Vital and Health Statistics

May 2004

Series 10, Number 220

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

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

Suggested citation

Schiller JS, Bernadel L. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2002. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(220). 2004.

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

National Center for Health Statistics

Division of Health Interview Statistics

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by age, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino origin, family income, poverty status, education, place of residence, region of residence, and, where appropriate, health insurance coverage. The topics covered are health status and limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injuries and poisonings, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Source of Data

The 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 2002, household interviews were completed for 93,386 persons living in 36,161 households, reflecting a household response rate of 89.6%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2002. About 34 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions, and about 4 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 40 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, 2002

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2002 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 the NHIS (3–5), and they replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for respondent-assessed health status, limitation 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, and "Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used in this report.

The 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 the 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 the 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 or Latino persons (11).

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997–2002 data to data from previous NHIS survey 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 the NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the 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.

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 the 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, 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 the 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 the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS *Field Representative's Manual* (13).

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, limitations 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. The sample adult responds for himself/herself, 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 2002 consisted of 36,161 households, which yielded 93,386 persons in 36,831 families. The total noninterview rate was 10.4%. Of this 10.4%, 7.1% 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 (14).

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 percents (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 (and/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 less than 1%) 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 the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if he or she elects 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 2002 survey, and 15% of respondents stated that their combined family income was $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (15). 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.

Age Adjustment

Beginning with this report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (tables 1–25) were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). 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. Tables V–XIX in ''Appendix III'' provide unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2002 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.

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 1997–2002 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted estimates shown in the ''Appendix III'' tables may be compared with those published in earlier reports. However, age-adjusted estimates 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

The 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 that takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (18).

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% are considered statistically unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. 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 statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas ''similar,'' ''no difference,'' or ''comparable'' indicate that the estimates are not statistically different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a t-test was performed and the difference was 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 the NHIS from the NCHS Web site:

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

This Web site features downloadable public use data and documentation for recent National Health Interview Surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data and/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 3,000 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, and conferences.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in tables 1–25 are presented. Estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 standard U.S. 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/ethnicity, based on projections from the 1990 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.
- Almost one-third of adults aged 75 years and over had fair or poor health.
- Asian persons (38%) and white persons (38%) were more likely than black persons (29%) to be in excellent health.
- The percent 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 (18%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $75,000 or more were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $20,000 to be in excellent health (49% vs. 26%).
- 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 an 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 33.8 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 chronic conditions increased with age: 6% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 17% of adults aged 45–64 years and 45% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about two times less likely than white or black persons to be limited in their usual

activities due to a chronic condition.
- 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, 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 3.6 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 7.5 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.
- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% of persons required the help of another person with ADLs, and about 20% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were 3–4 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.
- Persons aged 65 years and over who had both Medicaid and Medicare were more likely than others to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity (table 6)

- About 10.4 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.0 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 than 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 (23%) were nearly twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (13%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (table 7)

- About 4.3 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2002.
- 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.
- Asian children (3%) were less likely than white children (6%) or black children (7%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in poor families (8%) and near poor families (8%) were more

likely than children in not poor families (5%) 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 almost twice as likely as those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Poor Hispanic children were less likely than poor non-Hispanic black children and poor non-Hispanic white children to receive special education or early intervention services.

Incidence of Medically Attended Injury and Poisoning Episodes (table 8)

- In 2002, there were 23.7 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 85 episodes per 1,000 population per year.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes was higher for males than for females.

- Youth aged 12–17 years had the highest rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (93%) was higher than the rates among black persons (57%) and Asian persons (40%).

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (90%) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (58%).

- The rate of medically attended

injury and poisoning episodes was higher for persons who lived in the Midwest than for persons who lived in other regions.

- Persons who were in fair or poor health had higher rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent, very good, or good health.

Causes of Injury and Poisoning Episodes (tables 9,10)

- The three leading external causes of medically attended injury episodes were falls (7.1 million episodes in 2002), transportation (3.7 million episodes), and being struck by a person or object (3.7 million episodes).

- For males, the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was almost two times the rate for females.

- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to being struck by a person or object was about two times the rate for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.

Activity at Time of Injury or Poisoning Episode (tables 11,12)

- About 5.5 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsports leisure activities, 3.6 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 2.6 million episodes occurred while working around the house or yard.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports was more than twice as high for males as for females.

- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while participating in sports, working around the house or yard, and engaging in nonsports leisure activities were about twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for

Hispanic persons.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was about twice as high for persons with less than a bachelor's degree compared with persons with at least a bachelor's degree.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was nearly twice as high for persons not living in an MSA as for persons living in a large MSA.

Place of Occurrence of Injury or Poisoning Episode (tables 13,14)

- In 2002, 5.7 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred inside the home, and another 4.2 million occurred outside the home.

- Streets and highways (3.9 million episodes) and recreation areas (3.1 million episodes) were the next most common locations for medically attended injuries and poisonings, following those occurring outside the home.

- The rates of injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home were higher for females than for males, whereas the rate of injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home was higher for males than for females.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was highest for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons in other age groups.

- Rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home and in recreation areas were about twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.

- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreation areas was twice as high for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care ([table 15](#))

- About 18.3 million persons (7%) delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, and another 13.1 million (5%) 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 six times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and 11 times as likely to not get needed medical care.
- Persons 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 at least four 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 18.1 million persons (7%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.4 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and almost 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 about 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.

Types of Health Insurance Coverage ([tables 18,19](#))

- Among persons under age 65 years, 169 million (70%) had private health insurance, 28 million (11%) had Medicaid, and 40 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 Alaska native persons to have private health insurance coverage.
- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (34%) were almost two and one-half 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 four 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 33 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2002, 19.9 million (61%) had private health insurance, and 8.5 million (26%) had Medicare alone.
- About 440,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2002.

- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 31% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 32% by Medicare only, and 27% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 71% were covered by private health insurance, and 19% 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 192 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 persons aged 45–64 years were less likely than younger persons to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year.
- Poor and near poor persons who had health insurance were more than twice as likely than 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, nearly 9 million (26%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and 8 million (25%) had never had coverage.

- Uninsured males (26%) were more likely than uninsured females (23%) 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 age 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 (49%) were three and one-half times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) to have never had health insurance coverage.
- Uninsured persons living in the West were more likely than uninsured persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South to have never had health insurance.

Reasons for No Health Insurance Coverage Among Currently Uninsured Persons Under Age 65 Years (tables 24,25)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 18.2 million persons (53%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 10.3 million (30%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were nearly twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Children under 12 years (17%) were over four times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (4%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Non-Hispanic persons (34%) were more likely than Hispanic persons (20%) to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.
- Persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about one and one-half 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. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	278,789	102,416	85,080	64,387	19,164	6,288
Sex						
Male	136,058	51,872	41,873	30,254	8,627	2,759
Female	142,731	50,544	43,207	34,133	10,537	3,529
Age						
Under 12 years	48,356	27,329	13,197	6,845	709	128
12–17 years	24,612	12,708	7,188	4,053	500	58
18–44 years	108,111	41,646	36,943	23,115	4,904	1,028
45–64 years	64,650	16,389	19,836	18,500	6,840	2,618
65–74 years	17,752	2,752	4,631	6,337	2,871	1,024
75 years and over	15,308	1,592	3,284	5,537	3,341	1,433
Race						
1 race[4]	274,542	100,592	83,874	63,554	18,888	6,194
White	219,538	82,461	67,596	49,014	14,500	4,853
Black or African American	34,037	10,526	10,017	9,269	3,059	976
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,740	550	499	485	133	67
Asian	10,740	4,211	3,404	2,471	448	100
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	116	147	*61	*25	*4
2 or more races[5]	4,247	1,823	1,206	834	276	95
Black or African American, white	913	519	189	152	50	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,373	406	421	345	135	61
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	35,254	12,264	10,326	9,179	2,639	752
Mexican or Mexican American	22,554	7,419	6,800	6,257	1,599	422
Not Hispanic or Latino	243,536	90,152	74,754	55,209	16,525	5,536
White, single race	193,860	73,476	59,901	42,406	12,699	4,333
Black or African American, single race	33,456	10,314	9,857	9,148	2,990	957
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	4,148	6,225	9,187	5,355	2,476
High school diploma or GED[8]	52,064	11,861	16,257	16,201	5,811	1,839
Some college	46,703	14,005	15,981	11,920	3,680	1,035
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	19,530	15,603	8,234	1,673	437
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	46,934	11,830	12,301	13,532	6,455	2,681
$20,000 or more	205,571	82,730	65,670	43,205	10,673	2,940
$20,000–$34,999	36,568	11,088	10,749	10,259	3,278	1,150
$35,000–$54,999	40,451	15,022	13,398	9,169	2,356	477
$55,000–$74,999	31,344	13,201	10,673	6,007	1,172	288
$75,000 or more	55,653	28,312	17,318	8,309	1,374	302
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	23,806	7,000	6,122	6,482	2,832	1,319
Near poor	36,290	11,247	10,274	9,614	3,745	1,354
Not poor	138,761	58,358	44,873	27,351	6,508	1,589
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	169,418	74,254	55,324	31,810	6,330	1,231
Medicaid	27,538	8,872	7,076	7,343	2,805	1,330
Other	5,883	1,772	1,239	1,389	885	577
Uninsured	40,127	12,450	12,772	11,102	2,827	681
65 years and over:						
Private	19,871	2,821	5,193	7,356	3,259	1,149
Medicare and Medicaid	1,969	114	248	575	630	398
Medicare only	8,516	1,066	1,892	3,030	1,779	649
Other	2,020	242	462	694	412	209
Uninsured	440	66	84	145	101	*32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]					
Large MSA	132,590	52,091	40,183	29,217	8,025	2,291
Small MSA	90,519	33,414	27,626	20,707	6,256	2,129
Not in MSA	55,680	16,911	17,271	14,463	4,882	1,869
Region						
Northeast	52,746	20,030	16,437	11,767	3,335	1,002
Midwest	66,878	24,367	21,413	15,063	4,185	1,216
South	101,048	35,916	29,737	24,248	7,994	2,937
West	58,118	22,103	17,493	13,309	3,650	1,133
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	17,562	6,278	5,326	4,406	1,180	314
Hispanic or Latina, female	17,692	5,986	4,999	4,772	1,458	439
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	94,964	37,305	29,373	20,041	5,784	1,985
White, single race, female	98,895	36,171	30,528	22,365	6,915	2,348
Black or African American, single race, male	15,523	5,112	4,639	4,072	1,232	382
Black or African American, single race, female	17,932	5,201	5,218	5,076	1,758	576
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	5,180	1,611	1,336	1,457	556	217
Near poor	7,537	2,525	2,189	2,026	626	166
Not poor	11,536	4,641	3,571	2,581	621	120
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	11,379	3,152	2,935	3,162	1,387	711
Near poor	20,844	6,298	5,803	5,429	2,348	928
Not poor	107,240	46,116	34,815	20,066	4,919	1,263
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,391	1,559	1,346	1,447	711	319
Near poor	5,765	1,723	1,618	1,593	622	201
Not poor	12,100	4,238	3,880	3,157	676	147

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.8 (0.31)	30.6 (0.26)	23.3 (0.22)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	36.9 (0.32)	30.7 (0.26)	23.2 (0.23)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	37.6 (0.34)	30.8 (0.30)	22.7 (0.26)	6.7 (0.14)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	36.0 (0.34)	30.5 (0.29)	23.8 (0.25)	7.2 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.7 (0.61)	27.4 (0.52)	14.2 (0.38)	1.5 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	51.9 (0.75)	29.3 (0.67)	16.5 (0.53)	2.0 (0.18)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	38.7 (0.41)	34.3 (0.35)	21.5 (0.31)	4.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	25.5 (0.44)	30.9 (0.42)	28.8 (0.39)	10.7 (0.27)	4.1 (0.18)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.60)	26.3 (0.83)	36.0 (0.82)	16.3 (0.57)	5.8 (0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	10.5 (0.51)	21.6 (0.70)	36.5 (0.79)	22.0 (0.65)	9.4 (0.47)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	36.8 (0.31)	30.7 (0.26)	23.3 (0.22)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	38.3 (0.36)	31.0 (0.29)	22.1 (0.24)	6.4 (0.12)	2.1 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	28.8 (0.69)	29.0 (0.68)	28.2 (0.63)	10.4 (0.38)	3.6 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.9 (3.05)	26.9 (3.03)	29.6 (2.33)	8.2 (1.41)	5.4 (1.30)
Asian	100.0	37.8 (1.45)	31.2 (1.33)	24.4 (1.24)	5.3 (0.52)	1.4 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.8 (4.88)	39.2 (6.62)	15.2 (4.19)	*11.9 (4.49)	*0.9 (0.76)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	34.3 (1.53)	29.3 (1.62)	23.7 (1.60)	9.0 (0.97)	3.7 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	100.0	41.4 (5.18)	19.6 (3.71)	23.7 (3.95)	15.2 (2.83)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	30.0 (2.76)	31.2 (2.63)	25.3 (2.32)	9.1 (1.37)	4.4 (1.00)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.2 (0.63)	28.2 (0.58)	27.5 (0.55)	9.8 (0.31)	3.2 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	29.0 (0.78)	28.5 (0.76)	29.3 (0.72)	10.0 (0.39)	3.2 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.7 (0.33)	30.9 (0.28)	22.6 (0.24)	6.7 (0.12)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	39.4 (0.39)	31.1 (0.32)	21.3 (0.26)	6.2 (0.12)	2.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	28.7 (0.68)	29.0 (0.69)	28.3 (0.64)	10.4 (0.39)	3.6 (0.22)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	17.0 (0.51)	24.0 (0.55)	33.1 (0.58)	17.8 (0.44)	8.1 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	23.3 (0.40)	31.6 (0.43)	30.8 (0.42)	10.9 (0.27)	3.4 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	29.1 (0.44)	33.8 (0.46)	26.2 (0.43)	8.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	41.0 (0.53)	33.9 (0.50)	19.4 (0.40)	4.4 (0.21)	1.2 (0.13)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.9 (0.56)	26.5 (0.54)	28.5 (0.55)	13.4 (0.35)	5.7 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	39.5 (0.34)	31.8 (0.30)	21.5 (0.26)	5.6 (0.12)	1.6 (0.06)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	30.3 (0.66)	29.5 (0.64)	28.2 (0.62)	9.0 (0.33)	3.2 (0.19)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	36.0 (0.63)	32.8 (0.63)	23.5 (0.53)	6.4 (0.27)	1.4 (0.13)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	39.8 (0.77)	33.6 (0.76)	20.5 (0.60)	4.7 (0.31)	1.4 (0.19)
$75,000 or more	100.0	48.7 (0.65)	30.8 (0.61)	16.2 (0.46)	3.4 (0.24)	0.9 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	26.0 (0.78)	24.4 (0.68)	28.1 (0.75)	14.1 (0.50)	7.3 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	28.8 (0.69)	28.1 (0.67)	27.5 (0.61)	11.4 (0.35)	4.3 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	41.8 (0.40)	32.0 (0.35)	19.9 (0.28)	5.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	44.9 (0.39)	32.6 (0.34)	18.3 (0.26)	3.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	24.0 (0.66)	22.1 (0.69)	28.7 (0.71)	16.2 (0.56)	9.1 (0.47)
Other	100.0	36.8 (1.90)	23.4 (1.40)	22.3 (1.36)	11.0 (0.82)	6.6 (0.62)
Uninsured	100.0	32.1 (0.67)	31.6 (0.64)	27.4 (0.60)	7.1 (0.27)	1.8 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.2 (0.55)	26.2 (0.72)	37.2 (0.77)	16.6 (0.54)	5.9 (0.37)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.8 (1.06)	12.6 (1.33)	29.3 (1.83)	32.0 (1.98)	20.3 (1.69)
Medicare only	100.0	12.7 (0.76)	22.5 (0.94)	36.0 (1.04)	21.1 (0.86)	7.7 (0.55)
Other	100.0	11.6 (1.49)	22.7 (1.96)	34.8 (2.00)	20.6 (1.61)	10.3 (1.14)
Uninsured	100.0	14.2 (3.20)	17.6 (3.79)	32.9 (4.51)	26.9 (4.56)	*8.3 (2.60)

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, 2002—Con.

		Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[13]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	38.8 (0.43)	30.3 (0.36)	22.6 (0.32)	6.4 (0.15)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	37.2 (0.57)	30.7 (0.45)	22.9 (0.38)	6.9 (0.19)	2.3 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.0 (0.64)	31.4 (0.62)	25.9 (0.55)	8.5 (0.27)	3.2 (0.21)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.5 (0.70)	31.3 (0.60)	22.2 (0.51)	6.2 (0.22)	1.8 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	36.6 (0.65)	32.3 (0.54)	22.9 (0.45)	6.4 (0.23)	1.9 (0.11)
South	100.0	35.5 (0.53)	29.5 (0.44)	24.1 (0.39)	8.0 (0.19)	3.0 (0.13)
West	100.0	37.6 (0.60)	30.3 (0.52)	23.4 (0.46)	6.6 (0.23)	2.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.3 (0.74)	29.1 (0.70)	26.5 (0.67)	9.2 (0.40)	2.9 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	30.3 (0.67)	27.3 (0.63)	28.4 (0.62)	10.4 (0.39)	3.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	40.1 (0.43)	31.0 (0.37)	20.9 (0.30)	6.0 (0.16)	2.0 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.7 (0.43)	31.2 (0.37)	21.7 (0.30)	6.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.3 (0.81)	29.4 (0.82)	27.3 (0.83)	9.7 (0.54)	3.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	27.6 (0.76)	28.7 (0.76)	29.0 (0.70)	10.9 (0.47)	3.8 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	26.3 (1.39)	23.0 (1.35)	28.7 (1.42)	14.8 (0.92)	7.2 (0.81)
Near poor	100.0	28.2 (1.21)	27.9 (1.24)	28.6 (1.18)	11.7 (0.71)	3.7 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	37.2 (0.99)	29.7 (0.93)	24.3 (0.93)	7.1 (0.54)	1.7 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.7 (1.27)	25.1 (1.00)	28.2 (1.17)	13.0 (0.73)	7.1 (0.57)
Near poor	100.0	29.6 (1.02)	28.2 (0.93)	26.3 (0.80)	11.3 (0.47)	4.6 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	43.4 (0.47)	32.1 (0.41)	18.5 (0.31)	4.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	23.6 (1.38)	22.9 (1.39)	28.4 (1.35)	16.5 (1.07)	8.6 (0.88)
Near poor	100.0	26.9 (1.47)	27.5 (1.66)	28.2 (1.44)	12.9 (0.89)	4.5 (0.60)
Not poor	100.0	33.5 (1.06)	31.0 (1.02)	26.9 (0.99)	6.9 (0.51)	1.7 (0.26)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[13]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 2000 U.S. 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 percents, refer to table V in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 3. Crude frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4]	278,789	242,592	35,115	33,752
Sex				
Male	136,058	119,072	16,432	15,827
Female	142,731	123,520	18,683	17,924
Age				
Under 12 years	48,356	45,068	3,097	2,976
12–17 years	24,612	22,290	2,198	2,139
18–44 years	108,111	100,601	7,149	6,736
45–64 years	64,650	53,385	11,036	10,699
65–74 years	17,752	13,074	4,580	4,417
75 years and over	15,308	8,173	7,054	6,786
Race				
1 race[5]	274,542	239,070	34,405	33,072
White	219,538	190,454	28,228	27,146
Black or African American	34,037	29,339	4,550	4,362
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,740	1,437	301	284
Asian	10,740	10,162	541	519
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	323	*29	*29
2 or more races[6]	4,247	3,522	709	680
Black or African American, white	913	845	63	62
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,373	947	421	411
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	35,254	32,257	2,877	2,779
Mexican or Mexican American	22,554	20,813	1,651	1,582
Not Hispanic or Latino	243,536	210,334	32,238	30,972
White, single race	193,860	166,825	26,270	25,251
Black or African American, single race	33,456	28,820	4,487	4,299
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	19,379	8,023	7,806
High school diploma or GED[9]	52,064	42,775	9,169	8,894
Some college	46,703	39,848	6,733	6,512
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	41,760	3,659	3,526
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	46,934	35,100	11,740	11,414
$20,000 or more	205,571	185,012	20,109	19,391
$20,000–$34,999	36,568	30,579	5,937	5,752
$35,000–$54,999	40,451	36,155	4,254	4,149
$55,000–$74,999	31,344	28,889	2,389	2,320
$75,000 or more	55,653	52,254	3,300	3,165
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	23,806	18,579	5,200	5,068
Near poor	36,290	29,567	6,679	6,520
Not poor	138,761	125,531	12,998	12,588
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	169,418	157,049	11,822	11,306
Medicaid	27,538	21,223	6,214	6,014
Other	5,883	3,811	2,056	2,017
Uninsured	40,127	36,722	3,225	3,093
65 years and over:				
Private	19,871	13,322	6,471	6,265
Medicare and Medicaid	1,969	787	1,181	1,152
Medicare only	8,516	5,407	3,027	2,872
Other	2,020	1,240	780	757
Uninsured	440	319	113	113

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Crude frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[3]			
Large MSA	132,590	118,631	13,447	12,893
Small MSA	90,519	77,890	12,275	11,752
Not in MSA	55,680	46,070	9,393	9,107
Region				
Northeast	52,746	46,032	6,537	6,256
Midwest	66,878	57,575	8,912	8,545
South	101,048	87,754	13,015	12,576
West	58,118	51,230	6,652	6,375
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	17,562	16,164	1,343	1,300
Hispanic or Latina, female	17,692	16,094	1,535	1,480
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	94,964	82,303	12,270	11,850
White, single race, female	98,895	84,522	14,000	13,401
Black or African American, single race, male	15,523	13,359	2,087	1,970
Black or African American, single race, female	17,932	15,461	2,400	2,329
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	5,180	4,518	654	637
Near poor	7,537	6,807	720	694
Not poor	11,536	10,821	695	671
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	11,379	8,365	3,005	2,915
Near poor	20,844	16,052	4,759	4,658
Not poor	107,240	96,377	10,687	10,352
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	5,391	4,134	1,247	1,226
Near poor	5,765	4,835	930	906
Not poor	12,100	11,045	1,033	999

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

[1]Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[13]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	Total	Not limited	Limited	
	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent [3] (standard error)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0.0	87.2 (0.16)	12.8 (0.16)	12.4 (0.16)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.2 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	100.0.0	87.3 (0.20)	12.7 (0.20)	12.3 (0.20)
Female	100.0.0	87.2 (0.18)	12.8 (0.18)	12.3 (0.18)
Age[6]				
Under 12 years	100.0.0	93.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.21)	6.2 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0.0	91.0 (0.35)	9.0 (0.35)	8.7 (0.35)
18–44 years	100.0.0	93.4 (0.18)	6.6 (0.18)	6.3 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0.0	82.9 (0.35)	17.1 (0.35)	16.7 (0.34)
65–74 years	100.0.0	74.1 (0.66)	25.9 (0.66)	25.2 (0.66)
75 years and over	100.0.0	53.7 (0.92)	46.3 (0.92)	45.1 (0.93)
Race				
1 race[7]	100.0.0	87.3 (0.16)	12.7 (0.16)	12.3 (0.16)
White	100.0.0	87.4 (0.19)	12.6 (0.19)	12.1 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0.0	84.6 (0.41)	15.4 (0.41)	14.9 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0.0	78.8 (2.50)	21.2 (2.50)	19.9 (2.45)
Asian	100.0.0	93.5 (0.52)	6.5 (0.52)	6.3 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0.0	88.7 (3.87)	*11.3 (3.87)	*11.3 (3.87)
2 or more races[8]	100.0.0	77.3 (1.42)	22.7 (1.42)	22.1 (1.42)
Black or African American, white	100.0.0	90.6 (3.07)	*9.4 (3.07)	*9.3 (3.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0.0	69.1 (2.48)	30.9 (2.48)	30.2 (2.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0.0	89.0 (0.33)	11.0 (0.33)	10.7 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0.0	88.9 (0.39)	11.1 (0.39)	10.7 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0.0	86.9 (0.18)	13.1 (0.18)	12.6 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0.0	87.1 (0.20)	12.9 (0.20)	12.5 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	100.0.0	84.6 (0.41)	15.4 (0.41)	14.9 (0.40)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0.0	74.7 (0.54)	25.3 (0.54)	24.8 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0.0	82.8 (0.34)	17.2 (0.34)	16.7 (0.34)
Some college	100.0.0	84.1 (0.35)	15.9 (0.35)	15.5 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0.0	90.1 (0.33)	9.9 (0.33)	9.6 (0.32)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	100.0.0	76.1 (0.48)	23.9 (0.48)	23.3 (0.48)
$20,000 or more	100.0.0	89.4 (0.17)	10.6 (0.17)	10.2 (0.17)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0.0	84.0 (0.39)	16.0 (0.39)	15.6 (0.39)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0.0	88.4 (0.34)	11.6 (0.34)	11.3 (0.35)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0.0	90.4 (0.41)	9.6 (0.41)	9.3 (0.41)
$75,000 or more	100.0.0	92.4 (0.32)	7.6 (0.32)	7.3 (0.31)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	100.0.0	74.1 (0.66)	25.9 (0.66)	25.4 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0.0	80.6 (0.46)	19.4 (0.46)	19.0 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0.0	89.8 (0.19)	10.2 (0.19)	9.9 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0.0	93.2 (0.15)	6.8 (0.15)	6.5 (0.15)
Medicaid	100.0.0	66.6 (0.68)	33.4 (0.68)	32.7 (0.67)
Other	100.0.0	72.8 (1.31)	27.2 (1.31)	26.7 (1.29)
Uninsured	100.0.0	91.6 (0.32)	8.4 (0.32)	8.1 (0.31)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0.0	67.0 (0.77)	33.0 (0.77)	32.2 (0.77)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0.0	40.0 (2.14)	60.0 (2.14)	59.0 (2.15)
Medicare only	100.0.0	64.3 (0.98)	35.7 (0.98)	34.5 (0.97)
Other	100.0.0	59.4 (2.05)	40.6 (2.05)	39.6 (2.07)
Uninsured	100.0.0	69.9 (4.46)	30.1 (4.46)	30.1 (4.46)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[15]	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0.0	89.2 (0.19)	10.8 (0.19)	10.4 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0.0	86.5 (0.31)	13.5 (0.31)	13.0 (0.30)
Not in MSA	100.0.0	83.7 (0.42)	16.3 (0.42)	15.9 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast	100.0.0	87.8 (0.31)	12.2 (0.31)	11.8 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0.0	86.4 (0.38)	13.6 (0.38)	13.1 (0.37)
South	100.0.0	86.9 (0.28)	13.1 (0.28)	12.7 (0.28)
West	100.0.0	88.0 (0.31)	12.0 (0.31)	11.5 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0.0	89.7 (0.47)	10.3 (0.47)	10.0 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0.0	88.5 (0.44)	11.5 (0.44)	11.2 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0.0	87.2 (0.25)	12.8 (0.25)	12.5 (0.24)
White, single race, female	100.0.0	87.2 (0.23)	12.8 (0.23)	12.4 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0.0	84.4 (0.58)	15.6 (0.58)	14.8 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0.0	84.9 (0.48)	15.1 (0.48)	14.8 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0.0	81.6 (1.16)	18.4 (1.16)	18.1 (1.16)
Near poor	100.0.0	86.8 (0.70)	13.2 (0.70)	12.9 (0.70)
Not poor	100.0.0	91.6 (0.51)	8.4 (0.51)	8.1 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0.0	71.8 (1.00)	28.2 (1.00)	27.5 (1.00)
Near poor	100.0.0	77.8 (0.67)	22.2 (0.67)	21.8 (0.66)
Not poor	100.0.0	89.6 (0.22)	10.4 (0.22)	10.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0.0	71.4 (1.20)	28.6 (1.20)	28.3 (1.20)
Near poor	100.0.0	81.1 (0.87)	18.9 (0.87)	18.4 (0.87)
Not poor	100.0.0	89.3 (0.61)	10.7 (0.61)	10.5 (0.61)

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

[1]Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[15]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 2000 U.S. 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 percents, refer to table VI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.8 (0.06)	3.8 (0.09)
Total[5] (crude)	205,821	3,556	7,501	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	98,748	1,354	2,376	1.5 (0.08)	2.6 (0.11)
Female	107,073	2,203	5,125	2.0 (0.08)	4.6 (0.12)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	108,111	587	1,251	0.5 (0.04)	1.2 (0.06)
45–64 years	64,650	936	2,163	1.4 (0.09)	3.3 (0.14)
65–74 years	17,752	493	1,098	2.8 (0.23)	6.2 (0.34)
75 years and over	15,308	1,540	2,988	10.1 (0.47)	19.5 (0.70)
Race					
1 race[7]	203,542	3,496	7,337	1.8 (0.06)	3.7 (0.09)
White	165,298	2,765	5,953	1.6 (0.06)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	23,436	536	1,055	2.8 (0.23)	5.6 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,235	37	54	*4.7 (1.49)	5.8 (1.53)
Asian	8,024	78	130	1.6 (0.39)	2.6 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	254	–	4	–	*1.1 (0.80)
2 or more races[8]	2,279	60	163	3.1 (0.69)	8.6 (1.17)
Black or African American, white	226	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,031	35	119	3.7 (1.04)	11.4 (1.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	22,691	316	558	2.2 (0.19)	3.7 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	14,013	182	317	2.4 (0.26)	3.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,130	3,241	6,943	1.8 (0.06)	3.8 (0.10)
White, single race	148,740	2,544	5,575	1.6 (0.07)	3.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	23,048	532	1,046	2.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.27)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	1,143	2,434	3.2 (0.19)	6.9 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED[11]	52,064	1,035	2,188	1.9 (0.11)	4.1 (0.17)
Some college	46,703	621	1,508	1.6 (0.12)	3.8 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	400	719	1.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.16)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	34,848	1,395	3,213	3.5 (0.20)	8.0 (0.30)
$20,000 or more	150,691	1,748	3,423	1.4 (0.07)	2.7 (0.10)
$20,000-$34,999	26,880	549	1,045	1.9 (0.15)	3.7 (0.23)
$35,000-$54,999	29,335	320	633	1.4 (0.16)	2.6 (0.19)
$55,000-$74,999	22,256	178	338	1.7 (0.26)	2.8 (0.35)
$75,000 or more	40,105	258	487	1.6 (0.22)	2.6 (0.27)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	15,241	583	1,288	4.4 (0.33)	9.5 (0.46)
Near poor	24,262	757	1,571	2.9 (0.22)	6.1 (0.32)
Not poor	104,926	1,027	2,092	1.3 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Health insurance[14]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,140	533	1,306	0.4 (0.03)	1.0 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	10,535	599	1,172	6.0 (0.44)	11.7 (0.62)
Other coverage	4,498	233	493	4.4 (0.71)	9.2 (0.96)
Uninsured	32,345	140	390	0.5 (0.10)	1.4 (0.15)
65 years and over:					
Private	19,871	929	1,979	4.8 (0.31)	10.1 (0.47)
Medicaid and Medicare	1,969	331	629	16.8 (1.36)	32.0 (1.93)
Medicare only	8,516	594	1,154	6.9 (0.53)	13.5 (0.70)
Other coverage	2,020	141	256	7.7 (1.10)	13.6 (1.41)
Uninsured	440	22	48	*8.3 (2.67)	13.3 (3.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[15]	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA	97,125	1,586	3,066	1.8 (0.09)	3.5 (0.13)
Small MSA	67,260	1,251	2,692	1.9 (0.11)	4.0 (0.17)
Not in MSA	41,436	720	1,743	1.7 (0.13)	4.0 (0.21)
Region					
Northeast	39,411	712	1,387	1.8 (0.13)	3.5 (0.19)
Midwest	49,418	729	1,729	1.5 (0.12)	3.6 (0.20)
South	74,730	1,323	2,898	1.8 (0.11)	4.0 (0.15)
West	42,262	791	1,488	2.0 (0.13)	3.8 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male	11,145	109	187	1.6 (0.22)	2.6 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	11,546	206	371	2.7 (0.27)	4.5 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	72,003	970	1,749	1.4 (0.09)	2.5 (0.12)
White, single race, female	76,737	1,574	3,827	1.8 (0.09)	4.4 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,260	209	336	2.4 (0.30)	4.1 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, female	12,788	322	710	3.1 (0.29)	6.6 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	2,791	93	133	4.4 (0.60)	6.3 (0.71)
Near poor	4,499	80	154	2.8 (0.46)	5.0 (0.53)
Not poor	8,092	42	95	1.2 (0.34)	2.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	8,205	304	754	3.9 (0.43)	9.6 (0.65)
Near poor	14,703	526	1,143	3.0 (0.29)	6.6 (0.44)
Not poor	82,170	836	1,716	1.2 (0.09)	2.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,120	148	314	5.5 (0.75)	11.7 (1.03)
Near poor	3,715	110	202	3.3 (0.54)	6.2 (0.73)
Not poor	9,039	108	187	2.1 (0.35)	3.4 (0.40)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?

