



Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2012

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Overview

Preliminary results from the July–December 2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that the number of American homes with only wireless telephones continues to grow. Nearly two in every five American homes (38.2%) had only wireless telephones (also known as cellular telephones, cell phones, or mobile phones) during the second half of 2012—an increase of 2.4 percentage points since the first half of 2012. In addition, nearly one of every six American homes (15.9%) received all or almost all calls on wireless telephones despite also having a landline telephone. This report presents the most up-to-date estimates available from the federal government concerning the size and characteristics of these populations.

NHIS Early Release Program

This report is published as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. Twice each year, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) releases selected estimates of telephone coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from NHIS, along with comparable estimates from NHIS for the previous 3 years. The estimates are based on in-person interviews that NHIS conducts continuously throughout the year to collect information on health status, health-related behaviors, and health care access and utilization. The survey also includes information about household telephones and whether anyone in the household has a wireless telephone.

Two additional reports are published regularly as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. *Early Release of Selected Estimates Based on Data From the National Health Interview Survey* is published quarterly and provides estimates for 15 selected measures of health. *Health Insurance Coverage: Early Release of Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey* is also published quarterly and provides additional estimates regarding health insurance coverage. Other Early Release Program products are released as needed.

Methods

For many years, NHIS has asked respondents to provide residential telephone numbers, to permit the recontacting of survey participants. Starting in 2003, additional questions were asked to determine whether a family had a landline telephone. NHIS

families were considered to have landline telephone service if the survey respondent for each family reported that there was “at least one phone inside your home that is currently working and is not a cell phone.” (To avoid possible confusion with cordless landline telephones, the word “wireless” was not used in the survey.)

An NHIS “family” can be an individual or a group of two or more related persons living together in the same housing unit (a “household”). Thus, a family can consist of only one person, and more than one family can live in a household (including, for example, a household where there are multiple single-person families, as when unrelated roommates are living together).

The survey respondent for each family was also asked whether “anyone in your family has a working cellular telephone.” Families are identified as

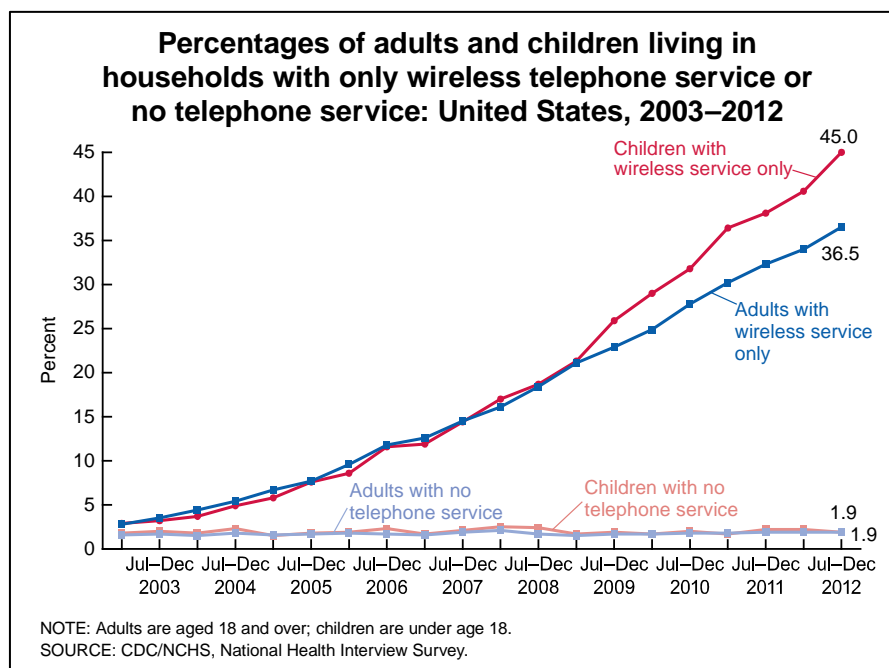


Figure 1



“wireless families” if respondents reported that someone in the family had a working cell phone at the time of interview. This person (or persons) could be a civilian adult, a member of the military, or a child.

Households are identified as “wireless-only” if they include at least one wireless family and if there are no working landline telephones inside the household. Persons are identified as wireless-only if they live in a wireless-only household. A similar approach is used to identify adults living in households with no telephone service (neither wireless nor landline). Household telephone status (rather than family telephone status) is used in this report because most telephone surveys do not attempt to distinguish between families when more than one family lives in the same household.

From July through December 2012, information on household telephone status was obtained for 21,709 households that included at least one civilian adult or child. These households included 40,839 civilian adults aged 18 and over, and 14,083 children under age 18. Analyses of telephone status are presented separately for households, adults, and children in [Table 1](#).

Analyses of demographic characteristics are based on data from the NHIS Person and Household files. Demographic data for all civilian adults living in interviewed households were used in these analyses. “Household income” is the sum of the family incomes in the household. Estimates stratified by household poverty status are based on reported income only because imputed income values are not available until a few months after the annual release of NHIS microdata. Household poverty status was unknown for 20.6% of adults in these analyses.

Analyses of selected health measures are based on data from the NHIS Sample Adult file. Health-related data for one civilian adult randomly selected from each family were used in these analyses. From July through December 2012, data on household telephone status and selected health measures were collected from 17,773 randomly selected adults.

