Data Brief 434. Emergency Department Visit Rates by Selected Characteristics: United States, 2019

Data table for Figure 1. Emergency department visit rates, by year and metropolitan statistical area: United States, 2009–2019

Year	Overall			MSA			Non-MSA		
	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval
2009.	45	2.5	40.1–49.9	44	3.0	37.6–49.4	54	8.4	37.5–70.5
2010.	43	2.0	39.1–46.9	42	2.3	37.5–46.5	47	6.7	33.9–60.1
2011.	45	2.1	40.9–49.1	44	2.4	39.6–49.0	45	6.3	32.7–57.3
2012.	42	2.3	37.5–46.5	43	2.6	37.7–47.9	40	7.4	25.5–54.5
2013.	42	2.5	37.1–46.9	39	3.0	33.0–44.8	61	9.4	42.6–79.4
2014.	45	3.7	37.7–52.3	43	4.1	35.3–51.3	57	10.4	36.6–77.4
2015.	43	2.7	37.7–48.3	43	2.9	37.0–48.4	48	7.6	33.1–62.9
2016.	46	2.8	40.5–51.5	43	3.1	36.7–48.9	65	11.5	42.5–87.5
2017.	43	3.2	36.7–49.3	43	3.6	36.0–50.2	45	7.5	30.3–59.7
2018.	40	2.3	35.5–44.5	40	2.7	34.9–45.5	41	6.3	28.7–53.3
2019.	47	2.8	41.5–52.5	45	3.5	38.1–51.9	54	8.7	36.9–71.1

NOTES: MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Based on annual samples of emergency department visits made by patients from 2009 through 2019. The overall visit rates are based on sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division. Population estimates for MSA are based on estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population from the National Health Interview Survey, compiled according to the Office of Management and Budget definitions of core-based statistical areas. More information about MSA definitions is available from: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/metro-micro.html.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2009–2019.

Data table for Figure 2. Emergency department visit rates, by age group: United States, 2019

Age group (years)	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Overall	47	2.8	41.4–52.6
Under 1	123	19.2	85.3–160.7
1–17.	43	4.7	33.8–52.2
18–44.	47	3.0	41.1–52.9
45–64.	41	2.9	35.4–46.6
65–74.	43	3.2	36.6–49.4
75 and over	66	4.3	57.6–74.4

NOTES: Based on a sample of 19,481 emergency department (ED) visits made by patients in 2019, representing an annual average of approximately 151 million ED visits. Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2019, set of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019.

Data table for Figure 3. Emergency department visit rates, by sex and race and ethnicity: United States, 2019

Characteristic	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Overall	47	2.8	41.4–52.6
Female.	50	3.2	43.7–56.3
Male.	43	2.6	37.9–48.1
Non-Hispanic Black	87	7.8	71.7–102.3
Hispanic or Latino	44	5.4	33.4–54.6
Non-Hispanic White.	43	3.1	36.9–49.1
Non-Hispanic other	19	2.6	13.9–24.1

NOTES: Based on a sample of 19,481 emergency department (ED) visits made by patients in 2019, representing an annual average of approximately 151 million ED visits. Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2019, sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division. Race and Hispanic ethnicity were collected separately, imputed, and converted into a single combined variable that includes non-Hispanic White, non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic other people. For 2019, 19.7% of race data and 17.4% of ethnicity data were missing for ED visits, and race and ethnicity were imputed for these missing records. Race and ethnicity data were imputed on the data file using a model-based, single, sequential regression imputation method. Missing race values were imputed to be White, Black, or other. Hispanic ethnicity was imputed to be Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Non-Hispanic other people represent 3.7% of weighted visits. Non-Hispanic other includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or American Indian or Alaska Native people; and people of two or more races.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019.

Data table for Figure 4. Emergency department visit rates, by primary expected source of payment: United States, 2019

Primary expected source of payment	Visit rate per 100 people	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Private insurance.	19	1.5	16.6–22.3
Medicare	52	3.4	45.3–58.6
Medicaid or CHIP/SCHIP	99	8.4	82.3–115.3
Uninsured	39	4.7	29.4–47.9
Other	38	3.4	31.1–44.4

NOTES: CHIP/SCHIP is Children's Health Insurance Program/State Children's Health Insurance Program. Based on a sample of 19,481 emergency department (ED) visits made by patients in 2019, representing an annual average of approximately 151 million ED visits. Visit rates are based on patient's primary expected source of payment and proportional insurance data from the 2019 National Health Interview Survey, calculated from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2019nhis.htm.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019.