 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 children under 12 years 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 (29%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and 10 million (25%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (28%) were more likely than uninsured females (22%) to have never had health insurance.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have

been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with older persons.

- 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 (50%) were about four times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (12%) 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, 20.1 million persons (50%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 9.3 million (24%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were about twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Uninsured children under 12 years (25%) were about four times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (6%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Uninsured non-Hispanic persons (30%) were more than twice as likely as Hispanic persons (12%) 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Total <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	293,756	102,812	90,248	72,009	21,396	6,370
Sex						
Male . . . . .	143,819	52,076	43,935	34,780	9,694	2,939
Female . . . . .	149,937	50,736	46,313	37,229	11,702	3,431
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,216	26,116	13,398	7,718	854	58
12–17 years . . . . .	25,276	12,734	7,122	4,863	447	47
18–44 years . . . . .	110,389	41,709	37,213	24,983	5,129	1,098
45–64 years . . . . .	74,287	17,506	23,445	21,606	8,324	3,031
65–74 years . . . . .	18,947	2,986	5,074	6,697	3,168	963
75 years and over . . . . .	16,641	1,762	3,997	6,142	3,473	1,173
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	288,828	100,794	88,908	70,883	21,042	6,296
White . . . . .	235,531	83,144	74,107	56,026	16,538	4,981
Black or African American . . . . .	37,779	11,831	10,221	10,879	3,718	1,044
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,286	718	649	684	171	65
Asian . . . . .	12,864	4,993	3,788	3,202	601	194
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	368	*108	*143	91	*14	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4,927	2,018	1,340	1,126	354	75
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,286	616	364	218	66	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,733	540	489	470	183	*48
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	43,478	14,108	12,403	12,712	3,406	787
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	28,003	8,648	7,994	8,648	2,213	466
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	250,277	88,704	77,845	59,297	17,990	5,584
White, single race . . . . .	195,828	70,287	62,721	44,448	13,440	4,254
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,091	11,266	9,799	10,378	3,540	1,023
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	30,204	4,708	6,675	10,504	5,789	2,475
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	54,495	11,811	16,979	17,563	6,404	1,639
Some college . . . . .	48,705	12,742	17,084	13,386	4,210	1,199
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	50,868	21,111	17,497	9,524	1,984	596
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	47,954	11,607	11,567	15,031	7,011	2,673
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	219,921	84,386	70,420	49,404	12,333	3,036
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	37,613	10,947	11,247	10,584	3,783	1,029
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	40,499	14,084	13,039	9,853	2,827	656
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	29,584	11,222	10,132	6,465	1,448	288
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	63,543	30,390	20,654	10,379	1,742	339
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	29,059	8,026	7,255	8,724	3,672	1,357
Near poor . . . . .	41,090	12,368	11,469	11,282	4,467	1,490
Not poor . . . . .	137,011	55,029	45,203	28,094	7,001	1,558
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>						
Under 65 years:						
Private . . . . .	169,218	70,734	57,006	33,316	6,351	1,361
Medicaid . . . . .	34,560	11,247	8,590	9,836	3,493	1,364
Other . . . . .	7,991	2,262	1,553	2,077	1,377	648
Uninsured . . . . .	43,420	13,052	13,099	13,023	3,347	836
65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	20,206	2,922	5,726	7,441	3,250	830
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,183	124	277	666	721	367
Medicare only . . . . .	10,302	1,370	2,487	3,561	2,109	710
Other . . . . .	2,297	281	488	903	421	196
Uninsured . . . . .	310	*24	*31	155	78	*18

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	153,855	56,710	46,611	36,537	10,341	2,957
Small MSA . . . . .	90,562	31,179	28,554	22,492	6,331	1,852
Not in MSA . . . . .	49,339	14,924	15,083	12,980	4,725	1,562
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	53,576	19,751	16,564	12,577	3,729	798
Midwest . . . . .	67,003	22,356	21,365	16,697	4,791	1,347
South . . . . .	108,950	37,325	32,985	26,888	8,620	2,981
West . . . . .	64,227	23,379	19,334	15,847	4,257	1,244
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22,310	7,398	6,468	6,435	1,639	341
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,168	6,710	5,934	6,277	1,767	446
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,855	35,562	30,292	21,545	6,129	2,034
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,973	34,725	32,429	22,903	7,311	2,220
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,755	5,618	4,455	4,780	1,459	413
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,336	5,648	5,344	5,598	2,081	610
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	7,886	1,919	1,908	2,870	894	292
Near poor . . . . .	9,029	2,923	2,467	2,700	801	131
Not poor . . . . .	12,716	5,160	3,844	2,874	716	115
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	12,901	3,565	3,503	3,419	1,715	691
Near poor . . . . .	23,513	6,880	6,651	6,195	2,703	1,076
Not poor . . . . .	104,358	41,787	35,458	20,658	5,134	1,234
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	6,487	2,027	1,402	1,897	856	301
Near poor . . . . .	6,155	1,765	1,720	1,703	755	212
Not poor . . . . .	11,520	4,336	3,397	2,832	810	131

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

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

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.5 (0.35)	30.8 (0.30)	24.4 (0.28)	7.2 (0.14)	2.1 (0.07)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	35.1 (0.35)	30.8 (0.30)	24.6 (0.28)	7.3 (0.14)	2.2 (0.07)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	36.1 (0.39)	30.5 (0.36)	24.4 (0.34)	6.9 (0.17)	2.1 (0.09)
Female	100.0	35.0 (0.38)	31.0 (0.34)	24.5 (0.30)	7.4 (0.17)	2.1 (0.08)
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>						
Under 12 years	100.0	54.2 (0.75)	27.8 (0.62)	16.0 (0.51)	1.8 (0.16)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	50.5 (0.87)	28.2 (0.72)	19.3 (0.66)	1.8 (0.17)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	37.9 (0.48)	33.8 (0.44)	22.7 (0.39)	4.7 (0.17)	1.0 (0.07)
45–64 years	100.0	23.7 (0.47)	31.7 (0.47)	29.2 (0.47)	11.3 (0.29)	4.1 (0.17)
65–74 years	100.0	15.8 (0.69)	26.9 (0.83)	35.5 (0.85)	16.8 (0.69)	5.1 (0.39)
75 years and over	100.0	10.6 (0.61)	24.2 (0.95)	37.1 (0.97)	21.0 (0.78)	7.1 (0.47)
<b>Race</b>						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	35.5 (0.35)	30.8 (0.31)	24.4 (0.28)	7.1 (0.14)	2.1 (0.07)
White	100.0	36.4 (0.40)	31.5 (0.35)	23.4 (0.32)	6.7 (0.15)	2.0 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	29.6 (0.71)	26.5 (0.64)	29.4 (0.70)	11.2 (0.41)	3.2 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.1 (3.03)	27.0 (2.71)	32.2 (2.80)	8.3 (1.34)	3.3 (0.91)
Asian	100.0	38.5 (1.29)	29.2 (1.04)	25.5 (0.97)	5.0 (0.42)	1.8 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*27.2 (8.29)	39.0 (9.19)	24.4 (6.09)	*4.7 (2.25)	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	32.3 (1.66)	28.4 (1.79)	26.2 (1.83)	10.8 (1.28)	2.4 (0.61)
Black or African American, white	100.0	31.7 (3.78)	34.7 (5.04)	19.1 (3.02)	6.8 (2.02)	*7.7 (2.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.1 (3.05)	28.0 (2.78)	28.1 (2.45)	11.1 (1.68)	*2.8 (0.99)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.2 (0.70)	27.4 (0.63)	30.4 (0.70)	10.1 (0.38)	2.9 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.1 (0.85)	26.9 (0.81)	32.1 (0.93)	11.1 (0.54)	2.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.8 (0.39)	31.2 (0.34)	23.2 (0.30)	6.8 (0.15)	2.0 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.2 (0.45)	32.1 (0.41)	21.7 (0.34)	6.1 (0.16)	1.9 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.6 (0.73)	26.7 (0.66)	29.3 (0.72)	11.1 (0.42)	3.3 (0.22)
<b>Education<sup>8</sup></b>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	16.8 (0.59)	22.9 (0.64)	34.9 (0.72)	18.0 (0.50)	7.5 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	22.6 (0.50)	31.5 (0.53)	31.8 (0.51)	11.2 (0.30)	2.8 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	25.9 (0.53)	34.8 (0.67)	27.9 (0.54)	8.9 (0.35)	2.5 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	40.5 (0.64)	34.3 (0.58)	19.4 (0.48)	4.4 (0.24)	1.3 (0.13)
<b>Family income<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	24.5 (0.72)	24.2 (0.60)	31.1 (0.66)	14.4 (0.39)	5.7 (0.26)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	38.5 (0.39)	31.9 (0.35)	22.5 (0.31)	5.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	29.6 (0.82)	30.1 (0.77)	27.9 (0.71)	9.8 (0.36)	2.6 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	34.7 (0.84)	32.1 (0.78)	24.5 (0.72)	7.1 (0.36)	1.7 (0.16)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	37.4 (0.94)	34.3 (0.93)	22.0 (0.75)	5.3 (0.38)	1.0 (0.14)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	47.0 (0.72)	32.0 (0.66)	16.9 (0.53)	3.4 (0.26)	0.8 (0.13)
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>						
Poor	100.0	24.0 (0.90)	23.2 (0.76)	30.9 (0.86)	15.6 (0.57)	6.2 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	29.0 (0.79)	27.8 (0.73)	27.8 (0.70)	11.5 (0.43)	3.9 (0.25)
Not poor	100.0	41.2 (0.49)	32.6 (0.43)	20.0 (0.34)	5.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.08)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	43.7 (0.48)	33.5 (0.41)	18.8 (0.33)	3.3 (0.11)	0.7 (0.05)
Medicaid	100.0	24.6 (0.71)	22.4 (0.66)	30.3 (0.76)	15.4 (0.56)	7.3 (0.41)
Other	100.0	36.7 (1.73)	21.4 (1.60)	23.7 (1.42)	12.5 (0.85)	5.6 (0.57)
Uninsured	100.0	31.5 (0.83)	29.9 (0.74)	29.3 (0.74)	7.4 (0.29)	1.9 (0.16)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.5 (0.66)	28.4 (0.89)	36.9 (0.87)	16.1 (0.68)	4.1 (0.35)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.8 (1.22)	12.9 (1.66)	30.8 (2.25)	33.5 (2.26)	17.1 (1.74)
Medicare only	100.0	13.4 (0.86)	24.3 (1.13)	34.8 (1.17)	20.6 (1.01)	6.9 (0.57)
Other	100.0	12.0 (1.66)	21.3 (2.22)	39.8 (2.55)	18.3 (1.95)	8.6 (1.58)
Uninsured	100.0	*8.2 (3.27)	*12.0 (4.16)	43.9 (6.31)	28.8 (6.04)	*7.1 (3.28)

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.1 (0.48)	30.3 (0.41)	23.8 (0.38)	6.8 (0.18)	1.9 (0.09)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.67)	31.6 (0.53)	24.7 (0.51)	6.9 (0.28)	2.0 (0.12)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.70)	30.8 (0.75)	25.8 (0.68)	8.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.5 (0.77)	30.9 (0.63)	23.4 (0.66)	6.8 (0.35)	1.4 (0.13)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (0.74)	32.2 (0.67)	24.8 (0.66)	6.9 (0.28)	1.9 (0.12)
South . . . . .	100.0	34.7 (0.59)	30.3 (0.50)	24.6 (0.46)	7.8 (0.23)	2.7 (0.13)
West . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (0.72)	30.2 (0.63)	24.7 (0.51)	6.6 (0.29)	1.9 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	29.8 (0.80)	27.8 (0.73)	30.0 (0.81)	9.7 (0.47)	2.7 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.77)	27.0 (0.73)	30.8 (0.77)	10.5 (0.44)	3.0 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	38.7 (0.51)	31.6 (0.48)	21.8 (0.41)	5.9 (0.19)	1.9 (0.10)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (0.49)	32.5 (0.46)	21.5 (0.37)	6.4 (0.19)	1.9 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (0.85)	25.8 (0.81)	29.4 (0.87)	10.4 (0.52)	3.0 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	28.4 (0.81)	27.3 (0.76)	29.3 (0.81)	11.6 (0.51)	3.4 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	19.4 (1.40)	20.6 (1.19)	36.9 (1.63)	16.3 (0.94)	6.8 (0.78)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	27.5 (1.34)	25.0 (1.24)	32.1 (1.37)	12.8 (0.87)	2.7 (0.46)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	38.1 (1.27)	29.3 (1.08)	24.1 (1.21)	6.9 (0.60)	1.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	26.0 (1.44)	26.0 (1.27)	27.2 (1.23)	14.7 (0.88)	6.1 (0.50)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.3 (1.17)	28.9 (1.12)	25.5 (1.02)	10.9 (0.59)	4.5 (0.35)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	42.0 (0.58)	33.5 (0.51)	18.8 (0.40)	4.6 (0.18)	1.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (1.39)	20.8 (1.40)	29.9 (1.47)	17.6 (1.14)	6.6 (0.79)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (1.64)	26.9 (1.64)	28.5 (1.51)	13.8 (1.03)	4.0 (0.54)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	36.6 (1.21)	28.6 (1.11)	25.3 (1.01)	8.0 (0.61)	1.5 (0.31)

\* 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 standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		
Total <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	293,756	257,223	35,776	34,411
Sex				
Male . . . . .	143,819	126,623	16,857	16,267
Female . . . . .	149,937	130,600	18,919	18,145
Age				
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,216	44,825	3,195	3,103
12–17 years . . . . .	25,276	22,864	2,263	2,220
18–44 years . . . . .	110,389	103,886	6,375	6,056
45–64 years . . . . .	74,287	62,091	12,023	11,562
65–74 years . . . . .	18,947	14,085	4,810	4,655
75 years and over . . . . .	16,641	9,471	7,110	6,816
Race				
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	288,828	253,039	35,048	33,709
White . . . . .	235,531	205,893	29,083	28,001
Black or African American . . . . .	37,779	32,803	4,849	4,616
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,286	1,927	356	350
Asian . . . . .	12,864	12,077	732	713
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	368	339	*29	*29
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	4,927	4,185	729	702
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,286	1,142	140	135
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,733	1,341	392	375
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	43,478	40,132	3,300	3,148
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	28,003	26,138	1,848	1,763
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	250,277	217,091	32,476	31,263
White, single race . . . . .	195,828	169,197	26,121	25,184
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,091	31,293	4,671	4,442
Education <sup>8</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	30,204	22,143	8,032	7,788
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	54,495	45,345	9,024	8,732
Some college . . . . .	48,705	41,517	7,161	6,864
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	50,868	46,817	3,948	3,807
Family income <sup>10</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	47,954	35,896	11,962	11,585
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	219,921	198,695	20,937	20,208
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	37,613	31,421	6,121	5,980
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	40,499	36,028	4,449	4,338
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	29,584	27,268	2,295	2,188
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	63,543	59,762	3,749	3,627
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	29,059	22,964	6,038	5,900
Near poor . . . . .	41,090	33,484	7,539	7,386
Not poor . . . . .	137,011	124,447	12,475	12,079
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	169,218	158,277	10,507	10,065
Medicaid . . . . .	34,560	27,389	7,098	6,871
Other . . . . .	7,991	5,209	2,775	2,699
Uninsured . . . . .	43,420	40,009	3,340	3,204
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	20,206	14,023	6,156	5,925
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,183	908	1,267	1,244
Medicare only . . . . .	10,302	6,653	3,576	3,402
Other . . . . .	2,297	1,474	817	806
Uninsured . . . . .	310	246	64	60

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>				
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	153,855	137,306	16,149	15,442
Small MSA . . . . .	90,562	78,498	11,834	11,411
Not in MSA . . . . .	49,339	41,419	7,793	7,559
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	53,576	47,070	6,404	6,099
Midwest . . . . .	67,003	57,775	8,919	8,570
South . . . . .	108,950	95,233	13,480	13,006
West . . . . .	64,227	57,145	6,974	6,736
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22,310	20,640	1,650	1,579
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,168	19,492	1,651	1,569
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,855	83,349	12,278	11,875
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,973	85,848	13,844	13,309
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,755	14,586	2,110	2,015
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,336	16,706	2,560	2,427
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	7,886	6,912	974	944
Near poor . . . . .	9,029	8,304	725	695
Not poor . . . . .	12,716	11,938	768	722
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	12,901	9,396	3,484	3,404
Near poor . . . . .	23,513	18,045	5,411	5,311
Not poor . . . . .	104,358	94,070	10,240	9,966
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	6,487	5,235	1,228	1,201
Near poor . . . . .	6,155	5,102	1,048	1,027
Not poor . . . . .	11,520	10,622	893	845

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

<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 conditions. Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions) 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>3,4</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.9 (0.19)	12.1 (0.19)	11.7 (0.19)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	87.8 (0.20)	12.2 (0.20)	11.8 (0.20)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.9 (0.23)	12.1 (0.23)	11.7 (0.23)
Female	100.0	88.0 (0.22)	12.0 (0.22)	11.5 (0.22)
Age <sup>6</sup>				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.3 (0.28)	6.7 (0.28)	6.5 (0.28)
12–17 years	100.0	91.0 (0.42)	9.0 (0.42)	8.8 (0.42)
18–44 years	100.0	94.2 (0.18)	5.8 (0.18)	5.5 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	83.8 (0.36)	16.2 (0.36)	15.7 (0.35)
65–74 years	100.0	74.5 (0.87)	25.5 (0.87)	24.8 (0.86)
75 years and over	100.0	57.1 (1.07)	42.9 (1.07)	41.6 (1.08)
Race				
1 race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	88.0 (0.19)	12.0 (0.19)	11.6 (0.19)
White	100.0	88.1 (0.21)	11.9 (0.21)	11.5 (0.21)
Black or African American	100.0	85.4 (0.43)	14.6 (0.43)	14.0 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	81.7 (1.90)	18.3 (1.90)	18.1 (1.89)
Asian	100.0	93.3 (0.45)	6.7 (0.45)	6.6 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.3 (3.63)	*10.7 (3.63)	*10.7 (3.63)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	79.8 (1.41)	20.2 (1.41)	19.6 (1.42)
Black or African American, white	100.0	76.7 (3.86)	23.3 (3.86)	22.0 (3.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	76.5 (2.14)	23.5 (2.14)	22.7 (2.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	89.7 (0.39)	10.3 (0.39)	9.9 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	90.1 (0.53)	9.9 (0.53)	9.6 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.6 (0.21)	12.4 (0.21)	12.0 (0.21)
White, single race	100.0	87.7 (0.24)	12.3 (0.24)	11.9 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	85.3 (0.44)	14.7 (0.44)	14.1 (0.44)
Education <sup>10</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	76.4 (0.61)	23.6 (0.61)	22.9 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	84.3 (0.39)	15.7 (0.39)	15.3 (0.39)
Some college	100.0	84.5 (0.42)	15.5 (0.42)	15.0 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.8 (0.33)	9.2 (0.33)	8.9 (0.33)
Family income <sup>12</sup>				
Less than \$20,000	100.0	75.6 (0.53)	24.4 (0.53)	23.8 (0.53)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	90.1 (0.19)	9.9 (0.19)	9.6 (0.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	84.7 (0.49)	15.3 (0.49)	15.0 (0.48)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	88.5 (0.43)	11.5 (0.43)	11.3 (0.43)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	91.5 (0.47)	8.5 (0.47)	8.2 (0.47)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	92.5 (0.35)	7.5 (0.35)	7.3 (0.34)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>				
Poor	100.0	74.5 (0.68)	25.5 (0.68)	25.0 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	81.3 (0.52)	18.7 (0.52)	18.4 (0.53)
Not poor	100.0	90.5 (0.23)	9.5 (0.23)	9.2 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	94.1 (0.15)	5.9 (0.15)	5.6 (0.15)
Medicaid	100.0	70.8 (0.71)	29.2 (0.71)	28.5 (0.72)
Other	100.0	74.0 (1.20)	26.0 (1.20)	25.3 (1.19)
Uninsured	100.0	91.9 (0.36)	8.1 (0.36)	7.8 (0.35)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	69.4 (0.92)	30.6 (0.92)	29.7 (0.92)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	41.4 (2.47)	58.6 (2.47)	58.0 (2.47)
Medicare only	100.0	65.0 (1.24)	35.0 (1.24)	33.8 (1.27)
Other	100.0	64.2 (2.62)	35.8 (2.62)	35.4 (2.60)
Uninsured	100.0	78.7 (5.81)	21.3 (5.81)	19.2 (5.60)

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities <sup>1</sup>		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	89.3 (0.24)	10.7 (0.24)	10.3 (0.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	87.1 (0.35)	12.9 (0.35)	12.5 (0.35)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	85.3 (0.54)	14.7 (0.54)	14.3 (0.54)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	88.2 (0.41)	11.8 (0.41)	11.3 (0.40)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	87.1 (0.44)	12.9 (0.44)	12.5 (0.45)
South . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.31)	12.4 (0.31)	12.0 (0.31)
West . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (0.35)	10.9 (0.35)	10.6 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	89.8 (0.51)	10.2 (0.51)	9.9 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	89.6 (0.45)	10.4 (0.45)	10.0 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	87.7 (0.29)	12.3 (0.29)	12.0 (0.29)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (0.28)	12.1 (0.28)	11.7 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	85.8 (0.59)	14.2 (0.59)	13.7 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	85.4 (0.53)	14.6 (0.53)	14.0 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	80.7 (1.12)	19.3 (1.12)	18.8 (1.11)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	88.0 (0.90)	12.0 (0.90)	11.6 (0.90)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.65)	8.1 (0.65)	7.7 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	70.6 (1.09)	29.4 (1.09)	28.8 (1.08)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	78.5 (0.76)	21.5 (0.76)	21.2 (0.76)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.26)	9.8 (0.26)	9.5 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (1.36)	24.5 (1.36)	24.0 (1.34)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	81.3 (0.92)	18.7 (0.92)	18.4 (0.93)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.65)	9.8 (0.65)	9.4 (0.63)

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

<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) 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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	1.8 (0.07)	3.6 (0.10)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	220,264	3,867	7,770	1.8 (0.07)	3.5 (0.11)
Sex					
Male	106,251	1,507	2,745	1.5 (0.09)	2.8 (0.13)
Female	114,013	2,361	5,025	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.13)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
18–44 years	110,389	535	1,150	0.5 (0.05)	1.0 (0.08)
45–64 years	74,287	1,174	2,538	1.6 (0.12)	3.4 (0.16)
65–74 years	18,947	657	1,113	3.5 (0.31)	5.9 (0.42)
75 years and over	16,641	1,502	2,968	9.0 (0.55)	17.9 (0.79)
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	217,785	3,841	7,637	1.8 (0.07)	3.5 (0.10)
White	179,666	3,077	6,193	1.7 (0.08)	3.3 (0.11)
Black or African American	26,283	638	1,175	3.1 (0.24)	5.6 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,549	*40	*95	3.1 (0.83)	8.1 (2.01)
Asian	10,014	82	157	1.3 (0.29)	2.2 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	273	†	*16	†	*8.0 (3.44)
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,478	*26	133	*1.2 (0.47)	6.9 (1.27)
Black or African American, white	362	†	*13	†	12.5 (2.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,166	†	78	†	7.0 (1.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	28,663	325	604	1.9 (0.17)	3.4 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	17,878	159	306	1.9 (0.25)	3.2 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	191,600	3,543	7,165	1.8 (0.08)	3.6 (0.11)
White, single race	153,375	2,772	5,664	1.6 (0.08)	3.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	25,177	627	1,136	3.1 (0.25)	5.6 (0.33)
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	30,204	1,273	2,510	3.4 (0.24)	6.6 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	54,495	1,065	2,161	1.8 (0.13)	3.8 (0.17)
Some college	48,705	572	1,602	1.4 (0.14)	3.6 (0.21)
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,868	581	935	1.4 (0.15)	2.3 (0.20)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	35,537	1,400	3,179	3.5 (0.22)	8.1 (0.35)
\$20,000 or more	164,408	1,997	3,736	1.4 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
\$20,000–\$34,999	27,866	640	1,143	2.0 (0.17)	3.6 (0.25)
\$35,000–\$54,999	30,246	394	693	1.4 (0.20)	2.6 (0.23)
\$55,000–\$74,999	21,822	121	290	0.7 (0.15)	1.6 (0.25)
\$75,000 or more	46,675	278	527	1.0 (0.16)	1.9 (0.25)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	18,520	608	1,446	3.9 (0.35)	9.4 (0.52)
Near poor	28,711	832	1,731	2.7 (0.20)	5.6 (0.31)
Not poor	106,034	1,036	2,001	1.1 (0.09)	2.1 (0.12)
Health insurance <sup>14</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	125,935	539	1,284	0.4 (0.04)	0.9 (0.06)
Medicaid or other public	13,534	726	1,457	5.6 (0.47)	11.3 (0.64)
Other coverage	6,317	333	602	4.4 (0.66)	8.1 (0.85)
Uninsured	36,499	87	334	0.3 (0.06)	1.1 (0.12)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,206	936	1,969	4.7 (0.37)	9.8 (0.55)
Medicaid and Medicare	2,183	328	593	15.2 (1.60)	27.5 (2.20)
Medicare only	10,302	756	1,278	7.4 (0.63)	12.5 (0.82)
Other coverage	2,297	113	211	5.1 (1.01)	9.4 (1.43)
Uninsured	310	†	†	†	†
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA	115,589	1,956	3,643	1.8 (0.10)	3.3 (0.14)
Small MSA	67,596	1,101	2,547	1.6 (0.13)	3.7 (0.19)
Not in MSA	37,078	810	1,579	2.0 (0.19)	4.0 (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, 2006—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 . . . . .	40,368	649	1,355	1.6 (0.17)	3.3 (0.20)
Midwest . . . . .	50,246	932	1,962	1.8 (0.15)	3.7 (0.24)
South . . . . .	81,882	1,514	2,956	1.9 (0.13)	3.8 (0.19)
West . . . . .	47,768	772	1,496	1.7 (0.13)	3.2 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	14,739	114	236	1.2 (0.23)	2.6 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	13,925	211	368	2.5 (0.26)	4.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	74,090	1,140	1,992	1.5 (0.11)	2.6 (0.15)
White, single race, female . . . . .	79,285	1,632	3,673	1.7 (0.11)	4.0 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	11,209	196	355	2.3 (0.32)	4.2 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	13,968	430	780	3.6 (0.33)	6.5 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	4,413	97	200	3.4 (0.63)	6.5 (0.81)
Near poor . . . . .	5,700	66	148	1.9 (0.36)	4.5 (0.65)
Not poor . . . . .	9,157	64	101	1.4 (0.36)	1.9 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	9,212	347	848	4.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.79)
Near poor . . . . .	17,444	571	1,236	2.7 (0.26)	6.0 (0.41)
Not poor . . . . .	82,078	853	1,629	1.1 (0.10)	2.1 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	3,709	128	314	4.1 (0.70)	10.4 (1.01)
Near poor . . . . .	4,028	166	250	4.3 (0.57)	6.6 (0.73)
Not poor . . . . .	8,738	88	157	2.1 (0.46)	3.3 (0.54)

