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Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage (where appropriate), place of residence, and region of residence. The topics covered are respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Source of Data

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2005, household interviews were completed for 98,649 persons living in 38,509 households, reflecting a household response rate of 86.5%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2005. About 34 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions. About 4 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living, and about 8 million persons (4%) required the help of another person with instrumental activities of daily living. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 42 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, 2005

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2005 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this year's set provide data on health measures for children and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and they replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage. They are derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in Tables 1–25 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and over, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region of residence. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Appendix I contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–IV). Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted estimates (Tables V–XIX).

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973, and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is in Appendix IV of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was

introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997–2005 to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category ''Asian or Pacific Islander'' is now split into two distinct categories, ''Asian'' and ''Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander'' (NHOPI), for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category ''Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race'' in the tables is referred to as ''non-Hispanic black'' in the text. Although the tables contain information for persons of two or more races, the ''Selected Highlights'' section focuses on persons reporting one race.

Additionally, beginning in the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where ''other race'' was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the ''other race'' response is dropped, and the OMB race group

information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where ''other race'' was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category ''white'' because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the Census Bureau can be found at the following website: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

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

For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions and analytic methods, see the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (5).

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, or halfway houses); active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members

are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS, using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2005 (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS Field Representative's Manual (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, limitation in activities, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age and over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family. Sample adults respond for themselves, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. In rare instances when the sample adult is mentally or physically incapable of responding, proxy responses are accepted for this person.

The interviewed sample for 2005 consisted of 38,509 households, which

yielded 98,649 persons in 39,284 families. The total noninterview rate was 13.5%. Of this 13.5%, 8.9% 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 percentages (or rates) for all persons and for various subgroups of the population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally 1% or less) and are shown in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 9% of respondents in the 2005 survey, and 19% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. As a result, poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate (15). Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using

multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Injuries and Poisonings

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

From 1997 to 2003, injury and poisoning estimates were calculated using the full 3-month recall period to which the questions referred. A study by Warner, et al. (16), showed that as the recall period increases, the annualized number of injuries and poisonings reported decreases because respondents tend to forget less serious injuries and poisonings. Based on recommendations from this study, beginning in 2004, injury and poisoning estimates have been calculated using only those injuries and poisonings that occurred 5 weeks or less before the date the injury and poisoning questions were asked.

Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions

and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (5).

Transition to the 2000 Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small, but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (17).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (Tables 1–25) was age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (18,19). Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Appendix III provides tables (V–XIX) with unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2005 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 1997–2005 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2005 to 2002) need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the "All persons" or "Total" columns shown in each table). See Appendix I for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should only be made after reviewing Appendix I, which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and measurement issues that are currently being evaluated.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (20).

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided t-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as "greater than," "less than," "more likely," "less likely," "compared with," or "opposed to" indicate a significant difference between estimates, whereas "similar," "no difference," or "comparable" indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a t-test was performed and the difference found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS from the NCHS website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features downloadable public use data and documentation for National Health Interview Surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers" box, followed by the "subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The listserve is made up of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In this section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–25 are presented. Estimates were age adjusted by the direct method 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 2000 U.S. Census.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 1, 2)

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.
- Almost one-third of adults aged 75 years and over had fair or poor health.
- White persons (37%) and Asian persons (36%) were more likely than black persons (30%) to be in excellent health.
- The percentage of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (40%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (16%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $75,000 or more (48%) were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $20,000 (25%) to be in excellent health.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance or persons who were uninsured to be in excellent health.

- Persons who lived in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely than persons who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities ([Tables 3, 4])

- About 34.1 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions increased with age: 6% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 15% of adults aged 45–64 years and 44% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about one-half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage, or those who were uninsured.

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

- About 3.8 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 7.8 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% required the help of another person with ADLs, and 19% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were three to four times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADLs and IADLs.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely to need help with ADLs or IADLs than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over, those who had both Medicaid and Medicare were more likely than those with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity ([Table 6])

- About 10.7 million adults (5%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.1 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- Persons aged 45–64 years and 65–69 years were about three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons as persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 8% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (21%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (22%) were nearly twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (11%) 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 2005.
- Overall, 6% of U.S. children received special education or early intervention services, with boys being almost twice as likely as girls to receive such services.
- Children in poor families (8%) and near-poor families (7%) were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely than children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in the Northeast were more likely than children in the Midwest, South, or West to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor or near poor were more likely than those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Poor Hispanic children were less likely than poor non-Hispanic white children to receive special education or early intervention services.

Incidence of Medically Consulted Injury and Poisoning Episodes ([Table 8])

- In 2005, there were 33.2 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 114 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (120 per 1,000 population) was more than twice the rate for Asian persons (46 per 1,000 population).

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (122 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (80 per 1,000 population).
- Persons who were in fair health had higher rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent health.