[2]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?

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

[4]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

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

[8]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "2 or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. 9Persons 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.

[10]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.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[15]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 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table VII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 6. Crude frequencies 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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity[1]							
	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[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.0 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude)	182,017	10,444	6,001	165,322	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.0 (0.17)
Sex								
Male	88,992	4,840	2,807	81,215	100.0	5.4 (0.16)	3.2 (0.13)	91.4 (0.21)
Female	93,025	5,604	3,194	84,106	100.0	5.9 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	90.7 (0.19)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	108,111	3,421	2,171	102,397	100.0	3.2 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	94.8 (0.14)
45–64 years	64,650	6,040	3,039	55,479	100.0	9.4 (0.24)	4.7 (0.17)	85.9 (0.31)
65–69 years	9,256	983	791	7,445	100.0	10.7 (0.60)	8.6 (0.59)	80.8 (0.80)
Race								
1 race[6]	179,891	10,174	5,865	163,605	100.0	5.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.09)	91.2 (0.16)
White	144,345	7,962	4,972	131,200	100.0	5.3 (0.13)	3.4 (0.10)	91.3 (0.19)
Black or African American	21,572	1,705	595	19,247	100.0	8.3 (0.36)	2.9 (0.20)	88.8 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,185	128	69	988	100.0	11.2 (2.01)	6.8 (1.44)	82.1 (2.38)
Asian	7,494	126	104	7,264	100.0	2.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.27)	96.5 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	246	*2	*7	236	100.0	*0.7 (0.73)	*4.4 (3.40)	94.8 (3.49)
2 or more races[7]	2,126	270	136	1,716	100.0	13.5 (1.51)	6.9 (1.04)	79.6 (1.74)
Black or African American, white	225	*18	*2	205	100.0	*8.4 (4.50)	*0.5 (0.47)	91.2 (4.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	922	173	90	660	100.0	17.9 (2.69)	9.5 (1.76)	72.6 (3.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	21,331	978	346	19,950	100.0	5.3 (0.27)	1.8 (0.15)	92.9 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,290	539	228	12,476	100.0	5.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.21)	93.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	160,686	9,466	5,655	145,371	100.0	5.7 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	90.8 (0.18)
White, single race	128,847	7,300	4,764	116,618	100.0	5.4 (0.14)	3.6 (0.11)	91.0 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	21,207	1,685	591	18,906	100.0	8.4 (0.36)	2.9 (0.20)	88.7 (0.41)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	20,527	3,075	991	16,440	100.0	14.4 (0.47)	4.5 (0.30)	81.2 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED[10]	44,302	3,269	1,911	39,077	100.0	7.2 (0.23)	4.2 (0.19)	88.6 (0.31)
Some college	42,342	2,452	1,660	38,189	100.0	5.9 (0.22)	4.0 (0.19)	90.0 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	41,975	829	964	40,156	100.0	2.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.15)	95.6 (0.19)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	27,438	4,538	1,470	21,396	100.0	17.5 (0.50)	5.4 (0.29)	77.1 (0.62)
$20,000 or more	137,670	4,976	4,118	128,494	100.0	3.6 (0.10)	3.0 (0.10)	93.4 (0.15)
$20,000-$34,999	22,705	1,600	1,185	19,898	100.0	7.3 (0.35)	5.2 (0.31)	87.4 (0.45)
$35,000-$54,999	26,979	1,097	947	24,926	100.0	4.2 (0.25)	3.6 (0.22)	92.2 (0.34)
$55,000-$74,999	21,415	577	549	20,275	100.0	2.7 (0.22)	2.6 (0.24)	94.6 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	38,750	654	688	37,402	100.0	1.8 (0.15)	1.9 (0.16)	96.4 (0.22)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	13,546	2,423	650	10,459	100.0	20.5 (0.75)	5.2 (0.43)	74.3 (0.90)
Near poor	20,121	2,078	936	17,081	100.0	11.7 (0.46)	5.0 (0.32)	83.3 (0.53)
Not poor	96,675	3,004	2,931	90,701	100.0	3.1 (0.11)	3.0 (0.12)	93.9 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under 65 years:								
Private	123,140	3,298	3,200	116,539	100.0	2.6 (0.09)	2.5 (0.09)	95.0 (0.13)
Medicaid	10,535	3,274	655	6,590	100.0	32.8 (0.81)	6.3 (0.51)	60.9 (0.88)
Other	4,498	1,468	326	2,689	100.0	26.2 (1.50)	6.7 (0.79)	67.1 (1.71)
Uninsured	32,345	1,332	1,000	29,958	100.0	4.7 (0.26)	3.4 (0.20)	91.8 (0.34)
65 years and over:								
Private	5,573	373	487	4,701	100.0	6.7 (0.66)	8.8 (0.77)	84.5 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	517	224	44	248	100.0	43.3 (3.70)	8.6 (2.22)	48.1 (3.88)
Medicare only	2,234	258	196	1,758	100.0	11.6 (1.24)	8.9 (1.12)	79.5 (1.58)
Other	622	93	56	473	100.0	15.0 (2.31)	9.0 (2.04)	76.0 (2.91)
Uninsured	235	*33	*7	195	100.0	14.0 (3.98)	*3.1 (1.88)	82.9 (4.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Crude frequencies 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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	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
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Large MSA	87,176	3,780	2,127	81,151	100.0	4.4 (0.15)	2.5 (0.10)	93.1 (0.18)
Small MSA	58,955	3,672	2,278	52,918	100.0	6.1 (0.23)	3.8 (0.18)	90.1 (0.32)
Not in MSA	35,885	2,992	1,596	31,252	100.0	8.0 (0.30)	4.3 (0.23)	87.7 (0.42)
Region								
Northeast	34,529	1,907	941	31,666	100.0	5.4 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	92.0 (0.30)
Midwest	43,653	2,158	1,733	39,663	100.0	4.9 (0.21)	4.0 (0.22)	91.1 (0.33)
South	66,203	4,383	2,290	59,454	100.0	6.5 (0.22)	3.4 (0.16)	90.0 (0.31)
West	37,632	1,996	1,037	34,539	100.0	5.3 (0.23)	2.8 (0.18)	91.9 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age								
Hispanic or Latino, male	10,602	439	146	9,984	100.0	4.9 (0.36)	1.6 (0.22)	93.5 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female	10,729	538	200	9,966	100.0	5.7 (0.36)	2.1 (0.20)	92.2 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	63,765	3,448	2,243	57,989	100.0	5.2 (0.19)	3.4 (0.16)	91.4 (0.26)
White, single race, female	65,083	3,852	2,521	58,628	100.0	5.6 (0.18)	3.7 (0.15)	90.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, male	9,584	725	266	8,580	100.0	8.0 (0.51)	2.9 (0.31)	89.1 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	11,623	959	325	10,326	100.0	8.7 (0.47)	2.9 (0.26)	88.4 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	2,576	260	77	2,235	100.0	12.9 (1.14)	3.6 (0.65)	83.5 (1.38)
Near poor	4,190	244	95	3,842	100.0	7.0 (0.63)	2.7 (0.44)	90.2 (0.77)
Not poor	7,749	184	84	7,463	100.0	2.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.19)	96.0 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	7,142	1,441	419	5,278	100.0	22.3 (1.08)	6.1 (0.71)	71.7 (1.37)
Near poor	11,377	1,408	654	9,299	100.0	13.7 (0.68)	6.0 (0.48)	80.3 (0.77)
Not poor	74,979	2,411	2,483	70,063	100.0	3.1 (0.13)	3.2 (0.14)	93.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	2,793	577	105	2,108	100.0	23.3 (1.42)	4.2 (0.62)	72.6 (1.54)
Near poor	3,323	334	139	2,850	100.0	11.1 (0.90)	4.5 (0.72)	84.4 (1.07)
Not poor	8,589	266	218	8,105	100.0	3.2 (0.35)	2.6 (0.32)	94.2 (0.47)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

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

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

[8]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.

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[14]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 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–69 years. For crude percents, refer to table VIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. .	. . .	5.9 (0.18)
Total[4] (crude)	72,968	4,313	5.9 (0.18)
Sex			
Male	37,310	2,837	7.6 (0.26)
Female	35,658	1,476	4.2 (0.20)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	48,356	2,524	5.2 (0.19)
12–17 years	24,612	1,789	7.3 (0.31)
Race			
1 race[6]	71,000	4,195	5.9 (0.18)
White	54,240	3,145	5.8 (0.20)
Black or African American	10,601	769	7.3 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	504	*39	7.7 (2.18)
Asian	2,716	68	2.5 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*8	*7.8 (4.11)
2 or more races[7]	1,968	118	6.6 (1.06)
Black or African American, white	687	*22	*3.5 (1.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	343	*41	13.0 (2.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	595	4.8 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,541	310	3.8 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,405	3,719	6.2 (0.20)
White, single race	45,120	2,752	6.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	10,408	749	7.2 (0.50)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	12,086	967	8.1 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	54,880	3,066	5.6 (0.20)
$20,000-$34,999	9,688	763	8.0 (0.57)
$35,000-$54,999	11,116	653	5.9 (0.45)
$55,000-$74,999	9,088	506	5.6 (0.50)
$75,000 or more	15,548	753	4.8 (0.36)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	8,565	705	8.3 (0.57)
Near poor	12,028	952	8.0 (0.52)
Not poor	33,835	1,792	5.3 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private	46,278	2,326	5.0 (0.20)
Medicaid	17,004	1,561	9.5 (0.47)
Other	1,384	73	5.3 (1.23)
Uninsured	7,782	335	4.2 (0.45)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	35,465	1,884	5.3 (0.25)
Small MSA	23,260	1,434	6.2 (0.30)
Not in MSA	14,244	996	7.0 (0.43)
Region			
Northeast	13,335	1,016	7.6 (0.47)
Midwest	17,460	1,037	6.0 (0.34)
South	26,318	1,418	5.4 (0.29)
West	15,855	842	5.4 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age			
Hispanic or Latino, male	6,417	386	6.2 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,146	209	3.5 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	22,961	1,800	7.8 (0.36)
White, single race, female	22,159	952	4.3 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,264	503	9.6 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,144	247	4.8 (0.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[2]	Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2,389	142	5.9 (0.80)
Near poor	3,038	139	4.8 (0.72)
Not poor	3,444	192	5.6 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	3,174	314	9.9 (1.12)
Near poor	6,141	601	9.9 (0.85)
Not poor	25,069	1,306	5.2 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	2,271	218	9.6 (1.05)
Near poor	2,050	156	7.6 (1.19)
Not poor	3,061	205	6.7 (0.91)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]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?"

[2]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.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

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

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

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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 to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 0–11 years and 12–17 years. For crude percents, refer to table IX in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
		Number[1] in thousands[2]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	85.01 (2.18)
Total[3] (crude)	278,789	23,661	84.87 (2.17)
Sex			
Male	136,058	12,645	92.18 (3.35)
Female	142,731	11,016	76.98 (2.80)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years	48,356	3,763	77.82 (5.00)
12–17 years	24,612	3,352	136.20 (8.78)
18–44 years	108,111	9,607	88.86 (3.92)
45–64 years	64,650	4,352	67.32 (3.81)
65–74 years	17,752	927	52.20 (6.82)
75 years and over	15,308	1,659	108.38 (10.86)
Race			
1 race[5]	274,542	23,041	84.08 (2.18)
White	219,538	20,226	92.82 (2.57)
Black or African American	34,037	1,921	56.58 (5.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,740	*125	*80.59 (26.78)
Asian	10,740	417	39.63 (7.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	*9	*16.72 (16.77)
2 or more races[6]	4,247	620	162.57 (31.00)
Black or African American, white	913	*99	*93.25 (36.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,373	316	232.87 (56.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	35,254	1,904	57.58 (4.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	22,554	1,203	59.13 (6.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	243,536	21,757	89.85 (2.42)
White, single race	193,860	18,802	98.49 (2.83)
Black or African American, single race	33,456	1,893	56.66 (5.26)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	1,853	65.49 (6.52)
High school diploma or GED[9]	52,064	3,703	71.77 (4.50)
Some college	46,703	4,378	94.46 (5.81)
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	3,416	75.72 (5.38)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	46,934	4,859	104.52 (6.18)
$20,000 or more	205,571	17,159	83.94 (2.50)
$20,000-$34,999	36,568	3,197	87.73 (5.99)
$35,000-$54,999	40,451	3,763	94.27 (5.96)
$55,000-$74,999	31,344	2,768	87.28 (7.36)
$75,000 or more	55,653	4,859	89.69 (6.43)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	23,806	2,191	93.37 (8.12)
Near poor	36,290	3,353	91.60 (6.26)
Not poor	138,761	12,767	93.27 (3.32)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under 65 years:			
Private	169,418	15,058	89.85 (2.87)
Medicaid	27,538	2,607	99.17 (9.27)
Other	5,883	488	93.36 (17.20)
Uninsured	40,127	2,833	68.40 (5.03)
65 years and over:			
Private	19,871	1,500	76.17 (8.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,969	267	135.40 (31.16)
Medicare only	8,516	622	72.50 (11.75)
Other	2,020	174	89.23 (26.43)
Uninsured	440	*24	*48.41 (28.86)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[13]		Number[1] in thousands[2]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	132,590	9,289	70.27 (2.97)
Small MSA	90,519	8,569	95.07 (3.92)
Not in MSA	55,680	5,803	105.51 (5.52)
Region			
Northeast	52,746	4,031	76.66 (4.68)
Midwest	66,878	6,640	99.11 (4.78)
South	101,048	8,135	80.78 (3.69)
West	58,118	4,855	84.16 (4.43)
Current health status			
Excellent	102,416	8,361	79.04 (3.98)
Very good	85,080	6,595	77.03 (3.67)
Good	64,387	5,435	89.65 (4.69)
Fair	19,164	2,212	120.30 (12.38)
Poor	6,288	985	159.74 (29.70)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past 3 months was [person] injured or poisoned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many different times in the past 3 months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

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

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

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[13]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 2000 U.S. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[3]	7,078	3,734	3,747	3,083	1,672	3,759	589
Sex							
Male	3,187	2,441	1,980	1,891	1,001	1,969	176
Female	3,891	1,293	1,766	1,192	670	1,790	414
Age							
Under 12 years	1,340	784	456	*39	247	732	*166
12–17 years	955	935	422	457	181	337	*65
18–44 years	2,027	1,415	1,990	1,585	853	1,571	*167
45–64 years	1,350	448	661	817	239	713	*124
65–74 years	415	*38	*108	*99	*84	174	*9
75 years and over	992	*113	*110	*87	*67	231	*59
Race							
1 race[4]	6,957	3,571	3,652	3,036	1,610	3,668	547
White	6,023	3,184	3,046	2,682	1,457	3,356	479
Black or African American	629	267	396	234	*110	243	*42
American Indian or Alaska Native	*40	*14	*24	*27	–	*9	*12
Asian	170	*57	*100	*46	*24	*21	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	*9	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	120	*162	*95	*48	*62	*91	*43
Black or African American, white	*54	*13	–	*9	*15	–	*8
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*50	*84	*31	*30	*47	*54	*20
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	613	251	437	142	104	284	*74
Mexican or Mexican American	363	147	281	*76	*74	203	*60
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,464	3,483	3,310	2,942	1,568	3,475	516
White, single race	5,535	3,003	2,735	2,581	1,382	3,139	426
Black or African American, single race	622	267	396	225	*110	232	*42
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	776	154	262	181	*137	307	*36
High school diploma or GED[8]	1,237	478	539	646	183	577	*44
Some college	1,204	416	735	605	354	919	*146
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,029	388	616	654	206	469	*53
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	1,604	714	666	648	293	781	*153
$20,000 or more	4,976	2,777	2,694	2,206	1,296	2,802	409
$20,000–$34,999	834	524	428	398	371	526	*116
$35,000–$54,999	1,061	473	657	525	276	647	*125
$55,000–$74,999	740	438	538	350	162	509	*29
$75,000 or more	1,424	954	635	670	322	722	*132
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	715	373	298	207	168	320	*109
Near poor	1,079	458	382	481	333	573	*48
Not poor	3,549	2,173	2,017	1,726	877	2,067	357
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	4,032	2,635	2,492	2,328	984	2,309	279
Medicaid	829	370	422	170	271	394	*151
Other	206	*52	*33	*57	*36	*105	–
Uninsured	568	505	578	342	217	532	*92
65 years and over:							
Private	778	*100	173	*83	*123	212	*31
Medicare and Medicaid	135	*30	*14	*13	*8	*46	20
Medicare only	394	*21	*12	*57	*12	*110	*16
Other	*83	–	*12	*33	*8	*38	–
Uninsured	*17	–	*6	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA	2,944	1,356	1,682	983	520	1,576	229
Small MSA	2,475	1,397	1,132	1,392	632	1,333	208
Not in MSA	1,659	981	932	708	519	850	*152
Region							
Northeast	1,393	537	589	538	237	613	*124
Midwest	1,878	1,234	1,028	984	430	945	*141
South	2,303	1,247	1,458	993	676	1,284	*174
West	1,504	715	671	569	329	917	150

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past 3 months was [person] injured or poisoned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many different times in the past 3 months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

				External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]			
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
			Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	25.57 (1.18)	13.33 (0.89)	13.45 (0.88)	11.02 (0.79)	6.02 (0.60)	13.51 (0.83)	2.11 (0.36)
Total[3] (crude)	25.39 (1.17)	13.39 (0.90)	13.44 (0.88)	11.06 (0.79)	6.00 (0.59)	13.48 (0.82)	2.11 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	23.49 (1.57)	17.51 (1.53)	14.46 (1.29)	13.81 (1.28)	7.39 (0.94)	14.29 (1.17)	1.24 (0.35)
Female	26.92 (1.66)	9.16 (0.99)	12.46 (1.16)	8.29 (0.94)	4.74 (0.63)	12.53 (1.13)	2.87 (0.59)
Age[4]							
Under 12 years	27.70 (2.99)	16.21 (2.45)	9.44 (1.73)	*0.80 (0.50)	5.11 (1.17)	15.14 (2.14)	*3.43 (1.04)
12–17 years	38.80 (4.82)	38.00 (4.88)	17.13 (3.14)	18.57 (3.48)	7.35 (2.04)	13.71 (2.79)	*2.65 (1.32)
18–44 years	18.75 (1.67)	13.08 (1.39)	18.41 (1.69)	14.66 (1.50)	7.89 (1.10)	14.53 (1.46)	*1.54 (0.47)
45–64 years	20.88 (2.15)	6.94 (1.21)	10.23 (1.43)	12.63 (1.81)	3.69 (0.92)	11.03 (1.47)	*1.92 (0.70)
65–74 years	23.36 (4.20)	*2.14 (1.27)	*6.06 (2.11)	*5.60 (2.01)	*4.75 (1.83)	9.82 (2.87)	*0.48 (0.48)
75 years and over	64.81 (8.00)	*7.40 (2.94)	*7.18 (2.55)	*5.68 (2.22)	*4.39 (1.97)	15.10 (3.79)	*3.82 (2.00)
Race[5]							
1 race[5]	25.52 (1.20)	12.98 (0.88)	13.31 (0.89)	11.00 (0.79)	5.88 (0.60)	13.41 (0.83)	1.99 (0.34)
White	27.43 (1.42)	14.80 (1.10)	14.05 (1.02)	12.18 (0.95)	6.73 (0.74)	15.45 (1.01)	2.19 (0.41)
Black or African American	19.34 (2.79)	7.81 (1.88)	11.44 (2.41)	6.57 (1.75)	*3.05 (0.94)	7.21 (1.48)	*1.16 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*37.00 (22.58)	*7.20 (7.26)	*12.04 (9.03)	*13.53 (7.94)	–	*4.36 (4.40)	*6.45 (6.38)
Asian	15.96 (4.55)	*5.01 (2.46)	*8.55 (3.37)	*4.56 (2.38)	*2.78 (1.99)	*2.76 (1.97)	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . .	–	–	–	*16.72 (16.77)	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*30.21 (10.01)	*34.99 (12.41)	*27.34 (10.39)	*12.94 (7.33)	*14.29 (6.66)	*27.19 (14.25)	*15.61 (12.18)
Black or African American, white	*67.15 (34.15)	*4.06 (2.87)	–	*5.39 (5.28)	*14.15 (11.64)	–	*2.51 (2.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white . . .	*38.63 (18.62)	*60.37 (27.69)	*23.71 (15.94)	*20.34 (14.32)	*36.70 (18.83)	*35.24 (22.59)	*17.87 (16.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	21.89 (3.47)	6.59 (1.17)	11.46 (1.93)	4.16 (1.03)	2.81 (0.82)	8.30 (1.76)	*2.37 (0.94)
Mexican or Mexican American	22.74 (5.22)	5.80 (1.26)	11.71 (2.31)	*4.05 (1.43)	*3.36 (1.22)	8.81 (1.94)	*2.67 (1.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino	26.64 (1.32)	14.51 (1.01)	13.68 (0.97)	11.99 (0.89)	6.52 (0.68)	14.38 (0.92)	2.13 (0.40)
White, single race	28.58 (1.57)	16.18 (1.25)	14.40 (1.12)	13.24 (1.06)	7.31 (0.83)	16.54 (1.13)	2.24 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	19.42 (2.83)	7.94 (1.91)	11.65 (2.46)	6.42 (1.77)	*3.10 (0.96)	6.94 (1.45)	*1.18 (0.63)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	23.43 (3.27)	6.33 (1.79)	11.40 (3.12)	7.20 (2.10)	*5.56 (1.80)	10.83 (2.49)	*0.73 (0.46)
High school diploma or GED[9]	23.46 (2.52)	9.31 (1.64)	10.54 (1.56)	12.61 (1.87)	3.58 (1.07)	11.42 (1.85)	*0.84 (0.50)
Some college	27.03 (2.98)	8.66 (1.58)	15.29 (2.07)	12.77 (2.04)	7.54 (1.55)	20.04 (2.64)	*3.12 (1.06)
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.30 (2.98)	8.43 (1.83)	13.01 (2.33)	14.17 (2.25)	4.75 (1.24)	9.99 (1.73)	*1.06 (0.54)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	32.22 (3.13)	15.89 (2.20)	15.17 (2.38)	15.02 (2.56)	6.47 (1.35)	16.32 (2.30)	*3.43 (1.14)
$20,000 or more	25.08 (1.44)	13.33 (1.05)	13.01 (0.98)	10.51 (0.85)	6.34 (0.73)	13.61 (0.96)	2.06 (0.44)
$20,000-$34,999	22.85 (3.36)	14.48 (2.35)	11.92 (2.35)	11.07 (2.05)	10.18 (2.43)	14.24 (2.39)	*2.97 (1.19)
$35,000-$54,999	27.90 (3.15)	11.29 (2.07)	16.16 (2.42)	12.72 (2.02)	7.00 (1.72)	15.82 (2.35)	*3.38 (1.49)
$55,000-$74,999	27.56 (4.52)	12.74 (2.45)	15.83 (2.77)	10.29 (2.28)	4.76 (1.36)	15.23 (2.60)	*0.86 (0.52)
$75,000 or more	27.72 (3.59)	16.70 (2.62)	11.43 (2.00)	12.41 (2.14)	5.33 (1.07)	13.87 (2.45)	*2.23 (0.79)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	31.81 (4.69)	14.14 (2.83)	12.54 (2.65)	9.40 (2.77)	6.29 (1.69)	14.13 (3.10)	*5.06 (2.18)
Near poor	28.14 (3.09)	12.05 (2.28)	11.47 (2.18)	14.66 (2.78)	9.23 (1.92)	14.91 (2.46)	*1.14 (0.69)
Not poor	26.97 (1.88)	15.79 (1.39)	14.46 (1.25)	12.07 (1.14)	6.30 (0.92)	14.91 (1.24)	2.79 (0.66)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	24.10 (1.51)	15.93 (1.24)	14.89 (1.19)	13.56 (1.15)	5.84 (0.78)	13.85 (1.08)	1.68 (0.42)
Medicaid	31.07 (4.68)	12.14 (3.27)	17.40 (4.20)	*7.94 (2.89)	9.57 (2.70)	14.83 (3.52)	*6.21 (2.63)
Other	*34.70 (12.29)	*10.57 (5.60)	*5.84 (3.59)	*12.65 (8.57)	*9.86 (7.27)	*19.76 (7.13)	–
Uninsured	14.63 (2.17)	12.38 (2.43)	13.42 (2.14)	8.17 (1.93)	4.68 (1.24)	12.77 (2.11)	*2.37 (0.95)
65 years and over:							
Private	39.54 (5.50)	*5.08 (2.19)	8.75 (2.47)	*4.20 (1.63)	*6.22 (2.07)	10.75 (2.89)	*1.63 (1.15)
Medicare and Medicaid	68.51 (19.61)	*15.20 (10.71)	*7.08 (7.07)	*6.74 (6.73)	*4.29 (4.29)	*23.50 (13.93)	*10.07 (10.04)
Medicare only	45.69 (9.37)	*2.45 (1.76)	*1.44 (1.44)	6.82 (3.10)	*1.39 (1.39)	*12.84 (4.36)	*1.86 (1.32)
Other	*45.75 (20.16)	–	*5.17 (5.17)	*17.16 (12.74)	*3.58 (3.58)	*17.57 (10.66)	–
Uninsured	*38.37 (27.17)	–	*10.04 (10.00)	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/ piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[13]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	22.66 (1.65)	10.02 (1.02)	12.61 (1.31)	7.40 (0.91)	3.92 (0.63)	11.96 (1.18)	1.70 (0.43)
Small MSA	27.43 (2.04)	15.54 (1.76)	12.63 (1.53)	15.39 (1.73)	7.03 (1.18)	14.75 (1.46)	2.31 (0.67)
Not in MSA	29.54 (3.01)	18.17 (2.47)	16.91 (1.85)	13.01 (1.71)	9.60 (1.75)	15.54 (2.02)	*2.74 (0.89)
Region							
Northeast	26.41 (2.77)	10.24 (1.70)	11.35 (1.95)	10.08 (1.74)	4.55 (1.16)	11.68 (1.85)	*2.35 (0.97)
Midwest	28.13 (2.47)	18.38 (2.17)	15.38 (1.91)	14.67 (1.81)	6.39 (1.29)	14.07 (1.79)	*2.08 (0.69)
South	23.03 (1.87)	12.32 (1.35)	14.45 (1.52)	9.80 (1.29)	6.70 (1.02)	12.76 (1.31)	*1.72 (0.55)
West	26.47 (2.78)	12.04 (1.97)	11.49 (1.72)	9.90 (1.49)	5.69 (1.31)	15.97 (1.90)	2.60 (0.76)

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

- Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past 3 months was [person] injured or poisoned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many different times in the past 3 months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[13]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 2000 U.S. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[4]	2,690	3,557	2,609	787	3,663	5,494	4,774
Sex							
Male	1,301	2,461	1,232	425	2,524	2,884	1,800
Female	1,389	1,096	1,377	362	1,139	2,611	2,974
Age							
Under 12 years	*149	–	*75	239	540	1,948	804
12–17 years	268	*70	*77	438	1,477	718	329
18–44 years	1,580	2,273	1,210	*103	1,354	1,527	1,621
45–64 years	565	1,185	705	*8	242	653	938
65–74 years	*83	*19	155	–	*37	300	290
75 years and over	*45	*9	387	–	*13	348	791
Race							
1 race[5]	2,628	3,492	2,587	779	3,587	5,317	4,599
White	2,172	3,040	2,346	674	3,329	4,754	3,896
Black or African American	316	277	158	*98	199	316	515
American Indian or Alaska Native	*24	*13	*31	–	–	*23	*35
Asian	*70	*82	*42	–	*24	*132	*67
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	*9
2 or more races[6]	*62	*65	*22	*9	*76	178	175
Black or African American, white	–	*7	*6	–	*14	*53	*19
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*6	*51	*16	–	*10	*69	*129
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	327	287	129	*43	288	360	456
Mexican or Mexican American	208	173	*97	*27	164	229	297
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,363	3,270	2,480	744	3,375	5,134	4,318
White, single race	1,923	2,853	2,238	638	3,085	4,518	3,550
Black or African American, single race	316	266	158	*98	199	307	508
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	*203	385	363	–	*67	245	550
High school diploma or GED[9]	454	1,123	544	*8	*110	594	880
Some college	558	923	696	*9	324	734	1,043
Bachelor's degree or higher	480	429	621	–	543	567	776
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	430	484	524	136	628	1,312	1,305
$20,000 or more	1,987	2,874	1,871	578	2,799	3,783	3,269
$20,000–$34,999	369	697	265	*54	273	745	776
$35,000–$54,999	446	744	442	171	421	709	867
$55,000–$74,999	361	487	445	*162	398	584	389
$75,000 or more	475	635	408	165	1,340	1,110	678
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	*155	205	272	*68	222	661	611
Near poor	298	489	322	*101	471	975	724
Not poor	1,468	2,241	1,404	481	2,160	2,649	2,362
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,763	2,704	1,474	613	3,002	3,370	2,121
Medicaid	295	*102	226	130	258	840	757
Other	*25	*47	*81	*13	*47	130	*152
Uninsured	474	675	273	*24	306	463	656
65 years and over:							
Private	*85	*22	285	–	*36	432	600
Medicare and Medicaid	–	*7	*42	–	–	*42	155
Medicare only	*12	–	153	–	*13	*127	266
Other	*12	–	*62	–	–	*42	*57
Uninsured	*19	–	–	–	–	*4	*4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Place of residence[13]	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA	1,208	1,320	918	375	1,515	2,006	1,861
Small MSA	819	1,243	950	197	1,362	2,067	1,909
Not in MSA	663	995	741	216	786	1,422	1,003
Region							
Northeast	416	497	330	*120	673	995	927
Midwest	797	940	975	272	1,133	1,359	1,218
South	1,055	1,353	725	256	1,033	2,146	1,557
West	422	766	579	140	825	993	1,072