. . . 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 standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.<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.<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 because of 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, estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>							
	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	100.0	5.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.10)	91.5 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	195,398	11,067	6,286	177,907	100.0	5.7 (0.14)	3.2 (0.11)	91.1 (0.18)
Sex								
Male	96,053	5,110	3,058	87,832	100.0	5.1 (0.17)	3.1 (0.13)	91.8 (0.22)
Female	99,345	5,957	3,228	90,076	100.0	5.7 (0.18)	3.1 (0.13)	91.2 (0.22)
Age <sup>5</sup>								
18–44 years	110,389	3,136	2,109	105,109	100.0	2.8 (0.12)	1.9 (0.10)	95.2 (0.15)
45–64 years	74,287	6,822	3,408	63,967	100.0	9.2 (0.27)	4.6 (0.19)	86.2 (0.33)
65–69 years	10,722	1,109	769	8,831	100.0	10.4 (0.77)	7.2 (0.61)	82.5 (0.96)
Race								
1 race <sup>6</sup>	193,074	10,860	6,110	175,966	100.0	5.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.10)	91.6 (0.17)
White	157,870	8,582	5,255	143,923	100.0	5.1 (0.14)	3.2 (0.12)	91.7 (0.19)
Black or African American	24,189	1,903	690	21,584	100.0	8.0 (0.37)	2.9 (0.21)	89.0 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,430	147	*51	1,232	100.0	10.8 (1.86)	*3.5 (1.16)	85.6 (2.10)
Asian	9,329	218	115	8,981	100.0	2.4 (0.28)	1.3 (0.21)	96.3 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	257	†	–	246	100.0	†	–	96.3 (2.07)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,324	207	176	1,942	100.0	9.2 (1.37)	8.0 (1.25)	82.8 (1.82)
Black or African American, white	356	*27	*15	314	100.0	*13.1 (4.37)	†	80.7 (5.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,060	136	112	813	100.0	11.8 (2.31)	9.8 (1.99)	78.3 (2.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	27,239	1,053	526	25,645	100.0	4.6 (0.29)	2.2 (0.19)	93.2 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	17,269	604	334	16,327	100.0	4.5 (0.35)	2.3 (0.26)	93.2 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino	168,159	10,015	5,760	152,262	100.0	5.6 (0.15)	3.2 (0.11)	91.2 (0.19)
White, single race	132,895	7,639	4,776	120,384	100.0	5.3 (0.16)	3.3 (0.14)	91.4 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	23,145	1,849	675	20,609	100.0	8.1 (0.38)	3.0 (0.21)	88.9 (0.44)
Education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	23,370	3,079	1,263	19,017	100.0	12.6 (0.52)	5.2 (0.33)	82.2 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	46,375	3,333	1,822	41,154	100.0	6.7 (0.26)	3.7 (0.20)	89.5 (0.33)
Some college	43,882	2,678	1,647	39,548	100.0	5.9 (0.28)	3.7 (0.22)	90.4 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	46,908	1,127	1,000	44,751	100.0	2.3 (0.17)	2.1 (0.17)	95.6 (0.24)
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	28,642	4,812	1,772	22,043	100.0	17.6 (0.54)	6.3 (0.37)	76.1 (0.64)
\$20,000 or more	149,774	5,343	4,141	140,215	100.0	3.4 (0.12)	2.6 (0.10)	94.0 (0.16)
\$20,000–\$34,999	23,128	1,704	1,025	20,381	100.0	7.3 (0.41)	4.4 (0.30)	88.3 (0.51)
\$35,000–\$54,999	27,679	1,283	1,052	25,339	100.0	4.5 (0.31)	3.7 (0.27)	91.8 (0.42)
\$55,000–\$74,999	20,541	570	538	19,426	100.0	2.7 (0.26)	2.6 (0.27)	94.8 (0.37)
\$75,000 or more	45,062	763	701	43,591	100.0	1.6 (0.14)	1.5 (0.15)	96.9 (0.20)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>								
Poor	16,817	2,701	928	13,180	100.0	18.8 (0.74)	6.1 (0.45)	75.1 (0.85)
Near poor	24,054	2,505	1,166	20,376	100.0	11.0 (0.46)	5.0 (0.35)	83.9 (0.59)
Not poor	97,228	3,028	2,635	91,533	100.0	2.9 (0.13)	2.6 (0.12)	94.5 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private	125,935	3,078	2,885	119,891	100.0	2.2 (0.10)	2.1 (0.09)	95.7 (0.14)
Medicaid	13,534	3,659	808	9,051	100.0	28.3 (0.91)	6.1 (0.50)	65.6 (0.94)
Other	6,317	1,929	552	3,836	100.0	24.2 (1.44)	7.8 (0.84)	68.0 (1.61)
Uninsured	36,499	1,221	1,236	34,027	100.0	3.8 (0.24)	3.9 (0.30)	92.3 (0.39)
65 years and over:								
Private	5,985	317	397	5,264	100.0	5.3 (0.70)	6.6 (0.75)	88.1 (1.03)
Medicare and Medicaid	613	200	61	351	100.0	32.7 (3.81)	10.0 (2.75)	57.3 (4.25)
Medicare only	3,137	437	262	2,431	100.0	14.0 (1.52)	8.4 (1.24)	77.7 (1.94)
Other	689	127	*44	518	100.0	18.4 (3.76)	*6.4 (2.08)	75.2 (4.05)
Uninsured	173	*23	†	147	100.0	*13.1 (5.70)	†	84.6 (5.99)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>								
Large MSA	103,486	4,903	2,543	95,942	100.0	4.6 (0.17)	2.4 (0.12)	93.0 (0.21)
Small MSA	59,763	3,566	2,259	53,898	100.0	5.7 (0.25)	3.7 (0.20)	90.6 (0.34)
Not in MSA	32,149	2,598	1,484	28,067	100.0	7.4 (0.40)	4.2 (0.30)	88.5 (0.47)

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	35,655	1,944	894	32,800	100.0	5.2 (0.30)	2.4 (0.21)	92.4 (0.38)
Midwest . . . . .	43,937	2,383	1,659	39,841	100.0	5.1 (0.27)	3.6 (0.25)	91.2 (0.35)
South . . . . .	73,139	4,565	2,379	66,175	100.0	6.0 (0.24)	3.1 (0.17)	90.9 (0.31)
West . . . . .	42,668	2,175	1,354	39,092	100.0	4.9 (0.27)	3.1 (0.19)	92.0 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	14,129	469	284	13,368	100.0	4.1 (0.34)	2.4 (0.27)	93.5 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	13,111	584	242	12,278	100.0	5.1 (0.38)	2.1 (0.22)	92.9 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male . . . . .	65,586	3,564	2,306	59,679	100.0	5.0 (0.21)	3.3 (0.18)	91.7 (0.28)
White, single race, female . . . . .	67,308	4,075	2,470	60,705	100.0	5.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.18)	91.1 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	10,500	821	323	9,356	100.0	7.9 (0.53)	3.1 (0.33)	88.9 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	12,645	1,028	352	11,253	100.0	8.2 (0.51)	2.8 (0.27)	88.9 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor . . . . .	4,180	393	142	3,646	100.0	12.9 (1.20)	4.2 (0.71)	82.9 (1.32)
Near poor . . . . .	5,349	201	131	5,017	100.0	5.3 (0.67)	3.2 (0.50)	91.6 (0.88)
Not poor . . . . .	8,827	170	134	8,510	100.0	2.0 (0.28)	1.7 (0.27)	96.3 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor . . . . .	8,240	1,627	601	6,008	100.0	21.7 (1.15)	7.7 (0.77)	70.7 (1.34)
Near poor . . . . .	13,738	1,807	878	11,045	100.0	13.1 (0.67)	6.3 (0.55)	80.6 (0.88)
Not poor . . . . .	74,294	2,406	2,144	69,728	100.0	2.9 (0.16)	2.7 (0.15)	94.4 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor . . . . .	3,333	521	147	2,662	100.0	18.3 (1.39)	4.7 (0.71)	77.0 (1.65)
Near poor . . . . .	3,596	396	108	3,091	100.0	11.2 (0.92)	3.0 (0.54)	85.8 (1.07)
Not poor . . . . .	8,337	313	199	7,825	100.0	3.8 (0.42)	2.5 (0.33)	93.7 (0.55)

. . . 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.<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.<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 (0.22)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,492	4,544	6.2 (0.22)
Sex			
Male	37,568	3,048	8.1 (0.33)
Female	35,924	1,496	4.2 (0.24)
Age <sup>5</sup>			
Under 12 years	48,216	2,667	5.5 (0.25)
12–17 years	25,276	1,876	7.5 (0.38)
Race			
1 race <sup>6</sup>	71,043	4,374	6.2 (0.23)
White	55,866	3,539	6.3 (0.27)
Black or African American	11,496	707	6.1 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	737	*56	*7.5 (2.69)
Asian	2,850	68	2.4 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	94	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,449	169	6.8 (1.08)
Black or African American, white	924	63	7.6 (2.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	566	*48	*8.5 (2.75)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	706	4.8 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,125	396	4.0 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,677	3,837	6.5 (0.26)
White, single race	42,454	2,927	6.9 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,914	648	5.9 (0.49)
Family income <sup>9</sup>			
Less than \$20,000	12,417	1,049	8.7 (0.56)
\$20,000 or more	55,513	3,299	5.9 (0.26)
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,747	787	8.2 (0.73)
\$35,000–\$54,999	10,253	680	6.6 (0.60)
\$55,000–\$74,999	7,762	447	5.7 (0.62)
\$75,000 or more	16,868	955	5.7 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>			
Poor	10,539	954	9.3 (0.70)
Near poor	12,379	959	7.8 (0.64)
Not poor	30,977	1,802	5.8 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>			
Private	43,283	2,180	5.0 (0.26)
Medicaid	21,027	1,949	9.6 (0.50)
Other	1,673	108	6.5 (1.26)
Uninsured	6,921	296	4.2 (0.57)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>			
Large MSA	38,266	2,170	5.7 (0.29)
Small MSA	22,965	1,432	6.2 (0.41)
Not in MSA	12,261	941	7.7 (0.64)
Region			
Northeast	13,208	1,123	8.4 (0.60)
Midwest	16,757	1,125	6.8 (0.50)
South	27,069	1,577	5.8 (0.35)
West	16,459	719	4.4 (0.40)

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	7,571	451	6.0 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	7,244	256	3.6 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male . . . . .	21,765	1,956	9.0 (0.48)
White, single race, female . . . . .	20,688	971	4.7 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	5,546	468	8.4 (0.80)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	5,368	180	3.3 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor . . . . .	3,473	220	6.4 (0.93)
Near poor . . . . .	3,330	139	4.2 (0.61)
Not poor . . . . .	3,559	194	5.5 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor . . . . .	3,689	452	12.6 (1.54)
Near poor . . . . .	6,069	586	9.8 (1.15)
Not poor . . . . .	22,280	1,426	6.4 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor . . . . .	2,779	213	7.8 (0.93)
Near poor . . . . .	2,127	161	7.4 (1.12)
Not poor . . . . .	2,782	118	4.1 (0.78)

. . . 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 standards 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>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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 1,000 population (standard error)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	113.64 (4.84)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	293,756	33,256	113.21 (4.80)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	143,819	17,107	119.54 (7.49)
Female . . . . .	149,937	16,149	106.06 (6.17)
Age <sup>4</sup>			
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,216	4,642	96.27 (11.38)
12–17 years . . . . .	25,276	3,825	151.34 (19.54)
18–44 years . . . . .	110,389	11,772	106.64 (7.85)
45–64 years . . . . .	74,287	7,642	102.87 (8.93)
65–74 years . . . . .	18,947	1,727	91.17 (16.01)
75 years and over . . . . .	16,641	3,648	219.24 (29.95)
Race			
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	288,828	32,502	112.87 (4.85)
White . . . . .	235,531	28,826	122.32 (5.64)
Black or African American . . . . .	37,779	2,871	75.83 (8.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,286	*235	*94.72 (44.17)
Asian . . . . .	12,864	530	38.17 (10.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	368	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	4,927	754	153.11 (42.65)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,286	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,733	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	43,478	2,892	67.62 (9.27)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	28,003	2,065	72.49 (12.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	250,277	30,364	121.44 (5.41)
White, single race . . . . .	195,828	26,163	133.44 (6.48)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	36,091	2,757	76.40 (8.98)
Education <sup>8</sup>			
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	30,204	3,764	120.57 (17.57)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	54,495	5,735	106.70 (10.60)
Some college . . . . .	48,705	6,294	135.59 (14.06)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	50,868	5,198	108.60 (12.31)
Family income <sup>10</sup>			
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	47,954	7,106	144.23 (13.66)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	219,921	23,874	110.18 (5.59)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	37,613	4,499	116.76 (13.57)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	40,499	4,125	102.20 (12.24)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	29,584	2,770	96.06 (14.30)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	63,543	8,323	139.23 (14.27)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	29,059	3,700	138.61 (17.44)
Near poor . . . . .	41,090	5,342	126.50 (14.67)
Not poor . . . . .	137,011	16,217	121.79 (7.71)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>			
Under 65 years:			
Private . . . . .	169,218	18,412	110.01 (6.47)
Medicaid . . . . .	34,560	4,321	155.51 (22.19)
Other . . . . .	7,991	1,048	141.69 (38.97)
Uninsured . . . . .	43,420	3,945	90.80 (11.72)
65 years and over:			
Private . . . . .	20,206	3,357	166.80 (23.18)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	2,183	*286	*129.89 (59.08)
Medicare only . . . . .	10,302	1,242	120.98 (27.29)
Other . . . . .	2,297	*491	*215.45 (79.75)
Uninsured . . . . .	310	–	–

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, 2006—Con.**

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
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	153,855	14,686	96.46 (6.15)
Small MSA . . . . .	90,562	12,220	135.71 (9.60)
Not in MSA . . . . .	49,339	6,349	130.24 (13.09)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	53,576	5,334	99.13 (9.42)
Midwest . . . . .	67,003	9,391	140.69 (11.94)
South . . . . .	108,950	11,598	108.50 (7.89)
West . . . . .	64,227	6,933	107.22 (9.62)
Current health status			
Excellent . . . . .	102,812	9,726	90.66 (7.62)
Very good . . . . .	90,248	9,400	108.34 (9.18)
Good . . . . .	72,009	7,737	107.12 (9.52)
Fair . . . . .	21,396	4,274	232.72 (41.02)
Poor . . . . .	6,370	1,944	186.54 (42.37)

. . . 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands						
Total <sup>3</sup>	13,071	3,935	3,396	4,572	2,628	5,018	*636
Sex							
Male	5,585	2,090	1,973	2,348	1,576	3,269	†
Female	7,486	1,845	1,422	2,224	1,052	1,750	*369
Age							
Under 12 years	2,223	976	*336	†	*278	*449	†
12–17 years	1,473	694	*426	515	*286	*433	–
18–44 years	2,822	1,284	1,371	2,035	1,408	2,602	†
45–64 years	2,603	835	999	1,377	*532	1,184	†
65–74 years	1,230	†	†	†	†	*159	†
75 years and over	2,720	†	†	†	–	†	†
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup>	12,710	3,779	3,357	4,507	2,524	4,990	*636
White	11,798	3,212	2,963	3,895	2,305	4,016	*636
Black or African American	768	380	*293	529	†	750	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	†	–	–
Asian	†	†	†	*83	†	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	*361	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*1,053	*351	*275	*320	*300	470	†
Mexican or Mexican American	*862	*241	*218	*183	†	*279	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	12,018	3,584	3,120	4,252	2,327	4,548	*513
White, single race	10,768	2,924	2,726	3,596	2,031	3,606	*513
Black or African American, single race	768	*317	*293	508	†	719	–
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma	1,487	*240	*502	*696	†	*598	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	2,225	*556	*349	896	694	975	†
Some college	2,813	*400	*409	908	*575	1,026	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,940	716	*565	1,014	*270	691	–
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000	2,801	914	679	*824	*316	1,360	†
\$20,000 or more	9,194	2,934	2,400	3,513	2,130	3,326	*377
\$20,000–\$34,999	1,811	871	*676	*297	*404	*421	†
\$35,000–\$54,999	1,322	*589	†	615	*483	918	–
\$55,000–\$74,999	954	†	*225	649	*313	*476	–
\$75,000 or more	2,870	1,133	975	1,438	*649	968	†
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor	1,170	541	*494	*475	*183	777	†
Near poor	2,247	996	*609	*466	*321	*645	†
Not poor	5,618	1,994	1,431	2,881	1,531	2,472	†
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private	5,598	2,260	1,942	3,258	1,849	3,085	*419
Medicaid	2,103	*809	*350	*270	*212	*537	†
Other	*403	†	†	†	†	†	†
Uninsured	967	*577	*622	*470	*346	944	†
65 years and over:							
Private	2,468	†	†	†	†	*303	†
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	†	–	–	†
Medicare only	997	†	†	†	†	–	–
Other	*389	–	–	†	–	†	–
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, 2006—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 . . . . .	5,723	1,859	992	2,205	1,044	2,649	*215
Small MSA . . . . .	4,928	1,106	1,851	1,452	1,085	1,450	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	2,420	970	553	916	*499	919	†
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	2,093	693	*309	1,066	*356	668	†
Midwest . . . . .	3,935	903	*751	1,463	*780	1,520	†
South . . . . .	4,623	1,299	1,528	1,178	1,029	1,840	†
West . . . . .	2,420	1,041	808	865	*463	990	†

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

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

– 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 the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification 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 or 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 or poisoning episode and the date the injury or 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	44.93 (3.20)	13.44 (1.64)	11.47 (1.49)	15.45 (1.83)	9.01 (1.36)	17.14 (1.93)	*2.20 (0.79)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	44.50 (3.17)	13.40 (1.62)	11.56 (1.49)	15.56 (1.85)	8.95 (1.35)	17.08 (1.91)	2.17 (0.76)	
Sex								
Male . . . . .	40.00 (4.72)	14.26 (2.56)	13.41 (2.37)	16.40 (2.51)	10.89 (2.08)	22.70 (3.30)		†
Female . . . . .	48.23 (4.24)	12.41 (2.14)	9.45 (1.76)	14.54 (2.63)	7.21 (1.82)	11.81 (2.08)	*2.41 (1.01)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
Under 12 years . . . . .	46.12 (9.26)	20.24 (4.81)	*6.96 (2.62)		†	*5.77 (2.47)	*9.32 (2.88)	†
12–17 years . . . . .	58.27 (13.54)	27.44 (6.48)	*16.85 (6.23)	20.36 (5.77)	*11.30 (4.64)	*17.13 (5.89)		–
18–44 years . . . . .	25.56 (4.04)	11.63 (2.81)	12.42 (2.61)	18.44 (2.98)	12.75 (2.82)	23.57 (3.98)		†
45–64 years . . . . .	35.04 (5.23)	11.24 (2.90)	13.44 (3.22)	18.54 (4.45)	*7.17 (2.36)	15.93 (3.54)		†
65–74 years . . . . .	64.91 (13.85)		†	†	†	†	*8.40 (3.79)	†
75 years and over . . . . .	163.44 (25.15)		†	†	†	–	†	†
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	44.41 (3.21)	13.16 (1.65)	11.52 (1.51)	15.43 (1.84)	8.78 (1.37)	17.31 (1.96)	*2.25 (0.81)	
White . . . . .	49.89 (3.75)	13.84 (1.96)	12.48 (1.81)	16.31 (2.16)	9.94 (1.65)	17.07 (2.22)	*2.78 (1.01)	
Black or African American . . . . .	21.65 (5.17)	8.83 (2.47)	*7.50 (2.56)	13.82 (3.50)		20.47 (5.21)		–
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	–	†	†	–	†	–	–	–
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	*6.13 (2.76)	†	†	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	*83.83 (34.43)	†	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	24.39 (6.61)	*7.05 (2.13)	*7.05 (2.27)	*7.77 (2.64)	*6.23 (2.54)	10.61 (2.94)		†
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*31.79 (10.03)	*7.57 (2.81)	*7.78 (2.98)	*6.85 (2.92)	†	*9.51 (3.46)		†
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	47.58 (3.46)	14.67 (1.91)	12.43 (1.73)	16.80 (2.06)	9.48 (1.55)	18.33 (2.24)	*2.15 (0.93)	
White, single race . . . . .	53.75 (4.14)	15.55 (2.36)	13.96 (2.18)	18.07 (2.50)	10.70 (1.93)	18.57 (2.66)	*2.85 (1.26)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	22.48 (5.37)	*7.80 (2.38)	*7.89 (2.70)	13.87 (3.60)		20.60 (5.40)		–
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	41.17 (8.80)	*9.04 (3.65)	*17.26 (5.84)	*22.01 (9.68)		†	*22.54 (7.27)	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	39.78 (6.51)	*10.65 (4.51)	*6.17 (2.46)	17.71 (4.50)	13.26 (3.87)		18.32 (4.04)	†
Some college . . . . .	64.14 (10.00)	*7.72 (2.76)	*8.31 (2.94)	19.16 (4.29)	*11.97 (4.38)		20.99 (6.23)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	46.23 (9.39)	*14.76 (4.47)	*11.20 (3.71)	18.96 (4.39)	*4.94 (2.23)		12.51 (3.72)	–
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	52.74 (7.86)	20.11 (5.25)	*13.31 (4.04)	*15.91 (5.17)	*6.98 (2.87)	30.53 (6.45)		†
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	44.23 (3.70)	13.24 (1.88)	10.47 (1.60)	15.51 (1.97)	9.68 (1.67)	15.26 (2.19)	*1.80 (0.85)	
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	42.68 (7.27)	24.07 (6.91)	*19.41 (6.18)	*8.10 (2.98)	*10.96 (3.68)	*10.99 (4.33)		†
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	33.47 (7.38)	*14.09 (4.30)		14.98 (3.98)	*11.70 (4.58)	*23.23 (6.97)		–
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	33.25 (8.50)	†	*6.95 (2.90)	*24.75 (7.67)	*10.43 (4.97)	*15.79 (5.14)		–
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	55.16 (10.83)	19.76 (5.31)	14.02 (3.27)	21.42 (4.96)	*9.70 (3.20)	14.73 (3.49)		†
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Near poor . . . . .	46.90 (10.88)	17.62 (4.87)	*18.41 (5.91)	*16.34 (6.36)		†	29.53 (8.81)	†
Not poor . . . . .	51.31 (8.54)	23.56 (6.87)	*15.58 (5.24)	*10.90 (4.81)	*8.18 (3.06)	*15.56 (4.94)		†
Poor . . . . .	44.97 (5.24)	14.72 (2.36)	9.93 (1.95)	20.31 (2.87)	11.29 (2.40)	18.31 (3.10)		†
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private . . . . .	33.94 (3.89)	13.85 (2.15)	11.28 (1.92)	18.72 (2.49)	11.26 (2.18)	18.15 (2.75)		†
Medicaid . . . . .	77.17 (16.44)	*29.26 (11.07)	*14.65 (6.20)	*8.90 (4.20)		†	*17.04 (5.18)	†
Other . . . . .	*56.10 (21.73)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	25.10 (6.50)	*16.03 (5.77)	*11.95 (3.98)	*9.97 (3.43)	*10.06 (4.36)	17.37 (4.71)		†
65 years and over:								
Private . . . . .	122.66 (19.55)	†	†	†	†	*15.03 (6.21)		†
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	–	†	†	–	–		†
Medicare only . . . . .	97.11 (25.69)	†	†	†	†	–		–
Other . . . . .	*169.37 (73.67)	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
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, 2006—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>13</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	38.59 (4.28)	12.00 (2.16)	6.40 (1.44)	14.17 (2.66)	6.74 (1.58)	17.19 (2.62)	*1.38 (0.60)	
Small MSA . . . . .	54.77 (6.42)	12.40 (2.68)	20.43 (3.84)	15.96 (3.03)	12.33 (2.95)	15.91 (3.23)		†
Not in MSA . . . . .	48.10 (7.71)	20.57 (5.06)	10.89 (2.75)	19.46 (4.65)	*9.87 (3.46)	19.95 (5.65)		†
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	39.07 (6.38)	12.96 (3.58)	*5.50 (2.14)	19.30 (4.75)	*6.64 (2.65)	12.68 (3.43)		†
Midwest . . . . .	59.24 (8.77)	13.40 (3.27)	*11.10 (3.36)	21.72 (5.09)	*12.09 (3.79)	22.53 (5.16)		†
South . . . . .	43.87 (5.04)	12.04 (2.43)	14.15 (2.84)	10.78 (2.41)	9.46 (2.07)	17.19 (3.31)		†
West . . . . .	37.40 (5.41)	16.16 (4.31)	12.31 (2.80)	13.57 (2.85)	*7.07 (2.50)	15.43 (3.18)		†

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

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

– 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 the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification 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 or 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 or poisoning episode and the date the injury or 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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> . . . . .	1,813	4,661	5,170	586	4,824	8,287	7,908
Sex							
Male . . . . .	847	3,238	1,905	*416	3,055	4,770	3,006
Female . . . . .	966	1,423	3,265	*170	1,769	3,517	4,902
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	–	–	†	*182	*1,119	2,151	1,193
12–17 years . . . . .	*196	†	†	*337	1,801	1,085	*214
18–44 years . . . . .	997	2,549	1,623	†	1,253	2,654	2,763
45–64 years . . . . .	*511	1,806	1,891	–	*461	1,466	1,592
65–74 years . . . . .	†	†	736	–	†	*211	*363
75 years and over . . . . .	†	–	881	–	†	720	1,784
Race							
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1,774	4,575	5,118	572	4,590	8,135	7,716
White . . . . .	1,602	4,000	4,768	*466	4,103	7,105	6,765
Black or African American . . . . .	†	*396	*289	†	403	751	782
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	–	†	*194	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	†	†	†	†	*234	*152	†
Black or African American, white . . . . .	–	–	†	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	–	–	†	–	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	*182	618	*220	*214	†	612	377
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*124	*480	*200	*196	†	430	*156
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1,631	4,043	4,949	*372	4,214	7,675	7,531
White, single race . . . . .	1,458	3,413	4,568	†	3,584	6,520	6,411
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	†	*365	*268	†	340	751	782
Education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	*284	*1,066	972	–	†	*383	945
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	*305	1,122	1,566	–	†	1,337	1,231
Some college . . . . .	*240	1,090	1,198	–	*437	1,268	2,166
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	*245	605	1,246	–	838	924	1,341
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	*320	*534	1,554	†	664	1,569	2,469
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	1,321	3,715	3,345	*489	4,016	6,088	4,921
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	†	*456	927	†	*438	1,057	1,205
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	†	1,155	*638	†	668	976	*606
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	*196	*501	*489	†	*427	*578	*561
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	554	1,217	695	*301	1,678	2,508	1,456
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	*186	†	713	†	*500	597	1,391
Near poor . . . . .	†	567	1,225	†	*377	1,225	1,584
Not poor . . . . .	843	2,878	2,191	*387	2,821	4,232	2,981
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	883	3,032	2,419	*448	3,468	5,122	3,109
Medicaid . . . . .	*321	†	*496	*93	861	1,306	1,168
Other . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	*299	*297
Uninsured . . . . .	*370	1,259	*478	†	*146	629	1,144
65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	†	†	1,083	–	†	753	1,223
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	–	†	–	†	–	†
Medicare only . . . . .	–	†	*273	–	†	†	*631
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, 2006—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>13</sup>							
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands						
Large MSA . . . . .	*369	1,947	2,042	350	2,333	3,886	3,605
Small MSA . . . . .	1,238	1,392	1,701	†	1,633	2,739	3,429
Not in MSA . . . . .	*206	1,321	1,427	–	859	1,662	874
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	*238	577	852	*143	895	1,123	1,477
Midwest . . . . .	*315	1,408	1,624	–	1,668	2,643	1,624
South . . . . .	746	1,720	1,861	*285	1,511	2,615	2,893
West . . . . .	515	956	834	*158	750	1,906	1,914

– Quantity zero.