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

- The three leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (11.8 million episodes in 2005), overexertion (4.5 million episodes), and being struck by a person or an object (4.2 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 a fall was about one-half times the rate for Hispanic persons and two times the rate for non-Hispanic black persons.

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

- About 8.4 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 4.1 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 5.4 million episodes occurred while participating in sports.
- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports were about twice as high for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities was higher for non-Hispanic white persons as for non-Hispanic black persons.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was nearly twice as high for persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as for persons living in a large MSA.

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

- In 2005, nearly one-half of the 33.2 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred in or around the home, with 9.6 million episodes occurring inside and 5.8 million occurring outside the home.
- Recreation areas (4.7 million episodes) and streets and highways (4.4 million episodes) were the third and fourth most common locations for medically consulted injuries and poisonings.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for females than for males, whereas the rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons under 12 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–74 years.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home was higher for non-Hispanic persons than for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreation areas was about three times as high for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 21.7 million persons (7%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost, and another 15.2 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 five times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and about 10 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 four to five times as likely as persons who were in excellent or very good health to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

Overnight Hospital Stays (Tables 16, 17)

- About 18.2 million persons (6%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.2 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and 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 more than twice as likely as persons who had private health insurance and those who were uninsured to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (Tables 18, 19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 173 million (68%) had private health insurance, 32 million (13%) had Medicaid, and 42 million (17%) were uninsured.
- Children under age 12 years were the most likely to have Medicaid coverage compared with persons in other age groups, and adults aged 18–44 years were the most likely to be uninsured.
- Among persons under age 65 years, white persons and Asian persons were more likely than black persons or American Indian or Alaska Native persons to have private health insurance coverage.
- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (34%) were more than 2 1/2 times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) under age 65 years to be uninsured.
- Among poor persons under age 65 years, about 4 in 10 had Medicaid coverage and about 3 in 10 were uninsured.
- Persons under age 65 years who were in fair or poor health were nearly 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 35 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2005, 20.6 million (59%) had private health insurance, and 9.7 million (28%) had Medicare alone.
- About 270,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2005.

- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 30% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 38% by Medicare only, and 25% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 70% were covered by private health insurance, and 21% were covered by Medicare only.

Periods Without Health Insurance Coverage Among Currently Insured Persons Under Age 65 Years (Tables 20, 21)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 200 million (95%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.
- Among currently insured persons under age 65 years, about 5% had been without insurance at some time in the past year—most of these for 6 months or less.
- Currently insured 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 under age 65 years who had health insurance were more than twice as likely as not poor persons to have been without health insurance at some time in the past year.

Length of Time Since Last Covered by Health Insurance Among Currently Uninsured Persons Under Age 65 Years (Tables 22, 23)

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, 11 million (28%) had been without health insurance for

