Data table for Figure 1. Percent distribution of how often adults received the social and emotional support they needed: United States, July–December 2020

Response	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Always		0.56
Usually		0.52
Sometimes		0.33
Rarely	4.3 (3.9–4.7)	0.22
Never	6.0 (5.5–6.5)	0.27

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Confidence intervals are calculated using the Korn-Graubard method for complex surveys.

Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of adults who always or usually received the social and emotional support they needed, by sex, age, and race and ethnicity: United States, July–December 2020

Characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Sex		
Women	77.6 (76.4–78.8)	0.60
Men	77.5 (76.2–78.7)	0.65
Age (years)		
18–34	80.0 (78.2-81.8)	0.91
35–49	75.9 (74.2–77.6)	0.85
50–64	74.4 (72.6–76.1)	0.89
65 and over	79.5 (78.0–80.9)	0.73
Race and ethnicity		
Hispanic	70.9 (68.1–73.6)	1.38
Non-Hispanic white	81.2 (80.2–82.2)	0.49
Non-Hispanic black	71.6 (68.5–74.6)	1.53
Non-Hispanic Asian	71.3 (67.5–74.8)	1.83

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Confidence intervals are calculated using the Korn-Graubard method for complex surveys.

Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of adults who always or usually received the social and emotional support they needed, by marital status and household composition: United States, July–December 2020

Characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Marital status		
Married	. 81.5 (80.4–82.7)	0.59
Living with partner	. 80.1 (77.2–82.9)	1.42
Neither		0.73
Household composition		
One adult, no children	. 67.6 (66.0–69.2)	0.80
Two or more adults, no children	. 81.0 (79.8–82.1)	0.59
One adult, one or more children	. 67.5 (62.9–71.9)	2.24
Two or more adults, one or more children	. 77.4 (75.6–79.1)	0.90

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Confidence intervals are calculated using the Korn-Graubard method for complex surveys.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of adults who always or usually received the social and emotional support they needed, by family income and education level: United States, July–December 2020

Characteristic	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
Family income ¹		
Less than 100% FPL	. 63.2 (60.0–66.4)	1.62
100%–199% FPL	. 70.6 (68.2–72.9)	1.18
200%–399% FPL	. 76.5 (74.8–78.1)	0.83
400% or more FPL	. 85.0 (84.0–86.0)	0.51
Education		
Less than high school diploma or GED	. 67.6 (64.1–71.0)	1.72
High school diploma or GED	. 75.4 (73.5–77.3)	0.94
Some college	. 77.8 (76.2–79.3)	0.79
College degree or higher		0.52

¹FPL is federal poverty level, which is based on the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate poverty threshold defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Confidence intervals are calculated using the Korn-Graubard method for complex surveys.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2020.

Data table for Figure 5. Percentage of adults who always or usually received the social and emotional support they needed, by disability status: United States, July-December 2020

Disability status	Percent (95% confidence interval)	Standard error
With disability	,	1.56 0.46

NOTES: Disability is defined by the reported level of difficulty (no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all) in six functioning domains: seeing (even if wearing glasses), hearing (even if wearing hearing aids), mobility (walking or climbing stairs), communication (understanding or being understood by others), cognition (remembeering or concentrating), and self-care (such as washing all over or dressing). Sample adults who responded "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to at least one question were considered to have a disability. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Confidence intervals are calculated using the Korn-Graubard method for complex surveys.