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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)	6.14 (1.00)	15.55 (1.97)	17.34 (1.88)	2.03 (0.56)	16.64 (1.93)	28.55 (2.53)	27.33 (2.58)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	6.17 (1.00)	15.87 (2.02)	17.60 (1.90)	1.99 (0.55)	16.42 (1.87)	28.21 (2.48)	26.92 (2.54)	
Sex								
Male	5.80 (1.51)	22.04 (3.15)	13.47 (2.29)	*2.83 (1.01)	21.08 (3.34)	33.86 (4.14)	21.39 (3.23)	
Female	6.42 (1.41)	9.18 (2.13)	20.79 (2.85)	*1.22 (0.47)	12.21 (2.02)	23.18 (2.86)	32.24 (3.84)	
Age <sup>6</sup>								
Under 12 years	–	–	†	*3.77 (1.46)	*23.21 (7.50)	44.60 (6.93)	24.74 (5.88)	
12–17 years	*7.74 (3.72)	†	†	*13.34 (5.47)	71.27 (10.76)	42.92 (11.34)	*8.46 (3.72)	
18–44 years	9.03 (2.13)	23.09 (3.68)	14.71 (2.92)	†	11.35 (2.49)	24.04 (3.83)	25.03 (4.03)	
45–64 years	*6.88 (2.13)	24.31 (5.15)	25.46 (4.32)	–	*6.20 (2.00)	19.74 (3.71)	21.43 (4.26)	
65–74 years	†	†	38.86 (9.57)	–	†	*11.15 (5.15)	*19.17 (8.14)	
75 years and over	†	–	52.96 (14.40)	–	†	43.30 (12.73)	107.26 (23.13)	
Race								
1 race <sup>7</sup>	6.09 (1.01)	15.46 (1.99)	17.34 (1.90)	2.04 (0.57)	16.18 (1.96)	28.62 (2.55)	27.04 (2.56)	
White	6.74 (1.23)	16.64 (2.31)	19.32 (2.22)	*2.11 (0.69)	18.10 (2.39)	30.84 (3.03)	28.55 (2.94)	
Black or African American	†	*10.70 (3.49)	8.85 (2.44)	†	9.19 (2.47)	18.98 (4.69)	22.02 (5.24)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	–	†	†	
Asian	†	†	†	–	†	*14.66 (6.19)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	†	
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	†	†	†	†	*42.40 (18.39)	†	†	
Black or African American, white	–	–	†	–	†	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–	–	†	–	–	†	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	*4.84 (1.84)	14.49 (3.62)	*6.21 (2.52)	*3.89 (1.40)	*11.47 (5.42)	13.05 (3.00)	*10.60 (3.69)	
Mexican or Mexican American	*4.22 (2.03)	18.20 (5.34)	*9.54 (4.32)	*5.22 (2.01)	†	14.49 (4.16)	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.51 (1.16)	15.69 (2.20)	18.73 (2.11)	*1.58 (0.61)	17.54 (1.93)	31.55 (2.96)	30.09 (2.91)	
White, single race	7.45 (1.47)	16.99 (2.63)	21.29 (2.56)	†	19.73 (2.42)	34.96 (3.69)	31.99 (3.45)	
Black or African American, single race	†	*10.27 (3.52)	8.59 (2.47)	†	8.22 (2.38)	19.94 (4.93)	22.99 (5.47)	
Education <sup>10</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	*10.29 (4.25)	*38.77 (11.90)	29.14 (7.76)	–	†	*13.17 (4.89)	25.61 (7.09)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	*5.89 (2.23)	22.06 (5.05)	27.46 (4.94)	–	†	25.76 (6.12)	22.29 (4.42)	
Some college	*4.58 (1.91)	21.92 (5.24)	26.88 (5.69)	–	*8.89 (2.79)	25.43 (5.39)	49.42 (9.45)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	*4.26 (1.83)	10.59 (3.05)	24.63 (6.04)	–	17.10 (4.76)	20.00 (5.20)	32.02 (7.85)	
Family income <sup>12</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	*6.40 (2.74)	*11.66 (4.22)	31.31 (6.43)	†	13.91 (4.01)	32.38 (7.26)	48.95 (7.63)	
\$20,000 or more	5.76 (1.09)	16.07 (2.16)	15.58 (2.15)	*2.23 (0.69)	18.15 (2.35)	28.08 (2.87)	24.23 (2.96)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	*8.31 (4.14)	*13.14 (4.68)	22.68 (5.25)	†	*11.95 (4.26)	28.34 (6.69)	29.20 (7.05)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	†	27.50 (6.72)	*16.44 (5.52)	†	16.00 (4.11)	25.53 (6.80)	*14.84 (5.07)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	*6.02 (2.75)	*16.02 (5.43)	*21.38 (7.97)	†	*13.87 (4.31)	*18.41 (6.20)	*19.81 (6.31)	
\$75,000 or more	7.84 (1.92)	17.41 (4.43)	*13.46 (5.05)	*4.46 (2.01)	26.02 (6.34)	37.67 (5.68)	33.32 (9.21)	
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>								
Poor	*6.90 (3.20)	†	31.29 (9.14)	†	*15.16 (5.01)	21.04 (5.98)	53.51 (10.48)	
Near poor	†	15.52 (4.40)	29.00 (7.02)	†	*8.26 (3.10)	29.02 (7.54)	35.58 (7.67)	
Not poor	5.72 (1.22)	19.46 (3.05)	16.26 (2.77)	*3.08 (1.14)	21.47 (3.64)	32.44 (3.97)	24.04 (3.68)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>								
Under 65 years:								
Private	5.03 (1.03)	16.98 (2.60)	13.32 (2.24)	*2.88 (0.97)	21.94 (3.20)	31.66 (3.75)	18.59 (2.88)	
Medicaid	*15.79 (6.52)	†	*26.23 (9.68)	*1.36 (0.65)	*18.06 (5.60)	*44.44 (13.80)	45.38 (11.16)	
Other	†	†	†	†	†	*38.02 (16.59)	*37.09 (17.48)	
Uninsured	*6.49 (2.49)	27.80 (7.25)	*11.84 (4.28)	†	†	13.93 (3.77)	27.73 (7.62)	
65 years and over:								
Private	†	†	53.67 (12.31)	–	†	37.45 (10.59)	60.97 (15.22)	
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	–	†	–	†	
Medicare only	–	†	*26.61 (11.26)	–	†	†	*61.50 (21.41)	
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, 2006—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 . . . . .	*2.35 (0.72)	12.07 (2.33)	13.47 (2.26)	2.33 (0.65)	15.30 (2.80)	25.70 (3.19)	24.09 (3.27)		
Small MSA . . . . .	13.71 (2.92)	15.45 (3.63)	18.93 (3.88)	†	18.33 (3.38)	30.26 (4.69)	38.02 (5.74)		
Not in MSA . . . . .	3.99 (1.18)	28.93 (6.89)	26.15 (5.20)	–	18.27 (4.61)	35.16 (7.31)	17.75 (4.01)		
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	*4.35 (1.97)	10.73 (2.96)	14.96 (4.10)	*2.73 (1.29)	16.18 (3.37)	21.59 (5.01)	28.08 (6.24)		
Midwest . . . . .	*4.71 (2.30)	20.49 (5.44)	24.04 (5.01)	–	25.68 (6.04)	39.80 (6.08)	24.31 (5.16)		
South . . . . .	6.85 (1.78)	15.41 (3.23)	17.10 (2.72)	*2.71 (1.25)	14.40 (2.83)	24.59 (3.92)	27.68 (4.02)		
West . . . . .	7.80 (1.86)	14.69 (3.62)	12.86 (3.71)	*2.43 (1.04)	11.62 (2.78)	29.38 (5.66)	29.81 (6.11)		

\* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

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

<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 because of 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 because 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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)
	Number <sup>1</sup> in thousands									
Total <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	10,248	6,521	1,771	*854	3,818	4,105	1,769	1,538	*509	1,955
Sex										
Male . . . . .	3,204	4,177	1,006	†	2,201	2,494	1,769	785	†	1,221
Female . . . . .	7,045	2,344	765	*618	1,617	1,611	–	752	*434	734
Age										
Under 12 years . . . . .	1,806	1,275	*332	–	*368	*801	–	†	–	*211
12–17 years . . . . .	*367	*505	1,013	–	*293	1,248	†	†	†	†
18–44 years . . . . .	2,964	2,065	*264	*308	1,925	1,408	1,276	682	†	796
45–64 years . . . . .	2,096	1,359	†	†	986	617	*380	622	†	720
65–74 years . . . . .	808	526	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	–
75 years and over . . . . .	2,207	791	–	†	*208	–	–	†	†	†
Race										
1 race <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	9,982	6,393	1,713	*854	3,700	3,927	1,725	1,538	*509	1,955
White . . . . .	8,976	5,795	1,562	*795	3,231	3,357	1,645	1,176	*491	1,629
Black or African American . . . . .	900	*332	*151	†	*413	*507	†	*270	†	*198
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–
Asian . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	*266	†	†	–	†	*178	†	–	–	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>5</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	665	*346	*274	†	306	†	†	*185	–	*221
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*322	*255	*256	†	*255	†	†	†	–	*221
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	9,584	6,175	1,496	*798	3,512	3,506	1,566	1,352	*509	1,734
White, single race . . . . .	8,392	5,508	1,288	*739	2,924	2,849	1,442	990	*491	1,408
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	869	*312	*151	†	*413	*444	†	*270	†	*198
Education <sup>6</sup>										
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	1,416	*706	†	†	*485	†	*255	*243	–	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,004	1,466	–	†	*551	†	*455	*419	†	*568
Some college . . . . .	1,956	1,309	†	*397	689	*482	*384	*345	†	*283
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	2,030	723	†	–	*427	925	†	*270	†	*422
Family income <sup>8</sup>										
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	3,081	1,758	*199	†	*946	*395	†	*250	†	*201
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	6,232	4,507	1,410	*651	2,523	3,682	1,388	1,245	*434	1,754
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	1,577	1,084	†	†	*593	*539	†	†	†	†
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	1,044	*721	*197	†	*233	503	*602	*304	–	*444
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	567	*574	†	†	*295	*473	†	†	†	†
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	1,879	1,370	724	†	849	1,727	*373	*429	†	*591
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	1,294	846	*212	†	*497	*398	†	†	†	†
Near poor . . . . .	2,188	1,099	*120	†	*808	*377	†	*229	–	†
Not poor . . . . .	3,866	3,056	966	*587	1,442	2,820	1,198	866	†	1,366

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	4,256	3,493	1,401	*549	1,824	3,254	1,252	761	*374	1,291
Medicaid . . . . .	1,679	854	*260	†	*695	*466	†	†	†	*285
Other . . . . .	*362	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	—
Uninsured . . . . .	875	747	†	†	877	*198	*366	*629	†	*282
65 years and over:										
Private . . . . .	1,930	1,011	—	†	†	†	†	—	†	—
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	—	—	†	—	—	†	—	—
Medicare only . . . . .	614	*189	—	†	†	—	—	—	—	†
Other . . . . .	†	†	—	†	†	—	—	†	—	—
Uninsured . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	4,823	2,665	823	†	1,583	2,125	*474	569	†	879
Small MSA . . . . .	3,823	2,196	678	*307	1,808	1,483	*426	*568	†	*601
Not in MSA . . . . .	1,601	1,661	*269	†	*427	*497	869	*401	†	*474
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	2,281	801	*219	†	521	718	†	*273	—	*411
Midwest . . . . .	3,093	1,578	484	†	*761	1,608	*712	*290	—	*484
South . . . . .	3,202	2,652	733	*279	1,612	1,064	*613	*643	†	*604
West . . . . .	1,672	1,491	*334	†	924	716	*398	*331	*491	*456

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

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

— 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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)	35.36 (2.84)	22.40 (2.21)	6.05 (0.96)	*2.80 (0.94)	13.01 (1.69)	14.08 (1.79)	6.08 (1.20)	5.10 (1.06)	*1.63 (0.61)	6.53 (1.10)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	34.89 (2.81)	22.20 (2.17)	6.03 (0.95)	2.91 (1.02)	13.00 (1.68)	13.98 (1.75)	6.02 (1.17)	5.24 (1.07)	1.73 (0.66)	6.66 (1.11)		
Sex												
Male	23.28 (3.29)	29.43 (3.73)	6.86 (1.50)	*1.71 (0.83)	15.27 (2.75)	17.10 (3.06)	12.30 (2.41)	5.36 (1.44)		†	8.16 (1.75)	
Female	46.20 (4.38)	15.27 (2.49)	5.18 (1.17)	*3.92 (1.67)	10.71 (1.98)	11.11 (1.93)		4.78 (1.23)	*2.62 (1.07)	5.06 (1.37)		
Age <sup>4</sup>												
Under 12 years	37.46 (6.89)	26.43 (5.72)	*6.88 (2.35)		*7.64 (3.32)	*16.62 (6.80)		†		*4.37 (1.92)		
12–17 years	*14.52 (5.11)	*19.96 (7.22)	40.08 (8.51)		*11.58 (4.82)	49.37 (9.92)	†	†		†		
18–44 years	26.85 (4.00)	18.71 (3.41)	*2.40 (1.03)	*2.79 (1.16)	17.44 (3.38)	12.76 (2.50)	11.56 (2.77)	6.18 (1.65)		†	7.21 (1.95)	
45–64 years	28.22 (4.84)	18.30 (3.41)	†	†	13.28 (3.10)	8.31 (2.42)	*5.11 (1.91)	8.38 (2.45)		†	9.69 (2.70)	
65–74 years	42.71 (11.36)	27.81 (7.54)		†	†	†	†	†		†	–	
75 years and over	132.81 (23.73)	47.60 (13.81)		†	*12.49 (5.79)			†		†	†	
Race												
1 race <sup>5</sup>	34.95 (2.81)	22.35 (2.23)	6.00 (0.97)	*2.83 (0.95)	12.84 (1.70)	13.75 (1.82)	6.00 (1.20)	5.17 (1.07)	*1.64 (0.62)	6.64 (1.12)		
White	37.91 (3.29)	24.66 (2.58)	6.90 (1.20)	*3.17 (1.12)	13.86 (2.05)	14.68 (2.20)	7.14 (1.48)	4.80 (1.08)	*1.90 (0.74)	6.79 (1.28)		
Black or African American	26.18 (5.70)	*8.22 (3.00)	*3.21 (1.23)	†	*10.71 (3.38)	*12.42 (3.90)	†	*7.33 (2.90)	†	*5.12 (2.33)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–		
Asian	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	†	†	†	–	†	*38.41 (18.35)	†	–	–	–		
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race												
Hispanic or Latino	18.04 (4.46)	*7.93 (2.39)	*5.54 (1.85)	†	*8.03 (2.46)	*11.73 (5.50)	†	*3.81 (1.68)		*5.19 (2.10)		
Mexican or Mexican American	*16.40 (6.39)	*8.52 (2.91)	*7.94 (2.85)	†	*8.89 (3.08)	†	†	†		*8.31 (3.43)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	38.21 (3.25)	24.88 (2.55)	6.23 (1.12)	*2.96 (1.04)	14.17 (1.95)	14.46 (1.73)	6.37 (1.37)	5.16 (1.17)	*1.84 (0.69)	6.81 (1.28)		
White, single race	42.04 (3.89)	28.21 (3.08)	7.20 (1.45)	*3.39 (1.27)	15.39 (2.45)	15.48 (2.11)	7.66 (1.76)	4.69 (1.19)	*2.19 (0.86)	7.09 (1.53)		
Black or African American, single race	26.40 (5.89)	*8.05 (3.10)	*3.36 (1.29)	†	*11.20 (3.54)	*11.63 (3.98)	†	*7.65 (3.03)	†	*5.34 (2.42)		
Education <sup>8</sup>												
Less than a high school diploma	38.63 (8.14)	*22.25 (7.43)	†	†	*17.41 (5.87)	†	*9.45 (4.17)	*8.72 (3.99)		–		
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	35.40 (5.99)	27.57 (5.23)	–	†	*10.69 (4.54)	†	*9.24 (3.44)	*8.03 (2.77)	†	*10.74 (3.35)		
Some college	43.48 (7.94)	28.82 (6.06)	†	*8.26 (3.09)	13.92 (3.91)	*9.63 (3.15)	*8.31 (3.63)	*7.22 (2.81)	†	*5.85 (2.44)		
Bachelor's degree or higher	45.80 (8.92)	*17.22 (5.46)	†	–	*9.30 (3.15)	17.00 (4.15)	†	*4.58 (2.03)	†	*7.57 (2.98)		
Family income <sup>10</sup>												
Less than \$20,000	60.82 (9.24)	35.43 (6.51)	*4.51 (2.12)	†	*19.78 (6.33)	*8.81 (3.19)	†	*5.10 (2.39)	†	*3.93 (1.69)		
\$20,000 or more	30.50 (2.94)	21.08 (2.53)	6.26 (1.09)	*2.76 (1.11)	11.29 (1.72)	16.52 (2.29)	6.31 (1.33)	5.29 (1.13)	*1.87 (0.78)	7.57 (1.38)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	37.53 (7.24)	28.06 (6.15)	†	†	*17.01 (5.92)	*14.74 (4.75)	†	†	†	†		
\$35,000–\$54,999	27.08 (7.04)	*18.27 (6.14)	*4.81 (1.85)	†	*5.50 (2.61)	12.19 (3.59)	*14.50 (5.13)	*7.09 (3.43)		–		
\$55,000–\$74,999	*23.35 (7.39)	*21.50 (7.62)	†	†	*9.28 (3.86)	*15.07 (4.97)	†	†	†	†		
\$75,000 or more	38.51 (8.40)	27.18 (7.71)	10.43 (2.79)	†	12.65 (3.39)	25.25 (6.05)	*6.24 (2.65)	*5.91 (2.02)	†	*8.52 (2.63)		

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, 2006—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)	
Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>											
Poor . . . . .	52.69 (12.06)	29.61 (7.66)	*6.26 (2.83)	†	*18.94 (6.35)	*12.56 (4.78)	†	†	†	†	†
Near poor . . . . .	51.04 (9.62)	25.04 (5.45)	†	†	*20.11 (6.77)	*8.27 (3.23)	†	*6.32 (3.01)	–	–	†
Not poor . . . . .	31.44 (3.82)	23.89 (3.73)	7.42 (1.62)	*3.60 (1.59)	10.18 (2.04)	20.89 (3.56)	8.52 (1.97)	5.79 (1.51)	†	9.34 (1.96)	†
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>12</sup></b>											
<b>Under 65 years:</b>											
Private . . . . .	26.04 (3.19)	21.14 (2.89)	8.69 (1.58)	*2.84 (1.32)	10.63 (1.91)	20.07 (3.14)	7.58 (1.82)	4.16 (1.04)	*1.93 (0.92)	7.32 (1.61)	†
Medicaid . . . . .	65.75 (14.37)	*27.37 (9.51)	*4.13 (1.58)	†	*31.74 (12.72)	*10.17 (3.68)	†	†	†	†	†
Other . . . . .	*47.56 (17.32)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	*21.76 (6.92)	18.74 (5.13)	†	†	16.39 (4.62)	*6.04 (2.57)	*7.66 (3.22)	*14.35 (6.04)	†	*5.83 (2.22)	–
<b>65 years and over:</b>											
Private . . . . .	96.11 (18.97)	50.11 (11.91)	–	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	–
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	†	–	–	–
Medicare only . . . . .	59.95 (17.26)	*18.47 (8.86)	–	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†
Other . . . . .	*143.35 (71.27)	†	–	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Place of residence<sup>13</sup></b>											
Large MSA . . . . .	32.45 (3.89)	17.81 (2.50)	5.35 (1.11)	†	10.15 (2.16)	13.82 (2.79)	*3.09 (1.20)	3.58 (0.94)	†	5.50 (1.33)	†
Small MSA . . . . .	43.00 (5.62)	24.16 (4.37)	7.51 (2.14)	*3.19 (1.39)	20.23 (3.76)	16.44 (2.80)	*4.92 (2.11)	*6.02 (2.45)	†	*6.58 (2.04)	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	31.30 (6.41)	35.18 (7.52)	*5.50 (2.19)	†	*8.30 (2.91)	*10.34 (3.12)	18.66 (5.02)	*8.45 (3.37)	†	*9.63 (3.62)	†
<b>Region</b>											
Northeast . . . . .	42.65 (7.60)	15.11 (4.22)	*4.03 (1.81)	†	9.41 (2.72)	13.04 (3.42)	†	*5.03 (2.12)	–	*7.50 (2.50)	–
Midwest . . . . .	46.94 (7.65)	23.56 (4.43)	7.21 (2.15)	†	*11.40 (3.61)	24.55 (6.00)	*10.80 (3.68)	*4.10 (1.86)	–	*7.01 (2.56)	–
South . . . . .	30.10 (3.66)	24.85 (3.86)	6.85 (1.77)	*2.54 (1.11)	15.07 (2.82)	10.04 (2.06)	*5.59 (1.81)	*5.80 (2.09)	†	*5.69 (1.81)	†
West . . . . .	25.99 (4.67)	23.52 (5.13)	*5.18 (1.73)	†	14.21 (4.21)	10.95 (2.72)	*6.29 (2.32)	*5.16 (2.05)	*7.18 (2.79)	*6.69 (2.08)	†

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.  
† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.  
– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.  
<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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>
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	5.7 (0.15)	7.7 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	293,756	16,924	22,963	5.8 (0.15)	7.8 (0.17)
Sex					
Male	143,819	7,867	10,451	5.4 (0.17)	7.2 (0.19)
Female	149,937	9,057	12,512	6.0 (0.18)	8.3 (0.21)
Age <sup>5</sup>					
Under 12 years	48,216	1,089	1,775	2.3 (0.21)	3.7 (0.27)
12–17 years	25,276	702	1,168	2.8 (0.28)	4.6 (0.36)
18–44 years	110,389	8,617	10,987	7.8 (0.25)	10.0 (0.27)
45–64 years	74,287	5,697	7,711	7.7 (0.25)	10.4 (0.31)
65 years and over	35,588	818	1,322	2.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.24)
Race					
1 race <sup>6</sup>	288,828	16,583	22,494	5.7 (0.15)	7.7 (0.17)
White	235,531	13,558	18,889	5.7 (0.17)	7.9 (0.19)
Black or African American	37,779	2,536	2,916	6.8 (0.32)	7.8 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,286	145	178	6.4 (1.32)	7.8 (1.69)
Asian	12,864	343	499	2.6 (0.34)	3.8 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	368	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	4,927	341	470	8.8 (1.18)	11.4 (1.37)
Black or African American, white	1,286	72	114	8.2 (2.37)	11.9 (2.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,733	190	242	10.9 (2.00)	13.4 (2.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	43,478	2,798	3,498	6.6 (0.30)	8.2 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	28,003	1,716	2,173	6.4 (0.39)	7.9 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	250,277	14,126	19,465	5.6 (0.16)	7.7 (0.19)
White, single race	195,828	11,023	15,791	5.6 (0.19)	8.0 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	36,091	2,428	2,750	6.8 (0.33)	7.7 (0.36)
Education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	30,204	3,053	3,442	11.0 (0.47)	12.3 (0.49)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	54,495	3,880	5,104	7.3 (0.32)	9.6 (0.37)
Some college	48,705	4,022	5,367	8.0 (0.30)	10.6 (0.36)
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,868	1,849	3,150	3.4 (0.21)	5.9 (0.28)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	47,954	5,798	6,597	13.1 (0.45)	14.7 (0.47)
\$20,000 or more	219,921	10,100	15,076	4.5 (0.15)	6.7 (0.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999	37,613	3,563	4,853	10.0 (0.49)	13.5 (0.54)
\$35,000–\$54,999	40,499	2,759	3,944	6.6 (0.47)	9.4 (0.48)
\$55,000–\$74,999	29,584	1,185	2,013	3.8 (0.29)	6.4 (0.40)
\$75,000 or more	63,543	1,038	2,229	1.6 (0.14)	3.3 (0.24)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor	29,059	3,340	3,895	12.9 (0.56)	14.8 (0.61)
Near poor	41,090	4,484	5,548	11.8 (0.50)	14.4 (0.54)
Not poor	137,011	5,462	8,992	3.8 (0.15)	6.2 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	169,218	4,761	8,165	2.7 (0.13)	4.7 (0.17)
Medicaid	34,560	1,595	2,096	7.0 (0.47)	8.4 (0.48)
Other	7,991	695	838	6.7 (0.68)	8.7 (0.95)
Uninsured	43,420	9,010	10,487	20.1 (0.61)	23.8 (0.71)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,206	279	494	1.4 (0.23)	2.4 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,183	72	125	3.3 (0.77)	5.8 (1.29)
Medicare only	10,302	367	556	3.6 (0.42)	5.4 (0.54)
Other	2,297	*50	*96	*2.1 (0.78)	*4.1 (1.24)
Uninsured	310	*48	49	16.6 (4.69)	*14.6 (4.39)

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, 2006—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>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
	Number in thousands		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	153,855	7,926	10,887	5.1 (0.18)	7.0 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	90,562	5,525	7,614	6.1 (0.29)	8.4 (0.32)
Not in MSA . . . . .	49,339	3,472	4,462	7.2 (0.48)	9.1 (0.52)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	53,576	2,181	2,867	4.1 (0.30)	5.3 (0.29)
Midwest . . . . .	67,003	3,541	5,585	5.3 (0.29)	8.3 (0.38)
South . . . . .	108,950	7,684	9,489	7.0 (0.27)	8.6 (0.30)
West . . . . .	64,227	3,518	5,023	5.4 (0.33)	7.7 (0.38)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	193,060	6,765	10,416	3.4 (0.13)	5.3 (0.16)
Good . . . . .	72,009	5,532	7,315	7.8 (0.31)	10.2 (0.36)
Fair or poor . . . . .	27,766	4,571	5,144	17.7 (0.71)	19.1 (0.81)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22,310	1,379	1,672	6.3 (0.37)	7.6 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,168	1,419	1,826	7.0 (0.37)	8.9 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,855	5,104	7,161	5.2 (0.21)	7.3 (0.24)
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,973	5,919	8,631	5.9 (0.24)	8.6 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,755	1,045	1,177	6.5 (0.41)	7.2 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,336	1,383	1,573	7.1 (0.40)	8.2 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	7,886	769	949	12.4 (1.04)	14.4 (1.21)
Near poor . . . . .	9,029	728	836	8.8 (0.75)	9.9 (0.75)
Not poor . . . . .	12,716	634	862	4.8 (0.46)	6.5 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	12,901	1,793	2,130	14.2 (0.90)	16.9 (0.98)
Near poor . . . . .	23,513	2,959	3,815	13.7 (0.77)	17.4 (0.84)
Not poor . . . . .	104,358	4,050	7,059	3.7 (0.18)	6.4 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	6,487	628	612	11.8 (0.94)	11.5 (0.95)
Near poor . . . . .	6,155	629	681	11.0 (0.90)	11.7 (0.99)
Not poor . . . . .	11,520	546	724	4.5 (0.48)	6.1 (0.57)

... Category not applicable.

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

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>			
		None	1	2	3 or more
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup>	293,756	267,942	18,242	3,167	2,214
Sex					
Male	143,819	133,352	7,225	1,353	884
Female	149,937	134,590	11,017	1,814	1,331
Age					
Under 12 years	48,216	44,049	3,469	312	142
12–17 years	25,276	24,515	496	52	*31
18–44 years	110,389	102,513	5,920	785	501
45–64 years	74,287	67,713	4,196	951	760
65 years and over	35,588	29,153	4,161	1,066	780
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup>	288,828	263,458	17,905	3,110	2,187
White	235,531	214,714	14,867	2,544	1,818
Black or African American	37,779	34,150	2,347	492	304
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,286	2,080	167	*16	*23
Asian	12,864	12,173	499	57	*41
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	368	340	*25	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	4,927	4,485	338	56	*27
Black or African American, white	1,286	1,140	117	*11	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,733	1,545	134	*28	*16
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	43,478	40,649	2,244	283	179
Mexican or Mexican American	28,003	26,291	1,414	163	81
Not Hispanic or Latino	250,277	227,294	15,999	2,884	2,036
White, single race	195,828	177,575	12,838	2,281	1,652
Black or African American, single race	36,091	32,600	2,239	480	294
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	30,204	26,597	2,424	631	476
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	54,495	49,275	3,637	868	547
Some college	48,705	43,916	3,518	670	467
Bachelor's degree or higher	50,868	46,956	2,943	411	397
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	47,954	42,226	3,896	916	695
\$20,000 or more	219,921	202,760	13,106	1,993	1,335
\$20,000–\$34,999	37,613	33,953	2,762	453	410
\$35,000–\$54,999	40,499	37,173	2,556	419	296
\$55,000–\$74,999	29,584	27,444	1,759	259	105
\$75,000 or more	63,543	59,358	3,395	444	219
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor	29,059	25,964	2,185	424	376
Near poor	41,090	37,039	2,958	584	472
Not poor	137,011	126,544	8,256	1,257	744
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	169,218	157,849	8,544	1,132	584
Medicaid	34,560	30,344	2,957	609	471
Other	7,991	6,876	717	136	213
Uninsured	43,420	41,086	1,798	218	159
65 years and over:					
Private	20,206	16,556	2,537	589	416
Medicare and Medicaid	2,183	1,677	315	87	60
Medicare only	10,302	8,559	1,006	290	229
Other	2,297	1,830	279	98	75
Uninsured	310	282	*17	†	–

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>			
		None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	153,855	141,205	8,753	1,548	1,018
Small MSA . . . . .	90,562	82,247	5,882	1,025	725
Not in MSA . . . . .	49,339	44,491	3,608	593	471
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	53,576	48,865	3,376	569	338
Midwest . . . . .	67,003	60,350	4,532	759	676
South . . . . .	108,950	98,870	7,108	1,289	856
West . . . . .	64,227	59,858	3,227	549	344
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	22,310	21,255	832	99	65
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	21,168	19,394	1,411	184	114
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	95,855	88,191	5,265	993	691
White, single race, female . . . . .	99,973	89,384	7,573	1,288	961
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	16,755	15,505	763	192	102
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	19,336	17,095	1,475	288	192
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	7,886	7,309	450	65	53
Near poor . . . . .	9,029	8,409	507	77	35
Not poor . . . . .	12,716	12,019	562	87	47
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	12,901	11,262	1,141	206	240
Near poor . . . . .	23,513	20,938	1,857	384	322
Not poor . . . . .	104,358	95,895	6,641	1,015	630
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	6,487	5,782	470	126	61
Near poor . . . . .	6,155	5,459	472	106	95
Not poor . . . . .	11,520	10,710	645	117	40

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

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

– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>			
		None	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.12)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.2 (0.16)	5.2 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.6 (0.06)
Female	100.0	90.6 (0.18)	7.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.27)	0.7 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.23)	2.0 (0.21)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.17)	5.4 (0.16)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
45–64 years	100.0	92.0 (0.22)	5.7 (0.19)	1.3 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)
65 years and over	100.0	82.9 (0.47)	11.8 (0.41)	3.0 (0.21)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	91.9 (0.12)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
White	100.0	91.9 (0.14)	6.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	91.0 (0.33)	6.6 (0.30)	1.5 (0.13)	0.9 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	89.4 (1.83)	8.3 (1.58)	*0.9 (0.40)	*1.4 (0.57)
Asian	100.0	95.2 (0.38)	4.0 (0.34)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.10)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	91.9 (3.14)	*7.5 (3.10)	†	–
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	91.1 (0.92)	6.8 (0.82)	*1.6 (0.49)	*0.5 (0.20)
Black or African American, white	100.0	86.1 (3.64)	10.3 (2.76)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.4 (1.94)	8.0 (1.73)	*1.7 (0.79)	*0.9 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.4 (0.26)	5.3 (0.22)	0.7 (0.09)	0.5 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.9 (0.32)	5.1 (0.27)	0.6 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.14)	6.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.7 (0.16)	6.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.0 (0.34)	6.6 (0.31)	1.5 (0.14)	0.9 (0.10)
Education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	89.5 (0.36)	7.3 (0.32)	1.8 (0.17)	1.4 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	91.0 (0.28)	6.5 (0.24)	1.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	89.9 (0.31)	7.7 (0.28)	1.4 (0.12)	1.0 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.0 (0.30)	6.3 (0.26)	0.9 (0.11)	0.9 (0.12)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	89.0 (0.35)	7.8 (0.30)	1.8 (0.13)	1.4 (0.12)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	92.3 (0.14)	6.2 (0.13)	0.9 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	90.9 (0.33)	7.0 (0.30)	1.2 (0.11)	1.0 (0.11)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	91.7 (0.35)	6.4 (0.31)	1.1 (0.12)	0.8 (0.13)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	92.4 (0.44)	6.2 (0.38)	1.0 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	92.9 (0.29)	5.9 (0.26)	0.8 (0.09)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor	100.0	88.6 (0.49)	8.0 (0.38)	1.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.34)	7.1 (0.30)	1.4 (0.12)	1.2 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.18)	6.3 (0.17)	0.9 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.9 (0.15)	5.1 (0.14)	0.6 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	85.7 (0.51)	9.5 (0.44)	2.6 (0.26)	2.2 (0.24)
Other	100.0	87.8 (0.99)	8.7 (0.87)	1.4 (0.28)	2.1 (0.44)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.26)	4.1 (0.25)	0.5 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.3 (0.60)	12.6 (0.54)	2.9 (0.28)	2.1 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	78.4 (2.00)	14.8 (1.76)	4.1 (0.88)	2.8 (0.76)
Medicare only	100.0	84.9 (0.84)	10.0 (0.76)	2.9 (0.40)	2.3 (0.33)
Other	100.0	79.9 (2.04)	12.5 (1.86)	4.4 (0.96)	3.2 (0.82)
Uninsured	100.0	94.2 (2.72)	*5.4 (2.69)	†	–