more than 36 months, and 9 million (25%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (28%) were more likely than uninsured females (22%) to have never had health insurance.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with older persons.
- Uninsured persons aged 45–64 years were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.
- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (48%) were about three 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, 20.1 million persons (53%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 9.1 million (24%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were about twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Children under 12 years (25%) were about five times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (5%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Non-Hispanic persons (28%) were almost twice as likely as Hispanic persons (16%) 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 1 1/2 times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	291,144	102,996	90,132	70,020	20,437	6,630
Sex						
Male	142,427	51,891	44,434	33,520	9,154	2,977
Female	148,717	51,105	45,698	36,500	11,283	3,653
Age						
Under 12 years	48,225	26,576	13,228	7,568	683	76
12–17 years	25,149	12,518	7,609	4,413	501	64
18–44 years	110,429	41,828	37,441	24,706	5,045	1,063
45–64 years	72,294	17,484	23,097	21,098	7,447	2,908
65–74 years	18,425	2,860	4,901	6,305	3,181	1,105
75 years and over.	16,621	1,731	3,857	5,931	3,580	1,415
Race						
1 race[4].	286,616	101,263	88,771	69,033	20,088	6,551
White	235,856	84,617	74,213	55,146	15,896	5,296
Black or African American	36,103	11,458	10,091	9,951	3,383	1,081
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,020	590	532	660	172	66
Asian	12,136	4,426	3,803	3,124	594	105
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	500	171	*131	152	†	†
2 or more races[5]	4,528	1,734	1,361	987	348	79
Black or African American, white	988	430	289	231	31	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,470	389	464	370	182	65
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	42,192	13,426	12,441	12,279	3,158	810
Mexican or Mexican American	27,446	8,225	8,209	8,493	2,008	479
Not Hispanic or Latino	248,951	89,571	77,692	57,741	17,279	5,820
White, single race	196,464	72,147	62,517	43,675	12,963	4,541
Black or African American, single race	35,034	11,067	9,811	9,665	3,309	1,053
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	28,053	4,041	6,392	9,492	5,647	2,438
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,911	12,037	17,098	17,520	6,110	2,015
Some college.	47,858	13,021	16,356	13,368	3,932	1,097
Bachelor's degree or higher.	51,502	21,374	18,005	9,405	2,112	543
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	44,982	10,691	10,975	13,865	6,695	2,695
$20,000 or more.	219,229	84,775	70,700	48,449	11,934	3,178
$20,000–$34,999.	37,751	11,173	11,457	10,310	3,593	1,184
$35,000–$54,999.	40,692	14,408	13,017	10,165	2,514	566
$55,000–$74,999.	30,125	11,636	10,596	6,234	1,313	341
$75,000 or more	65,912	32,377	21,246	10,191	1,714	359
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	25,094	7,003	6,451	7,259	3,005	1,363
Near poor.	39,920	12,316	11,179	10,682	4,320	1,396
Not poor.	142,990	58,329	46,985	28,985	6,882	1,744
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	173,008	73,046	57,622	34,133	6,431	1,310
Medicaid	31,719	10,246	8,284	8,815	3,016	1,339
Other	7,244	1,929	1,741	1,829	1,088	644
Uninsured	41,666	12,560	12,962	12,210	3,040	775
65 years and over:						
Private	20,566	2,935	5,696	7,322	3,467	1,076
Medicare and Medicaid	2,207	103	230	597	841	436
Medicare only	9,673	1,223	2,145	3,445	1,982	798
Other	2,085	257	572	690	389	161
Uninsured	270	47	57	92	51	*21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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	139,546	51,799	43,377	32,696	8,583	2,532
Small MSA	96,189	34,345	29,239	23,156	6,920	2,266
Not in MSA	55,409	16,852	17,516	14,168	4,934	1,832
Region						
Northeast	54,469	20,430	16,324	13,177	3,411	992
Midwest	70,722	24,410	22,684	17,354	4,561	1,383
South	103,439	35,404	31,687	24,573	8,336	3,199
West	62,514	22,753	19,437	14,916	4,129	1,056
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	21,637	7,085	6,496	6,189	1,457	358
Hispanic or Latina, female	20,555	6,341	5,944	6,090	1,701	452
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	96,010	36,175	30,796	20,766	5,858	2,126
White, single race, female	100,454	35,971	31,722	22,910	7,106	2,416
Black or African American, single race, male	16,290	5,447	4,521	4,418	1,425	426
Black or African American, single race, female	18,744	5,620	5,290	5,246	1,884	627
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	6,804	1,720	1,854	2,326	680	218
Near poor	8,942	2,951	2,427	2,620	747	194
Not poor	13,419	5,111	4,271	3,159	721	148
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	11,091	3,083	2,890	2,844	1,485	782
Near poor	22,280	6,627	6,394	5,734	2,566	942
Not poor	109,428	45,466	36,326	21,147	5,020	1,414
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,755	1,729	1,332	1,659	718	318
Near poor	6,259	1,970	1,628	1,676	766	214
Not poor	11,958	4,253	3,803	2,941	820	139