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode is based on the question, "What was [person] doing when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Counts of episodes have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]"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.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[13]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	9.65 (0.78)	12.71 (0.88)	9.47 (0.72)	2.78 (0.37)	13.03 (0.86)	19.73 (1.03)	17.34 (1.04)
Total[5] (crude)	9.65 (0.78)	12.76 (0.89)	9.36 (0.71)	2.82 (0.37)	13.14 (0.87)	19.71 (1.03)	17.13 (1.02)
Sex							
Male	9.48 (1.12)	18.00 (1.59)	9.53 (0.98)	2.95 (0.54)	17.91 (1.36)	20.75 (1.60)	13.41 (1.33)
Female	9.78 (1.02)	7.61 (0.97)	9.55 (0.97)	2.61 (0.53)	8.15 (0.99)	18.33 (1.36)	20.56 (1.46)
Age[6]							
Under 12 years	*3.08 (1.12)	–	*1.54 (0.64)	4.94 (1.17)	11.17 (1.78)	40.30 (3.50)	16.64 (2.31)
12–17 years	10.90 (2.61)	*2.86 (1.29)	*3.12 (1.30)	17.79 (3.33)	60.02 (6.32)	29.19 (4.12)	13.38 (2.69)
18–44 years	14.62 (1.54)	21.03 (2.00)	11.20 (1.27)	*0.95 (0.36)	12.53 (1.50)	14.13 (1.41)	15.00 (1.47)
45–64 years	8.74 (1.43)	18.34 (2.04)	10.90 (1.53)	*0.12 (0.12)	3.75 (0.90)	10.10 (1.64)	14.51 (1.76)
65–74 years	*4.68 (1.87)	*1.08 (0.79)	8.73 (2.28)	–	*2.07 (1.24)	16.93 (3.72)	16.35 (3.61)
75 years and over	*2.95 (1.72)	*0.61 (0.61)	25.32 (4.63)	–	*0.82 (0.82)	22.74 (4.89)	51.71 (7.33)
Race							
1 race[7]	9.56 (0.79)	12.63 (0.89)	9.50 (0.73)	2.81 (0.37)	12.99 (0.87)	19.47 (1.05)	16.94 (1.03)
White	9.98 (0.91)	13.77 (1.04)	10.61 (0.86)	3.17 (0.46)	15.54 (1.09)	22.03 (1.29)	17.71 (1.19)
Black or African American	9.20 (2.26)	8.14 (1.95)	5.35 (1.44)	*2.31 (0.78)	5.32 (1.27)	8.73 (1.86)	16.13 (2.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*12.04 (9.03)	*6.30 (6.36)	*32.48 (21.45)	–	–	*11.99 (8.72)	*17.77 (10.53)
Asian	*6.18 (2.69)	*7.95 (3.42)	*3.97 (2.11)	–	*1.89 (1.35)	*12.28 (4.01)	*7.36 (3.11)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	*16.72 (16.77)
2 or more races[8]	*17.82 (8.56)	*18.51 (8.08)	*6.06 (4.74)	*1.63 (1.62)	*16.86 (7.25)	*38.83 (13.25)	*51.02 (17.28)
Black or African American, white	–	*12.94 (12.94)	*11.23 (11.25)	–	*26.76 (26.12)	*36.32 (19.94)	*5.99 (3.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*5.02 (5.03)	*39.43 (21.14)	*12.93 (12.89)	–	*7.34 (7.22)	*47.81 (23.68)	*100.72 (31.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	9.32 (1.84)	8.91 (1.49)	4.67 (1.35)	*0.94 (0.31)	7.17 (1.30)	8.63 (1.35)	16.47 (2.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.22 (2.03)	8.72 (1.78)	*5.63 (1.92)	*0.89 (0.28)	6.31 (1.53)	8.82 (1.68)	18.02 (3.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.72 (0.86)	13.31 (1.00)	10.11 (0.79)	3.12 (0.43)	14.07 (0.98)	21.47 (1.18)	17.80 (1.15)
White, single race	10.05 (0.99)	14.58 (1.17)	11.29 (0.95)	3.55 (0.54)	16.77 (1.23)	24.22 (1.47)	18.16 (1.31)
Black or African American, single race	9.36 (2.30)	7.89 (1.95)	5.44 (1.46)	*2.34 (0.79)	5.41 (1.29)	8.62 (1.87)	16.16 (2.79)
Education[10]							
Less than a high school diploma	*8.75 (2.73)	16.70 (3.03)	12.52 (2.69)	–	*2.80 (1.21)	7.71 (2.03)	16.12 (3.27)
High school diploma or GED[11]	8.93 (1.43)	21.93 (2.54)	10.46 (1.70)	*0.14 (0.14)	*2.23 (0.76)	11.41 (1.79)	16.89 (2.47)
Some college	11.48 (1.79)	18.41 (2.55)	14.53 (2.12)	*0.18 (0.18)	6.58 (1.45)	16.85 (2.49)	24.16 (2.90)
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.63 (1.98)	8.84 (1.64)	14.26 (2.15)	–	10.93 (1.74)	13.14 (2.20)	18.93 (2.97)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	10.03 (2.10)	11.84 (2.29)	11.07 (2.00)	3.06 (0.89)	14.05 (2.54)	27.96 (3.28)	26.13 (3.01)
$20,000 or more	9.53 (0.87)	13.55 (1.04)	9.58 (0.87)	2.71 (0.42)	13.18 (0.95)	18.56 (1.17)	16.81 (1.27)
$20,000–$34,999	10.44 (2.30)	20.07 (3.67)	7.48 (1.92)	*1.45 (0.68)	7.60 (1.63)	19.66 (2.82)	20.50 (3.19)
$35,000–$54,999	10.98 (2.10)	17.89 (2.47)	12.11 (2.21)	4.12 (1.21)	10.08 (1.91)	17.57 (2.40)	22.36 (3.10)
$55,000–$74,999	10.67 (2.38)	14.42 (2.61)	16.83 (3.53)	*4.65 (1.45)	11.51 (2.20)	17.13 (2.97)	13.76 (3.37)
$75,000 or more	8.11 (1.59)	10.93 (1.80)	7.48 (1.64)	2.76 (0.82)	22.65 (2.66)	20.89 (2.96)	14.75 (2.66)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	*6.76 (2.20)	*9.68 (2.98)	13.52 (3.30)	*2.18 (0.87)	8.16 (2.05)	25.28 (4.02)	27.80 (4.73)
Near poor	9.29 (2.03)	15.36 (2.95)	9.21 (2.07)	*2.40 (0.81)	12.24 (2.36)	24.38 (3.34)	19.41 (2.70)
Not poor	10.33 (1.11)	15.09 (1.35)	10.32 (1.06)	3.59 (0.63)	15.69 (1.33)	19.95 (1.47)	18.22 (1.65)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	10.42 (1.06)	15.57 (1.24)	8.54 (0.87)	3.81 (0.59)	18.22 (1.35)	20.65 (1.41)	12.61 (1.08)
Medicaid	13.09 (3.88)	*6.97 (2.98)	12.27 (3.43)	*3.18 (0.98)	6.67 (1.83)	25.34 (4.35)	31.63 (5.23)
Other	*4.23 (3.21)	*12.84 (9.23)	*14.50 (8.00)	*2.82 (2.82)	*10.14 (5.58)	26.92 (5.59)	*27.54 (9.71)
Uninsured	10.89 (1.95)	14.55 (2.33)	6.50 (1.59)	*0.75 (0.40)	7.45 (1.70)	13.59 (2.62)	15.06 (2.34)
65 years and over:							
Private	*4.28 (1.81)	*1.08 (0.77)	14.64 (3.09)	–	*1.79 (1.07)	21.78 (4.24)	30.46 (5.09)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	*3.58 (3.58)	*21.35 (10.94)	–	–	*21.50 (10.86)	78.48 (21.82)
Medicare only	*1.44 (1.44)	–	17.78 (5.08)	–	*1.61 (1.61)	*14.83 (4.79)	30.93 (7.23)
Other	*5.17 (5.17)	–	*30.18 (12.72)	–	–	*19.81 (11.56)	*34.08 (15.18)
Uninsured	*30.95 (23.02)	–	–	–	–	*17.46 (17.58)	*17.46 (17.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
			Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)				
Place of residence[15]							
Large MSA	9.04 (1.16)	9.78 (1.03)	7.16 (0.86)	2.74 (0.54)	11.15 (1.22)	15.15 (1.30)	14.51 (1.25)
Small MSA	9.12 (1.30)	13.75 (1.61)	10.51 (1.23)	2.18 (0.59)	15.15 (1.69)	22.96 (1.89)	21.19 (2.11)
Not in MSA	12.17 (1.83)	18.34 (2.65)	13.52 (2.28)	3.86 (0.88)	14.36 (1.71)	25.94 (2.91)	17.85 (2.35)
Region							
Northeast	8.03 (1.73)	9.39 (1.57)	6.13 (1.25)	*2.30 (0.74)	12.94 (2.06)	19.15 (2.24)	17.41 (2.56)
Midwest	11.90 (1.80)	13.92 (1.90)	14.63 (2.02)	4.01 (0.95)	16.79 (2.05)	20.33 (2.28)	18.34 (2.11)
South	10.44 (1.34)	13.37 (1.67)	7.29 (0.99)	2.48 (0.58)	10.12 (1.19)	21.36 (1.71)	15.60 (1.66)
West	7.22 (1.41)	13.18 (1.66)	10.50 (1.53)	2.34 (0.65)	13.95 (1.92)	16.93 (2.15)	19.04 (2.27)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What was [person] doing when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]"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.

[4]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[15]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 2000 U.S. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
	Number[1] in thousands									
Total[2]	5,714	4,199	1,989	343	3,904	3,063	1,307	1,039	600	1,429
Sex										
Male	2,319	2,415	1,146	*83	1,951	1,974	1,142	531	333	820
Female	3,395	1,784	843	260	1,953	1,089	166	507	267	609
Age										
Under 12 years	1,345	895	492	*13	268	497	*23	*39	*57	165
12–17 years	391	521	1,114	–	384	867	*33	*70	*13	*82
18–44 years	1,764	1,528	261	*116	2,072	1,352	838	577	267	729
45–64 years	1,112	704	*123	*110	830	325	367	244	180	339
65–74 years	316	200	–	–	193	*21	*34	*45	*19	*64
75 years and over	785	351	–	*104	157	–	*12	*64	*64	*50
Race										
1 race[3]	5,522	4,129	1,935	343	3,765	3,011	1,276	1,009	593	1,409
White	4,838	3,590	1,707	302	3,169	2,792	1,137	900	491	1,278
Black or African American	513	368	177	*32	393	145	*83	*44	*87	*42
American Indian or Alaska Native	*12	*54	–	–	*14	*32	–	*13	–	–
Asian	*104	*82	*9	–	*82	*25	*13	*32	*14	*51
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[4]	192	*70	*54	–	*139	*52	*32	*30	*7	*20
Black or African American, white	*30	*17	*27	–	*27	–	–	–	*7	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*112	*52	–	–	*45	–	*32	*30	–	*12
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	459	245	139	*29	481	204	112	*75	*15	108
Mexican or Mexican American	251	171	74	*29	302	132	*68	*51	*15	*89
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,255	3,954	1,850	314	3,423	2,859	1,196	964	585	1,321
White, single race	4,485	3,383	1,611	281	2,838	2,623	1,080	846	476	1,208
Black or African American, single race	506	368	177	*32	393	136	*71	*44	*87	*42
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	568	418	*12	–	358	*69	136	*85	*40	*147
High school diploma or GED[7]	805	864	*22	*139	596	*141	372	238	196	285
Some college	1,107	723	*37	*96	842	356	400	272	*182	262
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,044	374	*123	*70	686	589	*81	148	*91	208
Family income[8]										
Less than $20,000	1,364	1,110	264	*80	717	414	221	169	*95	388
$20,000 or more	4,060	2,877	1,572	263	2,755	2,432	1,019	825	435	978
$20,000–$34,999	863	606	168	*26	446	245	283	226	*60	263
$35,000–$54,999	843	625	356	*62	578	396	316	229	*118	199
$55,000–$74,999	638	561	337	*55	489	351	191	*94	*52	*110
$75,000 or more	1,027	650	567	*50	747	1,141	*135	*175	*111	286

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
Poverty status[9]					Number[1] in thousands					
Poor	732	483	193	*36	304	165	*79	*70	*28	*104
Near poor	912	782	259	*30	343	375	238	*157	*34	227
Not poor	2,854	2,010	1,231	208	2,108	1,941	764	651	324	750
Health insurance coverage[10]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	3,098	2,255	1,653	203	2,411	2,612	894	621	438	957
Medicaid	884	630	237	–	413	123	*39	*103	*62	*105
Other	*86	*101	*30	–	*71	*92	–	*50	*17	*27
Uninsured	525	639	*62	*36	655	*214	328	*156	–	204
65 years and over:										
Private	573	277	–	*73	242	*8	*34	*89	*70	*85
Medicare and Medicaid	*116	*76	–	–	*35	–	*12	*7	–	–
Medicare only	297	151	–	*31	*50	*13	–	*13	*12	*16
Other	*102	*47	–	–	*12	–	–	–	–	*14
Uninsured	*13	–	–	–	*10	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	2,274	1,496	832	*78	1,787	1,201	416	323	184	553
Small MSA	2,157	1,467	680	202	1,267	1,183	446	410	206	503
Not in MSA	1,284	1,236	478	*62	851	679	445	306	*210	373
Region										
Northeast	1,152	714	265	*56	594	504	193	*160	*77	276
Midwest	1,578	1,050	791	*90	1,020	877	499	234	221	338
South	1,945	1,540	551	*72	1,437	1,085	418	394	*184	457
West	1,039	895	382	*125	853	597	198	251	*117	357

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[5]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.

[6]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[11]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	20.67 (1.05)	15.12 (0.93)	7.01 (0.61)	1.26 (0.27)	14.03 (0.93)	10.92 (0.78)	4.69 (0.54)	3.74 (0.45)	2.16 (0.35)	5.13 (0.54)
Total[3] (crude)	20.50 (1.04)	15.07 (0.92)	7.14 (0.62)	1.23 (0.26)	14.01 (0.92)	10.99 (0.79)	4.69 (0.54)	3.73 (0.45)	2.15 (0.35)	5.13 (0.54)
Sex										
Male	17.22 (1.38)	17.67 (1.38)	7.97 (0.91)	*0.69 (0.30)	14.31 (1.34)	14.08 (1.22)	8.37 (1.06)	3.97 (0.67)	2.40 (0.59)	5.96 (0.82)
Female	23.55 (1.47)	12.49 (1.15)	6.03 (0.82)	1.76 (0.41)	13.69 (1.24)	7.76 (0.94)	1.15 (0.33)	3.54 (0.60)	1.84 (0.39)	4.23 (0.65)
Age[4]										
Under 12 years	27.83 (3.12)	18.51 (2.38)	10.17 (1.72)	*0.26 (0.26)	5.55 (1.29)	10.28 (1.75)	*0.48 (0.36)	*0.81 (0.44)	*1.18 (0.71)	3.42 (0.97)
12–17 years	15.90 (2.91)	21.17 (3.51)	45.25 (5.18)	–	15.61 (2.97)	35.23 (5.06)	*1.33 (0.95)	*2.84 (1.28)	*0.51 (0.51)	*3.33 (1.48)
18–44 years	16.32 (1.48)	14.14 (1.46)	2.41 (0.65)	*1.07 (0.38)	19.17 (1.83)	12.51 (1.40)	7.75 (1.16)	5.33 (0.89)	2.47 (0.64)	6.74 (0.97)
45–64 years	17.21 (1.97)	10.89 (1.57)	*1.91 (0.62)	*1.71 (0.58)	12.84 (1.69)	5.04 (1.09)	5.68 (1.08)	3.78 (0.94)	2.78 (0.81)	5.24 (1.15)
65–74 years	17.80 (3.38)	11.28 (3.01)	–	–	10.88 (3.02)	*1.20 (0.88)	*1.91 (1.37)	*2.56 (1.33)	*1.05 (0.82)	*3.62 (1.64)
75 years and over	51.31 (7.34)	22.95 (4.52)	–	*6.80 (2.86)	10.25 (2.96)	–	*0.81 (0.81)	*4.15 (1.88)	*4.20 (1.86)	*3.28 (1.68)
Race										
1 race[5]	20.29 (1.04)	15.11 (0.93)	6.96 (0.61)	1.27 (0.27)	13.72 (0.92)	10.92 (0.79)	4.63 (0.54)	3.68 (0.44)	2.17 (0.36)	5.13 (0.54)
White	22.11 (1.23)	16.50 (1.06)	7.97 (0.77)	1.35 (0.31)	14.50 (1.07)	13.00 (0.98)	5.17 (0.65)	4.10 (0.53)	2.21 (0.38)	5.85 (0.66)
Black or African American	16.07 (2.47)	10.78 (2.30)	4.38 (1.10)	*0.96 (0.55)	11.64 (2.44)	3.91 (1.07)	*2.39 (0.91)	*1.46 (0.69)	*2.45 (1.34)	*1.18 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.45 (6.38)	*44.23 (22.84)	–	–	*7.03 (5.19)	*16.57 (11.40)	–	*6.30 (6.36)	–	–
Asian	*11.24 (3.75)	*6.91 (2.85)	*0.80 (0.80)	–	*7.15 (2.89)	*2.21 (1.60)	*1.05 (1.05)	*3.82 (2.71)	*1.13 (1.13)	*5.35 (2.76)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . .	*16.72 (16.77)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*50.49 (17.42)	*18.25 (8.37)	*10.90 (5.58)	–	*36.01 (11.40)	*15.01 (8.36)	*8.73 (6.27)	*8.25 (5.84)	*1.82 (1.82)	*2.88 (2.04)
Black or African American, white	*18.68 (12.10)	*23.02 (18.46)	*32.90 (26.48)	–	*11.10 (7.71)	–	–	–	*12.94 (12.94)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*84.05 (29.61)	*37.54 (18.72)	–	–	*34.52 (19.11)	–	*25.23 (18.07)	*23.82 (16.65)	–	*8.08 (7.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15.32 (2.48)	7.00 (1.40)	3.23 (0.77)	*1.66 (1.22)	13.75 (2.23)	5.28 (1.10)	3.37 (0.99)	*2.34 (0.80)	*0.50 (0.30)	3.20 (0.93)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.97 (3.08)	7.21 (1.65)	*2.81 (0.87)	*3.02 (2.25)	14.45 (2.89)	5.22 (1.39)	*2.86 (0.94)	*2.17 (0.98)	*0.84 (0.52)	*4.39 (1.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	21.73 (1.17)	16.39 (1.05)	7.70 (0.71)	1.27 (0.29)	14.06 (1.01)	11.91 (0.89)	4.89 (0.60)	3.96 (0.50)	2.39 (0.40)	5.44 (0.60)
White, single race	23.27 (1.37)	17.77 (1.19)	8.84 (0.90)	1.38 (0.33)	14.69 (1.17)	14.18 (1.11)	5.54 (0.73)	4.36 (0.59)	2.40 (0.43)	6.28 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race	16.10 (2.50)	10.97 (2.34)	4.46 (1.12)	*0.97 (0.56)	11.84 (2.48)	3.72 (1.07)	*2.04 (0.84)	*1.49 (0.71)	*2.49 (1.37)	*1.20 (0.60)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	16.80 (2.98)	14.40 (2.75)	*0.54 (0.38)	–	13.98 (3.23)	*2.80 (1.13)	*6.07 (1.82)	*3.34 (1.28)	*1.09 (0.68)	*6.05 (1.94)
High school diploma or GED[9]	15.40 (2.31)	16.79 (2.27)	*0.39 (0.28)	*2.60 (0.80)	11.54 (1.70)	*2.83 (0.93)	7.30 (1.42)	4.59 (1.22)	3.88 (1.04)	5.51 (1.26)
Some college	25.04 (2.94)	15.12 (2.22)	*0.73 (0.43)	*2.52 (0.99)	17.94 (2.34)	7.04 (1.52)	8.09 (1.57)	5.81 (1.39)	*3.79 (1.25)	5.77 (1.39)
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.91 (3.27)	8.48 (1.66)	*2.46 (0.83)	*1.74 (0.84)	14.18 (2.28)	11.84 (1.89)	*1.84 (0.89)	*3.83 (1.19)	*1.97 (0.77)	4.31 (1.20)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	28.09 (2.83)	23.53 (2.87)	6.03 (1.31)	*1.42 (0.61)	15.88 (2.47)	9.37 (1.89)	5.16 (1.52)	3.99 (1.17)	*2.07 (0.78)	8.80 (1.87)
$20,000 or more	20.57 (1.29)	14.17 (1.04)	7.33 (0.72)	1.39 (0.37)	13.33 (1.01)	11.46 (0.94)	4.84 (0.63)	4.11 (0.55)	2.21 (0.44)	4.75 (0.60)
$20,000-$34,999	22.78 (3.23)	16.70 (2.53)	4.71 (1.32)	*0.73 (0.52)	12.42 (2.71)	6.73 (1.66)	7.88 (2.30)	6.40 (1.63)	*1.71 (0.98)	7.42 (1.99)
$35,000-$54,999	21.75 (2.95)	16.40 (2.54)	8.59 (1.98)	*1.51 (0.70)	14.67 (2.29)	9.37 (1.90)	7.66 (1.58)	5.79 (1.47)	*2.76 (0.99)	4.73 (1.21)
$55,000-$74,999	21.68 (4.00)	18.09 (3.44)	9.72 (2.04)	*2.86 (1.73)	14.79 (2.74)	10.11 (1.99)	5.63 (1.40)	*2.75 (1.04)	*1.53 (1.30)	*3.25 (1.10)
$75,000 or more	22.34 (3.62)	12.02 (2.02)	9.23 (1.49)	*0.90 (0.55)	12.48 (1.93)	18.52 (2.34)	*2.26 (0.72)	*3.38 (1.13)	*1.75 (0.71)	5.95 (1.59)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
					Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)					
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	30.73 (4.36)	20.60 (3.61)	7.11 (1.93)	*1.87 (1.11)	13.92 (3.17)	*6.83 (2.06)	*3.30 (1.67)	*2.84 (1.32)	*1.33 (0.85)	*4.80 (2.11)
Near poor	23.83 (3.06)	20.95 (3.02)	6.46 (1.50)	*0.92 (0.67)	10.23 (2.14)	9.76 (2.12)	7.61 (2.11)	*4.81 (1.45)	*1.22 (0.82)	6.07 (1.69)
Not poor	21.83 (1.64)	14.84 (1.31)	9.09 (1.01)	1.61 (0.44)	15.02 (1.34)	13.86 (1.29)	5.24 (0.80)	4.71 (0.73)	2.29 (0.57)	5.25 (0.73)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	18.59 (1.27)	13.50 (1.13)	10.12 (1.00)	1.15 (0.30)	14.24 (1.25)	15.82 (1.22)	5.18 (0.72)	3.61 (0.57)	2.53 (0.52)	5.63 (0.71)
Medicaid	34.64 (5.38)	23.87 (4.94)	5.12 (1.13)	–	17.07 (4.20)	*4.49 (1.68)	*2.61 (1.55)	*5.37 (2.28)	*1.96 (0.97)	*2.95 (1.15)
Other	*14.40 (6.72)	*20.82 (10.45)	*6.63 (4.51)	–	*11.68 (5.36)	*23.58 (11.28)	–	*13.79 (9.28)	*1.50 (1.50)	*2.44 (2.43)
Uninsured	13.50 (2.19)	16.42 (2.65)	*1.99 (0.86)	*0.79 (0.46)	15.23 (2.30)	*4.61 (1.39)	7.36 (1.69)	*3.51 (1.12)	–	*4.40 (1.34)
65 years and over:										
Private	29.12 (4.60)	14.14 (3.29)	–	*3.77 (1.96)	12.21 (2.91)	*0.38 (0.38)	*1.66 (1.20)	*4.53 (1.73)	*3.60 (1.51)	*4.27 (1.64)
Medicare and Medicaid	*58.78 (18.82)	*38.67 (14.95)	–	–	*17.60 (10.34)	–	*6.28 (6.27)	*3.58 (3.58)	–	–
Medicare only	34.50 (8.65)	17.70 (4.85)	–	*3.62 (2.55)	*6.02 (3.05)	*1.61 (1.61)	–	*1.45 (1.45)	*1.43 (1.43)	*1.83 (1.84)
Other	*56.69 (21.50)	*21.57 (11.40)	–	–	*5.17 (5.17)	–	–	–	–	*5.80 (5.80)
Uninsured	*20.91 (20.82)	–	–	–	*27.50 (20.17)	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	17.44 (1.38)	11.39 (1.14)	6.08 (0.84)	*0.64 (0.29)	13.53 (1.35)	8.85 (1.05)	3.10 (0.58)	2.49 (0.51)	1.41 (0.38)	4.13 (0.72)
Small MSA	23.86 (2.04)	16.28 (1.62)	7.51 (1.01)	2.23 (0.61)	14.08 (1.64)	13.22 (1.58)	4.93 (1.05)	4.56 (0.91)	2.28 (0.54)	5.58 (0.98)
Not in MSA	23.18 (2.35)	22.57 (2.80)	8.53 (1.60)	*1.12 (0.52)	15.36 (2.02)	12.43 (1.58)	8.24 (1.55)	5.55 (1.22)	*3.81 (1.26)	6.86 (1.33)
Region										
Northeast	21.74 (2.61)	13.63 (1.98)	5.07 (1.21)	*1.01 (0.46)	11.47 (2.02)	9.69 (1.84)	3.64 (1.06)	*2.97 (1.00)	*1.45 (0.51)	5.23 (1.25)
Midwest	23.65 (2.40)	15.67 (1.76)	11.64 (1.71)	*1.35 (0.58)	15.26 (1.96)	13.04 (1.79)	7.45 (1.55)	3.54 (0.81)	3.26 (0.84)	5.11 (1.11)
South	19.55 (1.63)	15.34 (1.68)	5.34 (0.88)	*0.71 (0.30)	14.21 (1.60)	10.65 (1.31)	4.14 (0.77)	3.91 (0.77)	*1.85 (0.62)	4.54 (0.81)
West	18.18 (1.95)	15.65 (2.00)	6.37 (1.05)	*2.40 (0.90)	14.80 (1.93)	10.15 (1.37)	3.42 (0.84)	4.32 (1.06)	*2.03 (0.73)	6.18 (1.34)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[13]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 2000 U.S. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
		Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. .	4.7 (0.10)	6.6 (0.12)
Total[4] (crude)	278,789	13,100	18,265	4.7 (0.10)	6.6 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	136,058	5,719	8,104	4.2 (0.12)	6.0 (0.14)
Female	142,731	7,382	10,161	5.2 (0.12)	7.1 (0.15)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	48,356	932	1,552	1.9 (0.15)	3.2 (0.19)
12–17 years	24,612	635	912	2.6 (0.22)	3.7 (0.25)
18–44 years	108,111	6,793	9,265	6.3 (0.17)	8.6 (0.20)
45–64 years	64,650	3,916	5,358	6.1 (0.20)	8.3 (0.24)
65 years and over	33,060	823	1,179	2.5 (0.18)	3.6 (0.22)
Race					
1 race[6]	274,542	12,756	17,863	4.7 (0.10)	6.5 (0.12)
White	219,538	9,793	14,354	4.5 (0.11)	6.6 (0.14)
Black or African American	34,037	2,118	2,406	6.5 (0.31)	7.3 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,740	132	173	7.4 (1.34)	9.6 (1.70)
Asian	10,740	262	361	2.4 (0.37)	3.4 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	*28	*25	*6.9 (2.81)	*6.3 (2.56)
2 or more races[7]	4,247	344	402	9.5 (0.99)	10.6 (1.13)
Black or African American, white	913	*67	*60	*8.1 (2.76)	*8.1 (2.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,373	162	201	12.0 (1.64)	14.6 (2.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	35,254	1,777	2,288	5.4 (0.23)	6.8 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	22,554	1,126	1,416	5.5 (0.29)	6.6 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	243,536	11,323	15,977	4.6 (0.11)	6.6 (0.13)
White, single race	193,860	8,547	12,750	4.4 (0.13)	6.6 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	33,456	2,084	2,369	6.5 (0.31)	7.3 (0.33)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	2,326	2,712	9.4 (0.36)	10.9 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[10]	52,064	3,226	4,295	6.3 (0.22)	8.4 (0.26)
Some college	46,703	2,908	4,147	5.9 (0.21)	8.5 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	1,251	2,273	2.6 (0.15)	4.8 (0.20)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	46,934	4,723	5,618	11.0 (0.35)	12.9 (0.37)
$20,000 or more	205,571	7,441	11,235	3.5 (0.11)	5.4 (0.13)
$20,000-$34,999	36,568	3,075	4,141	8.8 (0.36)	11.8 (0.43)
$35,000-$54,999	40,451	1,940	2,944	4.7 (0.24)	7.1 (0.28)
$55,000-$74,999	31,344	739	1,213	2.3 (0.20)	3.7 (0.26)
$75,000 or more	55,653	600	1,235	1.0 (0.13)	2.1 (0.16)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	23,806	2,341	2,588	11.0 (0.47)	12.1 (0.51)
Near poor	36,290	3,289	4,259	10.4 (0.37)	13.1 (0.43)
Not poor	138,761	4,573	7,182	3.2 (0.12)	5.0 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	169,418	3,641	6,521	2.1 (0.09)	3.8 (0.12)
Medicaid	27,538	1,280	1,455	6.6 (0.41)	7.2 (0.44)
Other	5,883	583	669	7.9 (0.77)	9.7 (0.91)
Uninsured	40,127	6,686	8,340	16.2 (0.43)	20.6 (0.50)
65 years and over:					
Private	19,871	271	433	1.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,969	106	141	5.4 (0.94)	7.2 (1.12)
Medicare only	8,516	346	499	4.1 (0.42)	5.9 (0.51)
Other	2,020	48	45	2.5 (0.61)	2.4 (0.60)
Uninsured	440	51	58	9.9 (2.65)	11.7 (2.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (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, 2002—Con.

	Selected measures of health care access				
Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands			Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	132,590	5,554	7,585	4.2 (0.14)	5.7 (0.16)
Small MSA	90,519	4,323	6,316	4.8 (0.18)	7.0 (0.22)
Not in MSA	55,680	3,224	4,363	5.9 (0.26)	8.0 (0.32)
Region					
Northeast	52,746	2,000	2,922	3.8 (0.20)	5.5 (0.26)
Midwest	66,878	2,590	3,952	3.9 (0.20)	6.0 (0.25)
South	101,048	5,851	7,613	5.8 (0.18)	7.5 (0.22)
West	58,118	2,660	3,777	4.6 (0.21)	6.5 (0.25)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	187,496	5,282	8,254	2.8 (0.09)	4.3 (0.12)
Good	64,387	4,216	5,656	6.8 (0.24)	8.9 (0.27)
Fair or poor	25,452	3,555	4,291	15.4 (0.63)	18.2 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	17,562	784	995	4.7 (0.27)	5.8 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	17,692	994	1,292	6.0 (0.30)	7.7 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	94,964	3,803	5,730	4.0 (0.15)	6.0 (0.18)
White, single race, female	98,895	4,744	7,020	4.8 (0.16)	7.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male	15,523	824	986	5.5 (0.37)	6.5 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race, female	17,932	1,260	1,383	7.2 (0.39)	7.9 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	5,180	388	442	9.0 (0.75)	10.0 (0.88)
Near poor	7,537	463	593	7.1 (0.59)	8.9 (0.66)
Not poor	11,536	413	582	3.5 (0.32)	4.9 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,379	1,228	1,418	11.3 (0.74)	13.0 (0.79)
Near poor	20,844	2,100	2,843	11.8 (0.54)	15.5 (0.64)
Not poor	107,240	3,486	5,713	3.1 (0.14)	5.1 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,391	587	576	13.1 (1.00)	12.6 (0.98)
Near poor	5,765	526	571	9.9 (0.80)	10.6 (0.90)
Not poor	12,100	445	625	3.6 (0.36)	4.9 (0.40)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]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.)

[2]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.)

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

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

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

[8]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.