Because NHIS is conducted throughout the year and the sample is designed to yield a nationally representative sample each week, data can be analyzed quarterly. Weights are created for each calendar quarter of the NHIS sample. NHIS data weighting procedures are described in more detail in a previous NCHS report ([Botman et al., 2000](#)). To provide access to the most recent information from NHIS, estimates using the July–December 2012 data are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting. These estimates should be considered preliminary. If estimates are produced using the final data files, the estimates may differ slightly from those presented here.

Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using SUDAAN software to account for the complex sample design of NHIS. Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. Terms such as “more likely” and “less likely” indicate a statistically significant difference. Lack of comment regarding the difference between any two estimates does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. Because of small sample sizes, estimates based on less than 1 year of data may have large variances, and caution should be used in interpreting such estimates.

Telephone Status

In the second 6 months of 2012, nearly two in every five households (38.2%) did not have a landline telephone but did have at least one wireless telephone ([Table 1](#)). Approximately 36.5% of all adults (about 86 million adults) lived in households with only wireless telephones; 45.0% of all children (approximately 33 million children) lived in households with only wireless telephones.

The percentage of households that are wireless-only has been steadily increasing. The 2.4-percentage-point increase from the first 6 months of 2012 through the second 6 months of 2012 is the same as the increase from the first 6

months of 2011 to the second 6 months of 2011. The percentage of adults and children living in wireless-only households has also been increasing steadily ([Figure 1](#)).

The percentages of adults and children living without any telephone service have remained relatively unchanged over the past 3 years. Approximately 2.1% of households had no telephone service (neither wireless nor landline). Nearly 4.5 million adults (1.9%) and 1.4 million children (1.9%) lived in these households.

Demographic Differences

The percentage of U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized adults living in wireless-only households is shown, by selected demographic characteristics and by survey time period, in [Table 2](#). For the period July–December 2012, there are five demographic groups in which the majority live in households with only wireless telephones: adults aged 18–34, Hispanic adults, adults living only with unrelated adult roommates, adults renting their home, and adults living in poverty.

- Six in 10 adults aged 25–29 (62.1%) lived in households with only wireless telephones. This rate is greater than the rates for adults aged 18–24 (53.2%) or 30–34 (56.7%). The percentage of adults living in households with only wireless telephones decreased as age increased beyond 35 years: 43.5% for those aged 35–44; 28.4% for those aged 45–64; and 11.6% for those aged 65 and over.
- Hispanic adults (50.5%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white adults (32.9%) or non-Hispanic black adults (39.0%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.
- More than three in four adults living only with unrelated adult roommates (76.2%) were in households with only wireless telephones. This rate is higher than the rate for adults living alone (43.9%) and the rate for adults



living only with spouses or other adult family members (28.2%).

- Three in five adults renting their home (59.7%) had only wireless telephones. This rate is more than twice the rate for adults owning their home (25.4%).
- Adults living in poverty (54.3%) were more likely than adults living near poverty (45.9%) and higher income adults (33.2%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.

Other demographic differences exist:

- Men (38.0%) were more likely than women (35.1%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.
- Adults living in the Midwest (40.6%), South (39.7%), and West (37.8%) were more likely than those living in the Northeast (23.6%) to be living in households with only wireless telephones.

Demographic Distributions

The demographic differences noted in the previous section are based on the distribution of household telephone status within each demographic group. When examining the population of wireless-only adults, some readers may instead wish to consider the distribution of various demographic characteristics within the wireless-only adult population.

Table 3 gives the percent distribution of selected demographic characteristics for adults living in households with only wireless telephones, by survey time period. The estimates in this table reveal that the distributions of selected demographic characteristics changed little over the 3-year period shown. The exceptions were related to age and household structure. From the first 6 months of 2009 to the second 6 months of 2012,

- Among all wireless-only adults, the proportion aged 35 and over has increased steadily. In the second 6

months of 2012, more than one-half of wireless-only adults (52.8%) were aged 35 and over, up from 43.7% in the first 6 months of 2009.

- Among all wireless-only adults, the proportion living with children has increased. In the second 6 months of 2012, 42.6% of wireless-only adults were living with children, up from 36.4% in the first 6 months of 2009.

Selected Health Measures by Household Telephone Status

Many health surveys, political polls, and other research are conducted using random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys. Until recently, these surveys did not include wireless telephone numbers in their samples. Now, despite operational challenges, most major survey research organizations are including wireless telephone numbers when conducting RDD surveys. If they did not, the exclusion of households with only wireless telephones (along with the small proportion of households that have no telephone service) could bias results. This bias—known as coverage bias—could exist if there are differences between persons with and without landline telephones for the substantive variables of interest.

The NHIS Early Release Program updates and releases estimates for 15 key health indicators every 3 months.

Table 4 presents estimates by household telephone status (landline, wireless-only, or phoneless) for all but two of these measures. (“Pneumococcal vaccination” and “personal care needs” were not included because these indicators are limited to older adults aged 65 and over.) For the period July–December 2012,

- The prevalence of having five or more alcoholic drinks in 1 day during the past year among wireless-only adults (30.3%) was substantially higher than the prevalence among adults living in landline households (18.2%).

Wireless-only adults were also more likely to be current smokers than were adults living in landline households.