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

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

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.8 (0.30)	31.0 (0.25)	24.0 (0.23)	7.0 (0.11)	2.2 (0.06)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	35.5 (0.31)	31.1 (0.25)	24.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.12)	2.3 (0.06)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.2 (0.34)	31.2 (0.29)	23.8 (0.26)	6.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.4 (0.33)	30.9 (0.29)	24.2 (0.26)	7.3 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.2 (0.63)	27.5 (0.53)	15.7 (0.41)	1.4 (0.11)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	49.9 (0.74)	30.3 (0.66)	17.6 (0.54)	2.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	38.0 (0.40)	34.0 (0.35)	22.4 (0.30)	4.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.3 (0.38)	32.1 (0.39)	29.3 (0.37)	10.3 (0.22)	4.0 (0.15)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.58)	26.7 (0.70)	34.4 (0.72)	17.3 (0.56)	6.0 (0.36)
75 years and over.	100.0	10.5 (0.49)	23.4 (0.73)	35.9 (0.74)	21.7 (0.69)	8.6 (0.41)
Race						
1 race[5].	100.0	35.8 (0.30)	31.0 (0.26)	24.0 (0.23)	6.9 (0.11)	2.2 (0.06)
White	100.0	36.8 (0.33)	31.5 (0.28)	23.0 (0.25)	6.5 (0.12)	2.1 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	29.9 (0.74)	27.5 (0.61)	28.3 (0.61)	10.8 (0.35)	3.5 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.6 (2.38)	25.1 (2.27)	34.1 (2.20)	9.5 (1.23)	3.7 (0.81)
Asian	100.0	35.9 (1.34)	31.0 (1.29)	26.3 (1.22)	5.7 (0.52)	1.1 (0.21)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	27.8 (7.83)	*26.0 (7.89)	33.6 (5.27)	11.4 (2.66)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	30.3 (1.67)	30.5 (1.88)	24.7 (1.47)	11.7 (1.12)	2.8 (0.64)
Black or African American, white	100.0	31.3 (3.97)	26.8 (3.04)	33.2 (3.75)	8.0 (1.83)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	25.7 (2.78)	32.4 (2.89)	24.6 (2.41)	12.9 (1.84)	4.3 (1.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	28.5 (0.60)	28.4 (0.56)	29.8 (0.59)	10.1 (0.33)	3.1 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	26.1 (0.69)	28.0 (0.68)	31.7 (0.73)	10.8 (0.43)	3.3 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.2 (0.33)	31.3 (0.28)	22.7 (0.24)	6.6 (0.12)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.9 (0.37)	31.9 (0.32)	21.2 (0.27)	6.0 (0.13)	2.0 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.8 (0.75)	27.5 (0.62)	28.3 (0.62)	10.8 (0.35)	3.5 (0.20)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	16.0 (0.50)	23.8 (0.53)	33.9 (0.57)	18.4 (0.43)	8.0 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	22.9 (0.42)	31.5 (0.46)	31.5 (0.43)	10.7 (0.25)	3.5 (0.15)
Some college.	100.0	26.6 (0.43)	33.9 (0.48)	28.4 (0.44)	8.6 (0.26)	2.4 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	40.2 (0.52)	34.7 (0.49)	19.2 (0.39)	4.6 (0.21)	1.2 (0.11)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.7 (0.62)	24.9 (0.53)	30.5 (0.57)	14.1 (0.33)	5.9 (0.23)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	38.5 (0.33)	32.1 (0.30)	22.2 (0.25)	5.7 (0.12)	1.6 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	30.0 (0.66)	30.5 (0.67)	27.2 (0.54)	9.2 (0.32)	3.0 (0.18)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	34.9 (0.67)	31.9 (0.62)	25.3 (0.54)	6.4 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	37.3 (0.85)	34.7 (0.78)	21.2 (0.66)	5.2 (0.33)	1.6 (0.20)
$75,000 or more	100.0	47.6 (0.59)	31.7 (0.55)	16.3 (0.41)	3.3 (0.18)	1.0 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	24.5 (0.77)	24.2 (0.70)	29.2 (0.72)	14.8 (0.49)	7.3 (0.35)
Near poor.	100.0	29.4 (0.65)	27.8 (0.63)	27.4 (0.57)	11.5 (0.34)	3.9 (0.20)
Not poor.	100.0	41.3 (0.40)	32.4 (0.36)	20.1 (0.27)	4.9 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	43.9 (0.39)	33.1 (0.33)	18.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	24.2 (0.67)	23.5 (0.67)	29.2 (0.67)	15.1 (0.48)	8.0 (0.37)
Other	100.0	33.4 (1.45)	26.1 (1.38)	22.9 (1.17)	11.8 (0.83)	5.8 (0.52)
Uninsured	100.0	31.6 (0.73)	30.8 (0.66)	28.6 (0.62)	7.1 (0.26)	1.9 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.3 (0.53)	27.8 (0.71)	35.7 (0.74)	16.9 (0.58)	5.2 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.7 (0.88)	10.4 (1.20)	27.0 (2.08)	38.1 (2.00)	19.8 (1.59)
Medicare only	100.0	12.8 (0.78)	22.4 (0.90)	35.9 (1.02)	20.7 (0.81)	8.3 (0.53)
Other	100.0	12.5 (1.74)	27.3 (1.85)	33.2 (1.96)	18.8 (1.61)	8.1 (1.21)
Uninsured	100.0	12.7 (3.46)	16.1 (4.49)	37.4 (6.60)	24.5 (6.18)	*9.3 (3.72)