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[14]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 2000 U.S. 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 percents, refer to table XIV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	278,789	252,814	18,129	3,350	1,945
Sex					
Male	136,058	125,599	7,062	1,382	789
Female	142,731	127,216	11,067	1,969	1,156
Age					
Under 12 years	48,356	44,210	3,318	357	138
12–17 years	24,612	23,818	526	78	36
18–44 years	108,111	99,679	6,280	869	495
45–64 years	64,650	58,677	3,806	859	540
65 years and over	33,060	26,430	4,198	1,188	738
Race					
1 race[4]	274,542	248,966	17,844	3,287	1,905
White	219,538	198,705	14,638	2,690	1,506
Black or African American	34,037	30,743	2,186	461	313
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,740	1,583	110	*23	*17
Asian	10,740	10,093	425	*30	*13
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	336	*10	*7	–
2 or more races[5]	4,247	3,848	286	63	41
Black or African American, white	913	817	81	*10	*5
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,373	1,210	104	*29	*26
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	35,254	32,549	2,031	365	168
Mexican or Mexican American	22,554	20,905	1,268	215	99
Not Hispanic or Latino	243,536	220,266	16,098	2,986	1,777
White, single race	193,860	174,972	13,177	2,432	1,392
Black or African American, single race	33,456	30,216	2,151	443	313
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	27,467	23,629	2,560	722	455
High school diploma or GED[8]	52,064	46,856	3,738	816	529
Some college	46,703	41,916	3,550	671	439
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,541	42,090	2,684	429	238
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	46,934	41,030	4,070	952	676
$20,000 or more	205,571	189,259	12,512	2,131	1,138
$20,000–$34,999	36,568	32,971	2,665	539	365
$35,000–$54,999	40,451	36,922	2,739	482	219
$55,000–$74,999	31,344	29,209	1,721	289	116
$75,000 or more	55,653	52,146	2,887	417	192
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	23,806	21,043	1,937	422	319
Near poor	36,290	32,463	2,778	625	369
Not poor	138,761	128,112	8,394	1,410	715
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	169,418	157,883	9,029	1,233	584
Medicaid	27,538	23,926	2,572	532	372
Other	5,883	5,067	527	133	106
Uninsured	40,127	37,335	1,725	254	139
65 years and over:					
Private	19,871	15,890	2,616	763	428
Medicare and Medicaid	1,969	1,446	304	108	88
Medicare only	8,516	6,975	927	248	149
Other	2,020	1,567	315	68	67
Uninsured	440	384	*26	–	*2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]				
Large MSA	132,590	121,083	7,986	1,409	779
Small MSA	90,519	81,976	6,031	1,151	652
Not in MSA	55,680	49,755	4,112	791	515
Region					
Northeast	52,746	48,133	3,398	591	338
Midwest	66,878	59,753	4,661	786	524
South	101,048	91,435	6,754	1,417	781
West	58,118	53,495	3,317	556	302
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	17,562	16,565	713	137	82
Hispanic or Latina, female	17,692	15,984	1,318	228	87
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	94,964	87,076	5,377	1,022	579
White, single race, female	98,895	87,896	7,800	1,410	813
Black or African American, single race, male	15,523	14,364	721	184	97
Black or African American, single race, female	17,932	15,852	1,430	259	217
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	5,180	4,648	422	69	37
Near poor	7,537	6,931	456	105	42
Not poor	11,536	10,833	550	101	47
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,379	9,906	999	222	192
Near poor	20,844	18,356	1,786	409	256
Not poor	107,240	98,621	6,800	1,128	566
Black or African American, single race					
Poor	5,391	4,772	414	112	80
Near poor	5,765	5,254	380	75	51
Not poor	12,100	11,205	679	139	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 standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

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

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

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
			Number of overnight hospital stays[1]		
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.4 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	92.8 (0.14)	5.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.0 (0.17)	7.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.1 (0.25)	6.9 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.4 (0.19)	2.2 (0.18)	0.3 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	92.9 (0.16)	5.9 (0.14)	0.8 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.9 (0.21)	6.0 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	81.2 (0.44)	12.9 (0.36)	3.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.15)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	91.4 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.4 (0.13)	6.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	90.6 (0.36)	6.8 (0.26)	1.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	90.6 (1.38)	6.8 (1.38)	*1.2 (0.47)	*1.3 (0.59)
Asian	100.0	95.3 (0.48)	4.2 (0.44)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.08)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.3 (1.73)	*2.0 (0.92)	*1.7 (1.07)	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	89.8 (0.95)	7.3 (0.84)	1.6 (0.37)	1.3 (0.38)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.1 (1.75)	6.7 (1.66)	*0.6 (0.33)	*0.6 (0.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.5 (1.61)	7.6 (1.42)	*2.0 (0.66)	*1.9 (0.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.9 (0.25)	6.2 (0.23)	1.2 (0.10)	0.6 (0.07)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.0 (0.31)	6.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)	0.6 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.4 (0.13)	6.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.3 (0.15)	6.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	90.6 (0.37)	6.8 (0.27)	1.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.15)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.1 (0.34)	8.3 (0.30)	2.2 (0.15)	1.4 (0.12)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	90.4 (0.24)	7.1 (0.22)	1.5 (0.10)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	89.3 (0.29)	8.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)	1.0 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.8 (0.28)	6.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.11)	0.6 (0.10)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.5 (0.29)	8.3 (0.24)	1.9 (0.11)	1.4 (0.11)
$20,000 or more	100.0	91.9 (0.14)	6.3 (0.12)	1.1 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	90.6 (0.33)	7.1 (0.29)	1.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	91.1 (0.31)	7.0 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.6 (0.07)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	92.2 (0.39)	6.0 (0.34)	1.3 (0.16)	0.5 (0.09)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.7 (0.28)	5.9 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	87.6 (0.45)	8.7 (0.38)	2.0 (0.17)	1.6 (0.17)
Near poor	100.0	89.5 (0.34)	7.7 (0.29)	1.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.10)
Not poor	100.0	92.0 (0.17)	6.3 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.6 (0.13)	5.4 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	83.9 (0.54)	11.1 (0.45)	2.8 (0.23)	2.3 (0.24)
Other	100.0	88.3 (1.01)	8.3 (0.90)	1.9 (0.31)	1.4 (0.31)
Uninsured	100.0	94.8 (0.23)	4.2 (0.21)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	80.6 (0.57)	13.4 (0.48)	3.9 (0.27)	2.2 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.3 (1.76)	15.7 (1.46)	5.6 (0.93)	4.5 (0.92)
Medicare only	100.0	84.1 (0.77)	11.1 (0.63)	3.0 (0.32)	1.8 (0.28)
Other	100.0	77.7 (1.59)	15.7 (1.44)	3.3 (0.75)	3.4 (0.69)
Uninsured	100.0	91.5 (2.63)	*8.0 (2.60)	–	*0.4 (0.41)

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, 2002—Con.

		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	92.0 (0.15)	6.2 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.3 (0.21)	6.7 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.3 (0.33)	7.4 (0.26)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	91.8 (0.24)	6.5 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	90.8 (0.27)	7.2 (0.23)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.0 (0.21)	6.8 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.6 (0.21)	5.9 (0.20)	1.0 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.8 (0.31)	4.5 (0.28)	1.0 (0.14)	0.7 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.1 (0.37)	7.8 (0.34)	1.5 (0.15)	0.6 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.6 (0.17)	5.7 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.0 (0.21)	7.8 (0.18)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.7 (0.41)	5.1 (0.34)	1.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	88.8 (0.50)	8.3 (0.38)	1.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	88.2 (0.85)	9.1 (0.79)	1.7 (0.32)	0.9 (0.21)
Near poor	100.0	91.2 (0.55)	6.4 (0.49)	1.7 (0.24)	0.7 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	93.1 (0.45)	5.3 (0.40)	1.0 (0.19)	0.6 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.1 (0.69)	9.0 (0.57)	2.0 (0.26)	1.9 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.49)	8.2 (0.42)	1.9 (0.19)	1.1 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	91.8 (0.19)	6.6 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.0 (0.93)	8.5 (0.76)	2.5 (0.39)	2.0 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	90.6 (0.73)	6.8 (0.63)	1.5 (0.33)	1.0 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	91.8 (0.55)	6.0 (0.47)	1.3 (0.19)	0.9 (0.19)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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. 6The 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.

[7]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.

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. 10The 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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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 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.

[13]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 2000 U.S. 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 percents, refer to table XV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 18. Crude 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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] 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[2]										
Total[3]	245,729	169,418	27,538	5,883	40,127	33,060	19,871	1,969	8,516	2,020	440
Sex											
Male	121,906	83,624	12,231	2,951	21,652	14,152	8,711	563	3,439	1,155	207
Female	123,823	85,794	15,307	2,932	18,475	18,908	11,161	1,406	5,077	865	234
Age											
Under 12 years	48,356	29,980	12,294	932	4,842	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	24,612	16,298	4,710	452	2,940	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	108,111	73,809	7,234	1,640	23,962	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	64,650	49,331	3,301	2,858	8,383	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	33,060	19,871	1,969	8,516	2,020	440
Race											
1 race[4]	241,719	167,136	26,719	5,689	39,433	32,823	19,742	1,957	8,442	1,997	440
White	190,692	139,176	16,764	4,208	28,726	28,846	18,335	1,384	7,040	1,616	268
Black or African American	31,288	16,945	6,851	1,114	5,796	2,749	999	383	1,002	244	94
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,661	611	*335	*40	629	78	*19	*17	*20	*9	*12
Asian	9,988	6,937	939	212	1,706	752	302	93	243	73	*32
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	346	217	*40	*3	84	7	*3	–	*2	*2	–
2 or more races[5]	4,010	2,283	819	194	694	237	129	*12	74	*23	–
Black or African American, white	910	424	332	*36	116	3	–	–	*2	*1	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,209	598	218	83	310	164	100.0	*9	*39	*16	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	33,142	14,613	6,826	481	10,872	2,111	498	409	804	246	132
Mexican or Mexican American	21,414	8,931	4,306	253	7,672	1,140	251	198	476	125	74
Not Hispanic or Latino	212,587	154,806	20,712	5,402	29,255	30,949	19,374	1,560	7,712	1,774	308
White, single race	166,654	128,431	12,051	3,887	20,699	27,206	17,938	1,073	6,397	1,433	180
Black or African American, single race	30,746	16,690	6,718	1,096	5,666	2,710	988	376	993	242	85
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	18,382	7,759	3,115	702	6,676	9,085	4,279	1,178	2,764	605	224
High school diploma or GED[8]	41,205	28,898	2,653	1,308	7,954	10,859	7,009	434	2,680	625	76
Some college	40,584	31,801	1,595	1,275	5,700	6,119	4,184	158	1,346	370	50
Bachelor's degree or higher	40,181	36,230	347	687	2,792	5,360	3,836	129	996	355	*33
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	37,461	11,544	13,494	1,286	10,835	9,473	4,292	1,340	3,050	601	143
$20,000 or more	186,594	146,033	11,277	4,092	24,108	18,977	13,162	435	3,941	1,214	194
$20,000–$34,999	30,783	16,394	5,310	897	8,026	5,785	4,027	144	1,226	330	57
$35,000–$54,999	36,817	27,402	2,342	1,010	5,943	3,634	2,527	74	705	278	49
$55,000–$74,999	29,886	25,949	710	659	2,538	1,459	1,000	*43	224	178	*13
$75,000 or more	53,517	49,802	677	710	2,255	2,135	1,479	41	418	164	*31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Crude 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, 2002—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under age 65 years | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	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[2]										
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	21,478	5,491	9,229	566	6,075	2,329	613	710	736	186	69
Near poor	30,877	14,247	6,737	1,033	8,691	5,413	2,784	465	1,751	304	87
Not poor	126,581	108,372	3,201	2,640	12,141	12,180	8,693	222	2,278	881	103
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	118,710	84,152	12,210	2,028	18,904	13,881	7,554	779	4,347	810	254
Small MSA	78,984	54,737	8,414	2,637	12,392	11,535	7,499	575	2,497	811	89
Not in MSA	48,035	30,529	6,914	1,218	8,831	7,645	4,819	615	1,671	399	97
Region											
Northeast	46,038	33,697	5,422	628	5,723	6,708	4,358	337	1,534	350	62
Midwest	59,035	44,630	5,608	908	7,198	7,843	5,586	295	1,525	307	84
South	88,914	57,072	10,199	3,115	17,677	12,134	6,904	918	3,226	837	175
West	51,741	34,019	6,308	1,231	9,529	6,376	3,024	419	2,231	526	119
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	175,236	129,578	15,948	3,011	25,222	12,259	8,014	362	2,958	704	151
Good	52,512	31,810	7,343	1,389	11,102	11,875	7,356	575	3,030	694	145
Fair or poor	16,784	7,561	4,135	1,462	3,507	8,668	4,408	1,028	2,427	621	132
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,665	7,321	3,080	230	5,831	897	269	126	347	101	44
Hispanic or Latina, female	16,477	7,291	3,746	251	5,041	1,214	229	283	457	144	88
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	83,220	63,531	5,513	1,923	11,422	11,745	7,809	317	2,606	865	89
White, single race, female	83,434	64,900	6,539	1,964	9,277	15,462	10,130	755	3,791	568	91
Black or African American, single race, male	14,451	8,012	2,695	600	2,879	1,072	437	83	355	137	52
Black or African American, single race, female	16,295	8,679	4,024	495	2,787	1,638	551	293	638	105	33
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	4,844	553	2,161	77	2,038	336	*17	147	110	29	*33
Near poor	7,069	2,336	1,724	100.0	2,853	468	63	93	209	71	32
Not poor	11,018	7,950	608	157	2,271	518	214	*32	177	59	36
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,948	3,621	3,769	266	2,252	1,431	505	389	416	96	*17
Near poor	16,659	8,969	3,043	700	3,881	4,185	2,501	252	1,226	169	*17
Not poor	96,665	85,051	1,819	1,871	7,779	10,575	7,843	133	1,849	706	*42
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	4,943	803	2,642	176	1,278	448	63	151	168	48	*16
Near poor	5,173	2,161	1,447	193	1,334	592	171	87	251	50	*30
Not poor	11,413	9,226	510	398	1,257	687	394	*26	185	68	*13

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[2]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.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

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

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

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	69.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	26.0 (0.62)	6.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.12)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	69.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	16.5 (0.24)	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	69.5 (0.39)	9.9 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	18.2 (0.29)	100.0	62.0 (0.86)	4.0 (0.30)	24.4 (0.76)	8.1 (0.45)	1.4 (0.19)
Female	100.0	69.9 (0.40)	12.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.13)	15.1 (0.25)	100.0	59.6 (0.77)	7.5 (0.39)	27.0 (0.69)	4.6 (0.30)	1.3 (0.14)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	62.4 (0.66)	25.6 (0.56)	1.9 (0.20)	10.1 (0.37)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	66.8 (0.74)	19.3 (0.60)	1.9 (0.23)	12.0 (0.46)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	69.2 (0.41)	6.8 (0.19)	1.5 (0.11)	22.5 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.2 (0.41)	5.2 (0.20)	4.5 (0.18)	13.1 (0.31)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)
Race											
1 race[5]	100.0	69.8 (0.37)	11.2 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	16.6 (0.25)	100.0	60.6 (0.72)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.12)
White	100.0	73.5 (0.40)	9.0 (0.24)	2.2 (0.11)	15.3 (0.27)	100.0	64.0 (0.75)	4.8 (0.28)	24.6 (0.67)	5.6 (0.32)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	56.1 (0.92)	20.9 (0.69)	3.8 (0.31)	19.3 (0.58)	100.0	36.4 (1.86)	14.2 (1.35)	37.2 (1.74)	8.9 (1.00)	3.3 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	38.0 (3.49)	20.8 (3.29)	*2.5 (0.94)	38.7 (3.19)	100.0	*25.4 (9.65)	*21.1 (9.66)	*26.7 (8.59)	*10.6 (5.44)	*16.2 (8.31)
Asian	100.0	70.7 (1.75)	9.9 (1.15)	2.2 (0.40)	17.2 (1.23)	100.0	40.0 (4.53)	13.1 (2.87)	34.1 (4.72)	9.1 (2.04)	*3.8 (1.32)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	64.3 (6.92)	*11.2 (3.83)	*0.9 (0.87)	23.6 (4.46)	100.0	*31.7 (17.62)	–	*20.5 (17.62)	47.7 (0.00)	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	58.9 (1.98)	16.3 (1.36)	5.6 (0.82)	19.1 (1.53)	100.0	55.0 (5.61)	*5.2 (2.86)	30.3 (5.43)	*9.5 (3.24)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	61.7 (4.98)	21.6 (3.93)	*4.6 (1.62)	12.1 (2.43)	100.0	–	–	47.7 (0.00)	52.3 (0.00)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	49.2 (3.57)	18.1 (2.90)	6.3 (1.56)	26.4 (3.11)	100.0	61.6 (6.83)	*5.6 (3.77)	23.0 (6.30)	*9.8 (4.24)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.2 (0.76)	18.3 (0.50)	1.7 (0.16)	33.9 (0.67)	100.0	23.1 (1.73)	20.4 (1.44)	39.1 (1.97)	11.3 (1.14)	6.0 (0.80)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	44.3 (0.96)	17.1 (0.59)	1.5 (0.17)	37.1 (0.87)	100.0	21.4 (2.13)	18.6 (1.81)	43.1 (2.76)	10.7 (1.41)	6.2 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.5 (0.40)	10.0 (0.25)	2.5 (0.12)	14.0 (0.24)	100.0	63.0 (0.73)	5.1 (0.29)	25.1 (0.65)	5.8 (0.31)	1.0 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	77.6 (0.42)	7.6 (0.26)	2.3 (0.13)	12.6 (0.26)	100.0	66.4 (0.77)	4.0 (0.28)	23.7 (0.69)	5.3 (0.33)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	56.2 (0.92)	20.8 (0.69)	3.8 (0.32)	19.2 (0.58)	100.0	36.5 (1.86)	14.2 (1.36)	37.4 (1.77)	8.9 (1.01)	3.0 (0.60)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	42.0 (0.77)	17.1 (0.63)	3.6 (0.25)	37.3 (0.68)	100.0	47.1 (1.16)	13.0 (0.69)	30.5 (1.05)	6.8 (0.49)	2.6 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	70.4 (0.50)	6.6 (0.27)	3.1 (0.18)	19.9 (0.41)	100.0	64.8 (1.04)	4.0 (0.35)	24.8 (0.92)	5.7 (0.46)	0.7 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	78.8 (0.45)	3.9 (0.18)	3.2 (0.20)	14.1 (0.36)	100.0	68.6 (1.26)	2.6 (0.41)	22.1 (1.17)	6.0 (0.60)	0.8 (0.21)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.4 (0.33)	0.9 (0.10)	1.7 (0.16)	7.0 (0.27)	100.0	71.1 (1.44)	2.4 (0.47)	19.2 (1.22)	6.8 (0.78)	*0.6 (0.22)
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	31.4 (0.87)	35.2 (0.74)	3.8 (0.22)	29.5 (0.65)	100.0	44.8 (1.16)	14.5 (0.80)	32.5 (1.10)	6.5 (0.49)	1.7 (0.26)
$20,000 or more	100.0	78.6 (0.34)	6.1 (0.18)	2.2 (0.12)	13.1 (0.25)	100.0	69.4 (0.81)	2.3 (0.22)	20.9 (0.73)	6.3 (0.41)	1.0 (0.13)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	54.1 (0.81)	16.6 (0.57)	3.1 (0.28)	26.2 (0.64)	100.0	69.6 (1.46)	2.5 (0.38)	21.2 (1.29)	5.7 (0.64)	1.0 (0.22)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	74.8 (0.70)	6.3 (0.36)	2.8 (0.28)	16.1 (0.54)	100.0	70.1 (1.89)	2.2 (0.51)	19.2 (1.63)	7.3 (1.10)	1.3 (0.35)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	86.9 (0.60)	2.3 (0.25)	2.2 (0.28)	8.6 (0.47)	100.0	67.7 (2.74)	*2.6 (0.79)	16.2 (2.11)	12.4 (2.02)	*1.1 (0.54)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.0 (0.36)	1.3 (0.15)	1.3 (0.17)	4.4 (0.26)	100.0	68.1 (2.44)	2.1 (0.58)	20.0 (2.04)	8.5 (1.49)	*1.4 (0.47)

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, 2002—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 65 years of age | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	100.0	26.6 (1.15)	39.8 (0.96)	3.4 (0.28)	30.2 (0.90)	100.0	26.5 (1.81)	30.7 (1.81)	31.8 (1.96)	8.0 (1.05)	3.0 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	46.4 (0.86)	19.7 (0.58)	4.0 (0.33)	29.9 (0.70)	100.0	51.0 (1.63)	8.7 (0.87)	32.8 (1.44)	5.7 (0.64)	1.8 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	85.7 (0.32)	2.7 (0.13)	2.1 (0.13)	9.6 (0.24)	100.0	71.3 (1.04)	1.9 (0.24)	18.9 (0.89)	7.2 (0.56)	0.8 (0.15)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	71.8 (0.47)	10.3 (0.30)	1.7 (0.11)	16.2 (0.32)	100.0	55.0 (1.02)	5.7 (0.44)	31.7 (0.94)	5.9 (0.41)	1.8 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	69.9 (0.68)	10.8 (0.37)	3.3 (0.28)	16.0 (0.43)	100.0	65.4 (1.26)	5.0 (0.43)	21.8 (0.97)	7.1 (0.58)	0.8 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	64.1 (0.96)	14.6 (0.63)	2.4 (0.20)	18.9 (0.67)	100.0	63.4 (1.46)	8.1 (0.72)	22.0 (1.35)	5.2 (0.61)	1.2 (0.27)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	73.9 (0.78)	12.1 (0.56)	1.3 (0.14)	12.7 (0.47)	100.0	65.6 (1.42)	5.1 (0.63)	23.1 (1.33)	5.3 (0.54)	0.9 (0.23)
Midwest	100.0	76.5 (0.64)	9.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.12)	12.4 (0.40)	100.0	71.6 (1.29)	3.8 (0.49)	19.6 (1.15)	3.9 (0.48)	1.1 (0.25)
South	100.0	64.7 (0.69)	11.6 (0.38)	3.5 (0.25)	20.2 (0.46)	100.0	57.2 (1.31)	7.6 (0.54)	26.9 (1.07)	6.9 (0.55)	1.4 (0.20)
West	100.0	66.7 (0.71)	12.1 (0.47)	2.4 (0.22)	18.8 (0.52)	100.0	47.8 (1.60)	6.6 (0.74)	35.4 (1.44)	8.3 (0.78)	1.9 (0.32)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	75.5 (0.36)	8.2 (0.20)	1.7 (0.12)	14.6 (0.26)	100.0	65.6 (1.05)	3.0 (0.31)	24.6 (0.91)	5.7 (0.46)	1.1 (0.17)
Good	100.0	58.8 (0.65)	17.4 (0.46)	2.4 (0.17)	21.5 (0.49)	100.0	62.3 (0.98)	4.9 (0.39)	25.7 (0.88)	5.9 (0.44)	1.2 (0.19)
Fair or poor	100.0	40.8 (1.14)	32.9 (1.11)	5.6 (0.36)	20.7 (0.76)	100.0	50.6 (1.20)	12.2 (0.71)	28.1 (1.08)	7.5 (0.54)	1.6 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	46.7 (0.85)	15.7 (0.52)	1.7 (0.17)	35.9 (0.78)	100.0	29.6 (2.65)	15.3 (1.97)	40.3 (2.79)	10.5 (1.55)	4.3 (1.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	45.8 (0.82)	20.8 (0.60)	1.7 (0.21)	31.7 (0.72)	100.0	18.6 (1.68)	24.1 (1.69)	38.4 (2.14)	11.7 (1.44)	7.2 (1.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	76.9 (0.45)	6.9 (0.27)	2.2 (0.12)	14.0 (0.31)	100.0	66.9 (0.93)	2.7 (0.28)	22.3 (0.83)	7.4 (0.48)	0.7 (0.15)
White, single race, female	100.0	78.2 (0.46)	8.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.16)	11.2 (0.28)	100.0	66.1 (0.84)	4.9 (0.38)	24.6 (0.76)	3.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	57.9 (1.01)	16.6 (0.68)	4.5 (0.41)	21.0 (0.74)	100.0	41.0 (2.60)	8.1 (1.45)	33.7 (2.40)	12.8 (1.72)	4.3 (1.13)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	54.8 (1.04)	24.4 (0.85)	3.2 (0.34)	17.6 (0.62)	100.0	33.8 (2.07)	18.1 (1.72)	39.6 (2.08)	6.4 (1.00)	2.0 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	12.1 (1.20)	38.2 (1.63)	2.6 (0.47)	47.1 (1.67)	100.0	*4.9 (1.73)	44.7 (4.61)	32.9 (4.72)	8.4 (2.11)	9.2 (2.67)
Near poor	100.0	34.3 (1.41)	20.6 (0.96)	1.8 (0.32)	43.2 (1.32)	100.0	13.5 (2.46)	20.6 (2.68)	44.4 (3.59)	14.9 (2.71)	6.5 (1.59)
Not poor	100.0	72.7 (1.02)	5.3 (0.43)	1.5 (0.24)	20.5 (0.90)	100.0	40.6 (3.81)	*6.6 (2.25)	34.9 (3.94)	11.2 (2.44)	6.7 (1.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	36.2 (1.91)	37.6 (1.55)	3.0 (0.38)	23.1 (1.24)	100.0	35.3 (2.57)	27.6 (2.36)	29.0 (2.55)	6.8 (1.42)	*1.2 (0.56)
Near poor	100.0	53.5 (1.27)	17.0 (0.82)	4.8 (0.50)	24.7 (0.89)	100.0	59.3 (1.86)	6.2 (0.93)	29.9 (1.65)	4.0 (0.67)	*0.5 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	88.0 (0.34)	2.0 (0.13)	1.9 (0.15)	8.1 (0.26)	100.0	74.1 (1.08)	1.2 (0.21)	17.6 (0.95)	6.6 (0.61)	*0.4 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	17.5 (1.29)	47.0 (1.49)	5.3 (0.66)	30.2 (1.43)	100.0	13.8 (2.87)	33.9 (4.13)	38.0 (3.58)	10.7 (2.53)	*3.6 (1.70)
Near poor	100.0	42.8 (1.72)	25.0 (1.35)	4.5 (0.58)	27.6 (1.50)	100.0	29.0 (3.53)	15.6 (2.49)	42.8 (4.12)	8.0 (1.95)	*4.6 (1.40)
Not poor	100.0	81.0 (1.02)	4.7 (0.52)	3.5 (0.53)	10.7 (0.64)	100.0	56.9 (3.91)	*4.1 (1.33)	27.0 (3.47)	10.1 (2.22)	*1.9 (0.88)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

- Quantity zero.

[1]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 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.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 2000 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. For crude percents, refer to table XVI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 20. Crude 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, 2002

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
			Number in thousands[3]		
Total[4]	202,840	191,503	9,870	6,753	2,983
Sex					
Male	98,806	93,485	4,565	3,067	1,433
Female	104,033	98,018	5,305	3,687	1,550
Age					
Under 12 years	43,207	40,852	2,083	1,540	535
12–17 years	21,460	20,523	827	568	241
18–44 years	82,683	76,431	5,507	3,650	1,782
45–64 years	55,490	53,697	1,453	996	424
Race					
1 race[5]	199,544	188,442	9,652	6,602	2,920
White	160,147	151,715	7,386	5,145	2,143
Black or African American	24,909	23,200	1,468	971	475
American Indian or Alaska Native	986	897	87	*43	*44
Asian	8,087	7,650	330	241	82
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	260	250	*10	*5	*5
2 or more races[6]	3,296	3,062	218	151	63
Black or African American, white	792	730	54	*39	*12
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	899	812	85	*54	*31
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	21,920	20,340	1,412	877	520
Mexican or Mexican American	13,490	12,467	912	560	336
Not Hispanic or Latino	180,919	171,163	8,458	5,877	2,463
White, single race	144,369	137,013	6,424	4,524	1,815
Black or African American, single race	24,504	22,823	1,440	948	470
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	11,576	10,765	750	448	296
High school diploma or GED[9]	32,858	30,998	1,623	1,076	513
Some college	34,671	32,695	1,821	1,239	565
Bachelor's degree or higher	37,264	36,195	933	683	233
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	26,323	23,638	2,531	1,676	811
$20,000 or more	161,402	154,015	6,813	4,767	1,972
$20,000–$34,999	22,601	20,601	1,901	1,162	732
$35,000–$54,999	30,753	28,537	2,109	1,549	532
$55,000–$74,999	27,317	26,301	943	691	248
$75,000 or more	51,189	50,170	942	751	191
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	15,286	13,739	1,430	940	485
Near poor	22,017	19,870	2,089	1,348	729
Not poor	114,213	109,531	4,403	3,235	1,135
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	98,390	93,221	4,406	3,009	1,340
Small MSA	65,788	62,093	3,272	2,291	963
Not in MSA	38,661	36,189	2,192	1,454	681
Region					
Northeast	39,748	37,952	1,613	1,063	525
Midwest	51,147	48,112	2,569	1,973	555
South	70,387	66,238	3,642	2,289	1,301
West	41,558	39,202	2,045	1,429	602

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Crude 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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Number in thousands[3]				
Hispanic or Latino, male	10,631	9,901	642	399	235
Hispanic or Latina, female	11,289	10,439	770	478	285
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	70,966	67,471	3,007	2,074	899
White, single race, female	73,403	69,541	3,417	2,450	915
Black or African American, single race, male	11,307	10,556	627	400	211
Black or African American, single race, female	13,197	12,267	813	549	258
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	2,792	2,515	258	163	94
Near poor	4,160	3,727	423	250	171
Not poor	8,716	8,322	374	256	115
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,655	6,785	811	540	271
Near poor	12,711	11,483	1,193	828	359
Not poor	88,741	85,269	3,273	2,408	835
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,621	3,311	279	187	91
Near poor	3,800	3,465	335	180	152
Not poor	10,134	9,595	503	385	117

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

[1]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?"

[2]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?"

[3]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.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status. Percents are percent of all currently insured persons under age 65 years.