- Compared with adults living in landline households, wireless-only adults were more likely to have experienced serious psychological distress in the past 30 days, but they were less likely to have ever been diagnosed with diabetes.
- The percentage without health insurance coverage at the time of interview among wireless-only adults under age 65 (26.7%) was greater than the percentage among adults in that age group living in landline households (15.3%).
- Compared with adults living in landline households, wireless-only adults were more likely to have experienced financial barriers to obtaining needed health care, and they were less likely to have a usual place to go for medical care. Wireless-only adults were also less likely to have received an influenza vaccination during the previous year.
- Wireless-only adults (42.6%) were more likely than adults living in landline households (30.6%) to have ever been tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS.

The potential for bias due to undercoverage remains a real threat to surveys conducted only on landline telephones.

Wireless-mostly Households

The potential for bias due to undercoverage is not the only threat to surveys conducted only on landline telephones. Researchers are also concerned that some people living in households with landlines cannot be reached on those landlines because they rely on wireless telephones for all or almost all of their calls.

In 2007, a question was added to NHIS for persons living in families with both landline and cellular telephones.



The respondent for the family was asked to consider all of the telephone calls his or her family receives and to report whether “all or almost all calls are received on cell phones, some are received on cell phones and some on regular phones, or very few or none are received on cell phones.” This question permits the identification of persons living in “wireless-mostly” households—defined as households with both landline and cellular telephones in which all families receive all or almost all calls on cell phones.

Among households with both landline and wireless telephones, 31.4% received all or almost all calls on the wireless telephones, based on data for the period July–December 2012. These wireless-mostly households make up 15.9% of all households.

During the second 6 months of 2012, about 42 million adults (18.0%) lived in wireless-mostly households. This prevalence estimate was greater than the estimate for the first 6 months of 2009 (16.2%) but has remained largely unchanged since January 2010.

Table 5 gives the percentage of adults living in wireless-mostly households, by selected demographic characteristics and by survey time period. For the period July–December 2012,

- Adults working at a job or business (21.1%) were more likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were adults keeping house (17.5%) or with another employment status such as retired or unemployed (11.6%).
- Adults with college degrees (21.5%) were more likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were high school graduates (16.3%) or adults with less education (11.6%).
- Adults living with children (22.4%) were more likely than adults living alone (9.8%), with roommates (12.3%), or with only adult relatives (17.4%) to be living in wireless-mostly households.
- Adults living in poverty (8.6%) and adults living near poverty (12.7%) were less likely than higher-income

adults (21.8%) to be living in wireless-mostly households.

- Adults renting their home (13.0%) were less likely to be living in wireless-mostly households than were adults owning their home (20.1%).

Research by **Boyle, Lewis, and Tefft (2009)** suggests that the majority of adults living in wireless-mostly households are reachable using their landline telephone number. NHIS data cannot be used to estimate the proportion of wireless-mostly adults who are unreachable or to estimate the potential for bias due to their exclusion from landline surveys.

References and Other Sources of Information

For more information about the potential implications for health surveys that are based on landline telephone interviews, see

- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Reevaluating the need for concern regarding noncoverage bias in landline surveys. *Am J Public Health* 99(10):1806–10. 2009. Available from: <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/content/abstract/99/10/1806>.
- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV, Cynamon ML, Frankel MR. Recent trends in household telephone coverage in the United States. In: Lepkowski JM et al., eds. *Advances in telephone survey methodology*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 56–86. 2008.
- Boyle JM, Lewis F, Tefft B. Cell phone mainly households: Coverage and reach for telephone surveys using RDD landline samples. *Survey Practice*. 2009. Available from: <http://surveypractice.wordpress.com/2009/12/09/cell-phone-and-landlines/>.

When including wireless telephone numbers in RDD surveys, researchers have many methodological, statistical, operational, legal, and ethical issues to

consider. These issues have been described in a report from a task force of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR). That task force included staff from CDC, and its report is available online:

- AAPOR Cell Phone Task Force. New considerations for survey researchers when planning and conducting RDD telephone surveys in the U.S. with respondents reached via cell phone numbers. Deerfield, IL: American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2010. Available from: http://aapor.org/cell_phone_task_force.htm.

The potential for bias may differ from one state to another because the prevalence of wireless-only households varies substantially across states. For more information about prevalence estimates at the state and local levels, see

- Blumberg SJ, Luke JV, Ganesh N, et al. Wireless substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 2010–2011. *National health statistics reports*; no 61. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr061.pdf>.

For more information about NHIS and the NHIS Early Release Program, or to find other Early Release Program products, see

- NHIS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.
- Early Release home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/releases.htm>.
- Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, Parsons VL. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004. *National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat* 2(130). 2000. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_130.pdf.



Suggested Citation

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Available from:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

Table 1. Percent distribution of household telephone status for households, adults, and children, by date of interview: United States, 2009–2012