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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
Place of residence[13]			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	37.0 (0.41)	31.1 (0.36)	23.6 (0.33)	6.4 (0.14)	1.9 (0.07)
Small MSA	100.0	36.3 (0.53)	30.5 (0.45)	23.9 (0.36)	7.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.7 (0.80)	32.0 (0.59)	25.1 (0.60)	8.3 (0.28)	3.0 (0.16)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.9 (0.67)	30.0 (0.56)	23.6 (0.53)	5.9 (0.23)	1.7 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	35.0 (0.55)	32.2 (0.50)	24.5 (0.49)	6.4 (0.21)	1.9 (0.10)
South	100.0	34.5 (0.56)	30.7 (0.45)	23.7 (0.39)	8.0 (0.20)	3.1 (0.13)
West	100.0	36.2 (0.62)	31.1 (0.54)	24.1 (0.46)	6.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	28.9 (0.66)	29.3 (0.67)	9.5 (0.40)	2.9 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	27.6 (0.63)	28.0 (0.62)	30.4 (0.67)	10.7 (0.39)	3.3 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.1 (0.41)	32.1 (0.36)	21.0 (0.31)	5.7 (0.16)	2.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.6 (0.41)	31.7 (0.38)	21.4 (0.31)	6.2 (0.16)	2.0 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	31.0 (0.88)	27.2 (0.75)	28.0 (0.76)	10.5 (0.51)	3.3 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.0 (0.81)	27.9 (0.71)	28.5 (0.69)	11.0 (0.41)	3.7 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	20.5 (1.16)	24.7 (1.34)	33.4 (1.29)	15.3 (1.05)	6.1 (0.61)
Near poor	100.0	28.4 (1.19)	25.8 (1.04)	29.7 (1.10)	12.1 (0.68)	4.1 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	35.0 (1.03)	30.6 (0.94)	25.3 (0.94)	7.2 (0.51)	1.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.5 (1.26)	25.4 (1.08)	25.8 (1.06)	14.4 (0.76)	7.9 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	30.4 (0.91)	29.3 (0.91)	25.5 (0.75)	10.8 (0.45)	4.1 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	42.9 (0.46)	32.7 (0.42)	18.6 (0.30)	4.5 (0.14)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	24.7 (1.47)	21.3 (1.39)	29.9 (1.46)	16.4 (0.88)	7.8 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	28.2 (1.63)	25.5 (1.42)	27.7 (1.31)	14.4 (0.91)	4.2 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	34.6 (1.21)	30.9 (1.05)	25.0 (1.04)	7.9 (0.56)	1.6 (0.29)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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 percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2005

Selected characteristic	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Limitation in usual activities[1]		
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4].	291,144	255,199	35,302	34,122
Sex				
Male	142,427	125,537	16,541	16,017
Female	148,717	129,662	18,761	18,106
Age				
Under 12 years	48,225	44,939	3,102	3,003
12–17 years	25,149	22,882	2,168	2,084
18–44 years	110,429	103,730	6,600	6,331
45–64 years	72,294	60,816	11,292	10,945
65–74 years	18,425	13,653	4,741	4,613
75 years and over.	16,621	9,180	7,399	7,147
Race				
1 race[5].	286,616	251,365	34,609	33,447
White	235,856	206,276	29,038	28,090
Black or African American	36,103	31,392	4,631	4,455
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,020	1,757	263	250
Asian	12,136	11,458	661	642
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	500	482	†	†
2 or more races[6]	4,528	3,834	693	675
Black or African American, white	988	883	105	102
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,470	1,114	357	346
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	42,192	38,847	3,292	3,175
Mexican or Mexican American	27,446	25,390	2,040	1,957
Not Hispanic or Latino	248,951	216,353	32,009	30,947
White, single race	196,464	169,968	26,002	25,170
Black or African American, single race	35,034	30,407	4,549	4,373
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,053	20,298	7,720	7,519
High school diploma or GED[9].	54,911	45,192	9,643	9,348
Some college.	47,858	41,147	6,652	6,478
Bachelor's degree or higher.	51,502	47,580	3,885	3,762
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	44,982	33,476	11,462	11,190
$20,000 or more.	219,229	198,122	20,854	20,188
$20,000–$34,999.	37,751	31,853	5,878	5,753
$35,000–$54,999.	40,692	36,157	4,512	4,386
$55,000–$74,999.	30,125	27,686	2,419	2,355
$75,000 or more	65,912	62,172	3,693	3,572
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	25,094	19,832	5,257	5,153
Near poor.	39,920	32,968	6,910	6,750
Not poor.	142,990	129,769	13,137	12,784
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	173,008	161,690	10,966	10,504
Medicaid	31,719	25,156	6,512	6,373
Other	7,244	4,891	2,335	2,293
Uninsured	41,666	38,369	3,235	3,107
65 years and over:				
Private	20,566	13,818	6,718	6,536
Medicare and Medicaid	2,207	846	1,358	1,352
Medicare only	9,673	6,428	3,217	3,060
Other	2,085	1,335	744	715
Uninsured	270	210	60	60

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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[3]			
Large MSA	139,546	125,393	13,838	13,288
Small MSA	96,189	83,332	12,633	12,207
Not in MSA	55,409	46,474	8,831	8,628
Region				
Northeast	54,469	48,036	6,325	6,068
Midwest	70,722	61,118	9,384	9,088
South	103,439	90,430	12,818	12,447
West	62,514	55,615	6,775	6,519
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	21,637	19,983	1,627	1,575
Hispanic or Latina, female	20,555	18,864	1,666	1,600
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	96,010	83,650	12,101	11,730
White, single race, female	100,454	86,318	13,900	13,440
Black or African American, single race, male	16,290	14,106	2,133	2,055
Black or African American, single race, female	18,744	16,301	2,415	2,317
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	6,804	5,971	831	802
Near poor	8,942	8,207	730	700
Not poor	13,419	12,557	860	829
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	11,091	8,179	2,909	2,867
Near poor	22,280	17,314	4,929	4,831
Not poor	109,428	98,502	10,856	10,579
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	5,755	4,475	1,281	1,249
Near poor	6,259	5,313	946	920
Not poor	11,958	10,986	964	934