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>				
		None	1	2	3 or more	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.16)	5.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.22)	6.6 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.08)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	90.7 (0.36)	7.2 (0.31)	1.2 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)	
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.30)	6.4 (0.26)	1.1 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	91.1 (0.25)	6.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.10)	1.0 (0.10)	
South . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (0.21)	6.6 (0.20)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)	
West . . . . .	100.0	93.4 (0.23)	5.2 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.08)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	95.0 (0.31)	4.1 (0.27)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.12)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	91.7 (0.40)	6.6 (0.34)	1.0 (0.14)	0.6 (0.11)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	92.9 (0.20)	5.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.07)	0.7 (0.07)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	90.4 (0.24)	7.5 (0.21)	1.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.42)	4.9 (0.36)	1.3 (0.18)	0.7 (0.15)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	89.3 (0.49)	8.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.19)	1.0 (0.14)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	92.1 (0.59)	6.1 (0.50)	1.0 (0.21)	0.9 (0.21)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.56)	5.7 (0.51)	0.9 (0.21)	0.6 (0.16)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.2 (0.45)	4.4 (0.35)	0.9 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.17)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.82)	9.1 (0.68)	1.8 (0.28)	2.0 (0.32)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	90.0 (0.48)	7.3 (0.42)	1.5 (0.17)	1.2 (0.18)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.23)	6.5 (0.20)	1.0 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)	
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	88.2 (0.92)	7.9 (0.73)	2.6 (0.48)	1.4 (0.34)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	88.2 (0.90)	8.2 (0.80)	1.9 (0.35)	1.7 (0.32)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.61)	6.2 (0.52)	1.2 (0.22)	*0.4 (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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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> . . . . .	258,168	169,218	34,560	7,991	43,420	35,588	20,206	2,183	10,302	2,297	310
Sex											
Male . . . . .	128,615	83,781	15,450	4,000	23,884	15,204	8,756	705	4,115	1,366	137
Female . . . . .	129,553	85,437	19,111	3,991	19,536	20,384	11,450	1,478	6,187	931	172
Age											
Under 12 years . . . . .	48,216	27,313	15,296	1,111	4,140	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years . . . . .	25,276	15,969	5,731	562	2,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years . . . . .	110,389	70,770	9,111	2,267	26,803	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years . . . . .	74,287	55,165	4,423	4,050	9,696	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	35,588	20,206	2,183	10,302	2,297	310
Race											
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	253,482	166,701	33,510	7,755	42,560	35,346	20,076	2,153	10,240	2,277	310
White . . . . .	204,599	139,971	23,028	5,778	33,820	30,932	18,489	1,513	8,598	1,904	229
Black or African American . . . . .	34,703	17,442	8,854	1,551	6,148	3,076	1,068	460	1,260	194	44
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2,129	764	494	*45	800	157	*77	†	*56	†	†
Asian . . . . .	11,703	8,298	1,109	372	1,728	1,161	437	166	323	165	*33
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	348	225	*25	†	†	20	†	–	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4,686	2,516	1,050	236	860	242	129	*30	62	*20	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	1,276	530	502	*37	203	10	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	1,575	767	280	*78	444	157	89	†	*42	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	41,132	16,277	9,193	995	14,237	2,347	640	426	982	135	136
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	26,884	9,727	6,018	598	10,273	1,119	314	192	452	57	*85
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	217,036	152,941	25,368	6,996	29,183	33,241	19,566	1,757	9,321	2,161	174
White, single race . . . . .	167,068	125,018	14,895	4,887	20,663	28,760	17,920	1,117	7,677	1,775	99
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	33,117	16,935	8,328	1,498	5,664	2,973	1,037	438	1,215	194	41
Education <sup>7</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	21,226	7,984	3,687	1,027	8,375	8,978	3,730	1,227	3,381	462	135
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	42,857	28,142	3,254	1,713	9,349	11,638	7,240	440	3,158	703	*45
Some college . . . . .	41,621	30,913	2,329	1,791	6,387	7,084	4,400	208	1,773	667	*15
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	44,605	39,609	835	971	3,004	6,263	4,240	173	1,379	410	*41
Family income <sup>9</sup>											
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	39,134	9,059	15,784	1,915	12,035	8,820	3,408	1,386	3,450	451	106
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	197,718	147,424	15,801	5,484	27,661	22,204	14,565	615	5,148	1,634	153
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	31,195	13,636	6,852	1,313	9,133	6,418	4,073	185	1,706	419	*26
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	36,432	24,667	3,677	1,146	6,736	4,067	2,644	110	880	390	*23
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	27,495	22,678	1,147	681	2,930	2,089	1,550	*37	333	150	†
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	60,548	55,276	932	1,176	3,007	2,995	2,022	93	545	292	†

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	26,779	5,306	12,456	936	7,836	2,279	498	712	861	141	67
Near poor . . . . .	34,975	14,021	8,253	1,730	10,754	6,115	3,081	524	2,095	352	*45
Not poor . . . . .	123,489	103,611	4,051	3,173	12,268	13,522	9,246	309	2,776	1,097	*83
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	136,542	91,897	16,881	3,509	22,281	17,313	9,184	1,026	5,736	973	213
Small MSA . . . . .	79,609	52,165	10,589	3,035	13,093	10,952	7,054	549	2,370	864	*49
Not in MSA . . . . .	42,017	25,156	7,091	1,446	8,046	7,322	3,968	608	2,196	460	*48
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	47,028	32,921	7,535	827	5,192	6,548	3,943	499	1,677	292	*72
Midwest . . . . .	58,408	41,448	7,520	1,110	7,717	8,595	5,845	412	1,813	407	*79
South . . . . .	95,793	58,594	11,977	4,246	19,951	13,158	6,791	844	4,308	1,014	105
West . . . . .	56,940	36,255	7,529	1,807	10,561	7,287	3,627	428	2,505	584	53
Current health status											
Excellent or very good . . . . .	179,242	127,740	19,837	3,815	26,151	13,818	8,648	401	3,857	770	55
Good . . . . .	59,170	33,316	9,836	2,077	13,023	12,839	7,441	666	3,561	903	155
Fair or poor . . . . .	18,989	7,713	4,857	2,025	4,184	8,777	4,080	1,088	2,819	617	96
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	21,309	8,248	4,200	452	8,183	1,001	273	140	455	77	42
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	19,822	8,029	4,993	543	6,055	1,346	367	285	527	58	*94
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male . . . . .	83,449	62,239	6,665	2,484	11,235	12,406	7,732	409	3,008	1,119	*56
White, single race, female . . . . .	83,619	62,779	8,230	2,403	9,428	16,355	10,188	707	4,669	656	*43
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	15,602	7,966	3,573	771	2,978	1,153	446	92	472	103	*25
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	17,515	8,969	4,755	727	2,686	1,821	590	345	743	91	*16
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor . . . . .	7,508	737	3,334	191	3,195	379	*22	149	137	*32	*38
Near poor . . . . .	8,535	2,299	2,197	222	3,794	494	96	120	238	*24	†
Not poor . . . . .	12,120	8,345	816	329	2,591	596	277	*38	226	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	11,670	3,287	4,880	507	2,916	1,231	375	323	449	*72	†
Near poor . . . . .	18,773	8,540	4,022	1,068	5,022	4,740	2,722	268	1,467	253	†
Not poor . . . . .	92,666	80,499	2,351	2,097	7,467	11,692	8,258	192	2,281	926	*26
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	5,994	905	3,505	178	1,298	494	80	171	207	*29	†
Near poor . . . . .	5,530	2,273	1,555	319	1,316	625	161	87	322	46	†
Not poor . . . . .	10,821	8,347	632	509	1,260	699	412	32	169	81	†

. . . 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	65.9 (0.48)	13.8 (0.30)	3.0 (0.14)	17.2 (0.29)	100.0	57.3 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	66.3 (0.48)	13.5 (0.31)	3.1 (0.14)	17.0 (0.29)	100.0	57.2 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)	
Sex												
Male	100.0	65.6 (0.51)	12.2 (0.31)	3.0 (0.14)	19.1 (0.34)	100.0	58.1 (1.09)	4.6 (0.39)	27.2 (0.90)	9.1 (0.56)	0.9 (0.15)	
Female	100.0	66.2 (0.51)	15.4 (0.35)	3.0 (0.17)	15.4 (0.30)	100.0	56.6 (0.97)	7.3 (0.46)	30.6 (0.89)	4.6 (0.34)	0.9 (0.18)	
Age <sup>4</sup>												
Under 12 years	100.0	57.1 (0.83)	32.0 (0.78)	2.3 (0.27)	8.6 (0.37)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12–17 years	100.0	63.8 (0.91)	22.9 (0.78)	2.2 (0.30)	11.1 (0.54)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18–44 years	100.0	65.0 (0.54)	8.4 (0.26)	2.1 (0.14)	24.6 (0.45)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45–64 years	100.0	75.2 (0.48)	6.0 (0.24)	5.5 (0.24)	13.2 (0.34)	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	57.3 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)	
Race												
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	66.1 (0.48)	13.8 (0.30)	3.0 (0.14)	17.2 (0.29)	100.0	57.3 (0.91)	6.1 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)	
White	100.0	68.5 (0.53)	11.9 (0.33)	2.7 (0.14)	16.9 (0.32)	100.0	60.2 (0.98)	4.9 (0.37)	28.0 (0.86)	6.2 (0.38)	0.7 (0.14)	
Black or African American	100.0	51.9 (0.93)	24.9 (0.76)	4.6 (0.36)	18.6 (0.59)	100.0	34.8 (1.92)	15.5 (1.38)	42.1 (1.84)	6.2 (0.87)	1.4 (0.39)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.3 (4.14)	22.4 (2.63)	*2.4 (0.90)	38.8 (4.01)	100.0	49.0 (12.42)	*9.2 (3.95)	35.8 (9.31)	†	†	
Asian	100.0	71.8 (1.45)	10.3 (0.88)	3.3 (0.56)	14.6 (0.97)	100.0	38.5 (3.01)	16.4 (2.29)	28.3 (2.84)	14.2 (2.14)	*2.6 (0.81)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	68.8 (8.31)	7.8 (2.22)	†	*20.4 (7.89)	100.0	47.7 (0.00)	–	†	40.8 (10.94)	–	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	54.9 (2.22)	17.3 (1.44)	6.2 (1.05)	21.5 (1.87)	100.0	50.8 (6.76)	*14.6 (5.46)	26.1 (6.53)	*8.5 (3.40)	–	
Black or African American, white	100.0	45.6 (4.77)	27.1 (3.73)	*5.5 (2.34)	21.9 (4.12)	100.0	*43.6 (20.45)	†	†	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	48.8 (3.97)	16.2 (2.40)	*5.1 (1.57)	29.8 (3.28)	100.0	55.0 (8.82)	*16.5 (6.66)	*25.8 (7.92)	†	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race												
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	41.6 (0.87)	20.1 (0.54)	2.7 (0.22)	35.6 (0.75)	100.0	27.1 (2.26)	18.9 (2.13)	42.8 (2.15)	6.0 (1.00)	5.4 (1.26)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.8 (1.00)	19.3 (0.61)	2.7 (0.26)	39.2 (0.92)	100.0	27.2 (3.16)	19.3 (3.71)	42.0 (3.37)	5.0 (1.26)	*6.5 (2.22)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.8 (0.52)	12.4 (0.34)	3.1 (0.16)	13.8 (0.29)	100.0	59.3 (0.93)	5.3 (0.33)	28.3 (0.81)	6.6 (0.37)	0.5 (0.09)	
White, single race	100.0	75.0 (0.59)	9.7 (0.39)	2.7 (0.15)	12.6 (0.31)	100.0	62.7 (1.01)	3.9 (0.33)	26.8 (0.89)	6.2 (0.40)	0.3 (0.09)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.7 (0.93)	24.7 (0.76)	4.7 (0.37)	18.0 (0.58)	100.0	35.0 (1.94)	15.2 (1.40)	42.0 (1.85)	6.4 (0.90)	1.3 (0.40)	
Education <sup>8</sup>												
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.4 (0.88)	17.5 (0.67)	4.7 (0.34)	40.3 (0.89)	100.0	41.2 (1.44)	14.0 (0.99)	38.0 (1.31)	5.3 (0.57)	1.6 (0.27)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	65.5 (0.66)	7.9 (0.33)	3.8 (0.22)	22.9 (0.55)	100.0	62.5 (1.32)	3.8 (0.41)	27.2 (1.13)	6.1 (0.54)	*0.4 (0.12)	
Some college	100.0	74.2 (0.59)	5.7 (0.30)	4.2 (0.25)	15.9 (0.45)	100.0	62.4 (1.58)	2.9 (0.47)	25.1 (1.35)	9.4 (0.90)	*0.2 (0.11)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	89.2 (0.43)	1.9 (0.17)	2.1 (0.18)	6.8 (0.33)	100.0	67.9 (1.67)	2.8 (0.53)	22.1 (1.54)	6.6 (0.89)	*0.6 (0.22)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>												
Less than \$20,000	100.0	23.6 (0.96)	39.6 (0.79)	5.3 (0.29)	31.5 (0.84)	100.0	37.6 (1.34)	16.2 (1.08)	39.6 (1.23)	5.3 (0.56)	1.3 (0.28)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	74.6 (0.44)	8.4 (0.25)	2.7 (0.17)	14.4 (0.29)	100.0	65.9 (1.06)	2.8 (0.27)	23.3 (0.94)	7.4 (0.49)	0.7 (0.15)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	44.5 (0.94)	21.4 (0.69)	4.3 (0.35)	29.8 (0.80)	100.0	63.4 (1.80)	2.9 (0.46)	26.7 (1.56)	6.6 (0.81)	*0.4 (0.16)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	67.8 (0.92)	10.4 (0.54)	3.1 (0.30)	18.6 (0.71)	100.0	65.5 (2.14)	2.6 (0.63)	21.7 (1.75)	9.7 (1.42)	*0.5 (0.21)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	82.6 (0.84)	4.3 (0.40)	2.4 (0.32)	10.7 (0.62)	100.0	74.6 (2.99)	*1.7 (0.63)	15.2 (2.42)	7.5 (1.73)	†	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	91.2 (0.46)	1.6 (0.17)	1.9 (0.23)	5.2 (0.33)	100.0	67.3 (2.71)	3.3 (0.83)	17.4 (2.15)	10.7 (1.74)	†	

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, 2006—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)												
<b>Poverty status<sup>11</sup></b>												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	20.7 (1.21)	43.1 (0.98)	4.3 (0.32)	31.9 (1.04)	100.0	21.5 (1.99)	31.5 (2.50)	37.7 (2.38)	6.3 (1.17)	3.1 (0.80)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	40.8 (0.91)	21.8 (0.66)	5.5 (0.34)	31.9 (0.79)	100.0	49.8 (1.86)	8.8 (0.95)	34.8 (1.60)	5.9 (0.73)	*0.7 (0.29)	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	84.0 (0.41)	3.5 (0.17)	2.5 (0.19)	10.0 (0.30)	100.0	68.6 (1.25)	2.3 (0.32)	20.4 (1.13)	8.2 (0.67)	*0.6 (0.21)	
<b>Place of residence<sup>12</sup></b>												
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	68.0 (0.59)	12.9 (0.40)	2.5 (0.14)	16.6 (0.37)	100.0	53.6 (1.18)	6.0 (0.48)	33.5 (1.10)	5.7 (0.44)	1.2 (0.23)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	65.7 (0.94)	13.7 (0.56)	3.8 (0.38)	16.9 (0.57)	100.0	64.8 (1.58)	5.0 (0.46)	21.8 (1.37)	7.9 (0.77)	*0.5 (0.14)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	59.5 (1.29)	17.3 (0.81)	3.2 (0.27)	20.1 (0.82)	100.0	54.8 (2.51)	8.3 (1.15)	30.1 (2.10)	6.2 (0.74)	*0.6 (0.21)	
<b>Region</b>												
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	70.2 (1.09)	16.7 (0.91)	1.7 (0.21)	11.4 (0.53)	100.0	60.8 (1.77)	7.7 (0.88)	25.8 (1.35)	4.5 (0.72)	*1.1 (0.35)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	71.3 (1.06)	13.3 (0.67)	1.8 (0.16)	13.6 (0.55)	100.0	68.3 (1.54)	4.8 (0.65)	21.2 (1.33)	4.8 (0.68)	*1.0 (0.37)	
South . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (0.83)	12.9 (0.45)	4.4 (0.33)	21.2 (0.54)	100.0	52.0 (1.68)	6.5 (0.63)	33.0 (1.46)	7.7 (0.62)	0.8 (0.17)	
West . . . . .	100.0	64.2 (0.93)	13.6 (0.52)	3.1 (0.24)	19.1 (0.62)	100.0	50.4 (1.92)	5.9 (0.77)	34.8 (1.77)	8.1 (0.84)	0.7 (0.17)	
<b>Current health status</b>												
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	72.6 (0.47)	10.4 (0.27)	2.2 (0.15)	14.9 (0.32)	100.0	63.0 (1.24)	3.0 (0.35)	28.1 (1.14)	5.5 (0.54)	0.4 (0.10)	
Good . . . . .	100.0	53.9 (0.75)	20.4 (0.56)	3.1 (0.22)	22.5 (0.55)	100.0	58.5 (1.22)	5.2 (0.50)	28.0 (1.11)	7.1 (0.57)	1.2 (0.29)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	34.3 (1.13)	36.8 (1.08)	7.0 (0.44)	21.9 (0.83)	100.0	46.6 (1.49)	12.7 (0.89)	32.4 (1.27)	7.2 (0.73)	1.1 (0.22)	
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex</b>												
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	40.7 (0.99)	17.6 (0.55)	2.5 (0.25)	39.1 (0.87)	100.0	26.7 (2.99)	14.3 (2.22)	46.7 (2.83)	8.1 (1.82)	4.2 (1.07)	
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	42.5 (0.93)	22.9 (0.69)	3.0 (0.26)	31.7 (0.76)	100.0	27.3 (2.65)	22.3 (2.61)	39.8 (2.50)	4.4 (0.95)	6.2 (1.83)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	74.8 (0.63)	8.6 (0.42)	2.7 (0.16)	13.8 (0.36)	100.0	62.8 (1.21)	3.3 (0.41)	24.4 (1.01)	9.1 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.14)	
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	75.1 (0.64)	10.7 (0.45)	2.7 (0.19)	11.4 (0.34)	100.0	62.6 (1.08)	4.4 (0.41)	28.6 (1.01)	4.1 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.11)	
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	53.2 (1.03)	21.2 (0.74)	5.2 (0.46)	20.5 (0.77)	100.0	39.1 (2.59)	7.9 (1.35)	42.5 (2.49)	8.7 (1.60)	*1.9 (0.73)	
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	52.4 (1.09)	27.6 (0.95)	4.2 (0.39)	15.8 (0.63)	100.0	32.8 (2.18)	19.5 (1.89)	41.8 (2.25)	5.0 (0.96)	*0.9 (0.40)	
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status</b>												
Hispanic or Latino:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	10.9 (1.22)	37.9 (1.48)	3.7 (0.59)	47.5 (1.81)	100.0	*6.0 (2.27)	39.7 (5.06)	36.1 (4.11)	*8.5 (2.82)	*9.8 (3.66)	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (1.41)	22.0 (1.08)	3.3 (0.49)	46.0 (1.42)	100.0	19.7 (3.69)	24.4 (3.95)	48.1 (4.66)	*5.0 (1.89)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	69.3 (1.24)	6.7 (0.56)	2.8 (0.43)	21.2 (1.00)	100.0	46.5 (5.54)	*6.6 (2.14)	39.0 (5.15)	†	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	28.1 (1.98)	41.6 (1.63)	4.7 (0.53)	25.6 (1.35)	100.0	29.0 (3.17)	27.4 (3.52)	36.6 (3.61)	*5.9 (1.79)	†	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	45.9 (1.38)	20.7 (1.00)	5.9 (0.47)	27.5 (1.09)	100.0	56.6 (2.12)	5.8 (0.97)	31.4 (1.83)	5.6 (0.87)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.43)	2.8 (0.20)	2.1 (0.17)	8.2 (0.32)	100.0	70.8 (1.36)	1.6 (0.30)	19.4 (1.21)	8.0 (0.72)	*0.2 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race:												
Poor . . . . .	100.0	16.0 (1.54)	52.6 (1.76)	3.8 (0.51)	27.6 (1.49)	100.0	16.1 (3.26)	34.8 (4.27)	41.6 (4.14)	*5.9 (1.96)	†	
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	42.1 (1.91)	25.7 (1.56)	6.3 (0.79)	25.8 (1.47)	100.0	26.4 (3.38)	14.1 (2.57)	51.7 (3.65)	7.4 (1.77)	†	
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	77.4 (1.20)	6.3 (0.61)	4.8 (0.73)	11.5 (0.87)	100.0	57.9 (4.19)	*5.0 (1.52)	26.6 (3.63)	10.4 (2.54)	†	

. . . 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 two age 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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>	211,769	200,203	10,538	7,335	3,048	
Sex						
Male	103,230	97,748	4,914	3,491	1,353	
Female	108,539	102,455	5,624	3,844	1,696	
Age						
Under 12 years	43,720	41,656	1,919	1,428	472	
12–17 years	22,262	21,384	773	555	206	
18–44 years	82,148	75,672	5,982	4,020	1,854	
45–64 years	63,638	61,491	1,863	1,332	517	
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	207,966	196,680	10,270	7,141	2,974	
White	168,778	159,768	8,281	5,849	2,350	
Black or African American	27,848	26,051	1,567	1,025	493	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,303	1,221	72	*43	*20	
Asian	9,779	9,393	338	215	108	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	259	247	*12	†	†	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	3,802	3,523	268	194	75	
Black or African American, white	1,070	1,007	*56	*34	*22	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,125	998	124	*97	*27	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	26,464	24,790	1,556	972	573	
Mexican or Mexican American	16,343	15,291	984	603	370	
Not Hispanic or Latino	185,304	175,413	8,982	6,363	2,476	
White, single race	144,800	137,288	6,886	4,971	1,845	
Black or African American, single race	26,760	25,038	1,494	994	451	
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	12,698	11,823	832	472	345	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	33,109	31,338	1,646	1,082	553	
Some college	35,033	32,897	2,059	1,494	551	
Bachelor's degree or higher	41,415	39,929	1,409	1,090	290	
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	26,758	24,243	2,436	1,590	815	
\$20,000 or more	168,709	160,673	7,690	5,465	2,114	
\$20,000–\$34,999	21,801	19,548	2,194	1,501	677	
\$35,000–\$54,999	29,490	27,383	2,063	1,398	633	
\$55,000–\$74,999	24,507	23,509	977	677	290	
\$75,000 or more	57,384	55,936	1,395	1,165	225	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor	18,698	17,076	1,558	1,029	502	
Near poor	24,004	21,408	2,548	1,702	809	
Not poor	110,836	106,278	4,444	3,251	1,167	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA	112,287	106,629	4,989	3,504	1,421	
Small MSA	65,789	61,987	3,595	2,468	1,065	
Not in MSA	33,693	31,587	1,954	1,362	562	
Region						
Northeast	41,283	39,214	1,865	1,317	538	
Midwest	50,077	47,334	2,432	1,847	536	
South	74,817	70,670	3,844	2,435	1,334	
West	45,591	42,984	2,397	1,736	640	

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	12,899	12,111	729	454	267
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	13,565	12,680	826	518	306
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	71,389	67,832	3,188	2,348	804
White, single race, female . . . . .	73,412	69,456	3,698	2,623	1,041
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	12,310	11,487	701	493	191
Black or African American, single race, female. . . . .	14,450	13,551	793	502	260
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	4,262	3,974	283	169	112
Near poor . . . . .	4,719	4,335	382	221	157
Not poor. . . . .	9,490	8,980	498	323	173
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	8,674	7,763	870	583	272
Near poor . . . . .	13,631	11,914	1,692	1,210	472
Not poor. . . . .	84,948	81,597	3,266	2,447	798
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	4,588	4,281	293	199	93
Near poor . . . . .	4,147	3,792	336	202	121
Not poor. . . . .	9,488	8,984	495	355	137

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

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

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	94.7 (0.17)	5.3 (0.17)	3.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.08)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	95.0 (0.17)	5.0 (0.17)	3.5 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	94.9 (0.20)	5.1 (0.20)	3.6 (0.17)	1.4 (0.10)
Female	100.0	94.6 (0.21)	5.4 (0.21)	3.7 (0.19)	1.7 (0.10)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.34)	4.4 (0.34)	3.3 (0.30)	1.1 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	96.5 (0.33)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.17)
18–44 years	100.0	92.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.26)	4.9 (0.22)	2.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.18)	2.1 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Race					
1 race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	94.8 (0.18)	5.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.08)
White	100.0	94.8 (0.20)	5.2 (0.20)	3.7 (0.17)	1.5 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	94.1 (0.40)	5.9 (0.40)	3.8 (0.32)	1.9 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.8 (1.54)	6.2 (1.54)	*3.2 (1.14)	*2.0 (0.86)
Asian	100.0	96.6 (0.50)	3.4 (0.50)	2.1 (0.41)	1.1 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.4 (2.23)	*4.6 (2.23)	†	†
2 or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	91.1 (1.26)	8.9 (1.26)	6.4 (1.11)	2.5 (0.64)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.2 (3.04)	*9.8 (3.04)	*5.3 (2.38)	*4.5 (2.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.8 (2.68)	11.2 (2.68)	8.6 (2.44)	*2.6 (1.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.9 (0.42)	6.1 (0.42)	3.8 (0.35)	2.3 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.6 (0.53)	6.4 (0.53)	3.9 (0.44)	2.5 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.9 (0.19)	5.1 (0.19)	3.6 (0.17)	1.4 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	94.9 (0.23)	5.1 (0.23)	3.7 (0.20)	1.4 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.1 (0.41)	5.9 (0.41)	3.9 (0.33)	1.8 (0.20)
Education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	92.8 (0.61)	7.2 (0.61)	4.1 (0.46)	3.0 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	94.6 (0.33)	5.4 (0.33)	3.5 (0.26)	1.9 (0.19)
Some college	100.0	93.7 (0.37)	6.3 (0.37)	4.5 (0.33)	1.7 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.5 (0.25)	3.5 (0.25)	2.7 (0.22)	0.7 (0.10)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	90.2 (0.59)	9.8 (0.59)	6.3 (0.49)	3.4 (0.34)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	95.2 (0.19)	4.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.17)	1.3 (0.09)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	89.3 (0.68)	10.7 (0.68)	7.3 (0.62)	3.3 (0.34)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	92.8 (0.55)	7.2 (0.55)	4.9 (0.49)	2.2 (0.27)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	95.9 (0.42)	4.1 (0.42)	2.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.22)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	97.4 (0.27)	2.6 (0.27)	2.2 (0.26)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	100.0	90.6 (0.72)	9.4 (0.72)	5.9 (0.59)	3.3 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.69)	11.2 (0.69)	7.4 (0.62)	3.6 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	95.8 (0.22)	4.2 (0.22)	3.1 (0.20)	1.1 (0.10)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
Large MSA	100.0	95.3 (0.22)	4.7 (0.22)	3.3 (0.20)	1.3 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.2 (0.34)	5.8 (0.34)	3.9 (0.28)	1.8 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	93.7 (0.49)	6.3 (0.49)	4.4 (0.40)	1.8 (0.24)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.2 (0.36)	4.8 (0.36)	3.4 (0.29)	1.4 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	94.8 (0.33)	5.2 (0.33)	3.9 (0.31)	1.1 (0.14)
South	100.0	94.6 (0.30)	5.4 (0.30)	3.4 (0.25)	1.9 (0.15)
West	100.0	94.5 (0.40)	5.5 (0.40)	3.9 (0.35)	1.5 (0.18)

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, 2006—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
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	94.2 (0.49)	5.8 (0.49)	3.5 (0.41)	2.2 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	93.6 (0.49)	6.4 (0.49)	4.0 (0.42)	2.4 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	95.2 (0.25)	4.8 (0.25)	3.6 (0.22)	1.2 (0.12)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.6 (0.29)	5.4 (0.29)	3.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	93.8 (0.54)	6.2 (0.54)	4.3 (0.46)	1.7 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.3 (0.46)	5.7 (0.46)	3.6 (0.38)	1.9 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	91.6 (1.14)	8.4 (1.14)	4.7 (0.95)	3.7 (0.70)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.8 (1.08)	8.2 (1.08)	4.5 (0.78)	3.7 (0.77)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.7 (0.64)	5.3 (0.64)	3.4 (0.54)	1.8 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.6 (1.20)	10.4 (1.20)	6.8 (0.98)	3.4 (0.69)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (1.11)	13.0 (1.11)	9.3 (1.03)	3.6 (0.55)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	95.9 (0.26)	4.1 (0.26)	3.1 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (1.11)	7.8 (1.11)	4.9 (0.92)	2.8 (0.60)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.0 (1.10)	9.0 (1.10)	5.4 (0.80)	3.3 (0.67)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.66)	5.2 (0.66)	3.7 (0.57)	1.5 (0.34)