Date of interview	Number of households (unweighted)	Household telephone status					Phoneless	Total
		Landline with wireless	Landline without wireless	Landline with unknown wireless	Nonlandline with unknown wireless	Wireless-only		
		Percent of households						
Jan–Jun 2009	12,447	59.4	15.5	0.4	0.0	22.7	1.9	100.0
Jul–Dec 2009	21,375	58.2	14.9	0.4	0.0	24.5	2.0	100.0
Jan–Jun 2010	17,619	58.1	12.9	0.3	0.0	26.6	2.0	100.0
Jul–Dec 2010	16,676	55.0	12.9	0.3	0.1	29.7	2.0	100.0
Jan–Jun 2011	20,133	55.0	11.2	0.2	0.1	31.6	2.0	100.0
Jul–Dec 2011	19,311	53.4	10.2	0.2	0.0	34.0	2.2	100.0
Jan–Jun 2012	20,608	52.5	9.4	0.2	0.0	35.8	2.1	100.0
Jul–Dec 2012	21,709	50.8	8.6	0.2	0.1	38.2	2.1	100.0
95% confidence interval ¹		49.59–52.00	8.02–9.15	0.12–0.32	0.05–0.14	37.05–39.46	1.87–2.37	...
		Percent of adults						
Jan–Jun 2009	23,632	63.5	13.4	0.4	0.0	21.1	1.5	100.0
Jul–Dec 2009	40,619	62.5	12.6	0.3	0.0	22.9	1.7	100.0
Jan–Jun 2010	33,780	62.2	10.9	0.3	0.0	24.9	1.7	100.0
Jul–Dec 2010	31,791	59.4	10.7	0.3	0.1	27.8	1.8	100.0
Jan–Jun 2011	38,104	58.8	9.0	0.2	0.0	30.2	1.8	100.0
Jul–Dec 2011	36,564	57.3	8.3	0.2	0.0	32.3	1.9	100.0
Jan–Jun 2012	38,896	56.1	7.8	0.2	0.0	34.0	1.9	100.0
Jul–Dec 2012	40,839	54.4	7.0	0.2	0.1	36.5	1.9	100.0
95% confidence interval ¹		53.14–55.57	6.55–7.57	0.10–0.25	0.04–0.14	35.31–37.73	1.64–2.11	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Percent distribution of household telephone status for households, adults, and children, by date of interview: United States, 2009–2012—Con.

Date of interview	Number of children (unweighted)	Household telephone status						Total
		Landline with wireless	Landline without wireless	Landline with unknown wireless	Nonlandline with unknown wireless	Wireless-only	Phoneless	
		Percent of children						
Jan–Jun 2009	8,818	67.6	9.1	0.3	0.0	21.3	1.7	100.0
Jul–Dec 2009	14,984	63.4	8.5	0.2	0.0	25.9	1.9	100.0
Jan–Jun 2010	12,234	62.8	6.4	0.1	–	29.0	1.7	100.0
Jul–Dec 2010	11,815	59.8	6.2	0.1	0.1	31.8	2.0	100.0
Jan–Jun 2011	13,753	56.7	5.1	0.1	0.0	36.4	1.7	100.0
Jul–Dec 2011	13,028	54.7	4.8	0.1	0.0	38.1	2.2	100.0
Jan–Jun 2012	13,905	52.7	4.5	0.1	–	40.6	2.2	100.0
Jul–Dec 2012	14,083	49.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	45.0	1.9	100.0
95% confidence interval ¹		47.85–51.24	2.87–3.93	0.02–0.20	0.03–0.18	43.32–46.73	1.56–2.41	...

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

¹Refers to the time period July–December 2012.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009–2012.



Table 2. Percentage of adults living in wireless-only households, by selected demographic characteristics and calendar half-years: United States, 2009–2012

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
	Percent								
Race/ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, any race(s)	28.2	30.4	34.7	38.4	40.8	43.3	46.5	50.5	48.41–52.56
Non-Hispanic white, single race	19.7	21.0	22.7	25.0	27.6	29.0	30.4	32.9	31.48–34.26
Non-Hispanic black, single race	21.3	25.0	28.5	31.1	32.5	36.8	37.7	39.0	36.32–41.67
Non-Hispanic Asian, single race	18.0	20.6	18.8	27.0	27.7	31.6	33.4	34.4	31.07–37.94
Non-Hispanic other, single race	20.6	26.5	*16.1	31.9	33.8	44.1	43.4	43.9	36.60–51.55
Non-Hispanic multiple race	28.7	26.9	36.0	36.1	39.3	36.7	40.2	45.3	39.85–50.88
Age (years)									
18–24	37.6	37.8	39.9	45.5	46.8	48.6	49.5	53.2	50.54–55.76
25–29	45.8	48.6	51.3	53.5	58.1	59.6	60.1	62.1	59.77–64.30
30–34	33.5	37.2	40.4	43.8	46.2	50.9	55.1	56.7	54.28–59.18
35–44	21.5	23.9	27.0	30.9	34.3	36.8	39.1	43.5	41.59–45.37
45–64	12.8	14.9	16.9	18.8	21.6	23.8	25.8	28.4	27.16–29.65
65 and over	5.4	5.2	5.4	7.7	7.9	8.5	10.5	11.6	10.62–12.72
Sex									
Male	22.5	24.5	26.2	29.0	31.4	33.7	35.2	38.0	36.67–39.33
Female	19.8	21.3	23.7	26.8	29.1	30.9	32.9	35.1	33.91–36.39
Education									
Some high school or less	22.2	24.7	28.6	29.2	32.1	34.7	36.4	42.4	40.56–44.24
High school graduate or GED ²	20.8	22.9	23.6	27.6	30.8	32.7	33.9	35.9	34.25–37.52
Some post-high school, no degree	23.6	25.0	26.5	30.9	31.8	35.1	36.7	38.3	36.68–40.04
4-year college degree or higher	18.2	19.5	22.7	24.3	26.9	27.8	30.1	32.2	30.37–34.10
Employment status last week									
Working at a job or business	24.3	26.0	28.5	31.5	34.2	36.8	38.4	41.4	39.99–42.81
Keeping house	16.6	20.5	22.7	25.8	31.2	32.7	34.0	38.6	35.86–41.42
Going to school	29.7	29.2	33.2	38.6	35.3	40.8	41.9	46.0	41.72–50.28
Something else (incl. unemployed)	14.0	15.9	16.8	19.2	21.0	22.3	23.6	25.1	23.88–26.39

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 2. Percentage of adults living in wireless-only households, by selected demographic characteristics and calendar half-years: United States, 2009–2012—Con.