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

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

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.0 (0.14)	5.0 (0.14)	3.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.07)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.16)	3.2 (0.13)	1.5 (0.09)
Female	100.0	94.7 (0.16)	5.3 (0.16)	3.7 (0.13)	1.5 (0.09)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.1 (0.25)	4.9 (0.25)	3.6 (0.21)	1.2 (0.13)
12–17 years	100.0	96.1 (0.29)	3.9 (0.29)	2.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.16)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.20)	6.7 (0.20)	4.5 (0.16)	2.2 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.14)	1.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[7]	100.0	95.0 (0.14)	5.0 (0.14)	3.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.07)
White	100.0	95.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.16)	3.3 (0.13)	1.4 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	93.9 (0.40)	6.1 (0.40)	4.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	90.9 (2.62)	9.1 (2.62)	*4.5 (1.82)	*4.6 (1.75)
Asian	100.0	96.0 (0.55)	4.0 (0.55)	2.9 (0.49)	1.0 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.9 (1.70)	*3.1 (1.70)	*1.6 (1.54)	*1.6 (0.92)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	93.2 (1.04)	6.8 (1.04)	4.6 (0.90)	2.1 (0.53)
Black or African American, white	100.0	88.2 (5.32)	*11.8 (5.32)	*9.9 (5.21)	*1.6 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.6 (2.47)	10.4 (2.47)	*6.5 (2.03)	*3.9 (1.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.6 (0.33)	6.4 (0.33)	3.9 (0.27)	2.4 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.5 (0.42)	6.5 (0.42)	3.9 (0.33)	2.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.1 (0.15)	4.9 (0.15)	3.4 (0.13)	1.4 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	95.3 (0.17)	4.7 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	1.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	93.9 (0.40)	6.1 (0.40)	4.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.22)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	92.9 (0.52)	7.1 (0.52)	4.2 (0.38)	2.8 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	94.8 (0.26)	5.2 (0.26)	3.4 (0.21)	1.7 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	94.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.25)	3.6 (0.21)	1.7 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.5 (0.17)	2.5 (0.17)	1.9 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.1 (0.49)	9.9 (0.49)	6.4 (0.39)	3.2 (0.26)
$20,000 or more	100.0	95.6 (0.15)	4.4 (0.15)	3.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.08)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	91.4 (0.50)	8.6 (0.50)	5.2 (0.38)	3.3 (0.34)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	93.1 (0.42)	6.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.37)	1.7 (0.20)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	96.5 (0.33)	3.5 (0.33)	2.6 (0.29)	0.9 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.1 (0.17)	1.9 (0.17)	1.5 (0.16)	0.4 (0.07)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	90.3 (0.70)	9.7 (0.70)	6.1 (0.51)	3.6 (0.44)
Near poor	100.0	90.3 (0.55)	9.7 (0.55)	6.2 (0.43)	3.4 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.16)	4.0 (0.16)	2.9 (0.14)	1.0 (0.07)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.4 (0.18)	4.6 (0.18)	3.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	94.8 (0.25)	5.2 (0.25)	3.6 (0.21)	1.5 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.1 (0.38)	5.9 (0.38)	3.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.20)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.8 (0.30)	4.2 (0.30)	2.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.18)
Midwest	100.0	94.8 (0.31)	5.2 (0.31)	4.0 (0.27)	1.1 (0.13)
South	100.0	94.7 (0.24)	5.3 (0.24)	3.4 (0.19)	1.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	94.9 (0.26)	5.1 (0.26)	3.5 (0.23)	1.5 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (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, 2002—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Total | Any period without coverage[1] | | Duration of period without coverage[2] | |
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.2 (0.41)	5.8 (0.41)	3.5 (0.33)	2.2 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.2 (0.42)	6.8 (0.42)	4.2 (0.34)	2.6 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	95.5 (0.20)	4.5 (0.20)	3.1 (0.16)	1.4 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.1 (0.20)	4.9 (0.20)	3.5 (0.17)	1.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	94.3 (0.48)	5.7 (0.48)	3.6 (0.39)	2.0 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.7 (0.48)	6.3 (0.48)	4.3 (0.37)	2.0 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.0 (1.33)	11.0 (1.33)	6.2 (0.89)	4.7 (0.92)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.92)	10.2 (0.92)	5.8 (0.72)	4.3 (0.59)
Not poor	100.0	95.8 (0.40)	4.2 (0.40)	2.9 (0.34)	1.3 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.4 (1.11)	10.6 (1.11)	6.8 (0.84)	3.8 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (0.73)	9.5 (0.73)	6.5 (0.60)	2.9 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.2 (0.19)	3.8 (0.19)	2.8 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.5 (1.14)	8.5 (1.14)	5.7 (0.87)	2.7 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (1.34)	9.5 (1.34)	5.2 (0.96)	4.2 (0.84)
Not poor	100.0	95.0 (0.50)	5.0 (0.50)	3.8 (0.44)	1.2 (0.22)

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

[1]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?"

[2]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?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[4]Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]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.

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[12]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.

[13]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.

[14]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 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XVII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 22. Crude 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, 2002

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	40,127	6,225	3,879	6,807	8,979	8,403
Sex						
Male	21,652	3,080	1,996	3,637	4,919	4,913
Female	18,475	3,145	1,884	3,170	4,060	3,489
Age						
Under 12 years	4,842	1,101	434	653	547	1,152
12–17 years	2,940	474	278	435	512	644
18–44 years	23,962	3,765	2,472	4,476	5,304	5,184
45–64 years	8,383	885	695	1,242	2,615	1,423
Race						
1 race[4]	39,433	6,042	3,827	6,732	8,787	8,319
White	28,726	4,451	2,787	4,870	6,651	5,862
Black or African American	5,796	937	694	1,203	1,409	757
American Indian or Alaska Native	629	*49	*42	*69	87	62
Asian	1,706	262	80	208	256	588
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	84	*13	*7	*19	*19	*24
2 or more races[5]	694	182	53	75	192	84
Black or African American, white	116	*29	*6	*18	*28	*18
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	310	*69	*20	*24	101	*36
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,872	1,272	758	1,418	1,578	5,105
Mexican or Mexican American	7,672	807	477	898	1,100	3,902
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,255	4,953	3,121	5,389	7,401	3,298
White, single race	20,699	3,577	2,271	3,875	5,498	1,905
Black or African American, single race	5,666	919	687	1,172	1,391	712
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	6,676	600	408	871	1,843	2,576
High school diploma or GED[8]	7,954	1,057	756	1,467	2,592	1,195
Some college	5,700	1,037	706	1,176	1,487	571
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,792	497	343	451	581	333
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	10,835	1,446	915	1,957	2,976	2,830
$20,000 or more	24,108	4,308	2,553	4,232	5,052	4,572
$20,000–$34,999	8,026	1,454	813	1,516	1,967	1,775
$35,000–$54,999	5,943	1,263	663	1,064	1,239	1,116
$55,000–$74,999	2,538	501	322	627	465	311
$75,000 or more	2,255	514	385	331	384	239
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	6,075	793	554	1,019	1,608	1,776
Near poor	8,691	1,407	738	1,601	2,228	2,146
Not poor	12,141	2,594	1,600	2,382	2,604	1,619
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	18,904	2,812	1,795	2,984	3,600	4,981
Small MSA	12,392	2,077	1,177	2,240	2,920	2,085
Not in MSA	8,831	1,336	908	1,582	2,459	1,336
Region						
Northeast	5,723	1,010	612	977	1,094	1,050
Midwest	7,198	1,184	806	1,225	1,542	1,031
South	17,677	2,632	1,609	3,149	4,583	3,587
West	9,529	1,399	852	1,456	1,760	2,735
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	5,831	603	358	699	767	2,962
Hispanic or Latina, female	5,041	669	401	718	811	2,143
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	11,422	1,860	1,221	2,131	3,156	1,139
White, single race, female	9,277	1,717	1,050	1,744	2,342	766
Black or African American, single race, male	2,879	415	329	625	714	410
Black or African American, single race, female	2,787	504	358	547	676	302

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Crude 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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[2]					
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	2,038	222	124	217	291	1,116
Near poor	2,853	352	189	367	429	1,397
Not poor	2,271	363	222	393	387	743
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,252	263	277	471	788	308
Near poor	3,881	713	343	893	1,274	465
Not poor	7,779	1,764	1,108	1,581	1,882	540
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,278	207	129	258	415	211
Near poor	1,334	215	176	270	347	184
Not poor	1,257	313	183	303	224	149

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

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under 65 years" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	18.8 (0.63)	11.2 (0.47)	19.3 (0.57)	25.9 (0.63)	24.8 (0.72)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	18.2 (0.56)	11.3 (0.43)	19.8 (0.53)	26.2 (0.61)	24.5 (0.67)
Sex						
Male	100.0	17.5 (0.68)	10.9 (0.56)	19.4 (0.68)	26.1 (0.70)	26.1 (0.81)
Female	100.0	20.5 (0.78)	11.6 (0.58)	19.3 (0.69)	25.5 (0.78)	23.2 (0.84)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	28.3 (1.80)	11.2 (1.15)	16.8 (1.34)	14.1 (1.28)	29.6 (1.73)
12–17 years	100.0	20.2 (1.62)	11.9 (1.46)	18.6 (1.75)	21.9 (1.95)	27.5 (1.95)
18–44 years	100.0	17.8 (0.58)	11.7 (0.47)	21.1 (0.60)	25.0 (0.64)	24.4 (0.73)
45–64 years	100.0	12.9 (0.88)	10.1 (0.74)	18.1 (0.97)	38.1 (1.21)	20.7 (0.90)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	18.6 (0.64)	11.3 (0.48)	19.4 (0.58)	25.7 (0.65)	25.0 (0.73)
White	100.0	18.6 (0.76)	11.2 (0.57)	19.3 (0.69)	26.5 (0.76)	24.4 (0.87)
Black or African American	100.0	20.1 (1.51)	14.0 (1.33)	22.9 (1.46)	27.5 (1.58)	15.5 (1.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	22.2 (5.37)	12.9 (3.48)	20.7 (5.88)	25.2 (5.24)	19.1 (3.74)
Asian	100.0	19.4 (4.13)	5.4 (1.44)	14.5 (2.68)	19.2 (3.13)	41.5 (4.52)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*12.3 (5.76)	*15.8 (9.71)	*24.7 (9.08)	*24.6 (10.83)	*22.6 (8.19)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	28.9 (4.40)	7.8 (1.94)	11.7 (2.68)	38.8 (5.07)	12.9 (3.17)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*25.3 (8.99)	*10.6 (6.87)	*14.4 (6.75)	*32.5 (10.44)	*17.2 (7.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.9 (7.08)	*7.6 (2.77)	*7.3 (2.50)	41.4 (7.55)	*13.8 (5.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.5 (0.74)	7.5 (0.69)	13.8 (0.77)	16.9 (0.82)	49.2 (1.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.1 (0.82)	6.8 (0.68)	12.2 (0.85)	16.5 (0.97)	53.4 (1.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	21.9 (0.86)	12.8 (0.61)	21.6 (0.76)	29.3 (0.82)	14.4 (0.82)
White, single race	100.0	22.2 (1.09)	13.1 (0.79)	22.2 (0.97)	30.3 (1.00)	12.2 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	20.2 (1.53)	14.2 (1.36)	22.9 (1.47)	27.8 (1.61)	14.9 (1.42)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	9.6 (0.70)	6.7 (0.63)	13.7 (0.78)	29.9 (1.16)	40.1 (1.18)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	14.5 (0.90)	10.5 (0.76)	20.9 (0.94)	37.7 (1.16)	16.4 (0.88)
Some college	100.0	20.3 (1.28)	13.8 (1.02)	23.0 (1.21)	31.4 (1.31)	11.5 (0.88)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	21.6 (1.73)	15.3 (1.59)	20.8 (1.69)	27.3 (2.02)	14.9 (1.58)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	16.3 (1.07)	8.7 (0.69)	18.9 (0.93)	27.6 (0.99)	28.4 (1.18)
$20,000 or more	100.0	21.2 (0.83)	12.2 (0.63)	19.6 (0.74)	24.5 (0.79)	22.4 (0.89)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	19.8 (1.29)	11.0 (0.96)	19.5 (1.13)	26.1 (1.33)	23.6 (1.37)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	24.2 (1.71)	11.9 (1.10)	18.7 (1.30)	23.4 (1.47)	21.8 (1.68)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	23.9 (2.63)	14.7 (2.10)	28.3 (2.85)	19.6 (2.30)	13.6 (2.01)
$75,000 or more	100.0	27.2 (3.03)	20.3 (3.19)	16.0 (2.16)	22.3 (2.95)	14.2 (2.56)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	14.7 (1.37)	9.4 (0.95)	17.4 (1.19)	27.8 (1.32)	30.7 (1.57)
Near poor	100.0	17.9 (1.16)	9.0 (0.78)	19.1 (1.03)	27.7 (1.21)	26.4 (1.33)
Not poor	100.0	25.1 (1.32)	14.7 (0.99)	21.4 (1.10)	23.7 (1.12)	15.1 (0.96)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	17.8 (0.86)	10.9 (0.66)	18.1 (0.81)	22.6 (0.81)	30.7 (1.04)
Small MSA	100.0	20.7 (1.24)	11.1 (0.85)	20.4 (1.08)	27.1 (1.27)	20.7 (1.29)
Not in MSA	100.0	18.7 (1.32)	12.0 (1.13)	20.1 (1.23)	31.2 (1.47)	18.0 (1.53)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	22.9 (1.87)	12.7 (1.42)	20.0 (1.71)	21.7 (1.54)	22.7 (2.25)
Midwest	100.0	21.2 (1.48)	13.3 (1.09)	20.7 (1.59)	25.8 (1.43)	19.1 (1.68)
South	100.0	17.4 (0.95)	10.5 (0.69)	19.5 (0.85)	29.1 (1.03)	23.4 (1.05)
West	100.0	17.7 (1.20)	10.1 (0.96)	17.4 (1.03)	22.1 (1.09)	32.8 (1.44)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	11.5 (0.83)	6.8 (0.73)	13.3 (0.91)	15.8 (0.99)	52.6 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	13.8 (0.91)	8.3 (0.86)	14.6 (0.92)	18.0 (1.00)	45.2 (1.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	21.2 (1.20)	12.9 (0.93)	22.5 (1.12)	30.9 (1.13)	12.5 (1.04)
White, single race, female	100.0	23.4 (1.32)	13.5 (0.99)	22.1 (1.20)	29.3 (1.22)	11.6 (1.24)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	17.9 (1.73)	13.7 (1.57)	23.5 (1.82)	28.2 (1.65)	16.7 (1.63)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	22.1 (1.92)	14.6 (1.53)	22.0 (1.85)	27.8 (2.31)	13.5 (1.76)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	11.4 (1.63)	6.1 (1.11)	10.9 (1.49)	15.8 (1.72)	55.9 (2.41)
Near poor	100.0	12.4 (1.30)	6.9 (1.14)	13.1 (1.26)	17.6 (1.47)	50.0 (2.14)
Not poor	100.0	18.5 (1.88)	10.1 (2.08)	18.6 (1.96)	20.1 (2.09)	32.7 (2.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	15.2 (2.89)	12.7 (2.21)	23.3 (2.99)	33.3 (2.38)	15.4 (3.10)
Near poor	100.0	21.3 (2.14)	8.9 (1.20)	23.4 (1.93)	32.8 (2.12)	13.5 (2.06)
Not poor	100.0	26.6 (1.75)	16.3 (1.31)	22.4 (1.48)	25.9 (1.45)	8.8 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.3 (3.12)	10.5 (2.09)	20.3 (2.42)	33.1 (3.54)	17.8 (3.09)
Near poor	100.0	19.9 (3.05)	14.9 (2.65)	21.3 (2.61)	28.3 (2.77)	15.6 (2.51)
Not poor	100.0	27.7 (3.60)	16.0 (3.07)	27.0 (3.77)	18.5 (2.77)	10.7 (2.07)

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

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XVIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 24. Crude frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
		Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	40,127	10,254	1,057	2,623	5,226	18,215	3,018	2,400
Sex								
Male	21,652	5,627	396	1,611	3,175	9,933	1,045	1,330
Female	18,475	4,626	661	1,012	2,051	8,282	1,973	1,070
Age								
Under 12 years	4,842	1,046	78	*25	292	1,997	644	393
12–17 years	2,940	644	59	*50	166	1,292	276	198
18–44 years	23,962	6,058	587	2,507	3,548	10,820	1,824	1,364
45–64 years	8,383	2,506	333	*41	1,219	4,106	275	445
Race								
1 race[5]	39,433	10,063	1,044	2,569	5,159	17,911	2,917	2,331
White	28,726	7,574	863	1,933	3,853	13,496	1,863	1,456
Black or African American	5,796	1,618	135	405	656	2,334	655	278
American Indian or Alaska Native	629	101	*7	*27	*34	167	*47	*30
Asian	1,706	264	*10	113	192	735	*93	229
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	84	*18	–	*4	*3	*40	*7	*16
2 or more races[6]	694	191	*13	54	67	304	101	*69
Black or African American, white	116	*26	–	*6	*5	*61	*17	*17
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	310	*81	*9	*23	*38	135	*56	*34
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,872	1,965	137	286	1,780	5,833	1,017	914
Mexican or Mexican American	7,672	1,254	83	169	1,310	4,277	762	647
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,255	8,289	919	2,337	3,446	12,382	2,001	1,487
White, single race	20,699	6,184	759	1,747	2,538	8,970	1,139	897
Black or African American, single race	5,666	1,589	133	399	640	2,291	645	253
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6,676	1,529	179	66	1,207	3,739	552	460
High school diploma or GED[9]	7,954	2,573	305	142	1,188	3,968	469	402
Some college	5,700	2,094	243	203	931	2,597	327	287
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,792	858	71	134	377	1,140	50	210
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	10,835	2,445	313	727	1,596	5,431	1,468	732
$20,000 or more	24,108	7,042	621	1,678	3,129	10,871	1,303	1,325
$20,000–$34,999	8,026	2,442	216	407	1,183	4,093	612	403
$35,000–$54,999	5,943	1,959	176	440	714	2,741	292	359
$55,000–$74,999	2,538	929	68	193	360	1,007	105	155
$75,000 or more	2,255	758	*41	281	233	784	*71	151
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6,075	1,273	136	361	757	3,093	1,022	468
Near poor	8,691	2,324	194	451	1,270	4,457	789	549
Not poor	12,141	4,379	389	1,048	1,719	5,170	418	635
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	18,904	4,318	429	1,114	2,814	8,578	1,417	1,207
Small MSA	12,392	3,346	386	874	1,390	5,469	933	820
Not in MSA	8,831	2,589	241	635	1,021	4,169	668	374
Region								
Northeast	5,723	1,438	166	462	696	2,239	393	439
Midwest	7,198	2,018	226	645	977	2,725	409	503
South	17,677	4,520	522	978	2,189	8,864	1,371	860
West	9,529	2,278	142	538	1,363	4,387	845	599

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]"Other" includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under 65 years" column.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

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

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

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	29.9 (0.69)	3.1 (0.22)	5.8 (0.26)	14.1 (0.48)	53.4 (0.88)	9.3 (0.44)	7.3 (0.46)
Total[4] (crude)	29.7 (0.62)	3.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.32)	15.1 (0.49)	52.7 (0.82)	8.7 (0.39)	6.9 (0.39)
Sex							
Male	30.3 (0.80)	2.2 (0.24)	6.2 (0.33)	15.7 (0.60)	53.8 (0.98)	7.1 (0.48)	7.4 (0.50)
Female	29.5 (0.85)	4.1 (0.30)	5.2 (0.35)	12.2 (0.54)	52.9 (1.03)	12.1 (0.62)	7.2 (0.59)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years	27.0 (1.74)	2.0 (0.47)	*0.7 (0.32)	7.5 (0.85)	51.6 (2.04)	16.6 (1.37)	10.2 (1.35)
12–17 years	27.6 (1.97)	2.5 (0.59)	*2.2 (0.67)	7.1 (1.03)	55.4 (2.23)	11.8 (1.36)	8.5 (1.18)
18–44 years	28.3 (0.68)	2.7 (0.24)	11.7 (0.49)	16.6 (0.58)	50.6 (0.88)	8.5 (0.43)	6.4 (0.38)
45–64 years	35.9 (1.20)	4.8 (0.46)	*0.6 (0.20)	17.5 (0.93)	58.9 (1.19)	3.9 (0.43)	6.4 (0.55)
Race							
1 race[6]	29.9 (0.70)	3.1 (0.22)	5.8 (0.26)	14.2 (0.49)	53.4 (0.89)	9.2 (0.44)	7.2 (0.46)
White	30.7 (0.83)	3.5 (0.27)	5.9 (0.30)	14.4 (0.57)	55.0 (1.06)	7.9 (0.46)	6.3 (0.54)
Black or African American	32.1 (1.69)	2.7 (0.47)	6.3 (0.84)	12.1 (1.01)	47.6 (1.94)	14.5 (1.50)	5.5 (0.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	25.8 (4.66)	*1.7 (1.24)	*6.5 (2.12)	*9.2 (4.08)	52.6 (7.88)	21.4 (5.96)	*8.7 (2.90)
Asian	20.5 (3.68)	*0.8 (0.44)	6.3 (1.54)	13.7 (2.75)	50.7 (4.56)	*7.1 (3.46)	14.8 (2.95)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*20.9 (8.22)	–	*3.6 (3.52)	*7.0 (4.46)	55.3 (13.29)	*9.0 (5.49)	*17.0 (8.53)
2 or more races[7]	34.5 (5.59)	*2.5 (1.35)	7.1 (1.64)	11.5 (2.79)	54.7 (4.89)	16.4 (4.06)	*12.5 (5.10)
Black or African American, white	*28.8 (9.82)	–	*9.6 (5.37)	*7.1 (4.88)	49.0 (7.78)	*14.0 (6.42)	*15.4 (7.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	33.1 (9.12)	*3.4 (2.16)	*6.8 (2.64)	*13.9 (4.36)	54.2 (6.88)	*22.5 (7.71)	*14.9 (7.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	19.9 (1.03)	1.5 (0.22)	2.2 (0.20)	16.8 (0.82)	58.3 (1.38)	10.1 (0.65)	9.3 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.8 (1.06)	1.3 (0.23)	1.9 (0.22)	17.6 (0.98)	60.7 (1.56)	10.4 (0.79)	9.3 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino	34.4 (0.90)	3.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.35)	12.9 (0.56)	51.1 (1.08)	8.9 (0.58)	6.6 (0.58)
White, single race	36.2 (1.11)	4.4 (0.39)	7.6 (0.41)	13.3 (0.68)	52.1 (1.37)	6.9 (0.55)	5.9 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race	32.3 (1.73)	2.7 (0.48)	6.4 (0.86)	12.1 (1.02)	47.9 (1.96)	14.6 (1.52)	5.1 (0.73)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	24.8 (1.08)	2.9 (0.38)	1.0 (0.22)	19.1 (0.97)	59.5 (1.28)	8.4 (0.62)	7.2 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[10]	36.4 (1.16)	4.5 (0.49)	1.8 (0.26)	16.8 (0.93)	55.9 (1.28)	6.1 (0.53)	5.7 (0.55)
Some college	41.7 (1.46)	5.0 (0.59)	3.3 (0.49)	18.3 (1.07)	53.0 (1.46)	5.9 (0.62)	5.7 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39.2 (2.29)	3.4 (0.73)	5.4 (0.97)	16.4 (1.59)	51.6 (2.33)	2.1 (0.56)	9.3 (1.32)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	24.0 (1.18)	3.0 (0.35)	5.7 (0.50)	14.7 (0.79)	52.9 (1.28)	15.4 (1.06)	7.8 (0.70)
$20,000 or more	34.3 (0.94)	3.1 (0.27)	6.0 (0.33)	13.9 (0.60)	53.4 (1.10)	6.7 (0.47)	6.6 (0.59)
$20,000-$34,999	32.7 (1.48)	3.0 (0.47)	4.1 (0.44)	14.3 (0.92)	55.1 (1.57)	8.6 (0.77)	5.5 (0.71)
$35,000-$54,999	37.4 (1.93)	3.2 (0.52)	5.9 (0.57)	12.3 (1.04)	52.8 (1.92)	5.7 (0.79)	7.0 (1.19)
$55,000-$74,999	43.4 (3.18)	2.8 (0.83)	6.3 (0.94)	15.0 (2.07)	47.4 (3.11)	4.5 (1.09)	7.6 (1.67)
$75,000 or more	42.0 (3.48)	*2.2 (0.78)	10.7 (1.20)	11.9 (2.23)	43.4 (3.71)	*3.7 (1.13)	8.2 (1.64)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	22.8 (1.38)	2.6 (0.43)	5.1 (0.65)	13.0 (1.02)	54.0 (1.75)	17.9 (1.43)	8.5 (0.98)
Near poor	29.2 (1.32)	2.4 (0.40)	4.3 (0.42)	14.4 (0.84)	55.1 (1.50)	10.1 (0.77)	7.0 (0.89)
Not poor	41.8 (1.42)	3.5 (0.40)	6.9 (0.44)	14.4 (0.85)	48.9 (1.43)	4.2 (0.50)	5.9 (0.62)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	26.8 (1.02)	2.8 (0.26)	5.2 (0.37)	16.2 (0.73)	53.9 (1.16)	9.5 (0.62)	7.6 (0.61)
Small MSA	32.0 (1.25)	3.8 (0.49)	6.1 (0.45)	12.3 (0.80)	52.4 (1.84)	9.0 (0.78)	8.4 (1.02)
Not in MSA	33.6 (1.46)	2.9 (0.41)	6.5 (0.59)	12.5 (1.05)	53.5 (1.84)	9.4 (1.10)	5.2 (0.72)
Region							
Northeast	31.0 (1.94)	3.8 (0.77)	7.0 (0.69)	12.9 (1.13)	45.8 (2.22)	9.4 (1.39)	10.2 (1.85)
Midwest	34.8 (1.74)	4.2 (0.70)	7.9 (0.68)	15.3 (1.19)	47.8 (1.91)	7.2 (0.85)	9.9 (1.67)
South	29.1 (1.07)	3.3 (0.32)	4.9 (0.39)	13.2 (0.71)	57.3 (1.41)	9.0 (0.60)	5.7 (0.54)
West	27.9 (1.20)	1.8 (0.25)	4.9 (0.44)	15.5 (1.02)	53.5 (1.59)	10.8 (1.03)	7.8 (0.69)

*Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30 and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]"Other" includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XIX in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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 2002 in-house Person File, which is 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 some 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 file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percents and rates in the tables (18). Rates or percents with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk, as are the associated frequencies. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percent, rate, or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and the reliability of the corresponding percents (or rates) is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percent (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 year 2000 population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). 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:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i\,(p_i/P)$$

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
p_i = standard population in age group i,

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i,$$

and

n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. 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 characteristic 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 RJ, Schoenborn CA. (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 standard U.S. 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 percents (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. 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 of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and 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). 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 one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (top-coded at $75,000 or

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.

more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (68% of the 2002 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (19% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (9% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included 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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (tables 1,2)	1,454	0.52
Limitation in usual activities (tables 3,4)	1,083	0.39
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (tables 3,4)	787	0.28
Limitation in activities of daily living (table 5)	61	0.03
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (table 5)	223	0.11
Limitation in work activity (table 6)	250	0.14
Special education or early intervention services (table 7)	269	0.37
Medical care not received due to cost (table 15)	1,508	0.54
Medical care delayed due to cost (table 15)	1,477	0.53
Number of overnight hospital stays (tables 16,17)	180	0.06
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (tables 18,19)	2,762	1.12
Health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over (tables 18,19)	244	0.74
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	1,467	0.72
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	1,600	0.79
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 22,23) . . .	5,834	14.54
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 24,25)	5,579	13.90

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percents of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (tables 11,12)	447	1.86
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (tables 13,14)	437	1.82

Table IV. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	26,284	9.43
Poverty status	79,932	28.67
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	6,694	3.75
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,762	1.12
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	244	0.74

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 2002 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). 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. Lastly, "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 versus 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). Ten percent of the

NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 29% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

All questions in the "Injury and Poisoning" section of the Family Core questionnaire have a 3-month reference period. Frequencies presented in tables 8, 9, 11, and 13 were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 3-month period by 4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in tables 8, 10, 12, 14, X, XI, XII, and XIII were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

Changes in the Survey Instrument

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

Users familiar with the NHIS injury/poisoning data are undoubtedly aware of the continual decline in the overall number of injuries and poisonings reported since the injury and poisoning section was added to the NHIS in 1997. Evidence from the data indicates that the number of injuries and poisonings is continuing to decline. These declines may be at least partially attributable to underreporting of injuries

and poisonings due to the length of the recall period, declining response rates, and/or a reluctance by respondents to answer detailed questions about injuries and poisonings. Currently an evaluation of the 3-month recall period is under way to investigate the distribution of injuries and poisonings, especially those occurring in the early part of the period. If respondents underreport injuries and poisonings during the early part of the recall period, it will artificially lower the annualized numbers of injuries and poisonings. The results of this evaluation will be published, and appropriate modifications to the estimation procedures will be implemented.

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 percents was

$$Z = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}}$$

where X_a and X_b are the two percents being compared, and S_a and S_b are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percents. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance 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 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—including wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the household), pensions, government payments, child support/alimony, dividends, help from relatives—is included. 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 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 and/or any single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 and another for those persons aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (19,20). 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 through local or community programs.

Medicaid—Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid and/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) and/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 (21). 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 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 and/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. Includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other State-sponsored health plans or SCHIP. 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 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, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/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 Hispanics.) 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 was made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. The latter characteristic includes subcategories for ''Hispanic or Latino'' and ''Not Hispanic or Latino.'' The ''Not Hispanic or Latino'' category 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'' 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 as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2002 Person file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and non-MSA areas.

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. Please refer to ''Appendix I'' in this report for more information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/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 Hispanics). 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 ''two or more races'').

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:

Region	*States included*
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 (tables 3,4).

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) 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 (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 (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 and/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 attended 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 heath 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 17 years of age and under.