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

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

| Selected characteristic | Total | Limitation in usual activities[1] | | Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2] |
| | | Not limited | Limited | |
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.9 (0.15)	12.1 (0.15)	11.7 (0.15)
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	87.8 (0.16)	12.2 (0.16)	11.8 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.0 (0.19)	12.0 (0.19)	11.7 (0.19)
Female	100.0	88.0 (0.18)	12.0 (0.18)	11.6 (0.17)
Age[6]				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.5 (0.22)	6.5 (0.22)	6.3 (0.22)
12–17 years	100.0	91.3 (0.35)	8.7 (0.35)	8.3 (0.34)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.17)	6.0 (0.17)	5.7 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	84.3 (0.30)	15.7 (0.30)	15.2 (0.30)
65–74 years	100.0	74.2 (0.65)	25.8 (0.65)	25.2 (0.65)
75 years and over.	100.0	55.4 (0.82)	44.6 (0.82)	43.5 (0.81)
Race				
1 race[7].	100.0	88.0 (0.15)	12.0 (0.15)	11.6 (0.15)
White	100.0	88.1 (0.17)	11.9 (0.17)	11.6 (0.16)
Black or African American	100.0	85.5 (0.40)	14.5 (0.40)	14.1 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	83.3 (2.11)	16.7 (2.11)	15.9 (2.21)
Asian	100.0	93.5 (0.54)	6.5 (0.54)	6.4 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.3 (2.14)	*4.7 (2.14)	†
2 or more races[8]	100.0	79.7 (1.43)	20.3 (1.43)	19.9 (1.40)
Black or African American, white	100.0	88.7 (2.40)	11.3 (2.40)	10.9 (2.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	73.3 (2.17)	26.7 (2.17)	26.4 (2.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	89.3 (0.31)	10.7 (0.31)	10.5 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	88.4 (0.41)	11.6 (0.41)	11.3 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.7 (0.17)	12.3 (0.17)	12.0 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	87.8 (0.19)	12.2 (0.19)	11.9 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	85.4 (0.41)	14.6 (0.41)	14.1 (0.41)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	76.1 (0.59)	23.9 (0.59)	23.4 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	83.2 (0.31)	16.8 (0.31)	16.3 (0.31)
Some college.	100.0	85.0 (0.32)	15.0 (0.32)	14.6 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	90.9 (0.29)	9.1 (0.29)	8.8 (0.29)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	76.1 (0.43)	23.9 (0.43)	23.5 (0.44)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	89.9 (0.16)	10.1 (0.16)	9.8 (0.16)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	85.2 (0.38)	14.8 (0.38)	14.5 (0.38)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	88.3 (0.36)	11.7 (0.36)	11.4 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	90.4 (0.43)	9.6 (0.43)	9.4 (0.43)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.28)	7.0 (0.27)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	100.0	74.9 (0.62)	25.1 (0.62)	24.8 (0.62)
Near poor.	100.0	82.2 (0.42)	17.8 (0.42)	17.5 (0.41)
Not poor.	100.0	90.2 (0.18)	9.8 (0.18)	9.6 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	94.0 (0.13)	6.0 (0.13)	5.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	69.8 (0.64)	30.2 (0.64)	29.8 (0.64)
Other	100.0	74.9 (1.18)	25.1 (1.18)	24.7 (1.19)
Uninsured	100.0	91.8 (0.29)	8.2 (0.29)	7.9 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	67.3 (0.72)	32.7 (0.72)	32.0 (0.72)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	38.6 (2.00)	61.4 (2.00)	61.2 (2.01)
Medicare only.	100.0	66.8 (1.00)	33.2 (1.00)	32.0 (0.99)
Other	100.0	62.9 (2.04)	37.1 (2.04)	35.7 (2.01)
Uninsured	100.0	68.4 (6.30)	31.6 (6.30)	31.6 (6.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	Total	Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[15]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.7 (0.18)	10.3 (0.18)	10.0 (0.18)
Small MSA	100.0	87.1 (0.29)	12.9 (0.29)	12.5 (0.29)
Not in MSA	100.0	85.1 (0.38)	14.9 (0.38)	14.6 (0.37)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.9 (0.29)	11.1 (0.29)	10.7 (0.28)
Midwest	100.0	86.8 (0.33)	13.2 (0.33)	12.9 (0.33)
South	100.0	87.6 (0.28)	12.4 (0.28)	12.1 (0.28)
West	100.0	88.7 (0.28)	11.3 (0.28)	10.9 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	89.9 (0.40)	10.1 (0.40)	9.9 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	88.9 (0.39)	11.1 (0.39)	10.8 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	87.7 (0.24)	12.3 (0.24)	11.9 (0.23)
White, single race, female	100.0	87.9 (0.22)	12.1 (0.22)	11.7 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	85.2 (0.54)	14.8 (0.54)	14.4 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	85.9 (0.47)	14.1 (0.47)	13.7 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	81.7 (0.99)	18.3 (0.99)	17.9 (0.98)
Near poor	100.0	88.4 (0.65)	11.6 (0.65)	11.3 (0.64)
Not poor	100.0	91.2 (0.56)	8.8 (0.56)	8.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.1 (0.97)	27.9 (0.97)	27.6 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	79.4 (0.59)	20.6 (0.59)	20.2 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	89.9 (0.21)	10.1 (0.21)	9.8 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.1 (1.09)	27.9 (1.09)	27.4 (1.11)
Near poor	100.0	83.1 (0.97)	16.9 (0.97)	16.5 (0.95)
Not poor	100.0	89.8 (0.57)	10.2 (0.57)	9.9 (0.57)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I).