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
	Percent								
Household structure									
Adult living alone	30.8	32.9	33.5	36.8	38.0	41.3	43.0	43.9	42.07 – 45.83
Unrelated adults, no children	68.5	62.9	69.4	69.7	71.3	77.5	75.9	76.2	69.32 – 81.87
Related adults, no children	16.8	17.1	19.1	22.1	23.2	25.1	27.0	28.2	26.70 – 29.77
Adult(s) with children	20.4	24.1	26.9	29.4	33.6	35.4	37.2	42.2	40.62 – 43.83
Household poverty status ³									
Poor	33.0	36.3	39.3	42.8	46.8	51.4	51.8	54.3	51.59 – 56.94
Near-poor	26.5	29.0	32.9	35.2	38.1	39.6	42.3	45.9	43.56 – 48.31
Not-poor	18.9	19.6	21.7	24.1	27.7	28.9	30.7	33.2	31.76 – 34.71
Geographic region ⁴									
Northeast	14.6	15.1	15.8	17.2	18.8	20.6	23.1	23.6	21.12 – 26.19
Midwest	21.9	25.6	26.6	30.0	33.5	35.2	37.5	40.6	37.44 – 43.77
South	25.0	25.4	29.3	31.1	33.6	35.9	37.2	39.7	37.80 – 41.53
West	19.0	22.2	23.5	28.7	30.3	33.0	34.0	37.8	35.60 – 39.98
Metropolitan statistical area status									
Metropolitan	22.4	24.2	26.5	29.1	31.4	33.6	35.7	38.1	36.72 – 39.48
Not metropolitan	16.5	17.9	19.3	22.9	25.6	27.2	27.1	30.5	28.15 – 32.95
Home ownership status ⁵									
Owned or being bought	12.8	14.0	15.5	17.7	20.6	21.2	23.2	25.4	24.25 – 26.59
Renting	40.9	43.1	47.1	50.3	52.5	56.0	58.2	59.7	57.95 – 61.40
Other arrangement	33.6	33.8	34.9	35.1	38.4	40.7	37.7	49.1	42.15 – 55.99
Number of wireless-only adults in survey sample (unweighted)	5,078	9,401	8,659	9,228	11,872	12,350	13,724	15,589	...

* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 30% and does not meet National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards for reliability.

... Category not applicable.

¹Refers to the time period July–December 2012.

²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

³Based on household income and household size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold. "Near-poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not-poor" persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Early Release estimates stratified by poverty status are based on reported income only and may differ from similar estimates produced later that are based on both reported and imputed income. NCHS imputes income when income is unknown, but the imputed income file is not available until a few months after the annual release of National Health Interview Survey microdata. For households with multiple families, household income and household size were calculated as the sum of the multiple measures of family income and family size.

⁴In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau: *Northeast* includes Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; *Midwest* includes Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska; *South* includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas; and *West* includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

⁵For households with multiple families, home ownership status was determined by considering the reported home ownership status for each family. If any family reported owning the home, then the household-level variable was classified as "Owned or being bought" for all persons living in the household. If one family reported renting the home and another family reported "other arrangement," then the household-level variable was classified as "Other arrangement" for all persons living in the household.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009–2012.



Table 3. Percent distribution of selected demographic characteristics for adults living in wireless-only households, by date of interview: United States, 2009–2012

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
Percent distribution									
Race/ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, any race(s)	18.4	18.5	19.4	19.5	19.0	19.1	20.3	20.6	19.05 – 22.30
Non-Hispanic white, single race	63.8	62.5	61.6	61.0	61.8	61.0	59.6	59.7	57.91 – 61.50
Non-Hispanic black, single race	11.7	12.7	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.1	12.7	12.3	11.07 – 13.72
Non-Hispanic Asian, single race	3.9	4.1	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.36 – 5.48
Non-Hispanic other, single race	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.57 – 1.23
Non-Hispanic multiple race	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.35 – 1.88
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Age (years)									
18–24	22.9	21.2	20.7	21.1	20.0	19.4	18.9	18.9	17.78 – 20.00
25–29	19.9	19.6	19.1	17.7	17.6	17.0	15.5	14.8	14.06 – 15.66
30–34	13.6	14.0	13.9	13.7	13.3	14.0	14.0	13.4	12.65 – 14.23
35–44	18.4	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.5	19.2	19.5	20.0	19.32 – 20.77
45–64	21.0	22.8	23.7	23.6	25.0	25.8	26.7	27.1	26.15 – 28.09
65 and over	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.23 – 6.27
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Sex									
Male	51.4	51.8	50.9	50.3	50.4	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.35 – 50.81
Female	48.6	48.2	49.1	49.7	49.6	49.3	50.2	49.9	49.19 – 50.65
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Education									
Some high school or less	15.5	16.0	16.6	15.4	15.6	15.2	15.2	16.1	15.08 – 17.19
High school graduate or GED ²	27.7	28.9	26.7	28.1	27.8	28.2	27.1	27.4	26.35 – 28.50
Some post-high school, no degree	33.3	32.9	32.0	32.7	32.2	32.7	33.3	31.8	30.58 – 33.14
4-year college degree or higher	23.5	22.3	24.7	23.9	24.3	23.9	24.5	24.6	23.40 – 25.91
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of selected demographic characteristics for adults living in wireless-only households, by date of interview: United States, 2009–2012
—Con.