Special education—Special education is teaching designed to meet the needs of a child with special needs and/or disabilities. It is paid for by the public school system and may take place at a regular school, a special school, a private school, at home, or at a hospital. It is designed for children 3–21 years of age, although data collected in the NHIS is 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 collapsed 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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	36.9 (0.32)	30.7 (0.26)	23.2 (0.23)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.8 (0.31)	30.6 (0.26)	23.3 (0.22)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	38.3 (0.36)	30.9 (0.31)	22.3 (0.26)	6.4 (0.14)	2.0 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.6 (0.35)	30.4 (0.29)	24.0 (0.26)	7.4 (0.15)	2.5 (0.08)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.7 (0.61)	27.4 (0.52)	14.2 (0.38)	1.5 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	51.9 (0.75)	29.3 (0.67)	16.5 (0.53)	2.0 (0.18)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	38.7 (0.41)	34.3 (0.35)	21.5 (0.31)	4.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	25.5 (0.44)	30.9 (0.42)	28.8 (0.39)	10.7 (0.27)	4.1 (0.18)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.60)	26.3 (0.83)	36.0 (0.82)	16.3 (0.57)	5.8 (0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	10.5 (0.51)	21.6 (0.70)	36.5 (0.79)	22.0 (0.65)	9.4 (0.47)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	36.8 (0.32)	30.7 (0.26)	23.3 (0.23)	6.9 (0.12)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	37.8 (0.37)	30.9 (0.29)	22.4 (0.25)	6.6 (0.13)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	31.1 (0.77)	29.6 (0.71)	27.4 (0.65)	9.0 (0.36)	2.9 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.7 (3.09)	28.8 (3.74)	28.0 (2.41)	7.7 (1.43)	3.9 (0.86)
Asian	100.0	39.6 (1.57)	32.0 (1.36)	23.2 (1.27)	4.2 (0.43)	0.9 (0.19)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.8 (6.16)	41.7 (7.31)	17.2 (4.44)	*7.2 (3.38)	*1.0 (0.94)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	43.1 (1.81)	28.5 (1.52)	19.7 (1.39)	6.5 (0.71)	2.2 (0.41)
Black or African American, white	100.0	57.0 (3.55)	20.8 (2.79)	16.7 (2.82)	5.5 (1.28)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.7 (3.07)	30.8 (2.68)	25.2 (2.49)	9.9 (1.54)	4.5 (1.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.9 (0.68)	29.4 (0.61)	26.1 (0.56)	7.5 (0.26)	2.1 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.0 (0.85)	30.2 (0.79)	27.8 (0.73)	7.1 (0.31)	1.9 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.2 (0.35)	30.9 (0.28)	22.8 (0.25)	6.8 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.1 (0.40)	31.1 (0.31)	22.0 (0.27)	6.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.0 (0.77)	29.6 (0.71)	27.5 (0.65)	9.0 (0.37)	2.9 (0.18)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.1 (0.46)	22.7 (0.53)	33.5 (0.56)	19.6 (0.45)	9.0 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	22.8 (0.40)	31.3 (0.43)	31.2 (0.43)	11.2 (0.28)	3.5 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	30.0 (0.45)	34.3 (0.45)	25.6 (0.41)	7.9 (0.25)	2.2 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	42.9 (0.56)	34.3 (0.50)	18.1 (0.39)	3.7 (0.17)	1.0 (0.09)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.3 (0.58)	26.3 (0.53)	28.9 (0.54)	13.8 (0.37)	5.7 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	40.3 (0.36)	32.0 (0.31)	21.1 (0.26)	5.2 (0.11)	1.4 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	30.4 (0.70)	29.4 (0.65)	28.1 (0.63)	9.0 (0.33)	3.1 (0.19)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	37.2 (0.68)	33.1 (0.64)	22.7 (0.54)	5.8 (0.26)	1.2 (0.11)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	42.1 (0.82)	34.1 (0.76)	19.2 (0.58)	3.7 (0.22)	0.9 (0.11)
$75,000 or more	100.0	50.9 (0.68)	31.1 (0.59)	14.9 (0.43)	2.5 (0.15)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	29.5 (0.89)	25.8 (0.73)	27.3 (0.76)	11.9 (0.48)	5.6 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	31.0 (0.76)	28.4 (0.68)	26.5 (0.62)	10.3 (0.36)	3.7 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	42.1 (0.42)	32.4 (0.36)	19.7 (0.29)	4.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	32.7 (0.33)	18.8 (0.27)	3.7 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	32.3 (0.78)	25.8 (0.74)	26.8 (0.64)	10.2 (0.38)	4.8 (0.29)
Other	100.0	30.2 (1.94)	21.1 (1.19)	23.7 (1.22)	15.1 (1.06)	9.8 (0.88)
Uninsured	100.0	31.3 (0.63)	32.1 (0.60)	27.9 (0.59)	7.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.12)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.3 (0.57)	26.3 (0.73)	37.2 (0.77)	16.5 (0.55)	5.8 (0.37)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.8 (1.06)	12.6 (1.33)	29.3 (1.84)	32.0 (1.98)	20.3 (1.69)
Medicare only	100.0	12.7 (0.76)	22.5 (0.94)	36.0 (1.04)	21.1 (0.86)	7.7 (0.55)
Other	100.0	12.0 (1.54)	22.9 (1.94)	34.4 (1.98)	20.4 (1.57)	10.4 (1.13)
Uninsured	100.0	15.5 (3.16)	19.6 (3.68)	33.9 (4.13)	23.5 (3.73)	7.4 (2.14)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	39.5 (0.45)	30.5 (0.37)	22.2 (0.33)	6.1 (0.15)	1.7 (0.07)
Small MSA	100.0	37.1 (0.59)	30.7 (0.45)	23.0 (0.39)	6.9 (0.20)	2.4 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.5 (0.65)	31.2 (0.63)	26.1 (0.55)	8.8 (0.30)	3.4 (0.21)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.1 (0.73)	31.3 (0.60)	22.4 (0.54)	6.3 (0.24)	1.9 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	36.8 (0.67)	32.3 (0.55)	22.7 (0.45)	6.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.11)
South	100.0	35.6 (0.56)	29.5 (0.45)	24.0 (0.40)	7.9 (0.20)	2.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	38.3 (0.62)	30.3 (0.52)	23.1 (0.46)	6.3 (0.24)	2.0 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.9 (0.78)	30.4 (0.70)	25.2 (0.65)	6.7 (0.29)	1.8 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	33.9 (0.74)	28.3 (0.66)	27.0 (0.63)	8.3 (0.33)	2.5 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.5 (0.44)	31.1 (0.37)	21.2 (0.30)	6.1 (0.17)	2.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	36.8 (0.43)	31.0 (0.36)	22.7 (0.31)	7.0 (0.18)	2.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	33.1 (0.90)	30.0 (0.84)	26.4 (0.83)	8.0 (0.48)	2.5 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.2 (0.84)	29.3 (0.78)	28.5 (0.71)	9.9 (0.46)	3.2 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	31.1 (1.54)	25.8 (1.46)	28.1 (1.47)	10.7 (0.81)	4.2 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	33.5 (1.40)	29.1 (1.31)	26.9 (1.21)	8.3 (0.55)	2.2 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	40.2 (1.02)	31.0 (0.96)	22.4 (0.89)	5.4 (0.42)	1.0 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.8 (1.36)	25.9 (1.07)	27.9 (1.17)	12.2 (0.76)	6.3 (0.55)
Near poor	100.0	30.3 (1.09)	27.9 (0.92)	26.1 (0.81)	11.3 (0.52)	4.5 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	43.0 (0.49)	32.5 (0.41)	18.7 (0.33)	4.6 (0.14)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	29.0 (1.70)	25.0 (1.52)	26.9 (1.40)	13.2 (0.95)	5.9 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	29.9 (1.65)	28.1 (1.73)	27.7 (1.49)	10.8 (0.84)	3.5 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	35.0 (1.16)	32.1 (1.04)	26.1 (1.00)	5.6 (0.43)	1.2 (0.17)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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 Afriican American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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 percents, refer to table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	Total	Not limited	Limited	
	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.2 (0.17)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.2 (0.16)	12.8 (0.16)	12.4 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.9 (0.21)	12.1 (0.21)	11.7 (0.20)
Female	100.0	86.9 (0.20)	13.1 (0.20)	12.6 (0.20)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.21)	6.2 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0	91.0 (0.35)	9.0 (0.35)	8.7 (0.35)
18–44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.18)	6.6 (0.18)	6.3 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	82.9 (0.35)	17.1 (0.35)	16.7 (0.34)
65–74 years	100.0	74.1 (0.66)	25.9 (0.66)	25.2 (0.66)
75 years and over	100.0	53.7 (0.92)	46.3 (0.92)	45.1 (0.93)
Race				
1 race[6]	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.1 (0.17)
White	100.0	87.1 (0.20)	12.9 (0.20)	12.4 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	86.6 (0.41)	13.4 (0.41)	12.9 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.7 (1.99)	17.3 (1.99)	16.4 (1.97)
Asian	100.0	94.9 (0.44)	5.1 (0.44)	4.9 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	91.9 (2.47)	*8.1 (2.47)	*8.1 (2.47)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	83.2 (1.18)	16.8 (1.18)	16.1 (1.17)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.0 (1.38)	7.0 (1.38)	6.8 (1.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	69.2 (2.63)	30.8 (2.63)	30.1 (2.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.27)	8.2 (0.27)	7.9 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.7 (0.29)	7.3 (0.29)	7.1 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.7 (0.19)	13.3 (0.19)	12.8 (0.19)
White, single race	100.0	86.4 (0.22)	13.6 (0.22)	13.1 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	86.5 (0.42)	13.5 (0.42)	13.0 (0.41)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	70.7 (0.56)	29.3 (0.56)	28.7 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	82.3 (0.36)	17.7 (0.36)	17.2 (0.36)
Some college	100.0	85.5 (0.33)	14.5 (0.33)	14.0 (0.33)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.9 (0.28)	8.1 (0.28)	7.8 (0.27)
Family income[11]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	74.9 (0.54)	25.1 (0.54)	24.5 (0.54)
$20,000 or more	100.0	90.2 (0.16)	9.8 (0.16)	9.5 (0.16)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	83.7 (0.41)	16.3 (0.41)	15.8 (0.41)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	89.5 (0.33)	10.5 (0.33)	10.3 (0.33)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	92.4 (0.34)	7.6 (0.34)	7.4 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	100.0	94.1 (0.22)	5.9 (0.22)	5.7 (0.22)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	78.1 (0.69)	21.9 (0.69)	21.4 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	81.6 (0.47)	18.4 (0.47)	18.0 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	90.6 (0.18)	9.4 (0.18)	9.1 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.0 (0.15)	7.0 (0.15)	6.7 (0.15)
Medicaid	100.0	77.4 (0.60)	22.6 (0.60)	22.0 (0.58)
Other	100.0	65.0 (1.68)	35.0 (1.68)	34.5 (1.67)
Uninsured	100.0	91.9 (0.29)	8.1 (0.29)	7.8 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	67.3 (0.80)	32.7 (0.80)	31.9 (0.80)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	40.0 (2.18)	60.0 (2.18)	59.0 (2.18)
Medicare only	100.0	64.1 (1.00)	35.9 (1.00)	34.6 (0.99)
Other	100.0	61.4 (2.00)	38.6 (2.00)	37.7 (2.03)
Uninsured	100.0	73.9 (3.69)	26.1 (3.69)	26.1 (3.69)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

		Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[14]	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.8 (0.20)	10.2 (0.20)	9.8 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	86.4 (0.34)	13.6 (0.34)	13.1 (0.33)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.1 (0.43)	16.9 (0.43)	16.5 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.6 (0.35)	12.4 (0.35)	11.9 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	86.6 (0.40)	13.4 (0.40)	12.9 (0.39)
South	100.0	87.1 (0.30)	12.9 (0.30)	12.5 (0.30)
West	100.0	88.5 (0.31)	11.5 (0.31)	11.0 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	92.3 (0.34)	7.7 (0.34)	7.4 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.3 (0.37)	8.7 (0.37)	8.4 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	87.0 (0.26)	13.0 (0.26)	12.6 (0.26)
White, single race, female	100.0	85.8 (0.26)	14.2 (0.26)	13.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	86.5 (0.55)	13.5 (0.55)	12.8 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	86.6 (0.50)	13.4 (0.50)	13.1 (0.49)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	87.4 (0.86)	12.6 (0.86)	12.3 (0.86)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.60)	9.6 (0.60)	9.2 (0.60)
Not poor	100.0	94.0 (0.38)	6.0 (0.38)	5.8 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	73.6 (1.17)	26.4 (1.17)	25.7 (1.16)
Near poor	100.0	77.1 (0.72)	22.9 (0.72)	22.4 (0.71)
Not poor	100.0	90.0 (0.22)	10.0 (0.22)	9.7 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	76.8 (1.24)	23.2 (1.24)	22.8 (1.24)
Near poor	100.0	83.9 (0.90)	16.1 (0.90)	15.7 (0.90)
Not poor	100.0	91.5 (0.51)	8.5 (0.51)	8.3 (0.51)

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

[1]Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s). Conditions lasting more than 3 months are classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions, etc.) are considered chronic regardless of duration.

[2]The category "Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions" is a subset of the category "Limited."

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[6]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 Africian American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[14]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 percents, refer to table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table VII. Crude percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.06)	3.8 (0.09)
Sex		
Male	1.4 (0.07)	2.4 (0.10)
Female	2.1 (0.08)	4.8 (0.14)
Age		
18–44 years	0.5 (0.04)	1.2 (0.06)
45–64 years	1.4 (0.09)	3.3 (0.14)
65–74 years	2.8 (0.23)	6.2 (0.34)
75 years and over	10.1 (0.47)	19.5 (0.70)
Race		
1 race[5]	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
White	1.7 (0.07)	3.6 (0.11)
Black or African American	2.3 (0.19)	4.5 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.0 (0.97)	4.4 (1.14)
Asian	1.0 (0.26)	1.6 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	*1.7 (1.22)
2 or more races[6]	2.6 (0.56)	7.2 (1.03)
Black or African American, white	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	3.4 (0.99)	11.5 (1.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.4 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.3 (0.14)	2.3 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8 (0.06)	3.8 (0.10)
White, single race	1.7 (0.07)	3.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	2.3 (0.20)	4.5 (0.25)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	4.2 (0.24)	8.9 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.0 (0.12)	4.2 (0.18)
Some college	1.3 (0.10)	3.2 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.09)	1.6 (0.11)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	4.0 (0.22)	9.2 (0.35)
$20,000 or more	1.2 (0.06)	2.3 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	2.0 (0.16)	3.9 (0.24)
$35,000–$54,999	1.1 (0.12)	2.2 (0.15)
$55,000–$74,999	0.8 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)
$75,000 or more	0.6 (0.08)	1.2 (0.11)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	3.8 (0.31)	8.5 (0.47)
Near poor	3.1 (0.23)	6.5 (0.34)
Not poor	1.0 (0.06)	2.0 (0.09)
Health insurance[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.4 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
Medicaid/other public	5.7 (0.42)	11.1 (0.61)
Other coverage	5.2 (0.71)	11.0 (0.95)
Uninsured	0.4 (0.08)	1.2 (0.12)
65 years and over:		
Private	4.7 (0.31)	10.0 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare	16.8 (1.36)	32.0 (1.94)
Medicare only	7.0 (0.55)	13.6 (0.73)
Other coverage	7.0 (1.03)	12.7 (1.33)
Uninsured	*5.0 (1.65)	10.9 (2.66)
Place of residence[13]		
Large MSA	1.6 (0.08)	3.2 (0.12)
Small MSA	1.9 (0.11)	4.0 (0.17)
Not in MSA	1.7 (0.14)	4.2 (0.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percents (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, 2002—Con.

	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
Selected characteristic	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Northeast	1.8 (0.14)	3.5 (0.21)
Midwest	1.5 (0.12)	3.5 (0.21)
South	1.8 (0.10)	3.9 (0.15)
West	1.9 (0.12)	3.5 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.0 (0.12)	1.7 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.8 (0.19)	3.2 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.3 (0.09)	2.4 (0.12)
White, single race, female	2.1 (0.10)	5.0 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	2.0 (0.27)	3.3 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female	2.5 (0.24)	5.6 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	3.3 (0.49)	4.8 (0.61)
Near poor	1.8 (0.30)	3.4 (0.38)
Not poor	0.5 (0.13)	1.2 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	3.7 (0.43)	9.2 (0.72)
Near poor	3.6 (0.33)	7.8 (0.50)
Not poor	1.0 (0.07)	2.1 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	4.7 (0.69)	10.1 (0.98)
Near poor	3.0 (0.48)	5.4 (0.64)
Not poor	1.2 (0.21)	2.1 (0.24)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]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?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[13]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 percents, refer to table 5.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.0 (0.17)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.0 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.16)	3.2 (0.13)	91.4 (0.22)
Female	100.0	6.0 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	90.5 (0.19)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	3.2 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	94.8 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	9.4 (0.24)	4.7 (0.17)	85.9 (0.31)
65–69 years	100.0	10.7 (0.60)	8.6 (0.59)	80.8 (0.80)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.1 (0.17)
White	100.0	5.5 (0.14)	3.4 (0.11)	91.0 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	7.9 (0.35)	2.8 (0.19)	89.3 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	10.8 (2.06)	5.8 (1.22)	83.3 (2.26)
Asian	100.0	1.7 (0.31)	1.4 (0.25)	96.9 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*1.0 (0.96)	*2.8 (1.99)	96.2 (2.22)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	12.7 (1.49)	6.4 (1.00)	80.9 (1.71)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*8.1 (3.33)	*0.7 (0.69)	91.3 (3.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	18.7 (2.79)	9.8 (1.94)	71.5 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.6 (0.23)	1.6 (0.13)	93.8 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	4.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	94.2 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.9 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	90.6 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	5.7 (0.15)	3.7 (0.12)	90.6 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	8.0 (0.35)	2.8 (0.19)	89.3 (0.41)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.0 (0.48)	4.8 (0.32)	80.2 (0.58)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	7.4 (0.24)	4.3 (0.20)	88.3 (0.32)
Some college	100.0	5.8 (0.22)	3.9 (0.18)	90.3 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.0 (0.13)	2.3 (0.14)	95.7 (0.19)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	16.6 (0.54)	5.4 (0.30)	78.1 (0.68)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.6 (0.11)	3.0 (0.10)	93.4 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.1 (0.34)	5.2 (0.32)	87.7 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.1 (0.24)	3.5 (0.22)	92.4 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	2.7 (0.22)	2.6 (0.23)	94.7 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.7 (0.13)	1.8 (0.14)	96.5 (0.20)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	17.9 (0.79)	4.8 (0.41)	77.3 (0.97)
Near poor	100.0	10.3 (0.43)	4.7 (0.30)	85.0 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	3.1 (0.11)	3.0 (0.12)	93.9 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.7 (0.09)	2.6 (0.09)	94.7 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	31.1 (0.89)	6.2 (0.50)	62.6 (0.99)
Other	100.0	32.7 (1.58)	7.3 (0.72)	60.0 (1.74)
Uninsured	100.0	4.1 (0.22)	3.1 (0.18)	92.8 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	6.7 (0.66)	8.8 (0.77)	84.5 (0.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	43.3 (3.70)	8.6 (2.22)	48.1 (3.88)
Medicare only	100.0	11.6 (1.24)	8.9 (1.12)	79.5 (1.58)
Other	100.0	15.0 (2.31)	9.0 (2.04)	76.0 (2.91)
Uninsured	100.0	14.0 (3.98)	*3.1 (1.88)	82.9 (4.27)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Large MSA	100.0	4.3 (0.15)	2.4 (0.10)	93.2 (0.18)
Small MSA	100.0	6.2 (0.24)	3.9 (0.19)	89.9 (0.34)
Not in MSA	100.0	8.3 (0.32)	4.5 (0.24)	87.2 (0.44)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	5.5 (0.26)	2.7 (0.15)	91.7 (0.31)
Midwest	100.0	5.0 (0.22)	4.0 (0.22)	91.1 (0.34)
South	100.0	6.6 (0.23)	3.5 (0.16)	89.9 (0.33)
West	100.0	5.3 (0.23)	2.8 (0.18)	91.9 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	4.2 (0.30)	1.4 (0.19)	94.5 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	5.0 (0.32)	1.9 (0.19)	93.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	5.4 (0.20)	3.5 (0.16)	91.1 (0.28)
White, single race, female	100.0	5.9 (0.19)	3.9 (0.16)	90.2 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	7.6 (0.51)	2.8 (0.29)	89.6 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	8.3 (0.46)	2.8 (0.26)	88.9 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	10.1 (0.92)	3.0 (0.51)	86.9 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	5.8 (0.53)	2.3 (0.37)	91.9 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	1.1 (0.17)	96.5 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	20.2 (1.27)	5.9 (0.70)	73.9 (1.60)
Near poor	100.0	12.4 (0.66)	5.8 (0.46)	81.8 (0.78)
Not poor	100.0	3.2 (0.13)	3.3 (0.15)	93.5 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	20.7 (1.45)	3.7 (0.55)	75.6 (1.59)
Near poor	100.0	10.1 (0.85)	4.2 (0.66)	85.8 (1.05)
Not poor	100.0	3.1 (0.34)	2.5 (0.31)	94.4 (0.45)

*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 standard of reliability or precision.

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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 percents, refer to table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table IX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
	Percent[2] (standard error)
Total[3] (crude)	5.9 (0.18)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	5.9 (0.18)
Sex	
Male	7.6 (0.26)
Female	4.2 (0.20)
Age	
Under 12 years	5.2 (0.19)
12–17 years	7.3 (0.31)
Race	
1 race[4]	5.9 (0.18)
White	5.8 (0.21)
Black or African American	7.3 (0.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.7 (2.17)
Asian	2.5 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*8.5 (4.53)
2 or more races[5]	6.0 (0.97)
Black or African American, white	*3.3 (1.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	12.3 (3.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	4.7 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.6 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.2 (0.20)
White, single race	6.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race	7.2 (0.50)
Family income[7]	
Less than $20,000	8.0 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	5.6 (0.20)
$20,000–$34,999	7.9 (0.57)
$35,000–$54,999	5.9 (0.45)
$55,000–$74,999	5.6 (0.50)
$75,000 or more	4.9 (0.36)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	8.2 (0.56)
Near poor	7.9 (0.52)
Not poor	5.3 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private	5.0 (0.20)
Medicaid	9.2 (0.47)
Other	5.3 (1.24)
Uninsured	4.3 (0.48)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	5.3 (0.25)
Small MSA	6.2 (0.30)
Not in MSA	7.0 (0.44)
Region	
Northeast	7.6 (0.47)
Midwest	6.0 (0.34)
South	5.4 (0.30)
West	5.3 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age	
Hispanic or Latino, male	6.0 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.4 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	7.9 (0.36)
White, single race, female	4.3 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.6 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.8 (0.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	5.9 (0.78)
Near poor	4.6 (0.68)
Not poor	5.6 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	9.9 (1.12)
Near poor	9.8 (0.84)
Not poor	5.2 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	9.6 (1.07)
Near poor	7.6 (1.19)
Not poor	6.7 (0.90)

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

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[10]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 percents, refer to table 7.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)	84.87 (2.17)
Total[2] (age-adjusted)	85.01 (2.18)
Sex	
Male	92.94 (3.38)
Female	77.18 (2.81)
Age	
Under 12 years	77.82 (5.00)
12–17 years	136.20 (8.78)
18–44 years	88.86 (3.92)
45–64 years	67.32 (3.81)
65–74 years	52.20 (6.82)
75 years and over	108.38 (10.86)
Race	
1 race[3]	83.93 (2.17)
White	92.13 (2.54)
Black or African American	56.44 (5.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	72.12 (20.45)
Asian	38.79 (7.10)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*24.91 (24.80)
2 or more races[4]	145.94 (23.42)
Black or African American, white	*107.93 (34.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	229.84 (58.42)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	54.01 (3.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	53.34 (4.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino	89.34 (2.39)
White, single race	96.99 (2.77)
Black or African American, single race	56.59 (5.26)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma	67.46 (6.33)
High school diploma or GED[7]	71.13 (4.45)
Some college	93.75 (5.64)
Bachelor's degree or higher	75.00 (5.01)
Family income[8]	
Less than $20,000	103.52 (6.06)
$20,000 or more	83.47 (2.46)
$20,000–$34,999	87.44 (5.97)
$35,000–$54,999	93.04 (5.88)
$55,000–$74,999	88.30 (7.15)
$75,000 or more	87.31 (5.21)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor	92.05 (7.77)
Near poor	92.40 (6.20)
Not poor	92.00 (3.29)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Under 65 years:	
Private	88.88 (2.82)
Medicaid	94.68 (7.59)
Other	82.98 (15.52)
Uninsured	70.61 (5.15)
65 years and over:	
Private	75.50 (8.07)
Medicare and Medicaid	135.46 (31.50)
Medicare only	73.00 (11.91)
Other	85.98 (24.68)
Uninsured	*53.43 (34.08)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[11]	Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	70.06 (2.97)
Small MSA	94.67 (3.90)
Not in MSA	104.22 (5.35)
Region	
Northeast	76.42 (4.67)
Midwest	99.28 (4.80)
South	80.51 (3.67)
West	83.54 (4.34)
Current health status	
Excellent	81.64 (3.74)
Very good	77.52 (3.69)
Good	84.41 (4.20)
Fair	115.45 (9.64)
Poor	156.65 (19.85)

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past three months was [person] injured or poisoned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many different times in the past three months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]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.

[9]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.

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[11]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/ piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (crude)	25.39 (1.17)	13.39 (0.90)	13.44 (0.88)	11.06 (0.79)	6.00 (0.59)	13.48 (0.82)	2.11 (0.36)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	25.57 (1.18)	13.33 (0.89)	13.45 (0.88)	11.02 (0.79)	6.02 (0.60)	13.51 (0.83)	2.11 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	23.42 (1.56)	17.94 (1.57)	14.55 (1.29)	13.90 (1.30)	7.36 (0.93)	14.47 (1.18)	1.29 (0.36)
Female	27.26 (1.69)	9.06 (0.97)	12.38 (1.15)	8.35 (0.94)	4.70 (0.63)	12.54 (1.13)	2.90 (0.60)
Age							
Under 12 years	27.70 (2.99)	16.21 (2.45)	9.44 (1.73)	*0.80 (0.50)	5.11 (1.17)	15.14 (2.14)	*3.43 (1.04)
12–17 years	38.80 (4.82)	38.00 (4.88)	17.13 (3.14)	18.57 (3.48)	7.35 (2.04)	13.71 (2.79)	*2.65 (1.32)
18–44 years	18.75 (1.67)	13.08 (1.39)	18.41 (1.69)	14.66 (1.50)	7.89 (1.10)	14.53 (1.46)	*1.54 (0.47)
45–64 years	20.88 (2.15)	6.94 (1.21)	10.23 (1.43)	12.63 (1.81)	3.69 (0.92)	11.03 (1.47)	*1.92 (0.70)
65–74 years	23.36 (4.20)	*2.14 (1.27)	*6.06 (2.11)	*5.60 (2.01)	*4.75 (1.83)	9.82 (2.87)	*0.48 (0.48)
75 years and over	64.81 (8.00)	*7.40 (2.94)	*7.18 (2.55)	*5.68 (2.22)	*4.39 (1.97)	15.10 (3.79)	*3.82 (2.00)
Race							
1 race[4]	25.34 (1.19)	13.01 (0.89)	13.30 (0.89)	11.06 (0.80)	5.86 (0.60)	13.36 (0.82)	1.99 (0.34)
White	27.44 (1.41)	14.50 (1.08)	13.88 (1.00)	12.21 (0.95)	6.64 (0.73)	15.28 (0.99)	2.18 (0.41)
Black or African American	18.49 (2.64)	7.84 (1.80)	11.63 (2.49)	6.89 (1.83)	*3.22 (0.99)	7.15 (1.48)	*1.22 (0.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*23.04 (13.39)	*7.88 (7.93)	*13.84 (10.16)	*15.28 (8.87)	–	*5.01 (5.06)	*7.06 (7.09)
Asian	15.79 (4.45)	*5.28 (2.64)	*9.31 (3.70)	*4.25 (2.13)	*2.19 (1.55)	*1.97 (1.42)	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	*24.91 (24.80)	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	28.30 (8.17)	*38.22 (11.75)	*22.29 (8.71)	*11.21 (5.81)	*14.58 (6.28)	*21.32 (10.04)	*10.02 (5.59)
Black or African American, white	*59.05 (28.48)	*14.27 (10.10)	–	*9.34 (9.30)	*16.47 (12.00)	–	*8.80 (8.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*36.31 (17.85)	*61.51 (28.88)	*22.81 (14.89)	*21.63 (15.36)	*34.13 (17.60)	*39.00 (26.36)	*14.45 (14.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17.39 (2.17)	7.11 (1.21)	12.39 (2.07)	4.02 (0.96)	2.94 (0.82)	8.06 (1.56)	*2.09 (0.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.08 (2.59)	6.53 (1.40)	12.44 (2.37)	*3.35 (1.11)	*3.26 (1.08)	9.02 (1.94)	*2.65 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	26.54 (1.31)	14.30 (1.00)	13.59 (0.96)	12.08 (0.89)	6.44 (0.67)	14.27 (0.91)	2.12 (0.39)
White, single race	28.55 (1.56)	15.49 (1.19)	14.11 (1.08)	13.31 (1.06)	7.13 (0.81)	16.19 (1.09)	2.20 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	18.60 (2.68)	7.98 (1.83)	11.83 (2.53)	6.73 (1.84)	*3.28 (1.01)	6.93 (1.46)	*1.24 (0.64)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	28.27 (3.89)	5.61 (1.58)	9.53 (2.52)	6.59 (1.88)	*4.98 (1.53)	11.19 (2.41)	*1.30 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED[8]	23.75 (2.56)	9.18 (1.60)	10.36 (1.54)	12.41 (1.86)	*3.51 (1.05)	11.08 (1.77)	*0.84 (0.49)
Some college	25.78 (2.75)	8.90 (1.60)	15.73 (2.11)	12.96 (2.06)	7.58 (1.53)	19.68 (2.53)	*3.12 (1.04)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.60 (2.63)	8.52 (1.64)	13.53 (2.41)	14.35 (2.20)	4.53 (1.13)	10.31 (1.72)	*1.16 (0.60)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	34.17 (3.23)	15.21 (2.09)	14.19 (2.23)	13.81 (2.34)	6.24 (1.30)	16.65 (2.27)	*3.25 (1.02)
$20,000 or more	24.21 (1.37)	13.51 (1.07)	13.10 (0.99)	10.73 (0.86)	6.30 (0.73)	13.63 (0.94)	1.99 (0.41)
$20,000–$34,999	22.82 (3.34)	14.32 (2.35)	11.71 (2.30)	10.89 (1.99)	10.15 (2.41)	14.39 (2.43)	*3.16 (1.27)
$35,000–$54,999	26.22 (2.89)	11.68 (2.13)	16.25 (2.43)	12.97 (2.07)	6.83 (1.65)	16.00 (2.34)	*3.08 (1.21)
$55,000–$74,999	23.60 (3.41)	13.99 (2.70)	17.18 (3.01)	11.17 (2.46)	5.18 (1.48)	16.24 (2.77)	*0.94 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	25.58 (2.77)	17.15 (2.39)	11.41 (1.87)	12.03 (1.87)	5.79 (1.16)	12.97 (1.84)	*2.37 (0.84)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	30.02 (4.33)	15.68 (3.02)	12.53 (2.80)	8.71 (2.39)	7.07 (1.88)	13.45 (2.90)	*4.60 (1.70)
Near poor	29.74 (3.18)	12.62 (2.34)	10.52 (1.95)	13.26 (2.37)	9.17 (1.91)	15.78 (2.61)	*1.31 (0.77)
Not poor	25.58 (1.77)	15.66 (1.38)	14.53 (1.26)	12.44 (1.16)	6.32 (0.92)	14.90 (1.21)	2.57 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	23.80 (1.49)	15.55 (1.21)	14.71 (1.17)	13.74 (1.16)	5.81 (0.77)	13.63 (1.05)	1.65 (0.41)
Medicaid	30.12 (3.73)	13.42 (2.72)	15.34 (3.28)	6.16 (1.82)	9.84 (2.28)	14.32 (2.76)	*5.48 (1.70)
Other	34.96 (10.41)	*8.82 (4.58)	*5.61 (3.35)	*9.73 (5.94)	*6.10 (4.49)	*17.78 (6.87)	–
Uninsured	14.15 (2.13)	12.58 (2.25)	14.39 (2.22)	8.53 (1.88)	5.40 (1.41)	13.25 (2.13)	*2.30 (0.91)
65 years and over:							
Private	39.15 (5.47)	*5.04 (2.16)	8.71 (2.46)	*4.17 (1.62)	*6.19 (2.07)	10.66 (2.86)	*1.58 (1.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	68.55 (19.74)	*15.21 (10.76)	*7.09 (7.08)	*6.75 (6.77)	*4.29 (4.29)	*23.50 (13.93)	*10.08 (10.05)
Medicare only	46.21 (9.56)	*2.50 (1.79)	*1.42 (1.42)	*6.74 (3.06)	*1.37 (1.37)	*12.90 (4.39)	*1.86 (1.32)
Other	*41.17 (17.64)	–	*5.96 (5.95)	*16.15 (11.55)	*4.13 (4.13)	*18.57 (11.54)	–
Uninsured	*39.13 (31.06)	–	*14.29 (14.25)	–	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	22.20 (1.61)	10.23 (1.04)	12.69 (1.32)	7.41 (0.91)	3.92 (0.63)	11.88 (1.17)	1.72 (0.44)
Small MSA	27.34 (2.04)	15.43 (1.76)	12.51 (1.52)	15.38 (1.73)	6.99 (1.17)	14.72 (1.45)	2.30 (0.66)
Not in MSA	29.80 (3.04)	17.62 (2.40)	16.74 (1.82)	12.72 (1.65)	9.33 (1.69)	15.27 (1.94)	*2.74 (0.88)
Region							
Northeast	26.40 (2.76)	10.19 (1.69)	11.17 (1.92)	10.19 (1.76)	4.49 (1.14)	11.62 (1.83)	*2.35 (0.98)
Midwest	28.08 (2.47)	18.45 (2.19)	15.37 (1.90)	14.71 (1.84)	6.42 (1.29)	14.13 (1.79)	*2.10 (0.70)
South	22.79 (1.85)	12.34 (1.36)	14.43 (1.52)	9.82 (1.30)	6.69 (1.02)	12.71 (1.30)	*1.72 (0.55)
West	25.88 (2.67)	12.31 (2.02)	11.54 (1.74)	9.80 (1.48)	5.66 (1.30)	15.77 (1.86)	2.59 (0.75)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past three months was [person] injured or poisioned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many different times in the past three months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "Other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "Poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Other causes (injury)" includes unknown causes.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
				Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)			
Total[5] (crude)	9.65 (0.78)	12.76 (0.89)	9.36 (0.71)	2.82 (0.37)	13.14 (0.87)	19.71 (1.03)	17.13 (1.02)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	9.65 (0.78)	12.71 (0.88)	9.47 (0.72)	2.78 (0.37)	13.03 (0.86)	19.73 (1.03)	17.34 (1.04)
Sex							
Male	9.57 (1.13)	18.09 (1.60)	9.06 (0.94)	3.12 (0.57)	18.55 (1.42)	21.20 (1.65)	13.24 (1.27)
Female	9.73 (1.01)	7.68 (0.97)	9.65 (0.98)	2.54 (0.52)	7.98 (0.97)	18.30 (1.36)	20.84 (1.48)
Age							
Under 12 years	*3.08 (1.12)	–	*1.54 (0.64)	4.94 (1.17)	11.17 (1.78)	40.30 (3.50)	16.64 (2.31)
12–17 years	10.90 (2.61)	*2.86 (1.29)	*3.12 (1.30)	17.79 (3.33)	60.02 (6.32)	29.19 (4.12)	13.38 (2.69)
18–44 years	14.62 (1.54)	21.03 (2.00)	11.20 (1.27)	*0.95 (0.36)	12.53 (1.50)	14.13 (1.41)	15.00 (1.47)
45–64 years	8.74 (1.43)	18.34 (2.03)	10.90 (1.53)	*0.12 (0.12)	3.75 (0.90)	10.10 (1.64)	14.51 (1.76)
65–74 years	*4.68 (1.87)	*1.08 (0.79)	8.73 (2.28)	–	*2.07 (1.24)	16.93 (3.72)	16.35 (3.61)
75 years and over	*2.95 (1.72)	*0.61 (0.61)	25.32 (4.63)	–	*0.82 (0.82)	22.74 (4.89)	51.71 (7.33)
Race							
1 race[6]	9.57 (0.79)	12.72 (0.89)	9.43 (0.72)	2.84 (0.38)	13.07 (0.88)	19.37 (1.04)	16.75 (1.02)
White	9.90 (0.90)	13.85 (1.04)	10.69 (0.86)	3.07 (0.45)	15.17 (1.06)	21.66 (1.26)	17.75 (1.19)
Black or African American	9.30 (2.34)	8.15 (1.99)	4.64 (1.20)	*2.87 (0.97)	5.84 (1.38)	9.29 (1.99)	15.13 (2.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*13.84 (10.16)	*7.25 (7.32)	*17.91 (10.66)	–	–	*13.13 (9.43)	*20.00 (11.93)
Asian	*6.53 (2.82)	*7.60 (3.26)	*3.93 (2.06)	–	*2.22 (1.58)	*12.28 (4.05)	*6.24 (2.59)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	*24.91 (24.80)
2 or more races[7]	*14.66 (7.21)	*15.27 (6.75)	*5.14 (4.04)	*2.03 (2.03)	*17.89 (7.41)	41.85 (11.58)	41.28 (11.02)
Black or African American, white	–	*7.19 (7.18)	*6.24 (6.26)	–	*14.87 (14.81)	*58.57 (26.61)	*21.05 (12.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*4.56 (4.58)	*37.11 (19.59)	*11.76 (11.77)	–	*7.63 (7.60)	*50.50 (25.50)	*94.17 (30.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	9.26 (1.83)	8.13 (1.34)	3.65 (1.07)	*1.23 (0.40)	8.17 (1.45)	10.22 (1.58)	12.93 (1.80)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.21 (2.03)	7.67 (1.54)	*4.29 (1.48)	*1.21 (0.37)	7.27 (1.63)	10.16 (1.85)	13.16 (2.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.71 (0.86)	13.43 (1.00)	10.19 (0.80)	3.06 (0.42)	13.86 (0.97)	21.09 (1.16)	17.74 (1.14)
White, single race	9.92 (0.96)	14.72 (1.16)	11.55 (0.96)	3.29 (0.50)	15.92 (1.17)	23.31 (1.40)	18.32 (1.32)
Black or African American, single race	9.46 (2.38)	7.94 (1.99)	4.72 (1.22)	*2.92 (0.99)	5.94 (1.40)	9.17 (2.00)	15.19 (2.63)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	7.41 (2.22)	14.02 (2.56)	13.21 (2.61)	–	*2.45 (1.02)	8.93 (2.22)	20.04 (3.48)
High school diploma or GED[10]	8.73 (1.41)	21.58 (2.48)	10.46 (1.67)	*0.15 (0.15)	*2.12 (0.73)	11.40 (1.78)	16.90 (2.46)
Some college	11.96 (1.85)	19.77 (2.74)	14.90 (2.16)	*0.20 (0.20)	6.93 (1.52)	15.73 (2.31)	22.34 (2.60)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.54 (2.17)	9.43 (1.75)	13.63 (1.99)	–	11.93 (1.90)	12.44 (2.05)	17.04 (2.32)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	9.16 (1.93)	10.32 (1.97)	11.16 (1.98)	2.89 (0.84)	13.37 (2.43)	27.96 (3.18)	27.80 (3.04)
$20,000 or more	9.67 (0.88)	13.98 (1.07)	9.10 (0.82)	2.81 (0.44)	13.62 (0.99)	18.41 (1.16)	15.91 (1.16)
$20,000–$34,999	10.09 (2.23)	19.06 (3.55)	7.25 (1.85)	*1.47 (0.70)	7.46 (1.60)	20.39 (2.92)	21.22 (3.34)
$35,000–$54,999	11.02 (2.11)	18.39 (2.55)	10.93 (1.95)	4.22 (1.25)	10.42 (1.97)	17.54 (2.38)	21.45 (2.89)
$55,000–$74,999	11.53 (2.57)	15.53 (2.80)	14.19 (2.62)	*5.17 (1.61)	12.69 (2.45)	18.64 (3.26)	12.43 (2.62)
$75,000 or more	8.53 (1.66)	11.40 (1.82)	7.34 (1.40)	2.97 (0.88)	24.09 (2.76)	19.95 (2.35)	12.19 (1.82)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	*6.51 (2.18)	8.59 (2.55)	11.45 (2.74)	*2.88 (1.14)	9.33 (2.32)	27.78 (4.45)	25.68 (4.26)
Near poor	8.22 (1.77)	13.47 (2.55)	8.88 (2.03)	*2.77 (0.94)	12.99 (2.43)	26.88 (3.57)	19.94 (2.67)
Not poor	10.58 (1.13)	16.16 (1.44)	10.12 (1.04)	3.46 (0.61)	15.57 (1.33)	19.10 (1.41)	17.03 (1.47)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	10.41 (1.05)	15.97 (1.25)	8.70 (0.88)	3.62 (0.56)	17.72 (1.32)	19.90 (1.36)	12.52 (1.06)
Medicaid	10.72 (2.97)	*3.72 (1.55)	8.21 (2.06)	4.73 (1.37)	9.38 (2.08)	30.51 (4.21)	27.49 (3.86)
Other	*4.31 (3.10)	*7.94 (5.71)	*13.77 (6.14)	*2.20 (2.20)	*8.01 (4.52)	22.03 (6.14)	*25.81 (7.90)
Uninsured	11.82 (2.04)	16.83 (2.62)	6.81 (1.65)	*0.60 (0.32)	7.64 (1.79)	11.54 (2.10)	16.35 (2.51)
65 years and over:							
Private	*4.26 (1.80)	*1.09 (0.77)	14.37 (3.03)	–	*1.80 (1.08)	21.76 (4.22)	30.18 (5.05)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	*3.57 (3.56)	*21.34 (10.94)	–	–	*21.51 (10.96)	78.54 (22.10)
Medicare only	*1.42 (1.42)	–	17.97 (5.16)	–	*1.59 (1.59)	*14.93 (4.84)	31.25 (7.36)
Other	*5.96 (5.95)	–	*30.61 (12.67)	–	–	*21.01 (12.54)	*28.39 (12.65)
Uninsured	*44.06 (32.84)	–	–	–	–	*9.36 (9.34)	*9.36 (9.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other [3]
Place of residence[14]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Large MSA	9.11 (1.17)	9.96 (1.05)	6.92 (0.84)	2.83 (0.56)	11.43 (1.25)	15.13 (1.29)	14.04 (1.21)
Small MSA	9.05 (1.29)	13.73 (1.61)	10.50 (1.23)	2.17 (0.59)	15.05 (1.69)	22.84 (1.88)	21.10 (2.10)
Not in MSA	11.92 (1.79)	17.87 (2.50)	13.31 (2.23)	3.88 (0.89)	14.12 (1.65)	25.55 (2.86)	18.02 (2.37)
Region							
Northeast	7.89 (1.69)	9.43 (1.57)	6.25 (1.28)	*2.27 (0.72)	12.76 (2.03)	18.88 (2.22)	17.57 (2.59)
Midwest	11.91 (1.79)	14.06 (1.90)	14.59 (2.01)	4.07 (0.97)	16.94 (2.10)	20.33 (2.30)	18.22 (2.11)
South	10.44 (1.35)	13.39 (1.67)	7.17 (0.97)	2.53 (0.60)	10.22 (1.21)	21.24 (1.71)	15.41 (1.63)
West	7.27 (1.42)	13.19 (1.67)	9.97 (1.46)	2.40 (0.67)	14.20 (1.94)	17.10 (2.16)	18.45 (2.17)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What was [person] doing when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]"Driving" includes both drivers and passengers.