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

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

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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> . . . . .	43,420	6,001	3,813	7,550	11,988	10,273
Sex						
Male . . . . .	23,884	2,816	1,813	4,025	6,654	6,495
Female . . . . .	19,536	3,185	2,000	3,525	5,333	3,778
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	4,140	1,097	514	673	492	898
12–17 years . . . . .	2,782	555	253	419	568	668
18–44 years . . . . .	26,803	3,378	2,355	4,908	7,215	6,901
45–64 years . . . . .	9,696	971	691	1,550	3,712	1,807
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	42,560	5,864	3,751	7,428	11,729	10,182
White . . . . .	33,820	4,598	2,847	5,844	9,387	8,511
Black or African American . . . . .	6,148	1,008	676	1,202	1,861	909
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	800	*58	†	*59	161	*140
Asian . . . . .	1,728	198	119	318	318	585
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	64	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	860	137	*62	121	258	92
Black or African American, white . . . . .	203	41	*51	*45	*47	*9
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	444	*55	†	*45	*145	*48
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	14,237	1,406	806	1,780	2,514	7,001
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	10,273	875	531	1,194	1,667	5,498
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29,183	4,595	3,008	5,770	9,473	3,272
White, single race . . . . .	20,663	3,289	2,088	4,201	7,100	2,013
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	5,664	975	646	1,156	1,757	668
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	8,375	631	449	996	2,225	3,770
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	9,349	942	660	1,593	3,609	1,773
Some college . . . . .	6,387	965	757	1,238	2,286	667
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3,004	503	239	578	887	403
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	12,035	1,398	947	2,068	3,505	3,463
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	27,661	4,316	2,610	5,044	7,456	5,752
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	9,133	1,250	955	1,716	2,616	2,246
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	6,736	1,228	683	1,408	1,689	1,344
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	2,930	630	275	512	731	474
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	3,007	695	259	414	772	329
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	7,836	956	569	1,397	2,137	2,403
Near poor . . . . .	10,754	1,575	1,099	2,088	2,998	2,685
Not poor . . . . .	12,268	2,335	1,193	2,319	3,415	1,734
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	22,281	3,205	1,983	3,839	5,715	5,862
Small MSA . . . . .	13,093	1,883	1,251	2,314	3,673	2,852
Not in MSA . . . . .	8,046	913	578	1,397	2,599	1,559
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	5,192	913	441	801	1,439	1,035
Midwest . . . . .	7,717	1,240	794	1,615	2,134	1,387
South . . . . .	19,951	2,500	1,794	3,482	5,759	4,834
West . . . . .	10,561	1,348	784	1,651	2,655	3,017

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	8,183	682	354	873	1,313	4,538
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6,055	724	452	907	1,201	2,463
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	11,235	1,605	1,066	2,308	4,007	1,217
White, single race, female . . . . .	9,428	1,684	1,022	1,893	3,093	796
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	2,978	402	278	643	972	409
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	2,686	573	369	512	785	260
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	3,195	354	171	276	540	1,771
Near poor . . . . .	3,794	378	232	600	593	1,936
Not poor . . . . .	2,591	352	140	395	552	969
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	2,916	343	243	742	1,059	386
Near poor . . . . .	5,022	861	648	1,121	1,813	456
Not poor . . . . .	7,467	1,576	773	1,482	2,304	486
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	1,298	210	117	312	446	174
Near poor . . . . .	1,316	252	152	273	412	171
Not poor . . . . .	1,260	266	170	299	352	108

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

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

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	17.1 (0.72)	10.1 (0.57)	18.7 (0.65)	28.9 (0.74)	25.3 (0.98)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	15.1 (0.58)	9.6 (0.48)	19.1 (0.57)	30.3 (0.72)	25.9 (0.89)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.4 (0.77)	8.7 (0.68)	18.6 (0.77)	29.0 (0.91)	28.3 (1.06)
Female	100.0	19.2 (0.91)	11.7 (0.69)	19.0 (0.80)	28.6 (0.84)	21.6 (1.09)
Age <sup>4</sup>						
Under 12 years	100.0	29.9 (2.22)	14.0 (1.67)	18.3 (1.78)	13.4 (1.48)	24.4 (2.22)
12–17 years	100.0	22.5 (2.15)	10.3 (1.51)	17.0 (1.84)	23.1 (2.30)	27.1 (2.27)
18–44 years	100.0	13.6 (0.57)	9.5 (0.49)	19.8 (0.65)	29.1 (0.80)	27.9 (0.92)
45–64 years	100.0	11.1 (0.84)	7.9 (0.84)	17.8 (1.00)	42.5 (1.29)	20.7 (1.06)
Race						
1 race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	17.0 (0.73)	10.0 (0.57)	18.8 (0.65)	28.6 (0.71)	25.6 (0.99)
White	100.0	16.5 (0.82)	9.6 (0.64)	18.3 (0.73)	28.8 (0.80)	26.8 (1.14)
Black or African American	100.0	21.1 (1.87)	11.8 (1.13)	21.6 (1.72)	30.0 (1.50)	15.6 (1.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*10.2 (3.15)	*23.5 (8.74)	10.7 (3.16)	31.2 (7.30)	24.5 (6.75)
Asian	100.0	15.4 (3.08)	7.8 (1.71)	20.0 (3.03)	20.5 (2.82)	36.4 (3.71)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*8.1 (3.80)	†	80.3 (6.93)
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	19.5 (3.73)	*9.6 (2.91)	17.8 (3.35)	39.3 (5.86)	13.8 (3.33)
Black or African American, white	100.0	16.4 (4.16)	*16.4 (5.33)	37.9 (8.68)	20.3 (6.06)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*14.0 (4.74)	†	12.9 (3.86)	57.3 (5.89)	15.3 (4.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.0 (0.86)	6.0 (0.58)	12.9 (0.77)	19.1 (0.93)	50.0 (1.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.8 (0.86)	5.5 (0.66)	11.7 (0.88)	18.0 (1.11)	54.9 (1.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.0 (1.01)	12.3 (0.83)	21.7 (0.91)	33.5 (1.00)	12.4 (0.96)
White, single race	100.0	19.6 (1.27)	12.2 (1.02)	21.8 (1.09)	35.1 (1.19)	11.2 (1.25)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	22.7 (1.94)	12.3 (1.21)	22.8 (1.85)	30.2 (1.52)	11.9 (1.21)
Education <sup>8</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.9 (0.69)	5.9 (0.77)	12.4 (0.88)	28.7 (1.27)	45.2 (1.41)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	10.9 (0.83)	7.5 (0.74)	18.7 (0.97)	42.8 (1.35)	20.2 (1.07)
Some college	100.0	16.2 (1.16)	12.8 (1.65)	20.7 (1.24)	39.8 (1.64)	10.5 (0.95)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.1 (2.08)	9.1 (1.35)	22.2 (1.97)	34.3 (2.39)	15.3 (1.59)
Family income <sup>10</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	15.3 (1.17)	8.8 (0.94)	17.3 (1.08)	28.0 (1.14)	30.6 (1.75)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	18.6 (0.91)	10.8 (0.73)	19.8 (0.82)	28.6 (0.95)	22.1 (1.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	15.5 (1.39)	12.0 (1.27)	18.9 (1.24)	29.1 (1.48)	24.6 (1.64)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	21.6 (1.86)	10.4 (1.40)	22.5 (1.96)	25.5 (1.73)	20.0 (1.68)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	24.5 (3.12)	11.1 (2.28)	19.4 (2.75)	26.5 (3.06)	18.4 (2.86)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	29.4 (3.74)	9.8 (1.83)	16.0 (2.31)	31.4 (4.31)	13.4 (2.39)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>						
Poor	100.0	13.7 (1.30)	7.9 (1.07)	18.3 (1.44)	27.4 (1.46)	32.8 (2.20)
Near poor	100.0	17.0 (1.38)	11.4 (1.15)	19.7 (1.27)	28.0 (1.40)	23.9 (1.38)
Not poor	100.0	23.6 (1.55)	10.8 (1.17)	21.2 (1.37)	29.3 (1.68)	15.0 (1.20)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA	100.0	17.6 (0.96)	10.1 (0.78)	18.6 (0.87)	26.6 (0.95)	27.1 (1.08)
Small MSA	100.0	17.7 (1.46)	10.7 (1.13)	18.8 (1.16)	28.9 (1.45)	23.9 (2.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.6 (1.50)	8.8 (1.15)	19.0 (1.63)	34.9 (1.92)	22.6 (2.86)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	23.3 (2.18)	11.1 (1.66)	15.8 (1.62)	28.0 (1.93)	21.8 (2.32)
Midwest	100.0	18.8 (1.85)	10.5 (1.58)	23.1 (2.09)	27.2 (1.72)	20.3 (2.86)
South	100.0	15.5 (1.06)	10.4 (0.82)	18.3 (0.86)	30.3 (1.12)	25.4 (1.39)
West	100.0	16.1 (1.32)	8.5 (0.95)	17.7 (1.25)	27.1 (1.45)	30.6 (1.84)

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, 2006—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	11.1 (0.93)	4.6 (0.49)	11.5 (0.90)	17.4 (1.04)	55.4 (1.55)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	13.3 (1.12)	7.9 (0.88)	14.9 (0.98)	21.2 (1.17)	42.7 (1.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	18.2 (1.38)	11.3 (1.32)	22.5 (1.35)	36.1 (1.45)	11.9 (1.25)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	21.4 (1.58)	13.2 (1.22)	21.1 (1.33)	33.8 (1.44)	10.4 (1.51)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	18.9 (2.21)	10.2 (1.30)	24.9 (2.42)	32.4 (1.96)	13.6 (1.40)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	27.2 (2.35)	14.7 (1.71)	20.3 (2.01)	27.9 (1.90)	9.9 (1.58)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino: . . . . .						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	12.2 (1.75)	5.4 (1.33)	7.7 (1.10)	18.0 (1.96)	56.6 (3.07)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	11.9 (1.52)	6.2 (1.01)	16.4 (1.67)	16.8 (1.64)	48.7 (2.30)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (2.24)	6.3 (1.44)	17.3 (2.07)	22.7 (2.23)	37.7 (2.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	13.6 (2.92)	9.7 (2.39)	28.4 (3.13)	34.2 (2.68)	14.1 (2.87)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	19.9 (2.43)	15.0 (2.20)	21.5 (1.95)	34.5 (2.28)	9.2 (1.77)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	26.5 (2.26)	11.5 (1.59)	21.9 (1.94)	32.6 (2.25)	7.5 (1.42)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	19.3 (3.24)	8.0 (1.52)	26.9 (3.87)	31.0 (2.79)	14.8 (3.17)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (3.87)	12.0 (2.35)	22.6 (3.97)	30.2 (2.73)	11.4 (1.59)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (4.44)	14.0 (2.89)	24.7 (3.84)	26.9 (3.65)	*8.1 (2.72)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>								
Total <sup>4</sup>	43,420	9,346	1,181	3,397	5,804	20,147	4,183	2,543
Sex								
Male	23,884	5,281	422	2,110	3,613	11,495	1,377	1,397
Female	19,536	4,065	759	1,287	2,192	8,653	2,805	1,145
Age								
Under 12 years	4,140	758	113	*47	283	1,627	905	349
12–17 years	2,782	512	*71	81	224	1,259	406	230
18–44 years	26,803	5,213	599	3,218	4,048	12,448	2,362	1,461
45–64 years	9,696	2,863	398	*52	1,249	4,813	509	502
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	42,560	9,184	1,153	3,324	5,736	19,816	4,051	2,500
White	33,820	7,309	972	2,758	4,721	15,879	3,140	1,977
Black or African American	6,148	1,452	133	480	672	2,696	810	308
American Indian or Alaska Native	800	*114	†	†	*86	311	*28	*41
Asian	1,728	307	*38	64	234	891	63	170
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	64	†	–	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	860	162	*29	74	68	331	132	*42
Black or African American, white	203	*59	†	*19	†	72	*75	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	444	†	†	*23	†	*183	*45	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,237	1,605	156	584	2,650	8,150	1,552	936
Mexican or Mexican American	10,273	1,070	70	418	1,989	5,957	1,165	643
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,183	7,741	1,025	2,813	3,155	11,997	2,631	1,607
White, single race	20,663	5,810	848	2,223	2,275	8,339	1,688	1,172
Black or African American, single race	5,664	1,412	117	455	630	2,441	789	221
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	8,375	1,242	145	122	1,645	4,866	830	608
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	9,349	2,456	360	325	1,236	4,776	645	448
Some college	6,387	2,082	248	289	922	2,783	615	292
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,004	1,004	109	206	346	1,197	66	182
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	12,035	2,201	420	870	1,657	5,893	1,656	711
\$20,000 or more	27,661	6,579	672	2,372	3,819	12,270	2,314	1,591
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,133	2,003	319	633	1,372	4,470	1,058	458
\$35,000–\$54,999	6,736	2,105	118	523	866	2,875	574	430
\$55,000–\$74,999	2,930	804	*64	258	400	1,276	136	*149
\$75,000 or more	3,007	843	*60	448	328	971	*110	141
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	7,836	1,382	213	529	967	3,863	1,232	510
Near poor	10,754	2,575	339	753	1,548	5,146	1,326	557
Not poor	12,268	3,588	317	1,305	1,656	4,997	550	630
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA	22,281	4,557	531	1,617	3,409	10,443	2,175	1,496
Small MSA	13,093	2,979	381	1,107	1,515	6,056	1,295	656
Not in MSA	8,046	1,810	269	673	881	3,648	713	391

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, 2006—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 didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
Region		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>						
Northeast. . . . .	5,192	985	137	543	708	2,159	371	481
Midwest. . . . .	7,717	1,943	348	812	1,103	3,115	706	541
South . . . . .	19,951	4,325	532	1,307	2,344	10,236	1,983	843
West. . . . .	10,561	2,094	164	735	1,649	4,637	1,123	677

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

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

– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
	Percent <sup>3</sup> standard error						
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	23.8 (0.79)	3.1 (0.28)	6.5 (0.31)	13.3 (0.55)	50.1 (1.02)	12.2 (0.60)	6.9 (0.56)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	23.4 (0.71)	3.0 (0.24)	8.5 (0.39)	14.5 (0.55)	50.5 (0.94)	10.5 (0.47)	6.4 (0.45)
Sex							
Male . . . . .	24.4 (0.90)	2.2 (0.30)	7.1 (0.38)	14.8 (0.66)	51.8 (1.13)	9.2 (0.65)	6.6 (0.55)
Female . . . . .	23.0 (0.95)	4.2 (0.43)	5.8 (0.39)	11.4 (0.61)	48.0 (1.15)	16.1 (0.80)	7.2 (0.71)
Age <sup>5</sup>							
Under 12 years . . . . .	20.8 (2.08)	3.1 (0.84)	*1.3 (0.42)	7.8 (1.14)	44.6 (2.31)	24.8 (1.96)	9.6 (1.62)
12–17 years . . . . .	20.6 (2.17)	*2.9 (0.88)	3.3 (0.93)	9.0 (1.30)	50.8 (2.70)	16.4 (1.93)	9.3 (1.65)
18–44 years . . . . .	20.9 (0.71)	2.4 (0.24)	12.9 (0.58)	16.2 (0.67)	49.8 (1.02)	9.5 (0.46)	5.8 (0.44)
45–64 years . . . . .	32.4 (1.38)	4.5 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.19)	14.2 (0.92)	54.5 (1.43)	5.8 (0.68)	5.7 (0.63)
Race							
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	23.7 (0.80)	3.1 (0.29)	6.5 (0.31)	13.4 (0.56)	50.1 (1.03)	12.1 (0.60)	6.9 (0.58)
White . . . . .	23.6 (0.91)	3.2 (0.33)	6.7 (0.36)	13.7 (0.64)	50.1 (1.17)	11.7 (0.69)	7.0 (0.68)
Black or African American . . . . .	25.8 (1.90)	2.7 (0.71)	6.5 (0.70)	10.7 (1.03)	47.5 (2.27)	16.8 (1.65)	5.3 (0.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*16.8 (6.38)	†	†	*17.0 (5.40)	64.1 (7.22)	*5.7 (1.94)	*8.8 (3.00)
Asian . . . . .	21.2 (3.48)	*2.9 (1.26)	3.4 (0.82)	14.7 (2.55)	56.3 (4.08)	*4.5 (1.42)	10.9 (2.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	†	45.9 (10.63)	81.8 (13.11)	*18.7 (6.84)	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	24.4 (5.34)	*4.4 (2.14)	8.9 (1.98)	9.5 (2.20)	50.7 (5.58)	19.7 (4.20)	*5.1 (2.05)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	24.2 (6.64)	†	*8.8 (3.61)	†	52.3 (6.07)	28.0 (6.71)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*26.8 (11.30)	†	*6.7 (2.90)	*6.1 (2.67)	69.6 (6.50)	*13.7 (4.88)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	12.3 (0.79)	1.3 (0.24)	3.4 (0.41)	18.4 (0.99)	60.4 (1.44)	12.7 (0.87)	7.2 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11.5 (0.89)	0.8 (0.19)	3.5 (0.54)	19.5 (1.23)	61.3 (1.71)	12.6 (0.98)	6.8 (0.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29.6 (1.09)	4.1 (0.43)	8.3 (0.43)	10.9 (0.64)	44.6 (1.27)	11.9 (0.78)	6.9 (0.81)
White, single race . . . . .	30.8 (1.37)	4.7 (0.58)	9.0 (0.54)	10.9 (0.81)	43.4 (1.56)	10.4 (0.98)	7.4 (1.11)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	27.2 (2.04)	2.7 (0.76)	6.7 (0.75)	10.9 (1.10)	45.8 (2.30)	18.1 (1.75)	4.4 (0.78)
Education <sup>9</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	16.2 (1.06)	2.0 (0.38)	1.4 (0.32)	19.7 (1.18)	60.2 (1.49)	10.0 (0.85)	7.4 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	28.7 (1.19)	4.1 (0.48)	3.4 (0.49)	14.1 (0.91)	55.1 (1.45)	7.1 (0.63)	5.1 (0.60)
Some college . . . . .	36.3 (1.68)	4.5 (0.63)	4.1 (0.52)	15.3 (1.11)	46.9 (1.69)	9.9 (0.93)	4.8 (0.66)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	39.0 (2.53)	4.3 (0.95)	7.6 (1.30)	13.1 (1.49)	45.8 (2.49)	2.5 (0.64)	7.0 (1.16)
Family income <sup>11</sup>							
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	18.8 (1.24)	4.2 (0.65)	5.9 (0.53)	12.6 (0.78)	50.8 (1.77)	16.6 (1.18)	6.9 (0.82)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	26.7 (1.01)	2.7 (0.31)	7.2 (0.37)	14.2 (0.73)	48.5 (1.21)	10.7 (0.70)	6.7 (0.73)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	23.2 (1.40)	3.8 (0.68)	5.3 (0.53)	14.4 (1.11)	51.2 (1.82)	13.6 (1.29)	5.7 (0.91)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	34.1 (2.28)	1.9 (0.48)	6.4 (0.67)	12.3 (1.19)	44.6 (2.28)	10.5 (1.32)	7.1 (1.32)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	31.3 (3.40)	*2.2 (0.69)	7.8 (1.32)	16.2 (2.95)	49.0 (3.86)	5.8 (1.63)	5.5 (1.56)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	36.7 (3.35)	*2.3 (0.72)	12.8 (1.41)	11.3 (1.65)	40.8 (4.23)	*5.1 (1.93)	7.0 (1.97)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	18.8 (1.50)	3.4 (0.73)	5.3 (0.58)	11.7 (1.00)	51.8 (2.12)	16.9 (1.42)	7.3 (1.09)
Near poor . . . . .	25.6 (1.51)	3.4 (0.59)	5.6 (0.48)	13.7 (0.99)	48.7 (1.79)	14.6 (1.18)	5.7 (0.89)
Not poor . . . . .	34.1 (1.74)	2.7 (0.39)	8.9 (0.63)	13.7 (1.16)	45.8 (1.86)	6.0 (0.81)	6.2 (0.86)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	22.4 (1.11)	2.8 (0.36)	5.9 (0.37)	14.9 (0.70)	50.1 (1.34)	12.7 (0.80)	7.3 (0.64)
Small MSA . . . . .	24.9 (1.52)	3.4 (0.53)	7.0 (0.67)	11.4 (1.02)	49.6 (2.13)	12.6 (1.13)	6.2 (1.14)
Not in MSA . . . . .	25.6 (1.64)	3.6 (0.79)	7.9 (0.75)	11.9 (1.45)	50.8 (2.18)	10.6 (1.38)	6.7 (1.63)

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, 2006—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 didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>
Region	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Northeast . . . . .	20.9 (1.98)	3.3 (0.88)	7.7 (0.81)	13.2 (1.35)	46.0 (2.68)	9.4 (1.74)	11.7 (2.21)
Midwest . . . . .	26.9 (2.10)	4.7 (0.89)	8.6 (0.82)	14.1 (1.41)	42.8 (2.53)	10.5 (1.27)	8.6 (2.02)
South . . . . .	23.8 (1.08)	3.1 (0.40)	5.4 (0.39)	12.0 (0.80)	54.6 (1.47)	12.3 (0.87)	4.9 (0.57)
West . . . . .	22.6 (1.68)	1.8 (0.40)	6.3 (0.71)	15.5 (1.08)	49.1 (1.96)	14.2 (1.23)	7.7 (0.98)

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

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

– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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 2006 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 (SE) produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables (21). Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) 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 standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a RSE of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The RSE 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 (percentage, rate, or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and the reliability of the corresponding percentages (or rates) are determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage (or rate) unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

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 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 allowed 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. Those 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. Those 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.

Therefore, NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (66% of the 2006 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (5% of the sample), those who said that their family’s income was either \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000 (21% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (9% of the sample) (weighted results). Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$20,000 are included



**Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2006**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (Tables 1,2)	921	0.31
Limitation in usual activities (Tables 3,4)	756	0.26
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (Tables 3,4)	748	0.25
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 5)	71	0.03
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Table 5)	75	0.03
Limitation in work activity (Table 6)	138	0.07
Special education or early intervention services (Table 7)	287	0.39
Medical care not received due to cost (Table 15)	901	0.31
Medical care delayed due to cost (Table 15)	966	0.33
Number of overnight hospital stays (Tables 16,17)	180	0.06
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (Tables 18,19)	2,979	1.15
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (Tables 18,19)	290	0.82
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21)	1,028	0.49
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21)	155	0.07
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 22,23)	3,796	8.74
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 24,25)	3,497	8.05

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, 2006**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (Tables 11,12)	302	0.90
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (Tables 13,14)	620	1.84

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, 2006**

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	25,880	8.81
Poverty status	86,596	29.48
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	7,585	3.95
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,979	1.15
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	290	0.82

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

in the “Less than \$20,000” category under “Family Income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$20,000 are included in the “\$20,000 or more” category under “Family Income,” along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$20,000 or more” for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family’s income. This variable is the ratio of the family’s income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2005 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 would only indicate that they were at or above \$20,000 or below \$20,000, 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 29% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Nine percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 31% 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, Medigap (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 below:

*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 below:

*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—micro-metropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006 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 2006 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 metropolitan 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 and Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative

standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for “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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	35.1 (0.35)	30.8 (0.30)	24.6 (0.28)	7.3 (0.14)	2.2 (0.07)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	35.5 (0.35)	30.8 (0.30)	24.4 (0.28)	7.2 (0.14)	2.1 (0.07)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	36.3 (0.40)	30.6 (0.36)	24.2 (0.34)	6.8 (0.17)	2.0 (0.08)
Female . . . . .	100.0	34.0 (0.38)	31.0 (0.33)	24.9 (0.31)	7.8 (0.18)	2.3 (0.09)
Age						
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	54.2 (0.75)	27.8 (0.62)	16.0 (0.51)	1.8 (0.16)	0.1 (0.03)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	50.5 (0.87)	28.2 (0.72)	19.3 (0.66)	1.8 (0.17)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	37.9 (0.48)	33.8 (0.44)	22.7 (0.39)	4.7 (0.17)	1.0 (0.07)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	23.7 (0.47)	31.7 (0.47)	29.2 (0.47)	11.3 (0.29)	4.1 (0.17)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	15.8 (0.69)	26.9 (0.83)	35.5 (0.85)	16.8 (0.69)	5.1 (0.39)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	10.6 (0.61)	24.2 (0.95)	37.1 (0.97)	21.0 (0.78)	7.1 (0.47)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	35.0 (0.36)	30.9 (0.30)	24.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.14)	2.2 (0.07)
White . . . . .	100.0	35.4 (0.40)	31.6 (0.35)	23.9 (0.32)	7.0 (0.16)	2.1 (0.08)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (0.77)	27.1 (0.67)	28.9 (0.72)	9.9 (0.38)	2.8 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (3.30)	28.4 (2.83)	29.9 (2.83)	7.5 (1.32)	2.8 (0.80)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	39.1 (1.42)	29.6 (1.06)	25.1 (1.00)	4.7 (0.45)	1.5 (0.22)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	29.4 (8.56)	38.8 (10.41)	24.8 (6.98)	*3.9 (1.71)	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	41.1 (1.90)	27.3 (1.58)	22.9 (1.68)	7.2 (0.87)	1.5 (0.40)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	48.2 (3.58)	28.5 (3.18)	17.0 (2.68)	5.1 (1.27)	*1.2 (0.56)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	31.2 (3.24)	28.3 (2.86)	27.2 (2.31)	10.6 (1.73)	*2.8 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	32.5 (0.75)	28.6 (0.65)	29.3 (0.70)	7.8 (0.33)	1.8 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (0.93)	28.6 (0.82)	30.9 (0.93)	7.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	35.6 (0.39)	31.2 (0.33)	23.8 (0.30)	7.2 (0.16)	2.2 (0.08)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	36.0 (0.44)	32.1 (0.39)	22.8 (0.34)	6.9 (0.18)	2.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (0.79)	27.2 (0.70)	28.8 (0.74)	9.8 (0.39)	2.8 (0.20)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (0.56)	22.1 (0.61)	34.8 (0.70)	19.2 (0.52)	8.2 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	21.7 (0.50)	31.2 (0.52)	32.3 (0.52)	11.8 (0.31)	3.0 (0.17)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.54)	35.1 (0.65)	27.5 (0.53)	8.7 (0.34)	2.5 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	41.6 (0.67)	34.5 (0.56)	18.8 (0.47)	3.9 (0.20)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	24.2 (0.72)	24.2 (0.60)	31.4 (0.65)	14.6 (0.42)	5.6 (0.26)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	38.4 (0.41)	32.1 (0.35)	22.5 (0.31)	5.6 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	29.1 (0.80)	29.9 (0.76)	28.2 (0.69)	10.1 (0.38)	2.7 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (0.87)	32.2 (0.79)	24.4 (0.73)	7.0 (0.36)	1.6 (0.16)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	38.0 (0.97)	34.3 (0.90)	21.9 (0.75)	4.9 (0.31)	1.0 (0.13)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	47.9 (0.74)	32.5 (0.63)	16.3 (0.49)	2.7 (0.18)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	27.6 (1.03)	25.0 (0.86)	30.0 (0.90)	12.6 (0.53)	4.7 (0.30)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (0.81)	27.9 (0.75)	27.5 (0.72)	10.9 (0.42)	3.6 (0.23)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	40.2 (0.52)	33.0 (0.42)	20.5 (0.36)	5.1 (0.17)	1.1 (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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>				
		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	41.9 (0.47)	33.8 (0.40)	19.7 (0.33)	3.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.05)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	32.6 (0.85)	24.9 (0.72)	28.5 (0.72)	10.1 (0.41)	3.9 (0.23)
Other . . . . .	100.0	28.6 (1.67)	19.6 (1.39)	26.2 (1.34)	17.4 (1.20)	8.2 (0.74)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	30.1 (0.73)	30.2 (0.66)	30.0 (0.69)	7.7 (0.31)	1.9 (0.16)
65 years and over:						
Private . . . . .	100.0	14.5 (0.67)	28.4 (0.89)	36.9 (0.87)	16.1 (0.67)	4.1 (0.35)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (1.21)	12.8 (1.65)	30.9 (2.25)	33.5 (2.26)	17.0 (1.72)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	13.4 (0.86)	24.3 (1.13)	34.8 (1.17)	20.6 (1.01)	6.9 (0.57)
Other . . . . .	100.0	12.3 (1.71)	21.3 (2.18)	39.4 (2.53)	18.4 (1.96)	8.5 (1.55)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*7.9 (2.91)	*10.0 (3.39)	50.7 (6.94)	25.5 (5.25)	*5.8 (2.42)
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (0.49)	30.4 (0.41)	23.9 (0.39)	6.8 (0.18)	1.9 (0.09)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	34.5 (0.68)	31.6 (0.54)	24.9 (0.52)	7.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.13)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	30.3 (0.69)	30.6 (0.71)	26.3 (0.64)	9.6 (0.34)	3.2 (0.22)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	37.0 (0.80)	31.0 (0.62)	23.5 (0.67)	7.0 (0.34)	1.5 (0.13)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	33.6 (0.77)	32.1 (0.68)	25.1 (0.67)	7.2 (0.30)	2.0 (0.12)
South . . . . .	100.0	34.3 (0.59)	30.3 (0.50)	24.7 (0.47)	7.9 (0.25)	2.7 (0.14)
West . . . . .	100.0	36.5 (0.74)	30.2 (0.62)	24.7 (0.51)	6.6 (0.29)	1.9 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (0.85)	29.0 (0.75)	28.9 (0.81)	7.4 (0.40)	1.5 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	31.7 (0.83)	28.1 (0.75)	29.7 (0.76)	8.4 (0.37)	2.1 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	37.2 (0.50)	31.7 (0.47)	22.5 (0.41)	6.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.11)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	34.9 (0.47)	32.6 (0.44)	23.0 (0.37)	7.3 (0.22)	2.2 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	33.6 (0.93)	26.6 (0.85)	28.6 (0.89)	8.7 (0.46)	2.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (0.85)	27.7 (0.79)	29.0 (0.82)	10.8 (0.50)	3.2 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	24.3 (1.64)	24.2 (1.44)	36.4 (1.73)	11.3 (0.80)	3.7 (0.44)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	32.4 (1.52)	27.3 (1.35)	29.9 (1.42)	8.9 (0.73)	1.5 (0.24)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	40.6 (1.34)	30.2 (1.09)	22.6 (1.10)	5.6 (0.47)	0.9 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	27.7 (1.55)	27.2 (1.41)	26.5 (1.27)	13.3 (0.93)	5.4 (0.50)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	29.3 (1.15)	28.3 (1.07)	26.4 (1.02)	11.5 (0.59)	4.6 (0.36)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	40.1 (0.60)	34.0 (0.50)	19.8 (0.42)	4.9 (0.20)	1.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	31.3 (1.82)	21.6 (1.54)	29.3 (1.59)	13.2 (1.01)	4.6 (0.59)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (1.80)	27.9 (1.86)	27.7 (1.54)	12.3 (1.00)	3.4 (0.49)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	37.7 (1.32)	29.5 (1.10)	24.6 (1.02)	7.0 (0.56)	1.1 (0.20)