[4] Percentages 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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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 percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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 (0.05)	3.6 (0.08)
Total[5] (crude)	217,770	3,837	7,812	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	104,917	1,324	2,551	1.4 (0.07)	2.6 (0.10)
Female	112,853	2,513	5,262	2.1 (0.08)	4.4 (0.11)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	110,429	618	1,203	0.6 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
45–64 years	72,294	1,014	2,316	1.4 (0.08)	3.2 (0.12)
65–74 years	18,425	604	1,209	3.3 (0.24)	6.6 (0.35)
75 years and over.	16,621	1,601	3,085	9.6 (0.44)	18.6 (0.59)
Race					
1 race[7].	215,345	3,760	7,703	1.8 (0.05)	3.6 (0.08)
White	179,295	3,062	6,342	1.7 (0.06)	3.4 (0.09)
Black or African American	24,946	574	1,118	2.9 (0.21)	5.4 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,421	*26	58	*2.0 (0.75)	5.8 (1.50)
Asian	9,333	97	182	1.5 (0.31)	2.7 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	351	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	2,425	77	109	4.2 (0.87)	5.4 (0.99)
Black or African American, white	334	†	*11	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,091	39	68	*3.7 (1.17)	6.1 (1.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	27,769	387	642	2.5 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	17,418	221	363	2.7 (0.27)	4.5 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	190,000	3,450	7,170	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
White, single race	153,262	2,707	5,743	1.6 (0.06)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	24,258	559	1,100	2.8 (0.21)	5.4 (0.27)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma.	28,053	1,157	2,539	3.1 (0.18)	7.0 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,911	1,105	2,326	1.9 (0.11)	4.0 (0.15)
Some college.	47,858	769	1,526	1.8 (0.12)	3.6 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	51,502	427	860	1.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.16)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	34,017	1,338	3,165	3.4 (0.18)	8.0 (0.28)
$20,000 or more.	162,825	2,053	3,797	1.5 (0.06)	2.7 (0.09)
$20,000–$34,999	27,968	662	1,244	2.2 (0.16)	4.1 (0.21)
$35,000–$54,999	30,040	391	717	1.5 (0.15)	2.8 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	21,762	179	373	1.4 (0.22)	2.5 (0.27)
$75,000 or more	47,937	320	536	1.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.21)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	15,912	608	1,392	4.3 (0.31)	10.1 (0.48)
Near poor.	27,511	709	1,654	2.4 (0.17)	5.7 (0.27)
Not poor.	109,432	1,206	2,262	1.4 (0.08)	2.5 (0.10)
Health insurance[14]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	127,734	583	1,223	0.4 (0.04)	0.9 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	12,532	677	1,417	5.8 (0.40)	12.1 (0.56)
Other coverage	5,537	214	544	3.0 (0.44)	7.8 (0.76)
Uninsured	34,903	143	313	0.5 (0.07)	1.1 (0.11)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,566	1,005	2,165	4.9 (0.29)	10.5 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	2,207	410	705	18.3 (1.45)	31.8 (1.81)
Medicare only	9,673	652	1,160	6.7 (0.47)	11.9 (0.61)
Other coverage	2,085	119	231	6.1 (0.96)	11.8 (1.36)
Uninsured	270	*15	*24	*9.6 (4.65)	*10.8 (4.71)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	103,829	1,689	3,133	1.8 (0.08)	3.3 (0.12)
Small MSA	72,180	1,298	2,669	1.8 (0.09)	3.6 (0.14)
Not in MSA	41,761	850	2,010	1.9 (0.12)	4.4 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast.	41,599	760	1,509	1.7 (0.13)	3.4 (0.18)
Midwest.	52,952	858	1,959	1.6 (0.11)	3.7 (0.17)
South	77,186	1,456	2,939	2.0 (0.09)	3.9 (0.14)
West.	46,033	764	1,405	1.8 (0.12)	3.3 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	14,266	137	219	1.9 (0.24)	3.0 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,504	250	423	2.9 (0.30)	4.8 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	73,855	982	1,876	1.3 (0.08)	2.5 (0.12)
White, single race, female	79,406	1,725	3,867	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,799	161	356	1.9 (0.26)	4.1 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,459	398	743	3.4 (0.30)	6.3 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,709	92	158	4.2 (0.61)	7.2 (0.98)
Near poor	5,618	80	151	2.4 (0.31)	4.5 (0.50)
Not poor	9,522	65	125	1.6 (0.39)	2.8 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	8,028	347	797	4.5 (0.46)	10.5 (0.67)
Near poor	16,351	455	1,174	2.4 (0.22)	6.0 (0.37)
Not poor	84,951	998	1,880	1.3 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,233	124	363	4.1 (0.62)	12.3 (1.02)
Near poor	3,974	122	245	3.2 (0.50)	6.5 (0.69)
Not poor	9,102	111	184	2.5 (0.42)	3.6 (0.44)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[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 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 percentages (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.