[3]"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.

[4]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[14]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude)	20.50 (1.04)	15.07 (0.92)	7.14 (0.62)	1.23 (0.26)	14.01 (0.92)	10.99 (0.79)	4.69 (0.54)	3.73 (0.45)	2.15 (0.35)	5.13 (0.54)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	20.67 (1.05)	15.12 (0.93)	7.01 (0.61)	1.26 (0.27)	14.03 (0.93)	10.92 (0.78)	4.69 (0.54)	3.74 (0.45)	2.16 (0.35)	5.13 (0.54)
Sex										
Male	17.05 (1.34)	17.76 (1.38)	8.43 (0.96)	*0.61 (0.25)	14.35 (1.34)	14.51 (1.26)	8.40 (1.06)	3.91 (0.67)	2.45 (0.59)	6.03 (0.83)
Female	23.79 (1.49)	12.50 (1.15)	5.91 (0.80)	1.82 (0.42)	13.69 (1.23)	7.63 (0.93)	1.16 (0.33)	3.56 (0.60)	1.87 (0.39)	4.27 (0.65)
Age										
Under 12 years	27.83 (3.12)	18.51 (2.38)	10.17 (1.72)	*0.26 (0.26)	5.55 (1.29)	10.28 (1.75)	*0.48 (0.36)	*0.81 (0.44)	*1.18 (0.71)	3.42 (0.97)
12–17 years	15.90 (2.91)	21.17 (3.51)	45.25 (5.18)	–	15.61 (2.97)	35.23 (5.06)	*1.33 (0.95)	*2.84 (1.28)	*0.51 (0.51)	*3.33 (1.48)
18–44 years	16.32 (1.48)	14.14 (1.46)	2.41 (0.65)	*1.07 (0.38)	19.17 (1.83)	12.51 (1.40)	7.75 (1.16)	5.33 (0.89)	2.47 (0.64)	6.74 (0.97)
45–64 years	17.21 (1.97)	10.89 (1.57)	*1.91 (0.62)	*1.71 (0.58)	12.84 (1.69)	5.04 (1.09)	5.68 (1.08)	3.78 (0.94)	2.78 (0.81)	5.24 (1.15)
65–74 years	17.80 (3.38)	11.28 (3.01)	–	–	10.88 (3.02)	*1.20 (0.88)	*1.91 (1.37)	*2.56 (1.33)	*1.05 (0.82)	*3.62 (1.64)
75 years and over	51.31 (7.34)	22.95 (4.52)	–	*6.80 (2.86)	10.25 (2.96)	–	*0.81 (0.81)	*4.15 (1.88)	*4.20 (1.86)	*3.28 (1.68)
Race										
1 race[4]	20.12 (1.03)	15.04 (0.93)	7.05 (0.62)	1.25 (0.26)	13.72 (0.92)	10.97 (0.79)	4.65 (0.54)	3.68 (0.44)	2.16 (0.36)	5.13 (0.54)
White	22.04 (1.23)	16.36 (1.05)	7.78 (0.75)	1.38 (0.32)	14.44 (1.06)	12.72 (0.96)	5.18 (0.65)	4.10 (0.53)	2.24 (0.38)	5.82 (0.66)
Black or African American	15.09 (2.22)	10.80 (2.35)	5.20 (1.29)	*0.95 (0.55)	11.56 (2.48)	4.26 (1.16)	*2.42 (0.93)	*1.29 (0.59)	*2.57 (1.40)	*1.22 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*7.06 (7.09)	*31.08 (14.22)	–	–	*8.08 (5.99)	*18.66 (12.20)	–	*7.25 (7.32)	–	–
Asian	*9.69 (3.22)	*7.63 (3.16)	*0.80 (0.80)	–	*7.67 (3.08)	*2.31 (1.65)	*1.23 (1.23)	*2.99 (2.29)	*1.33 (1.33)	*4.78 (2.56)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*24.91 (24.80)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	45.29 (11.64)	*16.47 (6.91)	*12.72 (6.21)	–	*32.84 (10.43)	*12.18 (6.34)	*7.42 (5.32)	*7.00 (4.99)	*1.55 (1.55)	*4.68 (3.35)
Black or African American, white	*32.41 (16.51)	*19.14 (13.60)	*29.14 (17.82)	–	*29.40 (21.98)	–	–	–	*7.19 (7.18)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*81.84 (30.18)	*38.23 (19.20)	–	–	*32.64 (17.74)	–	*22.94 (16.48)	*21.67 (15.36)	–	*8.41 (8.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	13.02 (1.86)	6.96 (1.25)	3.95 (0.93)	*0.83 (0.52)	13.66 (2.21)	5.78 (1.20)	3.18 (0.90)	*2.12 (0.74)	*0.42 (0.24)	3.08 (0.91)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.13 (2.16)	7.60 (1.67)	3.30 (0.96)	*1.29 (0.81)	13.38 (2.53)	5.83 (1.56)	*3.01 (0.97)	*2.24 (1.02)	*0.66 (0.38)	*3.93 (1.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	21.58 (1.15)	16.24 (1.03)	7.60 (0.70)	1.29 (0.29)	14.06 (1.01)	11.74 (0.88)	4.91 (0.60)	3.96 (0.50)	2.40 (0.40)	5.42 (0.60)
White, single race	23.14 (1.35)	17.46 (1.17)	8.31 (0.85)	1.45 (0.35)	14.64 (1.15)	13.54 (1.06)	5.57 (0.72)	4.36 (0.59)	2.46 (0.43)	6.23 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race	15.14 (2.25)	10.99 (2.39)	5.29 (1.31)	*0.97 (0.56)	11.76 (2.53)	4.06 (1.16)	*2.12 (0.88)	*1.31 (0.60)	*2.62 (1.43)	*1.24 (0.62)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	20.70 (3.36)	15.22 (2.72)	*0.45 (0.32)	–	13.05 (2.77)	*2.50 (0.99)	4.94 (1.47)	*3.09 (1.13)	*1.47 (0.85)	*5.37 (1.69)
High school diploma or GED[8]	15.47 (2.33)	16.59 (2.23)	*0.42 (0.30)	*2.67 (0.82)	11.45 (1.70)	*2.71 (0.89)	7.14 (1.38)	4.57 (1.20)	3.77 (1.02)	5.48 (1.26)
Some college	23.71 (2.72)	15.50 (2.26)	*0.78 (0.46)	*2.06 (0.75)	18.05 (2.32)	7.62 (1.64)	8.57 (1.66)	5.83 (1.39)	*3.89 (1.29)	5.62 (1.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.93 (2.69)	8.22 (1.56)	*2.70 (0.92)	*1.54 (0.69)	15.07 (2.41)	12.94 (2.06)	*1.77 (0.82)	3.24 (0.96)	*1.99 (0.76)	4.58 (1.27)
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	29.06 (2.80)	23.65 (2.83)	5.63 (1.23)	*1.71 (0.71)	15.28 (2.33)	8.81 (1.79)	4.70 (1.36)	3.60 (1.05)	*2.03 (0.74)	8.27 (1.72)
$20,000 or more	19.75 (1.21)	14.00 (1.01)	7.65 (0.76)	1.28 (0.31)	13.40 (1.03)	11.83 (0.98)	4.96 (0.64)	4.01 (0.54)	2.12 (0.43)	4.76 (0.60)
$20,000–$34,999	23.62 (3.36)	16.57 (2.50)	4.58 (1.29)	*0.72 (0.51)	12.21 (2.67)	6.69 (1.65)	7.74 (2.27)	6.20 (1.55)	*1.65 (0.88)	7.21 (1.89)
$35,000–$54,999	20.86 (2.70)	15.47 (2.38)	8.81 (2.03)	*1.52 (0.70)	14.28 (2.24)	9.79 (1.99)	7.82 (1.60)	5.66 (1.44)	*2.93 (1.05)	4.92 (1.26)
$55,000–$74,999	20.37 (3.36)	17.90 (3.21)	10.76 (2.26)	*1.76 (0.81)	15.60 (2.89)	11.19 (2.22)	6.09 (1.51)	*2.99 (1.13)	*1.65 (1.39)	*3.50 (1.19)
$75,000 or more	18.46 (2.21)	11.69 (1.68)	10.18 (1.65)	*0.90 (0.55)	13.42 (2.05)	20.51 (2.61)	*2.43 (0.76)	*3.15 (1.00)	*2.00 (0.80)	5.14 (1.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	30.76 (4.18)	20.30 (3.64)	8.09 (2.08)	*1.50 (0.89)	12.78 (2.90)	6.95 (2.01)	*3.31 (1.67)	*2.92 (1.37)	*1.16 (0.71)	*4.38 (1.68)
Near poor	25.12 (3.18)	21.56 (2.96)	7.14 (1.65)	*0.82 (0.58)	9.44 (1.92)	10.33 (2.17)	6.56 (1.72)	*4.32 (1.30)	*0.94 (0.59)	6.26 (1.72)
Not poor	20.57 (1.47)	14.49 (1.27)	8.87 (0.99)	1.50 (0.39)	15.19 (1.37)	13.99 (1.30)	5.51 (0.83)	4.69 (0.72)	2.34 (0.58)	5.41 (0.75)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	18.29 (1.24)	13.31 (1.12)	9.76 (0.96)	1.20 (0.31)	14.24 (1.24)	15.42 (1.19)	5.28 (0.72)	3.67 (0.57)	2.58 (0.52)	5.65 (0.71)
Medicaid	32.09 (4.22)	22.89 (3.83)	8.62 (1.77)	–	15.00 (3.22)	4.47 (1.33)	*1.40 (0.82)	*3.73 (1.43)	*2.25 (1.03)	*3.80 (1.34)
Other	*14.66 (5.80)	*17.16 (7.35)	*5.18 (3.60)	–	*12.09 (5.06)	*15.70 (7.35)	–	*8.53 (5.74)	*2.87 (2.87)	*4.66 (4.66)
Uninsured	13.10 (2.12)	15.94 (2.43)	*1.54 (0.65)	*0.91 (0.53)	16.34 (2.41)	*5.32 (1.62)	8.19 (1.78)	*3.88 (1.18)	–	5.09 (1.47)
65 years and over:										
Private	28.85 (4.55)	13.96 (3.25)	–	*3.66 (1.90)	12.19 (2.91)	*0.39 (0.39)	*1.70 (1.23)	*4.50 (1.72)	*3.55 (1.48)	*4.28 (1.64)
Medicare and Medicaid	*58.81 (19.04)	*38.69 (14.99)	–	–	*17.61 (10.36)	–	*6.28 (6.28)	*3.57 (3.56)	–	–
Medicare only	34.94 (8.82)	17.77 (4.88)	–	*3.69 (2.60)	*5.93 (3.01)	*1.58 (1.58)	–	*1.48 (1.48)	*1.46 (1.45)	*1.87 (1.87)
Other	*50.29 (18.67)	*23.04 (12.35)	–	–	*5.96 (5.95)	–	–	–	–	*6.69 (6.69)
Uninsured	*29.77 (29.68)	–	–	–	*23.66 (17.00)	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	17.15 (1.36)	11.29 (1.13)	6.27 (0.87)	*0.59 (0.28)	13.48 (1.36)	9.06 (1.08)	3.14 (0.59)	2.44 (0.50)	1.39 (0.37)	4.17 (0.73)
Small MSA	23.83 (2.04)	16.21 (1.61)	7.51 (1.03)	2.23 (0.61)	14.00 (1.63)	13.07 (1.56)	4.92 (1.04)	4.53 (0.90)	2.27 (0.54)	5.56 (0.99)
Not in MSA	23.06 (2.34)	22.21 (2.76)	8.59 (1.61)	*1.12 (0.51)	15.28 (1.98)	12.19 (1.54)	8.00 (1.50)	5.49 (1.20)	*3.77 (1.23)	6.69 (1.29)
Region										
Northeast	21.85 (2.63)	13.54 (1.97)	5.02 (1.18)	*1.06 (0.48)	11.26 (1.97)	9.56 (1.82)	3.65 (1.06)	*3.03 (1.01)	*1.47 (0.52)	5.24 (1.26)
Midwest	23.60 (2.40)	15.71 (1.77)	11.83 (1.73)	*1.34 (0.58)	15.26 (1.96)	13.11 (1.81)	7.47 (1.55)	3.50 (0.81)	3.31 (0.85)	5.06 (1.10)
South	19.25 (1.61)	15.24 (1.66)	5.46 (0.91)	*0.71 (0.30)	14.23 (1.60)	10.74 (1.32)	4.13 (0.76)	3.90 (0.76)	*1.82 (0.61)	4.53 (0.81)
West	17.89 (1.90)	15.40 (1.98)	6.58 (1.08)	*2.16 (0.80)	14.68 (1.91)	10.28 (1.38)	3.40 (0.84)	4.33 (1.07)	*2.02 (0.73)	6.15 (1.33)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

[2]Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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 & African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XIV. Crude percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access	
	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
	Percent [3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	4.7 (0.10)	6.6 (0.12)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	4.7 (0.10)	6.6 (0.12)
Sex		
Male	4.2 (0.12)	6.0 (0.14)
Female	5.2 (0.12)	7.2 (0.15)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.9 (0.15)	3.2 (0.19)
12–17 years	2.6 (0.22)	3.7 (0.25)
18–44 years	6.3 (0.17)	8.6 (0.20)
45–64 years	6.1 (0.20)	8.3 (0.24)
65 years and over	2.5 (0.18)	3.6 (0.22)
Race		
1 race[5]	4.7 (0.10)	6.5 (0.12)
White	4.5 (0.11)	6.6 (0.14)
Black or African American	6.3 (0.30)	7.1 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.6 (1.44)	10.0 (1.83)
Asian	2.5 (0.39)	3.4 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*7.9 (2.95)	*7.0 (2.36)
2 or more races[6]	8.1 (0.85)	9.5 (1.01)
Black or African American, white	7.3 (2.18)	*6.6 (1.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	11.8 (1.67)	14.6 (2.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	5.1 (0.23)	6.5 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.0 (0.28)	6.3 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.7 (0.11)	6.6 (0.14)
White, single race	4.4 (0.12)	6.6 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	6.3 (0.30)	7.1 (0.33)
Education [8]		
Less than a high school diploma	8.5 (0.32)	9.9 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[9]	6.2 (0.22)	8.3 (0.26)
Some college	6.2 (0.22)	8.9 (0.26)
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.8 (0.16)	5.0 (0.21)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	10.1 (0.32)	12.0 (0.35)
$20,000 or more	3.6 (0.11)	5.5 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	8.4 (0.35)	11.3 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999	4.8 (0.25)	7.3 (0.29)
$55,000–$74,999	2.4 (0.21)	3.9 (0.27)
$75,000 or more	1.1 (0.13)	2.2 (0.17)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	9.8 (0.44)	10.9 (0.47)
Near poor	9.1 (0.35)	11.7 (0.40)
Not poor	3.3 (0.12)	5.2 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	2.2 (0.09)	3.9 (0.12)
Medicaid	4.7 (0.30)	5.3 (0.32)
Other	9.9 (0.85)	11.4 (0.94)
Uninsured	16.9 (0.44)	21.1 (0.49)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	5.4 (0.94)	7.2 (1.12)
Medicare only	4.1 (0.42)	5.9 (0.50)
Other	2.4 (0.57)	2.2 (0.55)
Uninsured	12.0 (2.89)	13.8 (3.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percents (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, 2002—Con.

	Selected measures of health care access	
Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
Place of residence[13]	Percent [3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	4.2 (0.14)	5.8 (0.16)
Small MSA	4.8 (0.18)	7.0 (0.22)
Not in MSA	5.8 (0.25)	7.9 (0.32)
Region		
Northeast	3.8 (0.21)	5.6 (0.27)
Midwest	3.9 (0.20)	6.0 (0.25)
South	5.8 (0.18)	7.6 (0.22)
West	4.6 (0.21)	6.5 (0.25)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	2.8 (0.09)	4.4 (0.12)
Good	6.6 (0.22)	8.9 (0.26)
Fair or poor	14.0 (0.43)	16.9 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	4.5 (0.26)	5.7 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	5.6 (0.29)	7.3 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	4.0 (0.15)	6.1 (0.18)
White, single race, female	4.8 (0.15)	7.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race, male	5.3 (0.35)	6.4 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, female	7.1 (0.39)	7.8 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	7.5 (0.65)	8.5 (0.76)
Near poor	6.2 (0.54)	7.9 (0.62)
Not poor	3.6 (0.33)	5.0 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	10.8 (0.72)	12.5 (0.75)
Near poor	10.1 (0.49)	13.7 (0.58)
Not poor	3.3 (0.14)	5.3 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	10.9 (0.92)	10.7 (0.92)
Near poor	9.1 (0.78)	9.9 (0.89)
Not poor	3.7 (0.36)	5.2 (0.43)

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

[1]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.)

[2]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.)

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance characteristics, and current health status.