\* 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 standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	87.8 (0.20)	12.2 (0.20)	11.8 (0.20)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	87.9 (0.19)	12.1 (0.19)	11.7 (0.19)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	88.3 (0.23)	11.7 (0.23)	11.4 (0.23)
Female . . . . .	100.0	87.3 (0.25)	12.7 (0.25)	12.2 (0.24)
Age				
Under 12 years . . . . .	100.0	93.3 (0.28)	6.7 (0.28)	6.5 (0.28)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	91.0 (0.42)	9.0 (0.42)	8.8 (0.42)
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	94.2 (0.18)	5.8 (0.18)	5.5 (0.18)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	83.8 (0.36)	16.2 (0.36)	15.7 (0.35)
65–74 years . . . . .	100.0	74.5 (0.87)	25.5 (0.87)	24.8 (0.86)
75 years and over . . . . .	100.0	57.1 (1.07)	42.9 (1.07)	41.6 (1.08)
Race				
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	87.8 (0.20)	12.2 (0.20)	11.7 (0.20)
White . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.23)	12.4 (0.23)	11.9 (0.23)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	87.1 (0.43)	12.9 (0.43)	12.3 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	84.4 (1.80)	15.6 (1.80)	15.4 (1.80)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	94.3 (0.41)	5.7 (0.41)	5.6 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	92.1 (3.32)	*7.9 (3.32)	*7.9 (3.32)
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	100.0	85.2 (1.16)	14.8 (1.16)	14.3 (1.15)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (1.77)	10.9 (1.77)	10.5 (1.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	77.4 (2.47)	22.6 (2.47)	21.8 (2.44)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	92.4 (0.29)	7.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	93.4 (0.31)	6.6 (0.31)	6.3 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.22)	13.0 (0.22)	12.6 (0.22)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	86.6 (0.26)	13.4 (0.26)	12.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	87.0 (0.44)	13.0 (0.44)	12.4 (0.43)
Education <sup>9</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	73.4 (0.68)	26.6 (0.68)	25.9 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	83.4 (0.42)	16.6 (0.42)	16.1 (0.42)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	85.3 (0.42)	14.7 (0.42)	14.1 (0.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.30)	7.8 (0.30)	7.5 (0.29)
Family income <sup>11</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	75.0 (0.63)	25.0 (0.63)	24.3 (0.62)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.19)	9.5 (0.19)	9.2 (0.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	83.7 (0.53)	16.3 (0.53)	15.9 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	89.0 (0.43)	11.0 (0.43)	10.7 (0.43)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.40)	7.8 (0.40)	7.4 (0.39)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	94.1 (0.25)	5.9 (0.25)	5.7 (0.24)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	79.2 (0.68)	20.8 (0.68)	20.4 (0.67)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	81.6 (0.57)	18.4 (0.57)	18.0 (0.57)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.9 (0.22)	9.1 (0.22)	8.8 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	93.8 (0.16)	6.2 (0.16)	6.0 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	79.4 (0.57)	20.6 (0.57)	20.0 (0.58)
Other . . . . .	100.0	65.2 (1.72)	34.8 (1.72)	34.0 (1.73)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	92.3 (0.34)	7.7 (0.34)	7.4 (0.34)
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	69.5 (0.93)	30.5 (0.93)	29.6 (0.93)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	41.7 (2.52)	58.3 (2.52)	57.7 (2.52)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	65.0 (1.24)	35.0 (1.24)	33.7 (1.26)
Other . . . . .	100.0	64.3 (2.60)	35.7 (2.60)	35.2 (2.57)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	79.4 (5.14)	20.6 (5.14)	19.3 (5.02)

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, 2006—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	89.5 (0.25)	10.5 (0.25)	10.1 (0.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	86.9 (0.39)	13.1 (0.39)	12.7 (0.38)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	84.2 (0.58)	15.8 (0.58)	15.4 (0.58)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	88.0 (0.42)	12.0 (0.42)	11.5 (0.41)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	86.6 (0.45)	13.4 (0.45)	12.9 (0.45)
South . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.34)	12.4 (0.34)	12.0 (0.33)
West . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (0.39)	10.9 (0.39)	10.5 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	92.6 (0.36)	7.4 (0.36)	7.1 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.35)	7.8 (0.35)	7.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	87.2 (0.30)	12.8 (0.30)	12.4 (0.30)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	86.1 (0.32)	13.9 (0.32)	13.4 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	87.4 (0.56)	12.6 (0.56)	12.1 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	86.7 (0.57)	13.3 (0.57)	12.7 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.86)	12.4 (0.86)	12.0 (0.85)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	92.0 (0.60)	8.0 (0.60)	7.7 (0.60)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.0 (0.43)	6.0 (0.43)	5.7 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	73.0 (1.22)	27.0 (1.22)	26.5 (1.20)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	76.9 (0.86)	23.1 (0.86)	22.7 (0.86)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	90.2 (0.27)	9.8 (0.27)	9.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	81.0 (1.26)	19.0 (1.26)	18.6 (1.24)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	83.0 (0.99)	17.0 (0.99)	16.7 (0.99)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.2 (0.56)	7.8 (0.56)	7.4 (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 standards 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 conditions. Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions) 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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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) . . . . .	1.8 (0.07)	3.5 (0.11)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	1.8 (0.07)	3.6 (0.10)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	1.4 (0.09)	2.6 (0.12)
Female . . . . .	2.1 (0.10)	4.4 (0.15)
Age		
18–44 years . . . . .	0.5 (0.05)	1.0 (0.08)
45–64 years . . . . .	1.6 (0.12)	3.4 (0.16)
65–74 years . . . . .	3.5 (0.31)	5.9 (0.42)
75 years and over . . . . .	9.0 (0.55)	17.9 (0.79)
Race		
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1.8 (0.07)	3.5 (0.11)
White . . . . .	1.7 (0.08)	3.4 (0.12)
Black or African American . . . . .	2.4 (0.19)	4.5 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	2.6 (0.72)	6.1 (1.78)
Asian . . . . .	0.8 (0.16)	1.6 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	*1.1 (0.43)	5.3 (1.01)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	*3.5 (1.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	6.7 (1.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.1 (0.11)	2.1 (0.16)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	0.9 (0.12)	1.7 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	1.8 (0.08)	3.7 (0.12)
White, single race . . . . .	1.8 (0.09)	3.7 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	2.5 (0.20)	4.5 (0.28)
Education <sup>8</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	4.2 (0.27)	8.3 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2.0 (0.14)	4.0 (0.19)
Some college . . . . .	1.2 (0.12)	3.3 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	1.1 (0.13)	1.8 (0.15)
Family income <sup>10</sup>		
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	3.9 (0.25)	9.0 (0.41)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	1.2 (0.07)	2.3 (0.09)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	2.3 (0.19)	4.1 (0.28)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	1.3 (0.19)	2.3 (0.20)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	0.6 (0.10)	1.3 (0.17)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	0.6 (0.09)	1.1 (0.12)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.30)	7.8 (0.48)
Near poor . . . . .	2.9 (0.22)	6.0 (0.35)
Not poor . . . . .	1.0 (0.08)	1.9 (0.10)
Health insurance <sup>12</sup>		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	0.4 (0.05)	1.0 (0.07)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	5.4 (0.46)	10.8 (0.64)
Other coverage . . . . .	5.3 (0.81)	9.5 (0.87)
Uninsured . . . . .	0.2 (0.05)	0.9 (0.11)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	4.6 (0.38)	9.7 (0.56)
Medicaid and Medicare . . . . .	15.0 (1.59)	27.2 (2.23)
Medicare only . . . . .	7.3 (0.63)	12.4 (0.84)
Other coverage . . . . .	4.9 (0.96)	9.2 (1.42)
Uninsured . . . . .	†	†
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	1.7 (0.10)	3.2 (0.14)
Small MSA . . . . .	1.6 (0.13)	3.8 (0.20)
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.2 (0.20)	4.3 (0.29)

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs <sup>1</sup> and IADLs <sup>2</sup>	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
<b>Region</b>		
Northeast . . . . .	1.6 (0.17)	3.4 (0.22)
Midwest . . . . .	1.9 (0.16)	3.9 (0.25)
South . . . . .	1.9 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)
West . . . . .	1.6 (0.14)	3.1 (0.20)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex</b>		
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	0.8 (0.13)	1.6 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	1.5 (0.17)	2.6 (0.23)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
White, single race, male . . . . .	1.5 (0.12)	2.7 (0.15)
White, single race, female . . . . .	2.1 (0.13)	4.6 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	1.8 (0.24)	3.2 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.1 (0.29)	5.6 (0.40)
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status</b>		
<b>Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
Poor . . . . .	2.2 (0.42)	4.5 (0.60)
Near poor . . . . .	1.1 (0.21)	2.6 (0.40)
Not poor . . . . .	0.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.21)
<b>Not Hispanic or Latino:</b>		
<b>White, single race:</b>		
Poor . . . . .	3.8 (0.49)	9.2 (0.79)
Near poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.32)	7.1 (0.48)
Not poor . . . . .	1.0 (0.10)	2.0 (0.12)
<b>Black or African American, single race:</b>		
Poor . . . . .	3.5 (0.62)	8.5 (0.91)
Near poor . . . . .	4.1 (0.56)	6.2 (0.74)
Not poor . . . . .	1.0 (0.21)	1.8 (0.27)

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	5.7 (0.14)	3.2 (0.11)	91.1 (0.18)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.10)	91.5 (0.17)
Sex				
Male . . . . .	100.0	5.3 (0.18)	3.2 (0.14)	91.5 (0.22)
Female . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.19)	3.3 (0.14)	90.7 (0.24)
Age				
18–44 years . . . . .	100.0	2.8 (0.12)	1.9 (0.10)	95.2 (0.15)
45–64 years . . . . .	100.0	9.2 (0.27)	4.6 (0.19)	86.2 (0.33)
65–69 years . . . . .	100.0	10.4 (0.77)	7.2 (0.61)	82.5 (0.96)
Race				
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	5.6 (0.14)	3.2 (0.11)	91.2 (0.18)
White . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.15)	3.3 (0.13)	91.2 (0.21)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	7.9 (0.38)	2.9 (0.20)	89.3 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (1.79)	*3.5 (1.17)	86.2 (2.11)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	2.3 (0.27)	1.2 (0.21)	96.4 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	†	–	96.0 (2.18)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	8.9 (1.38)	7.6 (1.20)	83.5 (1.82)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	100.0	*7.7 (2.81)	*4.1 (2.00)	88.2 (3.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	100.0	12.8 (2.59)	10.5 (2.17)	76.7 (3.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race				
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	3.9 (0.24)	1.9 (0.16)	94.2 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.27)	1.9 (0.21)	94.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.16)	3.4 (0.12)	90.6 (0.20)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (0.18)	3.6 (0.14)	90.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	8.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.21)	89.1 (0.44)
Education <sup>7</sup>				
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	13.2 (0.54)	5.4 (0.35)	81.4 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	100.0	7.2 (0.29)	3.9 (0.21)	88.9 (0.36)
Some college . . . . .	100.0	6.1 (0.29)	3.8 (0.23)	90.1 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.18)	2.1 (0.17)	95.5 (0.25)
Family income <sup>9</sup>				
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	100.0	16.8 (0.62)	6.2 (0.37)	77.0 (0.75)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	3.6 (0.12)	2.8 (0.11)	93.7 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	100.0	7.4 (0.41)	4.4 (0.31)	88.2 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	100.0	4.6 (0.34)	3.8 (0.28)	91.6 (0.45)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	2.8 (0.27)	2.6 (0.28)	94.6 (0.39)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.7 (0.15)	1.6 (0.14)	96.8 (0.21)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (0.79)	5.5 (0.43)	78.4 (0.93)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	10.4 (0.45)	4.8 (0.34)	84.7 (0.59)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.1 (0.14)	2.7 (0.13)	94.2 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>				
Under 65 years:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	2.4 (0.10)	2.3 (0.10)	95.3 (0.15)
Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (0.96)	6.0 (0.49)	67.0 (1.02)
Other . . . . .	100.0	30.5 (1.65)	8.7 (0.94)	60.7 (1.81)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	3.3 (0.21)	3.4 (0.26)	93.3 (0.34)
65 years and over:				
Private . . . . .	100.0	5.3 (0.70)	6.6 (0.75)	88.1 (1.03)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	100.0	32.7 (3.81)	10.0 (2.75)	57.3 (4.25)
Medicare only . . . . .	100.0	14.0 (1.52)	8.4 (1.24)	77.7 (1.94)
Other . . . . .	100.0	18.4 (3.76)	*6.4 (2.08)	75.2 (4.05)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	*13.1 (5.70)	†	84.6 (5.99)

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity <sup>1</sup>		
		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	4.7 (0.18)	2.5 (0.12)	92.8 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.27)	3.8 (0.21)	90.2 (0.36)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (0.44)	4.6 (0.34)	87.3 (0.53)
Region				
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	5.5 (0.31)	2.5 (0.21)	92.0 (0.39)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.28)	3.8 (0.26)	90.8 (0.36)
South . . . . .	100.0	6.2 (0.25)	3.3 (0.18)	90.5 (0.34)
West . . . . .	100.0	5.1 (0.29)	3.2 (0.19)	91.7 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	3.3 (0.28)	2.0 (0.22)	94.7 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	1.8 (0.19)	93.7 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.23)	3.5 (0.19)	91.0 (0.29)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	6.1 (0.24)	3.7 (0.19)	90.3 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	7.8 (0.54)	3.1 (0.33)	89.1 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (0.51)	2.8 (0.26)	89.1 (0.59)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	9.4 (0.95)	3.4 (0.54)	87.2 (1.08)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.47)	2.4 (0.35)	93.8 (0.62)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.26)	1.5 (0.24)	96.5 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (1.32)	7.3 (0.77)	72.9 (1.58)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	13.2 (0.68)	6.4 (0.56)	80.4 (0.91)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.2 (0.17)	2.9 (0.16)	93.9 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor . . . . .	100.0	15.6 (1.34)	4.4 (0.68)	79.9 (1.65)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	11.0 (0.95)	3.0 (0.54)	86.0 (1.09)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.43)	2.4 (0.32)	93.9 (0.57)

\* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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) . . . . .	6.2 (0.22)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	6.2 (0.22)
Sex	
Male . . . . .	8.1 (0.33)
Female . . . . .	4.2 (0.24)
Age	
Under 12 years . . . . .	5.5 (0.25)
12–17 years . . . . .	7.5 (0.38)
Race	
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	6.2 (0.23)
White . . . . .	6.4 (0.27)
Black or African American . . . . .	6.2 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*7.6 (2.72)
Asian . . . . .	2.4 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	6.9 (1.12)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	6.8 (1.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	*8.4 (2.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race	
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	4.8 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	3.9 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.6 (0.26)
White, single race . . . . .	6.9 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	6.0 (0.49)
Family income <sup>7</sup>	
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	8.5 (0.56)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	6.0 (0.26)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	8.1 (0.73)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	6.6 (0.61)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	5.8 (0.62)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	5.7 (0.44)
Poverty status <sup>8</sup>	
Poor . . . . .	9.1 (0.69)
Near poor . . . . .	7.7 (0.64)
Not poor . . . . .	5.8 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage <sup>9</sup>	
Private . . . . .	5.1 (0.26)
Medicaid . . . . .	9.3 (0.48)
Other . . . . .	6.5 (1.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	4.3 (0.57)
Place of residence <sup>10</sup>	
Large MSA . . . . .	5.7 (0.30)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.3 (0.41)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.7 (0.65)
Region	
Northeast . . . . .	8.5 (0.61)
Midwest . . . . .	6.8 (0.50)
South . . . . .	5.8 (0.35)
West . . . . .	4.4 (0.40)

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, 2006—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 . . . . .	6.0 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	3.5 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male . . . . .	9.0 (0.48)
White, single race, female . . . . .	4.7 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	8.5 (0.80)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	3.4 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor . . . . .	6.3 (0.92)
Near poor . . . . .	4.2 (0.60)
Not poor . . . . .	5.5 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor . . . . .	12.3 (1.48)
Near poor . . . . .	9.7 (1.16)
Not poor . . . . .	6.4 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor . . . . .	7.7 (0.93)
Near poor . . . . .	7.6 (1.11)
Not poor . . . . .	4.2 (0.78)

\* 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 standards 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>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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2005. 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, 2006**

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) . . . . .	113.21	(4.80)
Total <sup>2</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	113.64	(4.84)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	118.95	(7.40)
Female . . . . .	107.70	(6.31)
Age		
Under 12 years . . . . .	96.27	(11.38)
12–17 years . . . . .	151.34	(19.54)
18–44 years . . . . .	106.64	(7.85)
45–64 years . . . . .	102.87	(8.93)
65–74 years . . . . .	91.17	(16.01)
75 years and over . . . . .	219.24	(29.95)
Race		
1 race <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	112.53	(4.81)
White . . . . .	122.39	(5.61)
Black or African American . . . . .	75.99	(8.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*102.98	(48.52)
Asian . . . . .	41.17	(11.83)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .		†
2 or more races <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	153.01	(40.16)
Black or African American, white . . . . .		†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .		†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>5</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	66.53	(9.59)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	73.74	(13.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	121.32	(5.37)
White, single race . . . . .	133.60	(6.41)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	76.38	(8.76)
Education <sup>6</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	124.63	(18.01)
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	105.23	(10.26)
Some college . . . . .	129.23	(13.05)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	102.19	(10.99)
Family income <sup>8</sup>		
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	148.18	(14.09)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	108.56	(5.42)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	119.60	(13.61)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	101.85	(12.12)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	93.63	(13.23)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	130.98	(11.69)
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	127.32	(15.61)
Near poor . . . . .	130.02	(15.06)
Not poor . . . . .	118.36	(7.34)
Health insurance coverage <sup>10</sup>		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	108.80	(6.26)
Medicaid . . . . .	125.02	(15.28)
Other . . . . .	131.17	(31.31)
Uninsured . . . . .	90.86	(10.67)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	166.14	(23.16)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	*130.84	(59.44)
Medicare only . . . . .	120.58	(27.50)
Other . . . . .	*213.72	(79.48)
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes <sup>1</sup>
	Rate <sup>1</sup> of episodes
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>	
Large MSA . . . . .	95.46 (6.03)
Small MSA . . . . .	134.94 (9.63)
Not in MSA . . . . .	128.69 (12.53)
Region	
Northeast . . . . .	99.56 (9.40)
Midwest . . . . .	140.16 (11.84)
South . . . . .	106.46 (7.68)
West . . . . .	107.94 (9.65)
Current health status	
Excellent . . . . .	94.60 (7.43)
Very good . . . . .	104.16 (8.57)
Good . . . . .	107.45 (9.24)
Fair . . . . .	199.74 (25.11)
Poor . . . . .	305.20 (54.45)

\* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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
	Rate <sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	44.50 (3.17)	13.40 (1.62)	11.56 (1.49)	15.56 (1.85)	8.95 (1.35)	17.08 (1.91)	*2.17 (0.76)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	44.93 (3.20)	13.44 (1.64)	11.47 (1.49)	15.45 (1.83)	9.01 (1.36)	17.14 (1.93)	2.20 (0.79)
Sex							
Male . . . . .	38.83 (4.59)	14.53 (2.58)	13.72 (2.42)	16.33 (2.48)	10.96 (2.09)	22.73 (3.25)	†
Female . . . . .	49.93 (4.44)	12.31 (2.12)	9.49 (1.75)	14.83 (2.79)	7.02 (1.76)	11.67 (2.08)	*2.46 (0.99)
Age							
Under 12 years . . . . .	46.12 (9.26)	20.24 (4.81)	*6.96 (2.62)	†	*5.77 (2.47)	*9.32 (2.88)	†
12–17 years . . . . .	58.27 (13.54)	27.44 (6.48)	*16.85 (6.23)	20.36 (5.77)	*11.30 (4.64)	*17.13 (5.89)	–
18–44 years . . . . .	25.56 (4.04)	11.63 (2.81)	12.42 (2.61)	18.44 (2.98)	12.75 (2.82)	23.57 (3.98)	†
45–64 years . . . . .	35.04 (5.23)	11.24 (2.90)	13.44 (3.22)	18.54 (4.45)	*7.17 (2.36)	15.93 (3.54)	†
65–74 years . . . . .	64.91 (13.85)	†	†	†	†	*8.40 (3.79)	†
75 years and over . . . . .	163.44 (25.15)	†	†	†	–	†	†
Race							
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	44.00 (3.19)	13.08 (1.62)	11.62 (1.51)	15.61 (1.87)	8.74 (1.36)	17.28 (1.94)	*2.20 (0.78)
White . . . . .	50.09 (3.75)	13.64 (1.91)	12.58 (1.80)	16.54 (2.23)	9.79 (1.61)	17.05 (2.19)	*2.70 (0.95)
Black or African American . . . . .	20.34 (4.46)	10.05 (2.79)	*7.76 (2.65)	14.00 (3.53)	†	19.85 (5.05)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	–	†	†	–	†	–	–
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	*6.48 (2.96)	†	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*73.29 (29.03)	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	†	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	*24.22 (7.67)	*8.07 (2.47)	*6.33 (2.02)	*7.35 (2.40)	*6.91 (2.83)	10.81 (2.94)	†
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*30.78 (11.61)	*8.62 (3.26)	*7.78 (2.89)	*6.54 (2.69)	†	*9.98 (3.54)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	48.02 (3.50)	14.32 (1.84)	12.47 (1.71)	16.99 (2.12)	9.30 (1.50)	18.17 (2.18)	*2.05 (0.86)
White, single race . . . . .	54.99 (4.23)	14.93 (2.22)	13.92 (2.13)	18.36 (2.61)	10.37 (1.84)	18.41 (2.55)	*2.62 (1.09)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	21.29 (4.68)	*8.79 (2.66)	*8.12 (2.77)	14.08 (3.66)	†	19.92 (5.22)	–
Education <sup>7</sup>							
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	49.24 (10.21)	*7.93 (3.18)	*16.61 (5.53)	*23.04 (10.35)	†	*19.81 (6.34)	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	40.83 (6.68)	*10.21 (4.16)	*6.40 (2.58)	16.45 (4.07)	12.73 (3.62)	17.89 (3.93)	†
Some college . . . . .	57.75 (8.58)	*8.22 (2.89)	*8.41 (2.90)	18.64 (4.18)	*11.81 (4.31)	21.06 (6.09)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	38.15 (7.51)	14.08 (4.12)	*11.12 (3.37)	19.94 (4.51)	*5.31 (2.48)	13.59 (4.01)	–
Family income <sup>9</sup>							
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	58.42 (8.65)	19.06 (5.00)	14.17 (4.18)	*17.18 (5.89)	*6.59 (2.68)	28.36 (5.96)	†
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	41.81 (3.46)	13.34 (1.88)	10.91 (1.66)	15.97 (2.08)	9.68 (1.66)	15.12 (2.15)	*1.71 (0.81)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	48.14 (8.12)	23.16 (6.59)	*17.98 (5.71)	*7.89 (2.89)	*10.73 (3.58)	*11.19 (4.27)	†
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	32.64 (7.15)	*14.54 (4.42)	†	15.18 (4.01)	*11.92 (4.66)	22.66 (6.69)	–
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	32.26 (7.83)	†	*7.60 (3.15)	21.93 (6.27)	*10.58 (5.04)	*16.08 (5.27)	–
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	45.17 (7.56)	17.83 (3.67)	15.34 (3.50)	22.62 (5.34)	*10.22 (3.31)	15.23 (3.47)	†
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	40.26 (8.87)	18.62 (5.22)	*16.98 (5.46)	*16.33 (6.37)	*6.30 (3.05)	26.74 (7.76)	†
Near poor . . . . .	54.69 (9.01)	24.24 (6.98)	*14.81 (4.94)	*11.34 (5.47)	*7.82 (2.94)	*15.70 (4.98)	†
Not poor . . . . .	41.01 (4.62)	14.55 (2.34)	10.44 (2.01)	21.03 (3.10)	11.17 (2.36)	18.04 (3.02)	†
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>							
Under 65 years:							
Private . . . . .	33.08 (3.64)	13.35 (2.07)	11.48 (1.90)	19.25 (2.66)	10.93 (2.08)	18.23 (2.72)	*2.48 (1.21)
Medicaid . . . . .	60.86 (11.69)	*23.41 (7.24)	*10.12 (3.79)	*7.80 (3.21)	*6.13 (2.71)	*15.55 (4.79)	†
Other . . . . .	*50.37 (16.52)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	22.27 (5.11)	*13.29 (4.11)	*14.32 (4.60)	*10.82 (3.72)	*7.97 (3.08)	21.75 (5.74)	†
65 years and over:							
Private . . . . .	122.17 (19.58)	†	†	†	†	*15.00 (6.19)	†
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	–	†	†	–	–	†
Medicare only . . . . .	96.80 (25.84)	†	†	†	†	–	–
Other . . . . .	*169.56 (74.07)	–	–	–	–	†	–
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, 2006—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 . . . . .	37.19 (4.07)	12.09 (2.18)	6.45 (1.46)	14.33 (2.68)	6.79 (1.59)	17.22 (2.62)	*1.40 (0.60)	
Small MSA . . . . .	54.42 (6.49)	12.21 (2.65)	20.44 (3.83)	16.03 (3.07)	11.98 (2.86)	16.02 (3.24)	†	
Not in MSA . . . . .	49.05 (7.72)	19.66 (4.61)	11.21 (2.75)	18.57 (4.16)	*10.12 (3.47)	18.62 (5.12)	†	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	39.06 (6.56)	12.93 (3.54)	*5.76 (2.21)	19.90 (4.81)	*6.65 (2.62)	12.47 (3.33)	†	
Midwest . . . . .	58.73 (8.66)	13.48 (3.30)	11.20 (3.36)	21.83 (5.31)	*11.65 (3.65)	22.68 (5.09)	†	
South . . . . .	42.43 (4.85)	11.92 (2.41)	14.02 (2.79)	10.81 (2.40)	9.44 (2.05)	16.89 (3.24)	†	
West . . . . .	37.68 (5.44)	16.21 (4.24)	12.59 (2.92)	13.47 (2.82)	*7.21 (2.56)	15.42 (3.15)	†	