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
Percent distribution									
Employment status last week									
Working at a job or business	71.1	69.1	69.7	68.8	68.5	69.0	69.3	68.9	67.74–69.96
Keeping house	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.35–6.25
Going to school	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.53–4.59
Something else (incl. unemployed)	18.7	20.2	19.5	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.5	19.51–21.46
Unknown, not reported	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.65–1.12
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Household structure									
Adult living alone	22.1	21.9	19.9	20.0	18.7	19.8	18.9	18.6	17.58–19.74
Unrelated adults, no children	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.47–3.86
Related adults, no children	36.0	34.0	35.1	36.0	35.3	35.8	36.9	35.7	34.35–37.11
Adult(s) with children	36.4	40.0	40.9	40.0	41.7	40.5	40.4	42.6	41.13–43.99
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Household poverty status ³									
Poor	15.5	16.4	16.5	17.4	15.6	15.9	15.0	15.4	14.33–16.43
Near-poor	17.9	18.5	19.8	18.6	17.7	18.2	17.7	18.0	16.99–19.14
Not-poor	56.7	53.0	53.2	52.3	47.8	46.2	47.1	46.1	44.54–47.57
Unknown, not reported	10.0	12.2	10.6	11.7	18.8	19.8	20.2	20.6	19.23–21.95
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Geographic region ⁴									
Northeast	12.2	12.1	11.4	11.0	11.1	11.7	12.4	11.7	10.41–13.14
Midwest	23.9	26.0	24.0	24.7	24.9	25.2	24.5	24.8	22.64–27.19
South	43.8	39.5	42.3	40.2	40.5	39.9	40.4	40.1	37.85–42.34
West	20.1	22.4	22.3	24.1	23.5	23.3	22.8	23.4	21.49–25.36
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Percent distribution of selected demographic characteristics for adults living in wireless-only households, by date of interview: United States, 2009–2012
—Con.

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
	Percent distribution								
Metropolitan statistical area status									
Metropolitan	83.3	83.7	83.2	82.7	82.8	82.3	83.9	82.6	80.61 – 84.39
Not metropolitan	16.7	16.3	16.8	17.3	17.2	17.7	16.1	17.4	15.61 – 19.39
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Home ownership status ⁵									
Owned or being bought	42.1	42.3	43.7	43.3	47.0	44.2	46.5	46.6	44.72 – 48.40
Renting	55.0	54.3	53.5	54.2	49.9	53.3	51.2	50.9	49.01 – 52.70
Other arrangement	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.11 – 3.18
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Number of wireless-only adults in survey sample (unweighted)	5,078	9,401	8,659	9,228	11,872	12,350	13,724	15,589	...

... Category not applicable.

¹Refers to the time period July–December 2012.

²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

³Based on household income and household size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold. “Near-poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not-poor” persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Early Release estimates stratified by poverty status are based on reported income only and may differ from similar estimates produced later that are based on both reported and imputed income. NCHS imputes income when income is unknown, but the imputed income file is not available until a few months after the annual release of National Health Interview Survey microdata. For households with multiple families, household income and household size were calculated as the sum of the multiple measures of family income and family size.

⁴In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau: *Northeast* includes Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; *Midwest* includes Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska; *South* includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas; and *West* includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.



⁵For households with multiple families, home ownership status was determined by considering the reported home ownership status for each family. If any family reported owning the home, then the household-level variable was classified as “Owned or being bought” for all persons living in the household. If one family reported renting the home and another family reported “other arrangement,” then the household-level variable was classified as “Other arrangement” for all persons living in the household.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009–2012.



Table 4. Prevalence rates (and 95% confidence intervals) for selected measures of health-related behaviors, health status, health care service use, and health care access for adults aged 18 and over, by household telephone status: United States, July–December 2012

Measure	Household telephone status		
	Landline ¹	Wireless-only	Phoneless
Percent (95% confidence interval)			
Health-related behaviors			
Five or more alcoholic drinks in 1 day at least once in past year ²	18.2 (17.06 – 19.36)	30.3 (28.61 – 32.06)	24.1 (18.78 – 30.27)
Current smoker ³	14.4 (13.49 – 15.46)	23.2 (21.76 – 24.60)	28.1 (22.84 – 33.95)
Engaged in regular leisure-time physical activity ⁴	37.3 (35.81 – 38.81)	39.0 (37.10 – 40.96)	33.7 (27.34 – 40.63)
Health status			
Health status described as excellent or very good ⁵	58.8 (57.32 – 60.23)	62.9 (61.17 – 64.51)	59.1 (53.61 – 64.41)
Experienced serious psychological distress in past 30 days ⁶	2.5 (2.12 – 2.98)	3.5 (2.99 – 4.17)	5.7 (3.33 – 9.62)
Obese (adults aged 20 and over) ⁷	28.7 (27.39 – 30.09)	29.5 (28.01 – 31.11)	28.5 (23.28 – 34.43)
Asthma episode in past year ⁸	3.5 (3.06 – 4.11)	4.1 (3.52 – 4.70)	*4.6 (2.54 – 8.27)
Ever diagnosed with diabetes ⁹	10.6 (9.93 – 11.42)	6.3 (5.65 – 7.07)	7.7 (5.11 – 11.38)
Health care service use			
Received influenza vaccine during past year ¹⁰	43.1 (41.73 – 44.42)	27.8 (26.25 – 29.32)	26.2 (20.66 – 32.66)
Ever been tested for HIV ¹¹	30.6 (29.20 – 32.03)	42.6 (40.90 – 44.28)	44.0 (38.07 – 50.11)
Health care access			
Has a usual place to go for medical care ¹²	88.5 (87.63 – 89.40)	74.8 (73.30 – 76.26)	71.2 (65.56 – 76.30)
Failed to obtain needed medical care in past year due to financial barriers ¹³	6.2 (5.64 – 6.81)	12.2 (11.34 – 13.12)	17.3 (12.44 – 23.42)
Currently uninsured (adults aged 18–64) ¹⁴	15.3 (14.03 – 16.73)	26.7 (25.12 – 28.26)	30.9 (25.41 – 36.90)
Number of adults in survey sample (unweighted)	10,011	7,359	403

* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 30% and does not meet National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards for reliability.

¹Includes households that also have wireless telephone service.

²A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview. The analyses excluded adults with unknown alcohol consumption (about 1.1%).

³A person who had smoked more than 100 cigarettes in his or her lifetime and now smokes every day or some days. The analyses excluded adults with unknown smoking status (about 0.8%).

⁴Regular leisure-time physical activity is defined as engaging in light-moderate leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 30 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to five times per week, or engaging in vigorous leisure-time physical activity for greater than or equal to 20 minutes at a frequency greater than or equal to three times per week. Persons who were known to have not met the frequency recommendations are classified as “not regular,” regardless of duration. The analyses excluded adults with unknown physical activity participation (about 2.2%).

⁵Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. The analyses excluded persons with unknown health status (about 0.1%).

⁶Six psychological distress questions are included in the National Health Interview Survey. These questions ask how often during the past 30 days a respondent experienced certain symptoms of psychological distress (feeling so sad that nothing could cheer you up, nervous, restless or fidgety, hopeless, worthless, that everything was an effort). The response codes (0–4) of the six items for each person were weighted equally and summed. A value of 13 or more for this scale indicates that at least one symptom was experienced “most of the time” or “all of the time” and is used here to define serious psychological distress.



⁷Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 kg/m² or more. The measure is based on self-reported height and weight. The analyses excluded adults with unknown height or weight (about 4.4%). Estimates of obesity are presented for adults aged 20 and over because the Healthy People 2020 objectives (<http://www.healthypeople.gov>) for healthy weight among adults define adults as persons aged 20 and over.

⁸Information on an episode of asthma or an asthma attack during the past year is self-reported by adults aged 18 and over. A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview. The analyses excluded persons with unknown asthma episode status (about 0.1%).

⁹Prevalence of diagnosed diabetes is based on self-report of ever having been diagnosed with diabetes by a doctor or other health professional. Persons reporting “borderline” diabetes status and women reporting diabetes only during pregnancy were not coded as having diabetes in the analyses. The analyses excluded adults with unknown diabetes status (about 0.1%).

¹⁰Receipt of flu shots and receipt of nasal spray flu vaccinations were included in the calculation of flu vaccination estimates. Responses to these two flu vaccination questions do not indicate when the subject received the flu vaccination during the 12 months preceding the interview. In addition, estimates are subject to recall error, which will vary depending on when the question is asked because the receipt of a flu vaccination is seasonal. The analyses excluded adults with unknown flu vaccination status (about 2.5%).

¹¹Individuals who received human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing solely as a result of blood donation were considered not to have been tested for HIV. The analyses excluded adults with unknown HIV test status (about 3.9%).

¹²Does not include a hospital emergency room. The analyses excluded persons with an unknown usual place to go for medical care (about 1.0%).

¹³A year is defined as the 12 months prior to interview. The analyses excluded persons with unknown responses to the question on failure to obtain needed medical care due to cost (about 0.1%).

¹⁴A person was defined as uninsured if he or she did not have any private health insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan at the time of interview. A person was also defined as uninsured if he or she 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. The data on health insurance status were edited using an automated system based on logic checks and keyword searches. The analyses excluded adults with unknown health insurance status (about 1%).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, July–December 2012.



Table 5. Percentage of adults living in wireless-mostly households, by selected demographic characteristics and calendar half-years: United States, 2009–2012