[5]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 Afician American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[13]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 percents, refer to table 15.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.4 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.2 (0.14)	5.2 (0.12)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.0 (0.17)	7.8 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.1 (0.25)	6.9 (0.22)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.4 (0.19)	2.2 (0.18)	0.3 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	92.9 (0.16)	5.9 (0.14)	0.8 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.9 (0.21)	6.0 (0.18)	1.3 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	81.2 (0.44)	12.9 (0.36)	3.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.15)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.3 (0.14)	6.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.2 (0.35)	6.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.3 (1.32)	6.4 (1.26)	*1.3 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.38)
Asian	100.0	95.6 (0.46)	4.0 (0.43)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.08)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.1 (2.24)	*2.9 (1.36)	*2.0 (1.22)	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	90.8 (0.81)	6.7 (0.72)	1.5 (0.32)	1.0 (0.27)
Black or African American, white	100.0	89.5 (1.63)	8.8 (1.55)	*1.1 (0.48)	*0.6 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.3 (1.59)	7.6 (1.42)	*2.1 (0.69)	*1.9 (0.72)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.7 (0.23)	5.8 (0.21)	1.0 (0.08)	0.5 (0.05)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.0 (0.28)	5.6 (0.26)	1.0 (0.09)	0.4 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.3 (0.14)	6.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)
White, single race	100.0	91.1 (0.15)	6.9 (0.13)	1.3 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.2 (0.35)	6.5 (0.26)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	86.3 (0.38)	9.4 (0.31)	2.6 (0.17)	1.7 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	90.2 (0.25)	7.2 (0.22)	1.6 (0.10)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	90.0 (0.27)	7.6 (0.24)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.6 (0.24)	5.9 (0.21)	0.9 (0.09)	0.5 (0.08)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	87.8 (0.30)	8.7 (0.25)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.11)
$20,000 or more	100.0	92.3 (0.13)	6.1 (0.12)	1.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.2 (0.34)	7.3 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.10)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	91.5 (0.31)	6.8 (0.28)	1.2 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	93.2 (0.33)	5.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.11)	0.4 (0.07)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.7 (0.23)	5.2 (0.21)	0.7 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	88.7 (0.44)	8.2 (0.37)	1.8 (0.15)	1.3 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	89.6 (0.35)	7.7 (0.30)	1.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.10)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.16)	6.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.6 (0.13)	5.4 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	87.3 (0.41)	9.4 (0.35)	1.9 (0.15)	1.4 (0.13)
Other	100.0	86.9 (0.92)	9.0 (0.78)	2.3 (0.35)	1.8 (0.33)
Uninsured	100.0	94.6 (0.22)	4.4 (0.20)	0.6 (0.07)	0.4 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	80.7 (0.58)	13.3 (0.48)	3.9 (0.27)	2.2 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.3 (1.75)	15.6 (1.46)	5.6 (0.93)	4.5 (0.92)
Medicare only	100.0	84.1 (0.77)	11.2 (0.63)	3.0 (0.32)	1.8 (0.28)
Other	100.0	77.7 (1.57)	15.6 (1.43)	3.4 (0.76)	3.3 (0.69)
Uninsured	100.0	93.2 (1.97)	*6.2 (1.90)	–	*0.6 (0.58)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
Place of residence[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	92.2 (0.15)	6.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.3 (0.22)	6.7 (0.18)	1.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.2 (0.33)	7.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.10)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	91.8 (0.25)	6.5 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	90.9 (0.28)	7.1 (0.24)	1.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
South	100.0	91.1 (0.22)	6.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.8 (0.21)	5.8 (0.20)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.23)	0.8 (0.10)	0.5 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.7 (0.35)	7.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.12)	0.5 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.6 (0.18)	5.7 (0.16)	1.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	89.8 (0.21)	8.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.5 (0.37)	4.7 (0.31)	1.2 (0.15)	0.6 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.3 (0.49)	8.1 (0.37)	1.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.8 (0.72)	8.2 (0.66)	1.3 (0.23)	0.7 (0.15)
Near poor	100.0	92.0 (0.53)	6.1 (0.46)	1.4 (0.19)	0.6 (0.12)
Not poor	100.0	93.9 (0.39)	4.8 (0.34)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.5 (0.71)	8.8 (0.58)	2.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	88.2 (0.52)	8.6 (0.44)	2.0 (0.19)	1.2 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	92.1 (0.18)	6.3 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.7 (0.87)	7.7 (0.72)	2.1 (0.32)	1.5 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	91.2 (0.70)	6.6 (0.62)	1.3 (0.27)	0.9 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	92.6 (0.52)	5.6 (0.44)	1.1 (0.16)	0.6 (0.14)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and health insurance characteristics.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[12]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 percents, refer to table 17.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 65 years of age | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	69.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	16.5 (0.24)	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	69.7 (0.37)	11.3 (0.22)	2.4 (0.11)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	26.0 (0.62)	6.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.12)
Sex											
Male	100.0	69.4 (0.40)	10.2 (0.24)	2.4 (0.11)	18.0 (0.29)	100.0	61.9 (0.85)	4.0 (0.30)	24.4 (0.75)	8.2 (0.45)	1.5 (0.20)
Female	100.0	70.0 (0.40)	12.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.13)	15.1 (0.25)	100.0	59.5 (0.77)	7.5 (0.39)	27.1 (0.69)	4.6 (0.29)	1.2 (0.14)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	62.4 (0.66)	25.6 (0.56)	1.9 (0.20)	10.1 (0.37)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	66.8 (0.74)	19.3 (0.60)	1.9 (0.23)	12.0 (0.46)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	69.2 (0.41)	6.8 (0.19)	1.5 (0.11)	22.5 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.2 (0.41)	5.2 (0.20)	4.5 (0.18)	13.1 (0.31)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.2 (0.30)	1.3 (0.13)
Race											
1 race[4]	100.0	69.9 (0.37)	11.2 (0.23)	2.4 (0.11)	16.5 (0.25)	100.0	60.6 (0.72)	6.0 (0.29)	25.9 (0.62)	6.1 (0.30)	1.4 (0.13)
White	100.0	73.7 (0.39)	8.9 (0.24)	2.2 (0.11)	15.2 (0.27)	100.0	64.0 (0.75)	4.8 (0.28)	24.6 (0.67)	5.6 (0.32)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	55.2 (0.99)	22.3 (0.81)	3.6 (0.32)	18.9 (0.58)	100.0	36.7 (1.86)	14.1 (1.33)	36.8 (1.73)	9.0 (1.00)	3.5 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	37.8 (3.65)	20.8 (3.59)	*2.5 (0.93)	39.0 (3.17)	100.0	*25.0 (9.97)	*22.0 (10.58)	*26.0 (8.17)	*11.4 (6.23)	*15.6 (8.67)
Asian	100.0	70.8 (1.74)	9.6 (1.16)	2.2 (0.39)	17.4 (1.22)	100.0	40.7 (4.50)	12.6 (2.73)	32.7 (4.62)	9.8 (2.23)	*4.2 (1.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	63.1 (7.34)	*11.6 (4.32)	*0.9 (0.92)	24.4 (4.28)	100.0	*45.4 (30.39)	–	*29.4 (25.75)	*25.2 (23.28)	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	57.2 (1.98)	20.5 (1.55)	4.9 (0.74)	17.4 (1.45)	100.0	54.4 (5.54)	*4.9 (2.65)	31.1 (5.51)	*9.6 (3.20)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	46.6 (3.94)	36.6 (3.36)	*4.0 (1.52)	12.8 (2.59)	100.0	–	–	*59.5 (34.07)	*40.5 (34.07)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	49.4 (3.51)	18.1 (2.83)	6.9 (1.71)	25.6 (3.08)	100.0	61.1 (6.87)	*5.3 (3.61)	23.6 (6.50)	*9.9 (4.26)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	44.6 (0.79)	20.8 (0.58)	1.5 (0.15)	33.2 (0.70)	100.0	23.8 (1.66)	19.6 (1.37)	38.5 (1.88)	11.8 (1.14)	6.3 (0.86)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.2 (1.00)	20.3 (0.70)	1.2 (0.15)	36.3 (0.91)	100.0	22.3 (2.04)	17.6 (1.66)	42.3 (2.59)	11.2 (1.44)	6.6 (1.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.7 (0.39)	9.9 (0.25)	2.6 (0.12)	13.9 (0.24)	100.0	63.0 (0.73)	5.1 (0.29)	25.1 (0.65)	5.8 (0.31)	1.0 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	77.8 (0.41)	7.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.12)	12.5 (0.26)	100.0	66.4 (0.77)	4.0 (0.28)	23.7 (0.69)	5.3 (0.33)	0.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	55.3 (0.99)	22.3 (0.81)	3.6 (0.32)	18.8 (0.58)	100.0	36.8 (1.87)	14.0 (1.34)	37.0 (1.76)	9.0 (1.01)	3.2 (0.63)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	42.5 (0.79)	17.1 (0.63)	3.8 (0.27)	36.6 (0.70)	100.0	47.3 (1.16)	13.0 (0.69)	30.5 (1.05)	6.7 (0.49)	2.5 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	70.8 (0.50)	6.5 (0.27)	3.2 (0.19)	19.5 (0.41)	100.0	64.8 (1.04)	4.0 (0.35)	24.8 (0.92)	5.8 (0.46)	0.7 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	78.8 (0.45)	4.0 (0.18)	3.2 (0.20)	14.1 (0.37)	100.0	68.5 (1.26)	2.6 (0.41)	22.0 (1.16)	6.1 (0.60)	0.8 (0.21)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.4 (0.33)	0.9 (0.10)	1.7 (0.16)	7.0 (0.27)	100.0	71.7 (1.42)	2.4 (0.46)	18.6 (1.18)	6.6 (0.74)	*0.6 (0.24)
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	31.1 (0.93)	36.3 (0.85)	3.5 (0.22)	29.2 (0.62)	100.0	45.5 (1.19)	14.2 (0.80)	32.4 (1.10)	6.4 (0.47)	1.5 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	78.7 (0.34)	6.1 (0.18)	2.2 (0.12)	13.0 (0.25)	100.0	69.5 (0.81)	2.3 (0.21)	20.8 (0.72)	6.4 (0.41)	1.0 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	53.5 (0.83)	17.3 (0.62)	2.9 (0.28)	26.2 (0.65)	100.0	69.6 (1.46)	2.5 (0.38)	21.2 (1.29)	5.7 (0.65)	1.0 (0.23)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	74.7 (0.71)	6.4 (0.37)	2.8 (0.28)	16.2 (0.55)	100.0	69.5 (1.83)	2.0 (0.46)	19.4 (1.60)	7.7 (1.10)	1.3 (0.36)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	86.9 (0.60)	2.4 (0.25)	2.2 (0.28)	8.5 (0.47)	100.0	68.6 (2.60)	*3.0 (0.90)	15.3 (1.97)	12.2 (1.99)	*0.9 (0.43)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.2 (0.35)	1.3 (0.15)	1.3 (0.17)	4.2 (0.26)	100.0	69.3 (2.35)	1.9 (0.52)	19.6 (2.03)	7.7 (1.32)	*1.5 (0.50)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] 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[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	25.7 (1.20)	43.2 (1.11)	2.7 (0.23)	28.4 (0.84)	100.0	26.5 (1.82)	30.7 (1.82)	31.8 (1.96)	8.0 (1.05)	3.0 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	46.4 (0.90)	21.9 (0.65)	3.4 (0.33)	28.3 (0.70)	100.0	51.6 (1.62)	8.6 (0.86)	32.5 (1.43)	5.6 (0.62)	1.6 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	85.8 (0.31)	2.5 (0.12)	2.1 (0.13)	9.6 (0.24)	100.0	71.4 (1.03)	1.8 (0.24)	18.7 (0.88)	7.2 (0.56)	0.8 (0.16)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	71.7 (0.48)	10.4 (0.31)	1.7 (0.11)	16.1 (0.33)	100.0	55.0 (1.02)	5.7 (0.44)	31.6 (0.94)	5.9 (0.41)	1.8 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	70.0 (0.68)	10.8 (0.38)	3.4 (0.28)	15.9 (0.42)	100.0	65.4 (1.26)	5.0 (0.43)	21.8 (0.98)	7.1 (0.58)	0.8 (0.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	64.3 (0.96)	14.6 (0.64)	2.6 (0.21)	18.6 (0.65)	100.0	63.4 (1.45)	8.1 (0.71)	22.0 (1.35)	5.2 (0.61)	1.3 (0.28)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	74.1 (0.77)	11.9 (0.56)	1.4 (0.14)	12.6 (0.47)	100.0	65.6 (1.42)	5.1 (0.63)	23.1 (1.34)	5.3 (0.53)	0.9 (0.23)
Midwest	100.0	76.5 (0.64)	9.6 (0.45)	1.6 (0.12)	12.3 (0.39)	100.0	71.6 (1.29)	3.8 (0.49)	19.6 (1.15)	3.9 (0.48)	1.1 (0.25)
South	100.0	64.8 (0.70)	11.6 (0.40)	3.5 (0.25)	20.1 (0.46)	100.0	57.2 (1.32)	7.6 (0.53)	26.7 (1.08)	6.9 (0.55)	1.5 (0.21)
West	100.0	66.6 (0.72)	12.3 (0.48)	2.4 (0.23)	18.7 (0.53)	100.0	47.9 (1.60)	6.6 (0.73)	35.3 (1.44)	8.3 (0.78)	1.9 (0.33)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.6 (0.38)	9.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.13)	14.5 (0.26)	100.0	65.8 (1.05)	3.0 (0.30)	24.3 (0.91)	5.8 (0.46)	1.2 (0.18)
Good	100.0	61.6 (0.62)	14.2 (0.40)	2.7 (0.17)	21.5 (0.47)	100.0	62.3 (0.98)	4.9 (0.39)	25.7 (0.88)	5.9 (0.44)	1.2 (0.19)
Fair or poor	100.0	45.4 (0.93)	24.8 (0.83)	8.8 (0.42)	21.0 (0.62)	100.0	51.2 (1.20)	11.9 (0.70)	28.2 (1.06)	7.2 (0.51)	1.5 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	44.5 (0.89)	18.7 (0.63)	1.4 (0.15)	35.4 (0.81)	100.0	30.3 (2.47)	14.2 (1.73)	39.1 (2.61)	11.4 (1.64)	5.0 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	44.6 (0.86)	22.9 (0.67)	1.5 (0.20)	30.9 (0.74)	100.0	19.1 (1.68)	23.5 (1.64)	38.0 (2.11)	12.0 (1.42)	7.3 (1.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.1 (0.45)	6.7 (0.26)	2.3 (0.12)	13.9 (0.31)	100.0	66.8 (0.93)	2.7 (0.28)	22.3 (0.83)	7.4 (0.48)	0.8 (0.16)
White, single race, female	100.0	78.5 (0.45)	7.9 (0.29)	2.4 (0.16)	11.2 (0.27)	100.0	66.1 (0.84)	4.9 (0.38)	24.7 (0.77)	3.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.5 (1.08)	19.0 (0.85)	4.2 (0.41)	20.3 (0.74)	100.0	41.1 (2.56)	7.8 (1.40)	33.4 (2.38)	12.9 (1.68)	4.8 (1.29)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	54.3 (1.08)	25.2 (0.94)	3.1 (0.34)	17.4 (0.63)	100.0	34.0 (2.07)	18.1 (1.71)	39.4 (2.08)	6.5 (0.99)	2.1 (0.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	11.5 (1.17)	44.8 (1.68)	1.6 (0.30)	42.2 (1.64)	100.0	*4.9 (1.79)	43.8 (4.58)	32.9 (4.50)	8.7 (2.15)	*9.7 (2.97)
Near poor	100.0	33.3 (1.41)	24.6 (1.09)	1.4 (0.30)	40.7 (1.35)	100.0	13.5 (2.38)	19.9 (2.63)	44.7 (3.56)	15.1 (2.70)	6.8 (1.62)
Not poor	100.0	72.4 (1.05)	5.5 (0.45)	1.4 (0.25)	20.7 (0.93)	100.0	41.3 (3.77)	*6.2 (1.99)	34.1 (3.68)	11.5 (2.34)	6.9 (1.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	36.5 (2.14)	38.0 (1.83)	2.7 (0.35)	22.7 (1.19)	100.0	35.5 (2.59)	27.3 (2.34)	29.2 (2.56)	6.7 (1.39)	*1.2 (0.55)
Near poor	100.0	54.1 (1.35)	18.3 (0.88)	4.2 (0.49)	23.4 (0.91)	100.0	60.1 (1.81)	6.0 (0.93)	29.4 (1.59)	4.0 (0.63)	*0.4 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	88.1 (0.33)	1.9 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)	8.1 (0.26)	100.0	74.2 (1.08)	1.3 (0.21)	17.5 (0.94)	6.7 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	16.4 (1.28)	53.9 (1.72)	3.6 (0.52)	26.1 (1.45)	100.0	14.0 (2.93)	33.9 (4.13)	37.6 (3.64)	10.8 (2.54)	*3.7 (1.70)
Near poor	100.0	42.1 (1.79)	28.2 (1.57)	3.8 (0.58)	26.0 (1.53)	100.0	29.0 (3.46)	14.8 (2.42)	42.6 (4.08)	8.5 (2.03)	*5.1 (1.53)
Not poor	100.0	81.0 (1.00)	4.5 (0.50)	3.5 (0.52)	11.0 (0.66)	100.0	57.4 (3.87)	*3.8 (1.26)	27.0 (3.46)	9.9 (2.20)	*1.9 (0.89)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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").

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, and current health status.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 percents, refer to table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total [5] (crude)	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.07)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.0 (0.14)	5.0 (0.14)	3.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.3 (0.16)	4.7 (0.16)	3.1 (0.13)	1.5 (0.08)
Female	100.0	94.9 (0.16)	5.1 (0.16)	3.6 (0.13)	1.5 (0.08)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.1 (0.25)	4.9 (0.25)	3.6 (0.21)	1.2 (0.13)
12–17 years	100.0	96.1 (0.29)	3.9 (0.29)	2.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.16)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.20)	6.7 (0.20)	4.5 (0.16)	2.2 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.14)	1.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[6]	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.11)	1.5 (0.07)
White	100.0	95.4 (0.15)	4.6 (0.15)	3.2 (0.13)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	94.0 (0.41)	6.0 (0.41)	3.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.2 (2.61)	8.8 (2.61)	*4.4 (1.83)	*4.4 (1.73)
Asian	100.0	95.9 (0.57)	4.1 (0.57)	3.0 (0.51)	1.0 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.0 (2.20)	*4.0 (2.20)	*2.0 (1.94)	*2.0 (1.23)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	93.3 (1.00)	6.7 (1.00)	4.6 (0.85)	1.9 (0.54)
Black or African American, white	100.0	93.1 (1.85)	6.9 (1.85)	*4.9 (1.59)	*1.5 (0.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	90.5 (2.33)	9.5 (2.33)	*6.0 (1.89)	*3.5 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.5 (0.35)	6.5 (0.35)	4.0 (0.29)	2.4 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.2 (0.45)	6.8 (0.45)	4.2 (0.37)	2.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.3 (0.15)	4.7 (0.15)	3.3 (0.12)	1.4 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	95.5 (0.16)	4.5 (0.16)	3.2 (0.13)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.1 (0.41)	5.9 (0.41)	3.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.22)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.5 (0.46)	6.5 (0.46)	3.9 (0.35)	2.6 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	95.0 (0.25)	5.0 (0.25)	3.3 (0.20)	1.6 (0.14)
Some college	100.0	94.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.25)	3.6 (0.21)	1.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.5 (0.17)	2.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.3 (0.48)	9.7 (0.48)	6.4 (0.39)	3.1 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	95.8 (0.14)	4.2 (0.14)	3.0 (0.12)	1.2 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.6 (0.51)	8.4 (0.51)	5.2 (0.39)	3.3 (0.34)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	93.1 (0.43)	6.9 (0.43)	5.1 (0.37)	1.7 (0.20)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.5 (0.33)	3.5 (0.33)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.2 (0.17)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.15)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	90.6 (0.69)	9.4 (0.69)	6.2 (0.53)	3.2 (0.42)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (0.55)	9.5 (0.55)	6.1 (0.44)	3.3 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	96.1 (0.15)	3.9 (0.15)	2.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.07)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.5 (0.18)	4.5 (0.18)	3.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	95.0 (0.24)	5.0 (0.24)	3.5 (0.20)	1.5 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.3 (0.36)	5.7 (0.36)	3.8 (0.29)	1.8 (0.19)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.9 (0.29)	4.1 (0.29)	2.7 (0.23)	1.3 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	94.9 (0.30)	5.1 (0.30)	3.9 (0.27)	1.1 (0.12)
South	100.0	94.8 (0.24)	5.2 (0.24)	3.3 (0.18)	1.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	95.0 (0.26)	5.0 (0.26)	3.5 (0.23)	1.5 (0.15)

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 percents (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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.9 (0.43)	6.1 (0.43)	3.8 (0.35)	2.2 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.1 (0.43)	6.9 (0.43)	4.3 (0.36)	2.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	95.7 (0.19)	4.3 (0.19)	2.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.3 (0.19)	4.7 (0.19)	3.4 (0.16)	1.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	94.4 (0.48)	5.6 (0.48)	3.6 (0.40)	1.9 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	93.8 (0.48)	6.2 (0.48)	4.2 (0.37)	2.0 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.7 (1.19)	9.3 (1.19)	5.9 (0.90)	3.4 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.98)	10.2 (0.98)	6.0 (0.80)	4.1 (0.57)
Not poor	100.0	95.7 (0.42)	4.3 (0.42)	2.9 (0.36)	1.3 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.3 (1.15)	10.7 (1.15)	7.1 (0.90)	3.6 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	90.6 (0.76)	9.4 (0.76)	6.5 (0.63)	2.8 (0.41)
Not poor	100.0	96.3 (0.18)	3.7 (0.18)	2.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	92.2 (1.14)	7.8 (1.14)	5.2 (0.86)	2.5 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	91.2 (1.34)	8.8 (1.34)	4.7 (0.91)	4.0 (0.89)
Not poor	100.0	95.0 (0.50)	5.0 (0.50)	3.8 (0.45)	1.2 (0.22)

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

[1]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?"

[2]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?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[4]Persons having any period without health insurance coverage includes persons with unknown duration of period without coverage.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]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.

[9]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[11]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.

[12]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.

[13]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 percents, refer to table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	18.2 (0.56)	11.3 (0.43)	19.8 (0.53)	26.2 (0.61)	24.5 (0.67)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	18.8 (0.63)	11.2 (0.47)	19.3 (0.57)	25.9 (0.63)	24.8 (0.72)
Sex						
Male	100.0	16.6 (0.60)	10.8 (0.50)	19.6 (0.62)	26.5 (0.68)	26.5 (0.77)
Female	100.0	20.0 (0.71)	12.0 (0.55)	20.1 (0.65)	25.8 (0.77)	22.2 (0.76)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	28.3 (1.80)	11.2 (1.15)	16.8 (1.34)	14.1 (1.28)	29.6 (1.73)
12–17 years	100.0	20.2 (1.62)	11.9 (1.46)	18.6 (1.75)	21.9 (1.95)	27.5 (1.95)
18–44 years	100.0	17.8 (0.58)	11.7 (0.47)	21.1 (0.60)	25.0 (0.64)	24.4 (0.73)
45–64 years	100.0	12.9 (0.88)	10.1 (0.74)	18.1 (0.97)	38.1 (1.21)	20.7 (0.90)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	17.9 (0.57)	11.4 (0.43)	20.0 (0.53)	26.1 (0.62)	24.7 (0.67)
White	100.0	18.1 (0.68)	11.3 (0.51)	19.8 (0.63)	27.0 (0.73)	23.8 (0.80)
Black or African American	100.0	18.7 (1.25)	13.9 (1.14)	24.1 (1.28)	28.2 (1.41)	15.1 (1.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*15.8 (5.75)	13.7 (3.48)	22.3 (5.89)	28.2 (5.11)	20.0 (3.65)
Asian	100.0	18.8 (3.58)	5.8 (1.42)	14.9 (2.49)	18.4 (2.83)	42.2 (4.14)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*16.0 (7.67)	*8.8 (5.98)	*22.8 (9.11)	*23.3 (8.52)	*29.1 (12.03)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	31.2 (4.55)	9.0 (2.17)	12.8 (2.78)	32.8 (4.95)	14.3 (3.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*29.1 (10.90)	*5.8 (4.18)	*18.2 (8.97)	*28.2 (11.82)	*18.6 (7.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	27.8 (7.69)	*8.1 (2.80)	*9.6 (3.69)	40.2 (8.39)	*14.3 (5.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.6 (0.72)	7.5 (0.65)	14.0 (0.72)	15.6 (0.76)	50.4 (1.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.2 (0.84)	6.6 (0.61)	12.5 (0.79)	15.3 (0.90)	54.3 (1.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.5 (0.71)	12.9 (0.53)	22.3 (0.66)	30.6 (0.77)	13.6 (0.67)
White, single race	100.0	20.9 (0.89)	13.3 (0.67)	22.6 (0.81)	32.1 (0.93)	11.1 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.8 (1.26)	14.1 (1.16)	24.0 (1.30)	28.5 (1.43)	14.6 (1.29)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	9.5 (0.69)	6.5 (0.59)	13.8 (0.78)	29.3 (1.14)	40.9 (1.21)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	15.0 (0.93)	10.7 (0.76)	20.8 (0.91)	36.7 (1.14)	16.9 (0.89)
Some college	100.0	20.8 (1.20)	14.2 (1.03)	23.6 (1.22)	29.9 (1.24)	11.5 (0.84)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	22.6 (1.75)	15.5 (1.53)	20.5 (1.65)	26.3 (1.91)	15.1 (1.54)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	14.3 (0.87)	9.0 (0.61)	19.3 (0.81)	29.4 (1.02)	28.0 (1.08)
$20,000 or more	100.0	20.8 (0.76)	12.3 (0.57)	20.4 (0.69)	24.4 (0.75)	22.1 (0.81)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	19.3 (1.18)	10.8 (0.87)	20.1 (1.08)	26.1 (1.29)	23.6 (1.28)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	23.6 (1.60)	12.4 (1.07)	19.9 (1.31)	23.2 (1.37)	20.9 (1.49)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	22.5 (2.28)	14.4 (1.92)	28.2 (2.58)	20.9 (2.16)	14.0 (1.90)
$75,000 or more	100.0	27.8 (2.75)	20.8 (2.85)	17.9 (2.21)	20.7 (2.54)	12.9 (2.22)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	13.8 (1.25)	9.6 (0.90)	17.7 (1.13)	28.0 (1.31)	30.9 (1.53)
Near poor	100.0	17.3 (1.10)	9.1 (0.74)	19.7 (1.01)	27.4 (1.19)	26.4 (1.26)
Not poor	100.0	24.0 (1.09)	14.8 (0.85)	22.1 (0.95)	24.1 (1.01)	15.0 (0.84)
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	100.0	17.4 (0.78)	11.1 (0.60)	18.5 (0.74)	22.3 (0.77)	30.8 (0.99)
Small MSA	100.0	19.8 (1.09)	11.2 (0.76)	21.3 (1.00)	27.8 (1.29)	19.9 (1.18)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.5 (1.16)	11.9 (0.99)	20.8 (1.12)	32.3 (1.33)	17.5 (1.39)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	21.3 (1.49)	12.9 (1.24)	20.6 (1.48)	23.1 (1.49)	22.1 (1.87)
Midwest	100.0	20.4 (1.30)	13.9 (1.01)	21.2 (1.34)	26.6 (1.42)	17.8 (1.43)
South	100.0	16.9 (0.86)	10.3 (0.61)	20.2 (0.77)	29.5 (0.99)	23.1 (1.00)
West	100.0	17.1 (1.12)	10.4 (0.90)	17.8 (1.02)	21.5 (1.08)	33.3 (1.38)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	11.2 (0.79)	6.6 (0.66)	13.0 (0.83)	14.2 (0.86)	55.0 (1.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	14.1 (0.89)	8.4 (0.83)	15.1 (0.89)	17.1 (0.95)	45.2 (1.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	19.6 (0.93)	12.8 (0.77)	22.4 (0.92)	33.2 (1.04)	12.0 (0.77)
White, single race, female	100.0	22.5 (1.14)	13.8 (0.89)	22.9 (1.06)	30.7 (1.20)	10.0 (0.96)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	16.7 (1.50)	13.2 (1.40)	25.1 (1.72)	28.6 (1.57)	16.4 (1.56)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	21.1 (1.61)	15.0 (1.42)	22.9 (1.62)	28.3 (1.96)	12.7 (1.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	11.3 (1.58)	6.3 (1.09)	11.0 (1.40)	14.8 (1.61)	56.6 (2.23)
Near poor	100.0	12.9 (1.32)	6.9 (1.18)	13.4 (1.22)	15.7 (1.30)	51.1 (2.08)
Not poor	100.0	17.2 (1.67)	10.5 (1.94)	18.6 (1.74)	18.4 (1.84)	35.3 (2.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.5 (2.13)	13.2 (1.88)	22.4 (2.29)	37.4 (2.51)	14.6 (2.19)
Near poor	100.0	19.3 (1.89)	9.3 (1.11)	24.2 (1.79)	34.5 (2.05)	12.6 (1.73)
Not poor	100.0	25.7 (1.41)	16.1 (1.09)	23.0 (1.24)	27.4 (1.34)	7.9 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.9 (2.64)	10.6 (1.89)	21.1 (2.21)	34.0 (3.47)	17.3 (2.89)
Near poor	100.0	18.1 (2.65)	14.7 (2.38)	22.7 (2.54)	29.1 (2.66)	15.4 (2.46)
Not poor	100.0	26.7 (3.00)	15.6 (2.42)	25.9 (2.87)	19.1 (2.41)	12.7 (2.13)

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

[1]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?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I"). Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[4]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.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[8]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[9]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.

[10]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.

[11]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 percents, refer to table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table XIX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2002

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (crude)	29.7 (0.62)	3.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.32)	15.1 (0.49)	52.7 (0.82)	8.7 (0.39)	6.9 (0.39)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	29.9 (0.69)	3.1 (0.22)	5.8 (0.26)	14.1 (0.48)	53.4 (0.88)	9.3 (0.44)	7.3 (0.46)
Sex							
Male	30.1 (0.75)	2.1 (0.22)	8.6 (0.46)	17.0 (0.61)	53.1 (0.91)	5.6 (0.37)	7.1 (0.44)
Female	29.2 (0.77)	4.2 (0.30)	6.4 (0.40)	12.9 (0.55)	52.3 (0.96)	12.5 (0.58)	6.8 (0.49)
Age							
Under 12 years	27.0 (1.74)	2.0 (0.47)	*0.7 (0.32)	7.5 (0.85)	51.6 (2.04)	16.6 (1.37)	10.2 (1.35)
12–17 years	27.6 n(1.97)	2.5 (0.59)	*2.2 (0.67)	7.1 (1.03)	55.4 (2.23)	11.8 (1.36)	8.5 (1.18)
18–44 years	28.3 (0.68)	2.7 (0.24)	11.7 (0.49)	16.6 (0.58)	50.6 (0.88)	8.5 (0.43)	6.4 (0.38)
45–64 years	35.9 (1.20)	4.8 (0.46)	*0.6 (0.20)	17.5 (0.93)	58.9 (1.19)	3.9 (0.43)	6.4 (0.55)
Race							
1 race[5]	29.6 (0.63)	3.1 (0.21)	7.6 (0.33)	15.2 (0.49)	52.7 (0.83)	8.6 (0.38)	6.9 (0.39)
White	30.5 (0.75)	3.5 (0.25)	7.8 (0.39)	15.5 (0.58)	54.3 (0.99)	7.5 (0.41)	5.9 (0.45)
Black or African American	32.3 (1.49)	2.7 (0.46)	8.1 (0.83)	13.1 (1.00)	46.6 (1.67)	13.1 (1.23)	5.5 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native	30.1 (5.72)	*2.0 (1.46)	*8.2 (2.77)	*10.1 (4.15)	50.0 (7.75)	*14.2 (5.01)	*9.1 (3.03)
Asian	18.6 (3.12)	*0.7 (0.42)	8.0 (1.77)	13.5 (2.60)	51.6 (4.16)	*6.6 (2.71)	16.1 (2.97)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*23.5 (9.65)	–	*5.0 (4.89)	*4.2 (3.02)	51.7 (13.42)	*8.8 (5.20)	*20.8 (10.15)
2 or more races[6]	32.3 (4.81)	*2.2 (1.00)	9.1 (2.16)	11.4 (2.53)	51.6 (5.03)	17.2 (3.91)	*11.7 (3.96)
Black or African American, white	*25.9 (10.14)	–	*5.5 (3.34)	*5.3 (3.84)	59.9 (11.02)	*16.9 (7.22)	*17.2 (8.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	32.5 (8.37)	*3.4 (2.03)	*9.1 (3.79)	15.2 (4.52)	54.2 (8.53)	*22.4 (7.53)	*13.6 (7.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	19.5 (0.99)	1.4 (0.19)	2.8 (0.26)	17.7 (0.83)	57.9 (1.35)	10.1 (0.63)	9.1 (0.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.6 (1.05)	1.2 (0.21)	2.4 (0.28)	18.4 (1.00)	60.0 (1.54)	10.7 (0.78)	9.1 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino	33.9 (0.76)	3.8 (0.27)	9.5 (0.43)	14.1 (0.56)	50.6 (0.95)	8.2 (0.47)	6.1 (0.44)
White, single race	35.6 (0.92)	4.4 (0.34)	10.1 (0.54)	14.6 (0.67)	51.7 (1.18)	6.6 (0.49)	5.2 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	32.5 (1.52)	2.7 (0.47)	8.2 (0.85)	13.1 (1.01)	46.8 (1.68)	13.2 (1.25)	5.2 (0.69)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	24.3 (1.06)	2.8 (0.36)	1.0 (0.23)	19.2 (0.95)	59.3 (1.30)	8.8 (0.64)	7.3 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED[9]	36.0 (1.13)	4.3 (0.46)	2.0 (0.29)	16.6 (0.91)	55.5 (1.28)	6.6 (0.57)	5.6 (0.55)
Some college	41.5 (1.42)	4.8 (0.56)	4.0 (0.59)	18.5 (1.05)	51.5 (1.42)	6.5 (0.67)	5.7 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.6 (2.22)	3.2 (0.67)	6.0 (1.02)	17.0 (1.63)	51.4 (2.27)	2.3 (0.60)	9.5 (1.33)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	24.0 (1.03)	3.1 (0.34)	7.1 (0.54)	15.7 (0.78)	53.3 (1.15)	14.4 (0.89)	7.2 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	33.9 (0.86)	3.0 (0.25)	8.1 (0.44)	15.0 (0.60)	52.3 (1.01)	6.3 (0.40)	6.4 (0.51)
$20,000–$34,999	32.5 (1.39)	2.9 (0.42)	5.4 (0.59)	15.7 (0.96)	54.5 (1.45)	8.1 (0.68)	5.4 (0.65)
$35,000–$54,999	36.5 (1.76)	3.3 (0.50)	8.2 (0.81)	13.3 (1.07)	51.1 (1.81)	5.5 (0.70)	6.7 (1.03)
$55,000–$74,999	41.9 (2.85)	3.1 (0.89)	8.7 (1.31)	16.3 (2.01)	45.4 (2.81)	4.7 (1.09)	7.0 (1.47)
$75,000 or more	40.4 (3.07)	*2.2 (0.72)	14.9 (1.77)	12.4 (1.99)	41.7 (3.36)	*3.8 (1.19)	8.0 (1.56)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	22.2 (1.30)	2.4 (0.40)	6.3 (0.73)	13.2 (0.99)	54.0 (1.63)	17.8 (1.33)	8.2 (0.90)
Near poor	28.6 (1.24)	2.4 (0.38)	5.6 (0.56)	15.6 (0.88)	54.9 (1.44)	9.7 (0.68)	6.8 (0.80)
Not poor	40.4 (1.24)	3.6 (0.37)	9.7 (0.62)	15.8 (0.80)	47.7 (1.27)	3.9 (0.43)	5.9 (0.56)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	26.6 (0.92)	2.6 (0.25)	6.9 (0.44)	17.3 (0.71)	52.8 (1.08)	8.7 (0.54)	7.4 (0.54)
Small MSA	31.6 (1.16)	3.6 (0.46)	8.3 (0.63)	13.1 (0.84)	51.6 (1.71)	8.8 (0.70)	7.7 (0.83)
Not in MSA	33.5 (1.25)	3.1 (0.40)	8.2 (0.72)	13.2 (1.04)	53.9 (1.71)	8.6 (0.90)	4.8 (0.67)
Region							
Northeast	30.0 (1.65)	3.5 (0.61)	9.6 (0.95)	14.5 (1.16)	46.7 (1.88)	8.2 (0.93)	9.2 (1.33)
Midwest	34.8 (1.51)	3.9 (0.56)	11.1 (0.94)	16.9 (1.19)	47.0 (1.75)	7.1 (0.83)	8.7 (1.25)
South	28.8 (0.98)	3.3 (0.33)	6.2 (0.46)	13.9 (0.71)	56.5 (1.33)	8.7 (0.55)	5.5 (0.49)
West	27.6 (1.14)	1.7 (0.24)	6.5 (0.58)	16.5 (1.07)	53.1 (1.55)	10.2 (0.93)	7.2 (0.62)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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.

[2]"Other" includes: moved, self-employed, never had coverage, did not want or need coverage, and other unspecified reasons.

[3]Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percents (see "Appendix I").

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, and poverty status.

[5]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.

[6]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.

[7]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.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[10]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.

[11]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.

[12]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 percents, refer to table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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