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

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

– 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 the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification, 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)<sup>3</sup> 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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 the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the National Health Interview Survey 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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) . . . . .	6.17 (1.00)	15.87 (2.02)	17.60 (1.90)	1.99 (0.55)	16.42 (1.87)	28.21 (2.48)	26.92 (2.54)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	6.14 (1.00)	15.55 (1.97)	17.34 (1.88)	2.03 (0.56)	16.64 (1.93)	28.55 (2.53)	27.33 (2.58)		
<b>Sex</b>									
Male . . . . .	5.89 (1.53)	22.52 (3.20)	13.25 (2.27)	*2.89 (1.03)	21.24 (3.33)	33.17 (4.02)	20.90 (3.16)		
Female . . . . .	6.44 (1.40)	9.49 (2.27)	21.78 (2.96)	*1.14 (0.44)	11.80 (1.95)	23.46 (2.87)	32.70 (3.95)		
<b>Age</b>									
Under 12 years . . . . .	—	—	†	*3.77 (1.46)	*23.21 (7.50)	44.60 (6.93)	24.74 (5.88)		
12–17 years . . . . .	*7.74 (3.72)	†	†	*13.34 (5.47)	71.27 (10.76)	42.92 (11.34)	*8.46 (3.72)		
18–44 years . . . . .	9.03 (2.13)	23.09 (3.68)	14.71 (2.92)	†	11.35 (2.49)	24.04 (3.83)	25.03 (4.03)		
45–64 years . . . . .	*6.88 (2.13)	24.31 (5.15)	25.46 (4.32)	—	*6.20 (2.00)	19.74 (3.71)	21.43 (4.26)		
65–74 years . . . . .	†	†	38.86 (9.57)	—	†	*11.15 (5.15)	*19.17 (8.14)		
75 years and over . . . . .	†	—	52.96 (14.40)	—	†	43.30 (12.73)	107.26 (23.13)		
<b>Race</b>									
1 race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	6.14 (1.01)	15.84 (2.05)	17.72 (1.93)	1.98 (0.56)	15.89 (1.88)	28.17 (2.50)	26.72 (2.53)		
White . . . . .	6.80 (1.22)	16.98 (2.38)	20.25 (2.32)	*1.98 (0.65)	17.42 (2.24)	30.17 (2.93)	28.72 (2.96)		
Black or African American . . . . .	†	*10.48 (3.41)	*7.64 (2.51)	†	10.66 (2.82)	19.89 (4.81)	20.71 (4.57)		
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	†	—	—	†	†		
Asian . . . . .	†	†	†	—	†	*15.06 (6.32)	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	†		
2 or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	†	†	†	†	*47.59 (20.20)	*30.76 (14.97)	†		
Black or African American, white . . . . .	—	—	†	—	†	†	—		
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	—	—	†	—	—	†	†		
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>8</sup> and race</b>									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	*4.18 (1.59)	14.21 (3.64)	*5.07 (1.90)	*4.92 (1.74)	†	14.08 (3.23)	8.67 (2.52)		
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*4.44 (2.15)	*17.14 (5.17)	*7.14 (2.87)	*7.00 (2.62)	†	15.35 (4.31)	*5.58 (2.50)		
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.52 (1.14)	16.16 (2.27)	19.78 (2.21)	*1.49 (0.58)	16.84 (1.84)	30.67 (2.84)	30.09 (2.90)		
White, single race . . . . .	7.45 (1.43)	17.43 (2.72)	23.33 (2.76)	†	18.30 (2.22)	33.30 (3.43)	32.74 (3.49)		
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	†	*10.11 (3.47)	*7.43 (2.57)	†	9.42 (2.69)	20.82 (5.03)	21.68 (4.80)		
<b>Education<sup>9</sup></b>									
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	*9.41 (3.87)	*35.29 (10.93)	32.19 (8.50)	—	†	*12.68 (4.66)	31.30 (9.02)		
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	*5.60 (2.10)	20.59 (4.67)	28.73 (5.10)	—	†	24.54 (5.65)	22.60 (4.47)		
Some college . . . . .	*4.94 (2.04)	22.39 (5.29)	24.61 (5.06)	—	*8.98 (2.82)	26.03 (5.31)	44.49 (8.38)		
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	*4.82 (2.09)	11.89 (3.46)	24.49 (5.87)	—	16.47 (4.25)	18.15 (4.37)	26.36 (6.09)		
<b>Family income<sup>11</sup></b>									
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	*6.67 (2.77)	*11.14 (4.02)	32.40 (6.72)	†	13.86 (4.05)	32.72 (7.25)	51.49 (8.27)		
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	6.01 (1.13)	16.89 (2.30)	15.21 (2.09)	*2.23 (0.70)	18.26 (2.30)	27.68 (2.82)	22.38 (2.66)		
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	*7.70 (3.85)	*12.13 (4.32)	24.66 (5.56)	†	*11.63 (4.16)	28.09 (6.57)	32.04 (7.49)		
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	†	28.51 (6.89)	*15.75 (5.39)	†	16.51 (4.25)	24.11 (6.37)	*14.97 (5.03)		
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	*6.63 (3.00)	*16.92 (5.71)	*16.53 (5.27)	†	*14.44 (4.51)	*19.52 (6.69)	*18.97 (6.10)		
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	8.71 (2.08)	19.15 (5.10)	10.94 (3.11)	*4.73 (2.19)	26.40 (6.08)	39.47 (5.87)	22.91 (5.02)		
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>									
Poor . . . . .	*6.41 (2.78)	†	24.55 (7.04)	†	*17.21 (5.52)	20.55 (5.93)	47.87 (9.49)		
Near poor . . . . .	†	13.80 (3.95)	29.82 (7.30)	†	*9.17 (3.48)	29.82 (7.63)	38.55 (8.37)		
Not poor . . . . .	6.15 (1.31)	21.01 (3.36)	15.99 (2.70)	*2.82 (1.06)	20.59 (3.25)	30.89 (3.71)	21.76 (3.20)		
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>									
<b>Under 65 years:</b>									
Private . . . . .	5.22 (1.03)	17.92 (2.78)	14.29 (2.35)	*2.65 (0.90)	20.49 (2.82)	30.27 (3.54)	18.37 (2.79)		
Medicaid . . . . .	*9.29 (3.77)	†	*14.36 (5.26)	*2.68 (1.26)	24.92 (5.97)	37.80 (9.41)	33.78 (7.41)		
Other . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	*37.40 (14.26)	*37.15 (14.59)		
Uninsured . . . . .	*8.52 (3.32)	29.00 (6.97)	*11.01 (3.86)	†	*3.36 (1.61)	14.48 (4.04)	26.34 (6.20)		
<b>65 years and over:</b>									
Private . . . . .	†	†	53.63 (12.28)	—	†	37.27 (10.56)	60.54 (15.13)		
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	—	†	—	†	—	†		
Medicare only . . . . .	—	†	*26.51 (11.24)	—	†	†	*61.27 (21.49)		
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, 2006—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 . . . . .	*2.40 (0.73)	12.66 (2.48)	13.28 (2.18)	2.28 (0.64)	15.17 (2.71)	25.27 (3.13)	23.43 (3.13)			
Small MSA . . . . .	13.67 (2.88)	15.37 (3.58)	18.78 (3.88)	†	18.03 (3.27)	30.24 (4.66)	37.86 (5.78)			
Not in MSA . . . . .	4.18 (1.24)	26.78 (6.37)	28.92 (5.70)	–	17.40 (4.37)	33.68 (6.69)	17.72 (3.98)			
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	*4.44 (2.00)	10.77 (2.94)	15.90 (4.24)	*2.67 (1.25)	16.71 (3.47)	20.96 (4.83)	27.58 (6.20)			
Midwest . . . . .	*4.70 (2.27)	21.02 (5.69)	24.24 (5.06)	–	24.90 (5.72)	39.45 (6.02)	24.24 (5.11)			
South . . . . .	6.84 (1.74)	15.79 (3.27)	17.08 (2.64)	*2.62 (1.21)	13.87 (2.71)	24.00 (3.78)	26.55 (3.84)			
West . . . . .	8.02 (1.95)	14.89 (3.68)	12.98 (3.81)	*2.45 (1.06)	11.68 (2.78)	29.68 (5.64)	29.80 (6.12)			

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<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 or 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 or poisoning episode and the date the injury or 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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) . . . . .	34.89 (2.81)	22.20 (2.17)	6.03 (0.95)	*2.91 (1.02)	13.00 (1.68)	13.98 (1.75)	6.02 (1.17)	5.24 (1.07)	*1.73 (0.66)	6.66 (1.11)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	35.36 (2.84)	22.40 (2.21)	6.05 (0.96)	2.80 (0.94)	13.01 (1.69)	14.08 (1.79)	6.08 (1.20)	5.10 (1.06)	1.63 (0.61)	6.53 (1.10)		
<b>Sex</b>												
Male . . . . .	22.28 (3.13)	29.04 (3.65)	6.99 (1.53)	†	15.30 (2.74)	17.34 (3.07)	12.30 (2.39)	5.46 (1.48)	†	8.49 (1.81)		
Female . . . . .	47.00 (4.46)	15.64 (2.53)	5.10 (1.15)	*4.12 (1.83)	10.79 (1.96)	10.75 (1.88)	–	5.02 (1.29)	*2.90 (1.20)	4.90 (1.34)		
<b>Age</b>												
Under 12 years . . . . .	37.46 (6.89)	26.43 (5.72)	*6.88 (2.35)	–	*7.64 (3.32)	*16.62 (6.80)	–	†	–	*4.37 (1.92)		
12–17 years . . . . .	*14.52 (5.11)	*19.96 (7.22)	40.08 (8.51)	–	*11.58 (4.82)	49.37 (9.92)	†	†	†	†		
18–44 years . . . . .	26.85 (4.00)	18.71 (3.41)	*2.40 (1.03)	*2.79 (1.16)	17.44 (3.38)	12.76 (2.50)	11.56 (2.77)	6.18 (1.65)	†	7.21 (1.95)		
45–64 years . . . . .	28.22 (4.84)	18.30 (3.41)	†	†	13.28 (3.10)	8.31 (2.42)	*5.11 (1.91)	8.38 (2.45)	†	9.69 (2.70)		
65–74 years . . . . .	42.71 (11.36)	27.81 (7.54)	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	–		
75 years and over . . . . .	132.81 (23.73)	47.60 (13.81)	–	†	*12.49 (5.79)	–	–	†	†	†		
<b>Race</b>												
1 race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	34.57 (2.78)	22.14 (2.19)	5.93 (0.96)	*2.96 (1.03)	12.81 (1.68)	13.60 (1.76)	5.97 (1.18)	5.33 (1.09)	*1.76 (0.68)	6.77 (1.13)		
White . . . . .	38.12 (3.33)	24.61 (2.55)	6.64 (1.15)	*3.38 (1.25)	13.72 (2.00)	14.26 (2.07)	6.99 (1.44)	4.99 (1.12)	*2.09 (0.82)	6.92 (1.29)		
Black or African American . . . . .	23.84 (4.92)	*8.79 (3.13)	*3.98 (1.53)	†	*10.92 (3.42)	*13.42 (4.09)	†	*7.16 (2.83)	†	*5.23 (2.34)		
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–		
Asian . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	–	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	–	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
2 or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	*54.02 (26.17)	†	†	–	–	*36.19 (16.92)	†	–	–	–		
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 . . . . .	15.29 (3.18)	*7.96 (2.53)	*6.31 (2.01)	†	7.05 (2.09)	†	†	*4.26 (1.90)	–	*5.08 (1.99)		
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	*11.52 (3.46)	*9.11 (3.37)	*9.16 (3.05)	†	*9.11 (3.07)	†	†	†	–	*7.89 (3.09)		
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	38.30 (3.26)	24.68 (2.50)	5.98 (1.06)	*3.19 (1.18)	14.04 (1.89)	14.01 (1.66)	6.26 (1.33)	5.40 (1.20)	*2.04 (0.78)	6.93 (1.29)		
White, single race . . . . .	42.87 (3.97)	28.13 (3.02)	6.58 (1.32)	*3.78 (1.49)	14.94 (2.31)	14.55 (1.96)	7.37 (1.66)	5.06 (1.24)	*2.51 (0.99)	7.19 (1.53)		
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	24.09 (5.10)	*8.64 (3.22)	*4.17 (1.60)	†	*11.43 (3.58)	*12.32 (4.10)	†	*7.49 (2.97)	†	*5.48 (2.45)		
<b>Education<sup>7</sup></b>												
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	46.88 (10.58)	*23.38 (7.41)	†	†	*16.05 (5.41)	†	*8.43 (3.73)	*8.05 (3.67)	–	†		
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	36.79 (6.26)	26.91 (4.91)	–	†	*10.12 (4.16)	†	*8.36 (3.11)	*7.69 (2.61)	†	*10.43 (3.20)		
Some college . . . . .	40.19 (7.20)	26.89 (5.44)	†	*8.15 (3.11)	14.17 (3.87)	*9.90 (3.20)	*7.89 (3.43)	*7.09 (2.76)	†	*5.82 (2.34)		
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	39.91 (7.56)	14.21 (3.95)	†	–	*8.40 (2.64)	18.18 (4.46)	†	*5.30 (2.35)	†	*8.29 (3.28)		

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, 2006—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 \$20,000 . . . . .	64.25 (9.81)	36.67 (6.63)	*4.14 (1.95)	†	*19.73 (6.08)	*8.23 (3.02)	†	*5.21 (2.46)	†	*4.19 (1.84)	
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	28.34 (2.70)	20.50 (2.41)	6.41 (1.11)	*2.96 (1.27)	11.48 (1.73)	16.75 (2.26)	6.31 (1.32)	5.66 (1.21)	*1.97 (0.85)	7.98 (1.44)	
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	41.94 (7.93)	28.83 (6.23)	†	†	*15.77 (5.48)	*14.34 (4.62)	†	†	†	†	
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	25.78 (6.76)	*17.82 (5.83)	*4.85 (1.89)	†	*5.76 (2.70)	12.43 (3.68)	*14.87 (5.25)	*7.51 (3.55)	–	*10.97 (3.87)	
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	19.17 (5.64)	*19.41 (6.42)	†	†	*9.96 (4.11)	*15.98 (5.37)	†	†	†	†	
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	29.57 (5.08)	21.56 (4.61)	11.40 (3.04)	†	13.35 (3.50)	27.18 (6.16)	*5.87 (2.20)	*6.75 (2.32)	†	*9.30 (2.86)	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>											
Poor . . . . .	44.54 (9.75)	29.10 (7.15)	*7.31 (3.27)	†	*17.11 (5.96)	*13.71 (5.11)	†	†	†	†	
Near poor . . . . .	53.25 (10.15)	26.75 (5.98)	*2.92 (1.43)	†	*19.65 (6.49)	*9.18 (3.61)	†	*5.58 (2.63)	–	†	
Not poor . . . . .	28.22 (3.35)	22.31 (3.39)	7.05 (1.53)	*4.28 (2.00)	10.53 (2.05)	20.58 (3.26)	8.75 (1.98)	6.32 (1.61)	†	9.97 (2.07)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>											
Under 65 years:											
Private . . . . .	25.15 (3.06)	20.64 (2.75)	8.28 (1.49)	*3.25 (1.61)	10.78 (1.87)	19.23 (2.83)	7.40 (1.74)	4.50 (1.12)	*2.21 (1.07)	7.63 (1.66)	
Medicaid . . . . .	48.60 (9.65)	24.72 (7.29)	*7.52 (2.88)	†	*20.11 (7.46)	*13.48 (4.64)	†	†	†	*8.24 (3.94)	
Other . . . . .	*45.33 (15.25)	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	
Uninsured . . . . .	20.15 (5.45)	17.22 (4.44)	†	†	20.20 (5.62)	*4.55 (1.82)	*8.44 (3.58)	*14.48 (5.39)	†	*6.49 (2.39)	
65 years and over:											
Private . . . . .	95.55 (18.92)	50.08 (11.88)	–	†	†	†	†	–	†	–	
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	†	–	–	
Medicare only . . . . .	59.74 (17.29)	*18.39 (8.82)	–	†	†	–	–	–	–	†	
Other . . . . .	*142.92 (71.46)	†	–	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	
Uninsured . . . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>											
Large MSA . . . . .	31.36 (3.68)	17.32 (2.40)	5.35 (1.11)	†	10.29 (2.18)	13.81 (2.71)	*3.08 (1.19)	3.70 (0.98)	†	5.71 (1.39)	
Small MSA . . . . .	42.23 (5.58)	24.25 (4.39)	7.49 (2.13)	*3.39 (1.51)	19.97 (3.68)	16.38 (2.79)	*4.70 (2.00)	*6.27 (2.49)	†	*6.64 (2.05)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	32.46 (6.79)	33.66 (6.87)	*5.46 (2.11)	†	*8.66 (2.94)	*10.07 (3.04)	17.61 (4.65)	*8.13 (3.22)	†	*9.62 (3.39)	
Region											
Northeast . . . . .	42.59 (7.69)	14.94 (4.13)	*4.09 (1.83)	†	9.73 (2.79)	13.40 (3.50)	†	*5.09 (2.14)	–	*7.67 (2.61)	
Midwest . . . . .	46.17 (7.64)	23.56 (4.40)	7.23 (2.13)	†	*11.37 (3.54)	24.00 (5.74)	*10.62 (3.57)	*4.33 (1.97)	–	*7.23 (2.61)	
South . . . . .	29.40 (3.56)	24.34 (3.71)	6.73 (1.74)	*2.56 (1.16)	14.80 (2.76)	9.77 (2.00)	*5.62 (1.80)	*5.91 (2.08)	†	*5.55 (1.76)	
West . . . . .	26.03 (4.71)	23.21 (5.07)	*5.20 (1.72)	†	14.39 (4.25)	11.14 (2.75)	*6.19 (2.26)	*5.16 (2.06)	*7.65 (3.01)	*7.09 (2.23)	

\* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 (0.15)	7.8 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	5.7 (0.15)	7.7 (0.17)
Sex		
Male . . . . .	5.5 (0.17)	7.3 (0.19)
Female . . . . .	6.1 (0.17)	8.4 (0.21)
Age		
Under 12 years . . . . .	2.3 (0.21)	3.7 (0.27)
12–17 years . . . . .	2.8 (0.28)	4.6 (0.36)
18–44 years . . . . .	7.8 (0.25)	10.0 (0.27)
45–64 years . . . . .	7.7 (0.25)	10.4 (0.31)
65 years and over . . . . .	2.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.24)
Race		
1 race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	5.8 (0.15)	7.8 (0.17)
White . . . . .	5.8 (0.17)	8.0 (0.19)
Black or African American . . . . .	6.7 (0.32)	7.7 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	6.3 (1.34)	7.8 (1.72)
Asian . . . . .	2.7 (0.34)	3.9 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†
2 or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	6.9 (0.99)	9.6 (1.27)
Black or African American, white . . . . .	5.6 (1.57)	8.9 (2.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . . . .	11.0 (2.23)	14.0 (2.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	6.5 (0.30)	8.1 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	6.2 (0.37)	7.8 (0.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	5.7 (0.16)	7.8 (0.19)
White, single race . . . . .	5.6 (0.19)	8.1 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	6.8 (0.33)	7.6 (0.36)
Education <sup>8</sup>		
Less than a high school diploma . . . . .	10.1 (0.43)	11.4 (0.45)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	7.1 (0.31)	9.4 (0.36)
Some college . . . . .	8.3 (0.31)	11.0 (0.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher . . . . .	3.6 (0.22)	6.2 (0.29)
Family income <sup>10</sup>		
Less than \$20,000 . . . . .	12.1 (0.42)	13.8 (0.44)
\$20,000 or more . . . . .	4.6 (0.15)	6.9 (0.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999 . . . . .	9.5 (0.46)	12.9 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$54,999 . . . . .	6.8 (0.48)	9.7 (0.50)
\$55,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	4.0 (0.31)	6.8 (0.43)
\$75,000 or more . . . . .	1.6 (0.15)	3.5 (0.25)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		
Poor . . . . .	11.5 (0.52)	13.4 (0.59)
Near poor . . . . .	10.9 (0.48)	13.5 (0.52)
Not poor . . . . .	4.0 (0.16)	6.6 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>		
Under 65 years:		
Private . . . . .	2.8 (0.13)	4.8 (0.17)
Medicaid . . . . .	4.6 (0.32)	6.1 (0.37)
Other . . . . .	8.7 (0.82)	10.5 (0.94)
Uninsured . . . . .	20.8 (0.60)	24.2 (0.66)
65 years and over:		
Private . . . . .	1.4 (0.23)	2.4 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid . . . . .	3.3 (0.77)	5.7 (1.27)
Medicare only . . . . .	3.6 (0.42)	5.4 (0.54)
Other . . . . .	*2.2 (0.84)	*4.2 (1.26)
Uninsured . . . . .	15.9 (4.32)	16.2 (4.41)

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, 2006—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>
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	5.2 (0.18)	7.1 (0.23)
Small MSA . . . . .	6.1 (0.28)	8.4 (0.33)
Not in MSA . . . . .	7.1 (0.46)	9.1 (0.51)
Region		
Northeast . . . . .	4.1 (0.30)	5.4 (0.30)
Midwest . . . . .	5.3 (0.29)	8.4 (0.38)
South . . . . .	7.1 (0.26)	8.7 (0.30)
West . . . . .	5.5 (0.34)	7.8 (0.39)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good . . . . .	3.5 (0.13)	5.4 (0.17)
Good . . . . .	7.7 (0.30)	10.2 (0.34)
Fair or poor . . . . .	16.5 (0.55)	18.6 (0.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	6.2 (0.36)	7.5 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	6.7 (0.36)	8.6 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male . . . . .	5.3 (0.21)	7.5 (0.24)
White, single race, female . . . . .	5.9 (0.23)	8.7 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	6.3 (0.40)	7.1 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	7.2 (0.40)	8.2 (0.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor . . . . .	9.8 (0.80)	12.1 (1.13)
Near poor . . . . .	8.1 (0.71)	9.3 (0.69)
Not poor . . . . .	5.0 (0.48)	6.8 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	13.9 (0.90)	16.5 (0.97)
Near poor . . . . .	12.6 (0.73)	16.2 (0.79)
Not poor . . . . .	3.9 (0.18)	6.8 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor . . . . .	9.7 (0.89)	9.5 (0.89)
Near poor . . . . .	10.2 (0.87)	11.1 (0.98)
Not poor . . . . .	4.8 (0.50)	6.3 (0.58)

† 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 standards 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>			
		None	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.12)	6.3 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.4 (0.16)	5.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.05)	0.6 (0.05)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.18)	7.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)	0.9 (0.06)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.27)	0.7 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.23)	2.0 (0.21)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.17)	5.4 (0.16)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
45–64 years	100.0	92.0 (0.22)	5.7 (0.19)	1.3 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)
65 years and over	100.0	82.9 (0.47)	11.8 (0.41)	3.0 (0.21)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	91.9 (0.13)	6.2 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.8 (0.04)
White	100.0	91.8 (0.14)	6.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American	100.0	91.6 (0.31)	6.3 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.0 (1.59)	7.3 (1.45)	*0.7 (0.31)	*1.0 (0.42)
Asian	100.0	95.3 (0.37)	3.9 (0.34)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.10)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	92.6 (2.38)	*6.7 (2.32)	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	91.4 (0.91)	6.9 (0.81)	1.1 (0.31)	*0.6 (0.22)
Black or African American, white	100.0	89.1 (1.70)	9.1 (1.61)	*0.9 (0.39)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.7 (2.07)	7.8 (1.87)	*1.6 (0.71)	*0.9 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.8 (0.24)	5.2 (0.21)	0.7 (0.08)	0.4 (0.05)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.1 (0.29)	5.1 (0.25)	0.6 (0.09)	0.3 (0.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.6 (0.14)	6.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.8 (0.05)
White, single race	100.0	91.4 (0.17)	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.32)	6.3 (0.29)	1.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
Education <sup>7</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.3 (0.40)	8.0 (0.34)	2.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	90.7 (0.29)	6.7 (0.25)	1.6 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)
Some college	100.0	90.4 (0.29)	7.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.11)	1.0 (0.11)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.6 (0.28)	5.8 (0.24)	0.8 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)
Family income <sup>9</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	88.5 (0.37)	8.2 (0.31)	1.9 (0.14)	1.5 (0.12)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	92.5 (0.14)	6.0 (0.13)	0.9 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	90.4 (0.36)	7.3 (0.32)	1.2 (0.11)	1.1 (0.12)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	91.9 (0.34)	6.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.11)	0.7 (0.13)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	92.8 (0.41)	5.9 (0.36)	0.9 (0.12)	0.4 (0.09)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	93.6 (0.24)	5.4 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>					
Poor	100.0	89.7 (0.44)	7.5 (0.37)	1.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.16)
Near poor	100.0	90.2 (0.36)	7.2 (0.31)	1.4 (0.13)	1.1 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.18)	6.0 (0.16)	0.9 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage <sup>11</sup>					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.9 (0.14)	5.1 (0.13)	0.7 (0.05)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	88.3 (0.39)	8.6 (0.35)	1.8 (0.15)	1.4 (0.14)
Other	100.0	86.6 (0.99)	9.0 (0.78)	1.7 (0.29)	2.7 (0.59)
Uninsured	100.0	95.0 (0.24)	4.2 (0.22)	0.5 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.4 (0.61)	12.6 (0.54)	2.9 (0.28)	2.1 (0.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	78.4 (1.98)	14.7 (1.74)	4.0 (0.87)	2.8 (0.78)
Medicare only	100.0	84.9 (0.84)	10.0 (0.76)	2.9 (0.40)	2.3 (0.33)
Other	100.0	80.2 (1.99)	12.2 (1.81)	4.3 (0.92)	3.3 (0.82)
Uninsured	100.0	93.8 (2.43)	*5.6 (2.36)	†	–

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, 2006—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays <sup>1</sup>			
		None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	92.6 (0.16)	5.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	91.5 (0.23)	6.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.09)	0.8 (0.08)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	90.5 (0.36)	7.3 (0.31)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.11)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.31)	6.4 (0.26)	1.1 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	91.0 (0.26)	6.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.10)	1.0 (0.10)
South . . . . .	100.0	91.4 (0.22)	6.6 (0.20)	1.2 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
West . . . . .	100.0	93.6 (0.23)	5.0 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	95.5 (0.24)	3.7 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)	0.3 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (0.38)	6.7 (0.33)	0.9 (0.12)	0.5 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	92.7 (0.21)	5.5 (0.19)	1.0 (0.07)	0.7 (0.07)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	90.1 (0.24)	7.6 (0.21)	1.3 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	93.6 (0.38)	4.6 (0.33)	1.2 (0.16)	0.6 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	89.7 (0.47)	7.7 (0.44)	1.5 (0.18)	1.0 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	92.8 (0.52)	5.7 (0.45)	0.8 (0.17)	0.7 (0.16)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	93.2 (0.51)	5.6 (0.47)	0.8 (0.18)	0.4 (0.10)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.5 (0.38)	4.4 (0.33)	0.7 (0.15)	0.4 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (0.80)	8.9 (0.68)	1.6 (0.25)	1.9 (0.30)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	89.1 (0.53)	7.9 (0.44)	1.6 (0.19)	1.4 (0.21)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	92.0 (0.22)	6.4 (0.19)	1.0 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.8 (0.81)	7.3 (0.70)	2.0 (0.33)	0.9 (0.23)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	89.0 (0.87)	7.7 (0.78)	1.7 (0.32)	1.6 (0.30)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	93.0 (0.53)	5.6 (0.46)	1.0 (0.19)	0.3 (0.10)

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

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

– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 because of 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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	66.3 (0.48)	13.5 (0.31)	3.1 (0.14)	17.0 (0.29)	100.0	57.2 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	65.9 (0.48)	13.8 (0.30)	3.0 (0.14)	17.2 (0.29)	100.0	57.3 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	65.9 (0.51)	12.2 (0.32)	3.1 (0.15)	18.8 (0.35)	100.0	58.1 (1.09)	4.7 (0.39)	27.3 (0.90)	9.1 (0.55)	0.9 (0.15)
Female	100.0	66.7 (0.51)	14.9 (0.36)	3.1 (0.17)	15.3 (0.29)	100.0	56.6 (0.97)	7.3 (0.46)	30.6 (0.89)	4.6 (0.34)	0.9 (0.18)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	57.1 (0.83)	32.0 (0.78)	2.3 (0.27)	8.6 (0.37)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	63.8 (0.91)	22.9 (0.78)	2.2 (0.30)	11.1 (0.54)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	65.0 (0.54)	8.4 (0.26)	2.1 (0.14)	24.6 (0.45)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	75.2 (0.48)	6.0 (0.24)	5.5 (0.24)	13.2 (0.34)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	57.2 (0.91)	6.2 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)
Race											
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	66.5 (0.48)	13.4 (0.31)	3.1 (0.14)	17.0 (0.29)	100.0	57.3 (0.91)	6.1 (0.36)	29.2 (0.79)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)
White	100.0	69.1 (0.52)	11.4 (0.33)	2.9 (0.14)	16.7 (0.32)	100.0	60.2 (0.98)	4.9 (0.37)	28.0 (0.86)	6.2 (0.38)	0.7 (0.14)
Black or African American	100.0	51.3 (0.98)	26.0 (0.87)	4.6 (0.37)	18.1 (0.60)	100.0	35.3 (1.89)	15.2 (1.32)	41.6 (1.80)	6.4 (0.90)	1.5 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.3 (4.19)	23.5 (2.85)	*2.1 (0.82)	38.0 (3.96)	100.0	49.0 (13.37)	*9.1 (4.23)	35.7 (9.64)	†	†
Asian	100.0	72.1 (1.42)	9.6 (0.83)	3.2 (0.53)	15.0 (0.98)	100.0	38.9 (3.10)	14.7 (2.19)	28.8 (2.72)	14.7 (2.22)	*3.0 (0.92)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	69.7 (9.25)	*7.7 (2.55)	†	*19.9 (8.16)	100.0	†	–	†	†	–
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	54.0 (2.27)	22.5 (1.86)	5.1 (0.88)	18.4 (1.68)	100.0	53.6 (7.30)	*12.5 (4.96)	25.7 (6.32)	*8.2 (3.46)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	41.7 (3.86)	39.5 (3.80)	*2.9 (1.07)	15.9 (2.60)	100.0	†	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	48.9 (4.01)	17.8 (2.81)	5.0 (1.43)	28.3 (3.42)	100.0	56.8 (9.47)	*14.3 (7.03)	*26.4 (8.13)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	40.0 (0.91)	22.6 (0.62)	2.4 (0.20)	35.0 (0.77)	100.0	27.6 (2.27)	18.4 (1.94)	42.3 (2.12)	5.8 (0.93)	5.9 (1.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.5 (1.04)	22.6 (0.72)	2.2 (0.23)	38.6 (0.95)	100.0	28.6 (3.49)	17.4 (3.34)	41.1 (3.36)	5.2 (1.24)	*7.7 (2.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.3 (0.51)	11.8 (0.34)	3.3 (0.15)	13.6 (0.28)	100.0	59.3 (0.93)	5.3 (0.33)	28.3 (0.81)	6.6 (0.37)	0.5 (0.09)
White, single race	100.0	75.6 (0.57)	9.0 (0.37)	3.0 (0.15)	12.5 (0.30)	100.0	62.7 (1.01)	3.9 (0.33)	26.9 (0.89)	6.2 (0.40)	0.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.2 (0.98)	25.7 (0.87)	4.6 (0.38)	17.5 (0.58)	100.0	35.5 (1.92)	15.0 (1.34)	41.6 (1.82)	6.6 (0.94)	1.4 (0.41)
Education <sup>7</sup>											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	37.9 (0.91)	17.5 (0.66)	4.9 (0.35)	39.7 (0.93)	100.0	41.7 (1.44)	13.7 (0.99)	37.8 (1.30)	5.2 (0.57)	1.5 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	66.3 (0.65)	7.7 (0.32)	4.0 (0.23)	22.0 (0.54)	100.0	62.5 (1.32)	3.8 (0.40)	27.3 (1.12)	6.1 (0.54)	*0.4 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	74.6 (0.59)	5.6 (0.29)	4.3 (0.26)	15.4 (0.45)	100.0	62.3 (1.58)	2.9 (0.47)	25.1 (1.35)	9.4 (0.90)	*0.2 (0.10)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	89.2 (0.43)	1.9 (0.17)	2.2 (0.19)	6.8 (0.32)	100.0	67.9 (1.66)	2.8 (0.52)	22.1 (1.53)	6.6 (0.86)	*0.7 (0.24)