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
	Percent								
Total	16.2	16.3	17.7	17.4	18.2	17.8	17.6	18.0	17.18 – 18.82
Race/ethnicity									
Hispanic or Latino, any race(s)	18.0	16.9	19.7	17.2	16.3	17.0	16.1	17.4	15.65 – 19.24
Non-Hispanic white, single race	15.6	16.1	17.2	17.2	18.4	17.9	17.6	17.7	16.76 – 18.76
Non-Hispanic black, single race	15.0	16.2	17.5	16.2	18.4	17.1	17.6	18.6	16.67 – 20.66
Non-Hispanic Asian, single race	19.6	18.5	20.8	22.5	21.0	20.3	21.5	22.2	19.73 – 24.95
Non-Hispanic other, single race	22.9	*16.1	*12.3	23.8	17.6	15.6	15.1	12.5	7.82 – 19.44
Non-Hispanic multiple race	22.5	18.2	21.0	20.7	16.1	21.7	18.7	18.0	14.24 – 22.47
Age (years)									
18–24	20.0	19.9	21.4	18.7	20.1	18.9	20.1	18.2	16.62 – 19.90
25–29	17.7	16.4	17.4	16.8	16.3	15.8	15.0	17.0	15.27 – 18.88
30–44	20.3	19.5	21.2	21.6	21.9	21.2	20.7	21.2	20.03 – 22.48
45–64	16.5	17.5	19.0	18.9	19.8	19.9	19.3	20.3	19.20 – 21.51
65 and over	5.3	6.3	7.0	7.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.1	8.11 – 10.29
Sex									
Male	16.2	16.5	18.1	17.8	18.5	18.3	17.9	18.3	17.33 – 19.24
Female	16.1	16.2	17.4	17.1	17.9	17.3	17.3	17.7	16.92 – 18.54
Education									
Some high school or less	12.1	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.9	11.7	11.9	11.6	10.43 – 12.81
High school graduate or GED ²	13.7	14.2	16.0	15.3	16.6	15.7	15.5	16.3	15.13 – 17.48
Some post-high school, no degree	17.7	18.1	20.1	18.9	20.0	19.4	19.1	19.3	18.20 – 20.52
4-year college degree or higher	19.7	19.7	20.3	21.3	21.1	21.4	21.0	21.5	20.26 – 22.81
Employment status last week									
Working at a job or business	19.5	19.7	20.8	20.5	21.6	20.9	20.6	21.1	20.05 – 22.10
Keeping house	12.7	15.1	14.5	16.7	14.9	16.6	15.5	17.5	15.49 – 19.61
Going to school	21.1	21.7	23.5	24.4	23.5	20.0	23.7	18.2	15.71 – 20.90
Something else (incl. unemployed)	9.0	9.0	11.5	10.2	11.3	11.4	10.8	11.6	10.81 – 12.54

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 5. Percentage of adults living in wireless-mostly households, by selected demographic characteristics and calendar half-years: United States, 2009–2012
—Con.

Demographic characteristic	Calendar half-year								95% confidence interval ¹
	Jan–Jun 2009	Jul–Dec 2009	Jan–Jun 2010	Jul–Dec 2010	Jan–Jun 2011	Jul–Dec 2011	Jan–Jun 2012	Jul–Dec 2012	
	Percent								
Household structure									
Adult living alone	10.0	10.6	10.1	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	8.97–10.70
Unrelated adults, no children	13.9	15.5	13.4	13.4	*15.6	10.3	13.0	12.3	8.51–17.48
Related adults, no children	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.8	17.2	16.9	16.2	17.4	16.26–18.63
Adult(s) with children	20.5	20.2	23.3	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.4	22.4	21.11–23.71
Household poverty status ³									
Poor	11.0	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.5	8.8	10.8	8.6	7.25–10.28
Near-poor	12.0	12.7	12.6	13.8	13.3	13.5	11.1	12.7	11.20–14.31
Not-poor	18.8	19.2	20.8	20.4	21.6	21.9	21.5	21.8	20.73–22.90
Geographic region ⁴									
Northeast	15.3	14.9	17.1	18.5	19.5	17.9	18.9	20.0	18.11–22.04
Midwest	14.6	14.7	17.5	16.3	17.7	16.6	15.5	15.3	13.72–17.13
South	16.7	17.3	18.1	17.2	18.0	17.7	17.3	17.7	16.44–19.14
West	17.7	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.1	19.1	18.9	19.3	17.74–21.05
Metropolitan statistical area status									
Metropolitan	16.9	16.8	18.0	17.8	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.5	17.64–19.49
Not metropolitan	13.5	14.5	16.5	16.1	17.3	16.4	16.4	15.8	14.23–17.57
Home ownership status ⁵									
Owned or being bought	17.2	17.5	19.6	19.4	20.0	19.9	19.9	20.1	19.11–21.23
Renting	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.0	13.9	13.5	12.7	13.0	11.99–14.18
Other arrangement	13.8	15.8	10.8	15.6	20.0	11.7	13.8	17.3	12.59–23.30
Number of adults in survey sample who live in landline households with wireless telephones (unweighted)	14,886	24,904	20,610	18,357	21,626	20,184	21,100	21,194	...

* Estimate has a relative standard error greater than 30% and does not meet National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) standards for reliability.

... Category not applicable.

¹Refers to the time period July–December 2012.

²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

³Based on household income and household size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as those below the poverty threshold. “Near-poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not-poor” persons have incomes of 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Early Release estimates stratified by poverty status are based on reported income only and may differ from similar estimates produced later that are based on both reported and imputed income. NCHS imputes income when income is unknown, but the imputed income file is not available until a few months after the annual release of National Health Interview Survey microdata. For households with multiple families, household income and household size were calculated as the sum of the multiple measures of family income and family size.

⁴In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau: *Northeast* includes Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; *Midwest* includes Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska; *South* includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas; and *West* includes Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

⁵For households with multiple families, home ownership status was determined by considering the reported home ownership status for each family. If any family reported owning the home, then the household-level variable was classified as “Owned or being bought” for all persons living in the household. If one family reported renting the home and another family reported “other arrangement,” then the household-level variable was classified as “Other arrangement” for all persons living in the household.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009–2012.