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, 2006—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	
Family income <sup>9</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Less than \$20,000	100.0	23.4 (1.05)	40.7 (0.95)	4.9 (0.29)	31.0 (0.80)	100.0	38.7 (1.38)	15.7 (1.07)	39.2 (1.23)	5.1 (0.54)	1.2 (0.25)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	75.1 (0.44)	8.0 (0.24)	2.8 (0.16)	14.1 (0.29)	100.0	65.9 (1.05)	2.8 (0.27)	23.3 (0.94)	7.4 (0.49)	0.7 (0.16)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	44.1 (0.97)	22.2 (0.78)	4.2 (0.35)	29.5 (0.82)	100.0	63.6 (1.79)	2.9 (0.46)	26.6 (1.56)	6.5 (0.81)	*0.4 (0.16)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	68.1 (0.91)	10.2 (0.55)	3.2 (0.30)	18.6 (0.71)	100.0	65.3 (2.08)	2.7 (0.67)	21.7 (1.70)	9.6 (1.35)	*0.6 (0.22)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	82.7 (0.83)	4.2 (0.39)	2.5 (0.33)	10.7 (0.63)	100.0	74.2 (2.81)	*1.8 (0.72)	15.9 (2.40)	7.2 (1.46)	†	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	91.5 (0.44)	1.5 (0.16)	1.9 (0.23)	5.0 (0.32)	100.0	67.5 (2.69)	3.1 (0.76)	18.2 (2.25)	9.8 (1.52)	†	
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>												
Poor	100.0	20.0 (1.28)	46.9 (1.17)	3.5 (0.29)	29.5 (0.98)	100.0	21.9 (2.04)	31.2 (2.49)	37.8 (2.37)	6.2 (1.17)	2.9 (0.77)	
Near poor	100.0	40.3 (0.92)	23.7 (0.72)	5.0 (0.33)	30.9 (0.81)	100.0	50.5 (1.84)	8.6 (0.93)	34.4 (1.58)	5.8 (0.71)	*0.7 (0.30)	
Not poor	100.0	84.2 (0.40)	3.3 (0.16)	2.6 (0.18)	10.0 (0.30)	100.0	68.4 (1.25)	2.3 (0.32)	20.5 (1.13)	8.1 (0.65)	*0.6 (0.23)	
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>												
Large MSA	100.0	68.3 (0.59)	12.5 (0.42)	2.6 (0.14)	16.6 (0.37)	100.0	53.6 (1.18)	6.0 (0.48)	33.5 (1.10)	5.7 (0.44)	1.2 (0.23)	
Small MSA	100.0	66.1 (0.95)	13.4 (0.57)	3.8 (0.37)	16.6 (0.57)	100.0	64.8 (1.57)	5.0 (0.46)	21.8 (1.37)	7.9 (0.77)	*0.5 (0.14)	
Not in MSA	100.0	60.3 (1.29)	17.0 (0.82)	3.5 (0.29)	19.3 (0.79)	100.0	54.5 (2.51)	8.3 (1.12)	30.2 (2.13)	6.3 (0.75)	*0.7 (0.21)	
Region												
Northeast	100.0	70.8 (1.09)	16.2 (0.91)	1.8 (0.22)	11.2 (0.54)	100.0	60.8 (1.77)	7.7 (0.88)	25.9 (1.36)	4.5 (0.72)	*1.1 (0.34)	
Midwest	100.0	71.7 (1.06)	13.0 (0.70)	1.9 (0.17)	13.4 (0.54)	100.0	68.3 (1.54)	4.8 (0.66)	21.2 (1.34)	4.8 (0.68)	*0.9 (0.36)	
South	100.0	61.8 (0.83)	12.6 (0.46)	4.5 (0.33)	21.1 (0.53)	100.0	52.0 (1.67)	6.5 (0.62)	33.0 (1.46)	7.8 (0.62)	0.8 (0.16)	
West	100.0	64.6 (0.94)	13.4 (0.55)	3.2 (0.24)	18.8 (0.62)	100.0	50.4 (1.92)	5.9 (0.77)	34.8 (1.77)	8.1 (0.84)	0.7 (0.17)	
Current health status												
Excellent or very good	100.0	71.9 (0.50)	11.2 (0.31)	2.1 (0.16)	14.7 (0.32)	100.0	63.0 (1.22)	2.9 (0.34)	28.1 (1.13)	5.6 (0.53)	0.4 (0.10)	
Good	100.0	57.2 (0.73)	16.9 (0.52)	3.6 (0.22)	22.4 (0.54)	100.0	58.5 (1.22)	5.2 (0.50)	28.0 (1.11)	7.1 (0.57)	1.2 (0.29)	
Fair or poor	100.0	41.1 (0.94)	25.9 (0.79)	10.8 (0.54)	22.3 (0.72)	100.0	46.9 (1.49)	12.5 (0.88)	32.4 (1.27)	7.1 (0.72)	1.1 (0.22)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex												
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	39.1 (1.01)	19.9 (0.64)	2.1 (0.21)	38.8 (0.93)	100.0	27.6 (3.22)	14.2 (2.04)	46.1 (2.92)	7.8 (1.66)	4.3 (1.08)	
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	40.9 (0.98)	25.4 (0.79)	2.8 (0.26)	30.9 (0.77)	100.0	27.6 (2.55)	21.4 (2.44)	39.6 (2.44)	4.4 (0.89)	*7.0 (2.22)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:												
White, single race, male	100.0	75.3 (0.60)	8.1 (0.39)	3.0 (0.17)	13.6 (0.36)	100.0	62.7 (1.21)	3.3 (0.41)	24.4 (1.01)	9.1 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.14)	
White, single race, female	100.0	75.8 (0.61)	9.9 (0.42)	2.9 (0.19)	11.4 (0.33)	100.0	62.6 (1.08)	4.3 (0.41)	28.7 (1.02)	4.0 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.11)	
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.1 (1.09)	23.4 (0.91)	5.0 (0.46)	19.5 (0.76)	100.0	39.2 (2.50)	8.1 (1.38)	41.4 (2.40)	9.0 (1.62)	*2.2 (0.85)	
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	52.3 (1.13)	27.7 (1.02)	4.2 (0.39)	15.7 (0.63)	100.0	33.1 (2.20)	19.3 (1.87)	41.6 (2.23)	5.1 (0.97)	*0.9 (0.40)	

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, 2006—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	9.9 (1.16)	44.7 (1.58)	2.6 (0.39)	42.8 (1.81)	100.0	*5.9 (2.18)	39.3 (5.24)	36.1 (4.19)	*8.6 (2.83)	*10.1 (4.06)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	27.0 (1.37)	25.8 (1.21)	2.6 (0.41)	44.6 (1.48)	100.0	19.6 (3.68)	24.4 (3.95)	48.3 (4.69)	*4.9 (1.85)	†
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	69.1 (1.25)	6.8 (0.56)	2.7 (0.42)	21.4 (1.05)	100.0	46.5 (5.60)	*6.4 (2.03)	37.9 (5.12)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	28.4 (2.25)	42.1 (2.00)	4.4 (0.52)	25.2 (1.31)	100.0	30.5 (3.28)	26.2 (3.38)	36.5 (3.56)	5.9 (1.75)	†
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	45.8 (1.40)	21.6 (1.07)	5.7 (0.47)	26.9 (1.10)	100.0	57.5 (2.08)	5.7 (0.96)	31.0 (1.79)	5.3 (0.82)	†
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	87.1 (0.42)	2.5 (0.17)	2.3 (0.18)	8.1 (0.32)	100.0	70.7 (1.36)	1.6 (0.31)	19.5 (1.22)	7.9 (0.70)	*0.2 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor . . . . .	100.0	15.4 (1.61)	59.6 (1.90)	3.0 (0.44)	22.0 (1.40)	100.0	16.1 (3.26)	34.6 (4.29)	41.9 (4.14)	*5.8 (1.94)	†
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	41.6 (1.98)	28.5 (1.72)	5.8 (0.79)	24.1 (1.52)	100.0	26.1 (3.35)	14.1 (2.54)	52.0 (3.65)	7.5 (1.79)	†
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	77.7 (1.17)	5.9 (0.57)	4.7 (0.71)	11.7 (0.87)	100.0	59.2 (3.76)	4.6 (1.30)	24.3 (3.18)	11.7 (2.76)	†

. . . 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

<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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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–CHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	95.0 (0.17)	5.0 (0.17)	3.5 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	94.7 (0.17)	5.3 (0.17)	3.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.2 (0.19)	4.8 (0.19)	3.4 (0.16)	1.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	94.8 (0.20)	5.2 (0.20)	3.6 (0.18)	1.6 (0.10)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.34)	4.4 (0.34)	3.3 (0.30)	1.1 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	96.5 (0.33)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.17)
18–44 years	100.0	92.7 (0.26)	7.3 (0.26)	4.9 (0.22)	2.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.18)	2.1 (0.16)	0.8 (0.09)
Race					
1 race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	95.0 (0.17)	5.0 (0.17)	3.5 (0.15)	1.4 (0.08)
White	100.0	95.1 (0.19)	4.9 (0.19)	3.5 (0.16)	1.4 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	94.3 (0.40)	5.7 (0.40)	3.7 (0.32)	1.8 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	94.4 (1.49)	5.6 (1.49)	*3.3 (1.27)	*1.6 (0.68)
Asian	100.0	96.5 (0.52)	3.5 (0.52)	2.2 (0.43)	1.1 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.4 (2.34)	†	†	†
2 or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	92.9 (1.03)	7.1 (1.03)	5.1 (0.90)	2.0 (0.51)
Black or African American, white	100.0	94.7 (1.57)	5.3 (1.57)	*3.2 (1.28)	*2.1 (0.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.9 (2.65)	11.1 (2.65)	8.7 (2.41)	*2.4 (1.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.1 (0.42)	5.9 (0.42)	3.7 (0.35)	2.2 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.0 (0.53)	6.0 (0.53)	3.7 (0.46)	2.3 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.1 (0.18)	4.9 (0.18)	3.5 (0.16)	1.3 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	95.2 (0.21)	4.8 (0.21)	3.4 (0.18)	1.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.4 (0.40)	5.6 (0.40)	3.7 (0.33)	1.7 (0.19)
Education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.56)	3.7 (0.41)	2.7 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	95.0 (0.30)	5.0 (0.30)	3.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	94.1 (0.35)	5.9 (0.35)	4.3 (0.31)	1.6 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.6 (0.24)	3.4 (0.24)	2.6 (0.21)	0.7 (0.10)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	90.9 (0.58)	9.1 (0.58)	6.0 (0.49)	3.1 (0.31)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	95.4 (0.18)	4.6 (0.18)	3.2 (0.16)	1.3 (0.08)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	89.9 (0.67)	10.1 (0.67)	6.9 (0.61)	3.1 (0.33)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	93.0 (0.55)	7.0 (0.55)	4.7 (0.48)	2.1 (0.26)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	96.0 (0.41)	4.0 (0.41)	2.8 (0.35)	1.2 (0.22)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	97.6 (0.25)	2.4 (0.25)	2.0 (0.24)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor	100.0	91.6 (0.69)	8.4 (0.69)	5.5 (0.61)	2.7 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	89.4 (0.71)	10.6 (0.71)	7.1 (0.65)	3.4 (0.35)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.21)	4.0 (0.21)	2.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.10)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA	100.0	95.5 (0.21)	4.5 (0.21)	3.1 (0.19)	1.3 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.5 (0.32)	5.5 (0.32)	3.8 (0.27)	1.6 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.2 (0.46)	5.8 (0.46)	4.1 (0.37)	1.7 (0.23)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.5 (0.34)	4.5 (0.34)	3.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	95.1 (0.32)	4.9 (0.32)	3.7 (0.30)	1.1 (0.13)
South	100.0	94.8 (0.30)	5.2 (0.30)	3.3 (0.25)	1.8 (0.14)
West	100.0	94.7 (0.38)	5.3 (0.38)	3.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.17)

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, 2006—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
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male . . . . .	100.0	94.3 (0.51)	5.7 (0.51)	3.5 (0.43)	2.1 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female. . . . .	100.0	93.9 (0.46)	6.1 (0.46)	3.8 (0.38)	2.3 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	95.5 (0.23)	4.5 (0.23)	3.3 (0.20)	1.1 (0.11)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	94.9 (0.26)	5.1 (0.26)	3.6 (0.23)	1.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	94.2 (0.50)	5.8 (0.50)	4.0 (0.43)	1.6 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, female. . . . .	100.0	94.5 (0.46)	5.5 (0.46)	3.5 (0.38)	1.8 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor. . . . .	100.0	93.3 (0.98)	6.7 (0.98)	4.0 (0.82)	2.6 (0.56)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (1.15)	8.1 (1.15)	4.7 (0.93)	3.3 (0.72)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	94.7 (0.66)	5.3 (0.66)	3.4 (0.55)	1.8 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	89.9 (1.21)	10.1 (1.21)	6.8 (1.05)	3.2 (0.64)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	87.6 (1.13)	12.4 (1.13)	8.9 (1.05)	3.5 (0.54)
Not poor. . . . .	100.0	96.2 (0.24)	3.8 (0.24)	2.9 (0.21)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	93.6 (0.99)	6.4 (0.99)	4.3 (0.85)	2.0 (0.43)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	91.9 (1.02)	8.1 (1.02)	4.9 (0.76)	2.9 (0.61)
Not poor. . . . .	100.0	94.8 (0.66)	5.2 (0.66)	3.7 (0.57)	1.4 (0.33)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards 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>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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000" and "\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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, 2006. 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, 2006**

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	15.1 (0.58)	9.6 (0.48)	19.1 (0.57)	30.3 (0.72)	25.9 (0.89)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	17.1 (0.72)	10.1 (0.57)	18.7 (0.65)	28.9 (0.74)	25.3 (0.98)
Sex						
Male	100.0	12.9 (0.59)	8.3 (0.61)	18.5 (0.68)	30.5 (0.88)	29.8 (1.01)
Female	100.0	17.9 (0.77)	11.2 (0.58)	19.8 (0.73)	29.9 (0.85)	21.2 (0.95)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	29.9 (2.22)	14.0 (1.67)	18.3 (1.78)	13.4 (1.48)	24.4 (2.22)
12–17 years	100.0	22.5 (2.15)	10.3 (1.51)	17.0 (1.84)	23.1 (2.30)	27.1 (2.27)
18–44 years	100.0	13.6 (0.57)	9.5 (0.49)	19.8 (0.65)	29.1 (0.80)	27.9 (0.92)
45–64 years	100.0	11.1 (0.84)	7.9 (0.84)	17.8 (1.00)	42.5 (1.29)	20.7 (1.06)
Race						
1 race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	15.1 (0.58)	9.6 (0.48)	19.1 (0.57)	30.1 (0.70)	26.1 (0.89)
White	100.0	14.7 (0.66)	9.1 (0.55)	18.7 (0.65)	30.1 (0.78)	27.3 (1.03)
Black or African American	100.0	17.8 (1.50)	12.0 (1.00)	21.3 (1.46)	32.9 (1.68)	16.1 (1.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*11.1 (3.78)	*20.1 (9.27)	11.3 (3.01)	30.8 (7.20)	26.7 (7.00)
Asian	100.0	12.9 (2.42)	7.8 (1.52)	20.7 (2.89)	20.7 (2.55)	38.0 (3.55)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	*8.8 (3.40)	†	78.5 (8.77)
2 or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	20.5 (3.63)	*9.3 (3.39)	18.1 (3.54)	38.5 (5.64)	13.7 (3.41)
Black or African American, white	100.0	21.3 (5.61)	*26.5 (9.49)	*23.4 (7.28)	*24.1 (8.55)	*4.8 (2.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*18.6 (6.41)	†	*15.4 (5.55)	49.2 (9.38)	*16.2 (5.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.4 (0.72)	6.0 (0.51)	13.2 (0.68)	18.6 (0.86)	51.8 (1.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.0 (0.74)	5.4 (0.57)	12.2 (0.80)	17.1 (0.99)	56.3 (1.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	17.6 (0.76)	11.5 (0.67)	22.1 (0.77)	36.3 (0.93)	12.5 (0.78)
White, single race	100.0	17.6 (0.94)	11.2 (0.81)	22.5 (0.92)	38.0 (1.08)	10.8 (0.94)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.7 (1.57)	12.4 (1.06)	22.2 (1.53)	33.8 (1.73)	12.8 (1.15)
Education <sup>7</sup>						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.8 (0.65)	5.6 (0.66)	12.3 (0.83)	27.6 (1.23)	46.7 (1.43)
High school diploma or GED <sup>8</sup>	100.0	11.0 (0.82)	7.7 (0.76)	18.6 (0.94)	42.1 (1.34)	20.7 (1.09)
Some college	100.0	16.3 (1.14)	12.8 (1.56)	20.9 (1.24)	38.7 (1.60)	11.3 (0.99)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.3 (2.14)	9.1 (1.35)	22.1 (1.95)	34.0 (2.40)	15.4 (1.60)
Family income <sup>9</sup>						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	12.3 (0.84)	8.3 (0.70)	18.2 (0.94)	30.8 (1.23)	30.4 (1.50)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	17.1 (0.77)	10.4 (0.64)	20.0 (0.72)	29.6 (0.89)	22.8 (0.99)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	14.2 (1.18)	10.9 (1.06)	19.5 (1.15)	29.8 (1.42)	25.6 (1.51)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	19.3 (1.63)	10.7 (1.41)	22.2 (1.71)	26.6 (1.73)	21.2 (1.60)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	24.0 (2.68)	10.5 (2.05)	19.5 (2.45)	27.9 (2.68)	18.1 (2.52)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	28.1 (3.10)	10.5 (1.69)	16.8 (2.09)	31.3 (3.67)	13.3 (2.20)
Poverty status <sup>10</sup>						
Poor	100.0	12.8 (1.07)	7.6 (0.87)	18.7 (1.33)	28.6 (1.55)	32.2 (2.03)
Near poor	100.0	15.1 (1.22)	10.5 (0.98)	20.0 (1.13)	28.7 (1.33)	25.7 (1.36)
Not poor	100.0	21.2 (1.17)	10.8 (1.05)	21.1 (1.11)	31.1 (1.40)	15.8 (1.07)
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>						
Large MSA	100.0	15.6 (0.78)	9.6 (0.69)	18.6 (0.77)	27.7 (0.93)	28.5 (1.05)
Small MSA	100.0	15.7 (1.16)	10.5 (0.92)	19.3 (1.06)	30.7 (1.39)	23.8 (1.86)
Not in MSA	100.0	13.0 (1.15)	8.2 (0.86)	19.8 (1.45)	36.9 (1.88)	22.1 (2.46)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.7 (1.59)	9.5 (1.14)	17.3 (1.42)	31.1 (1.91)	22.4 (2.00)
Midwest	100.0	17.3 (1.50)	11.1 (1.51)	22.5 (1.69)	29.8 (1.78)	19.3 (2.54)
South	100.0	13.6 (0.86)	9.8 (0.68)	19.0 (0.81)	31.4 (1.10)	26.3 (1.29)
West	100.0	14.3 (1.06)	8.3 (0.81)	17.5 (1.09)	28.1 (1.35)	31.9 (1.69)

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, 2006—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	8.8 (0.72)	4.6 (0.46)	11.2 (0.78)	16.9 (0.95)	58.5 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female . . . . .	100.0	12.6 (1.00)	7.9 (0.78)	15.8 (0.94)	20.9 (1.10)	42.9 (1.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	15.7 (1.02)	10.4 (1.15)	22.6 (1.13)	39.3 (1.34)	11.9 (1.02)
White, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	19.8 (1.23)	12.0 (0.93)	22.3 (1.15)	36.4 (1.40)	9.4 (1.13)
Black or African American, single race, male . . . . .	100.0	14.9 (1.59)	10.3 (1.18)	23.8 (2.16)	36.0 (2.17)	15.1 (1.49)
Black or African American, single race, female . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (2.06)	14.8 (1.52)	20.5 (1.74)	31.4 (2.10)	10.4 (1.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	11.4 (1.58)	5.5 (1.27)	8.9 (1.15)	17.3 (1.92)	56.9 (2.93)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	10.1 (1.37)	6.2 (0.95)	16.0 (1.47)	15.9 (1.45)	51.8 (2.20)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	14.6 (1.79)	5.8 (1.17)	16.4 (1.71)	22.9 (1.92)	40.2 (2.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	12.4 (1.83)	8.8 (1.58)	26.8 (2.69)	38.2 (2.59)	13.9 (2.03)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	17.6 (2.02)	13.2 (1.78)	22.9 (1.86)	37.0 (2.14)	9.3 (1.49)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	23.8 (1.63)	11.7 (1.45)	22.4 (1.52)	34.8 (1.83)	7.3 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	16.7 (2.68)	9.3 (1.75)	24.8 (2.98)	35.4 (3.11)	13.8 (2.43)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	20.0 (3.42)	12.1 (2.16)	21.6 (3.35)	32.7 (3.19)	13.5 (1.98)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	22.3 (3.42)	14.2 (2.34)	25.0 (3.29)	29.5 (3.89)	9.0 (2.45)

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

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

<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 because of 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 23.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. 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, 2006**

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 didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other <sup>2</sup>	
	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	23.4 (0.71)	3.0 (0.24)	8.5 (0.39)	14.5 (0.55)	50.5 (0.94)	10.5 (0.47)	6.4 (0.45)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	23.8 (0.79)	3.1 (0.28)	6.5 (0.31)	13.3 (0.55)	50.1 (1.02)	12.2 (0.60)	6.9 (0.56)	
Sex								
Male	24.0 (0.81)	1.9 (0.24)	9.6 (0.52)	16.4 (0.68)	52.3 (1.04)	6.3 (0.43)	6.4 (0.46)	
Female	22.6 (0.83)	4.2 (0.38)	7.2 (0.47)	12.2 (0.60)	48.2 (1.05)	15.6 (0.71)	6.4 (0.57)	
Age								
Under 12 years	20.8 (2.08)	3.1 (0.84)	*1.3 (0.42)	7.8 (1.14)	44.6 (2.31)	24.8 (1.96)	9.6 (1.62)	
12–17 years	20.6 (2.17)	*2.9(0.88)	3.3 (0.93)	9.0 (1.30)	50.8 (2.70)	16.4 (1.93)	9.3 (1.65)	
18–44 years	20.9 (0.71)	2.4 (0.24)	12.9 (0.58)	16.2 (0.67)	49.8 (1.02)	9.5 (0.46)	5.8 (0.44)	
45–64 years	32.4 (1.38)	4.5 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.19)	14.2 (0.92)	54.5 (1.43)	5.8 (0.68)	5.7 (0.63)	
Race								
1 race <sup>5</sup>	23.4 (0.71)	2.9 (0.24)	8.5 (0.39)	14.6 (0.55)	50.5 (0.94)	10.3 (0.46)	6.4 (0.46)	
White	23.2 (0.81)	3.1 (0.28)	8.8 (0.45)	15.0 (0.63)	50.5 (1.06)	10.0 (0.54)	6.3 (0.53)	
Black or African American	25.6 (1.65)	2.3 (0.50)	8.5 (0.88)	11.8 (1.04)	47.5 (1.99)	14.3 (1.23)	5.4 (0.80)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*21.9 (8.88)	†	†	*16.5 (5.70)	59.5 (8.38)	5.4 (1.60)	*7.8 (2.74)	
Asian	19.8 (2.97)	*2.5 (0.93)	4.1 (1.01)	15.1 (2.40)	57.6 (3.68)	4.0 (1.19)	11.0 (2.72)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	–	†	50.0 (8.32)	80.6 (15.02)	20.4 (5.94)	†	
2 or more races <sup>6</sup>	23.9 (5.50)	*4.2 (2.08)	10.8 (2.60)	10.1 (2.44)	48.8 (5.55)	19.4 (4.15)	*6.3 (2.71)	
Black or African American, white	*29.8 (8.96)	†	*9.4 (4.06)	†	36.1 (8.13)	37.7 (9.18)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*24.6 (10.46)	†	*7.6 (3.64)	*7.1 (3.40)	62.2 (8.94)	*15.3 (5.97)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	11.9 (0.70)	1.2 (0.20)	4.3 (0.41)	19.7 (1.02)	60.5 (1.32)	11.5 (0.74)	6.9 (0.62)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11.0 (0.79)	0.7 (0.16)	4.3 (0.51)	20.5 (1.21)	61.3 (1.57)	12.0 (0.87)	6.6 (0.73)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	29.3 (0.92)	3.9 (0.34)	10.6 (0.54)	11.9 (0.61)	45.4 (1.14)	9.9 (0.58)	6.1 (0.59)	
White, single race	30.6 (1.15)	4.5 (0.44)	11.7 (0.69)	12.0 (0.76)	44.0 (1.36)	8.9 (0.71)	6.2 (0.76)	
Black or African American, single race	26.9 (1.73)	2.2 (0.51)	8.7 (0.94)	12.0 (1.09)	46.5 (2.04)	15.0 (1.30)	4.2 (0.65)	
Education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than a high school diploma	15.4 (0.98)	1.8 (0.34)	1.5 (0.33)	20.4 (1.21)	60.3 (1.46)	10.3 (0.79)	7.5 (0.80)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	28.2 (1.18)	4.1 (0.48)	3.7 (0.56)	14.2 (0.91)	54.8 (1.45)	7.4 (0.64)	5.1 (0.61)	
Some college	35.1 (1.65)	4.2 (0.56)	4.9 (0.63)	15.5 (1.11)	46.9 (1.66)	10.4 (0.95)	4.9 (0.67)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.6 (2.59)	4.2 (0.93)	7.9 (1.41)	13.3 (1.52)	46.0 (2.49)	2.6 (0.67)	7.0 (1.17)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$20,000	19.3 (1.07)	3.7 (0.49)	7.6 (0.64)	14.5 (0.85)	51.5 (1.46)	14.5 (0.92)	6.2 (0.62)	
\$20,000 or more	26.0 (0.90)	2.7 (0.28)	9.4 (0.49)	15.1 (0.71)	48.6 (1.11)	9.2 (0.55)	6.3 (0.61)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	22.8 (1.26)	3.6 (0.58)	7.2 (0.75)	15.6 (1.16)	50.9 (1.65)	12.1 (1.07)	5.2 (0.72)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	33.1 (2.09)	1.9 (0.43)	8.2 (0.88)	13.6 (1.28)	45.2 (2.14)	9.0 (1.04)	6.8 (1.15)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	30.5 (2.93)	*2.4 (0.75)	9.8 (1.58)	15.2 (2.35)	48.4 (3.42)	5.1 (1.24)	5.7 (1.60)	
\$75,000 or more	34.2 (2.94)	*2.4 (0.73)	18.2 (2.21)	13.3 (2.01)	39.4 (3.71)	*4.5 (1.49)	5.7 (1.50)	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>								
Poor	18.5 (1.35)	2.8 (0.55)	7.1 (0.76)	12.9 (1.05)	51.7 (1.88)	16.5 (1.21)	6.8 (0.86)	
Near poor	24.7 (1.35)	3.3 (0.51)	7.2 (0.66)	14.9 (1.02)	49.4 (1.67)	12.7 (0.98)	5.4 (0.74)	
Not poor	32.6 (1.43)	2.9 (0.40)	11.8 (0.80)	15.0 (1.03)	45.4 (1.58)	5.0 (0.57)	5.7 (0.70)	
Place of residence <sup>12</sup>								
Large MSA	22.0 (1.00)	2.6 (0.30)	7.8 (0.49)	16.4 (0.71)	50.4 (1.22)	10.5 (0.62)	7.2 (0.59)	
Small MSA	24.7 (1.32)	3.2 (0.44)	9.2 (0.81)	12.5 (1.06)	50.2 (1.95)	10.7 (0.89)	5.4 (0.86)	
Not in MSA	25.5 (1.49)	3.8 (0.76)	9.5 (0.86)	12.4 (1.36)	51.3 (1.98)	10.0 (1.23)	5.5 (1.17)	
Region								
Northeast	20.8 (1.72)	2.9 (0.65)	11.5 (1.29)	15.0 (1.45)	45.7 (2.18)	7.9 (1.20)	10.2 (1.60)	
Midwest	26.7 (1.93)	4.8 (0.82)	11.2 (1.02)	15.2 (1.28)	42.8 (2.38)	9.7 (1.10)	7.4 (1.52)	
South	23.3 (0.97)	2.9 (0.33)	7.1 (0.51)	12.7 (0.77)	55.3 (1.35)	10.7 (0.71)	4.6 (0.49)	
West	22.3 (1.48)	1.7 (0.33)	7.8 (0.79)	17.5 (1.20)	49.3 (1.78)	11.9 (0.97)	7.2 (0.80)	

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

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

– 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 because of 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 because of 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 \$20,000” and “\$20,000 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.

<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.

<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 25.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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