[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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Crude frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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	5.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.09)	91.6 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude).	192,845	10,652	6,141	175,872	100.0	5.5 (0.12)	3.2 (0.09)	91.3 (0.16)
Sex								
Male	94,636	4,849	2,986	86,707	100.0	5.0 (0.15)	3.1 (0.12)	91.9 (0.19)
Female	98,209	5,803	3,155	89,165	100.0	5.7 (0.14)	3.1 (0.11)	91.2 (0.19)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	110,429	3,151	2,169	105,059	100.0	2.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.2 (0.15)
45–64 years	72,294	6,396	3,145	62,635	100.0	8.9 (0.22)	4.4 (0.16)	86.8 (0.28)
65–69 years	10,121	1,105	826	8,177	100.0	10.9 (0.61)	8.2 (0.49)	80.9 (0.77)
Race								
1 race[6].	190,554	10,416	6,031	173,927	100.0	5.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.09)	91.6 (0.16)
White	157,245	8,393	5,169	143,520	100.0	5.1 (0.12)	3.2 (0.10)	91.8 (0.17)
Black or African American	22,988	1,780	702	20,491	100.0	7.9 (0.34)	3.1 (0.21)	88.9 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,367	98	64	1,206	100.0	7.7 (1.61)	5.0 (0.95)	87.2 (2.11)
Asian	8,617	143	97	8,375	100.0	1.7 (0.26)	1.1 (0.24)	97.2 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	338	†	–	335	100.0	†	–	98.3 (1.66)
2 or more races[7]	2,290	236	110	1,945	100.0	11.4 (1.42)	5.0 (0.90)	83.6 (1.64)
Black or African American, white	324	*16	*11	297	100.0	*5.6 (2.20)	*3.0 (1.40)	91.4 (2.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,023	169	60	794	100.0	16.3 (2.25)	5.8 (1.33)	77.9 (2.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	26,375	1,028	493	24,851	100.0	4.7 (0.22)	2.2 (0.14)	93.2 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	16,721	613	306	15,800	100.0	4.9 (0.29)	2.3 (0.18)	92.8 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	166,469	9,624	5,648	151,020	100.0	5.5 (0.13)	3.3 (0.10)	91.3 (0.17)
White, single race	132,553	7,450	4,713	120,230	100.0	5.2 (0.14)	3.4 (0.12)	91.4 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	22,334	1,749	681	19,889	100.0	8.0 (0.35)	3.1 (0.21)	88.9 (0.43)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma.	21,285	2,862	1,130	17,273	100.0	12.9 (0.45)	5.1 (0.42)	82.0 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[10]	46,654	3,499	1,963	41,167	100.0	7.1 (0.24)	4.0 (0.18)	88.9 (0.30)
Some college.	43,305	2,478	1,645	39,146	100.0	5.6 (0.21)	3.8 (0.17)	90.6 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	47,275	977	877	45,410	100.0	2.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.13)	96.1 (0.18)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	26,741	4,400	1,658	20,657	100.0	16.9 (0.45)	6.2 (0.28)	76.8 (0.54)
$20,000 or more.	148,525	5,401	3,954	139,125	100.0	3.5 (0.10)	2.6 (0.09)	93.9 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999.	23,433	1,730	916	20,784	100.0	7.5 (0.35)	3.9 (0.24)	88.7 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999.	27,324	1,243	944	25,135	100.0	4.5 (0.25)	3.4 (0.22)	92.0 (0.33)
$55,000–$74,999.	20,841	667	560	19,608	100.0	3.2 (0.23)	2.7 (0.23)	94.1 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	46,124	673	764	44,675	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	1.6 (0.12)	97.0 (0.17)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	14,262	2,345	724	11,184	100.0	18.8 (0.69)	5.5 (0.36)	75.7 (0.76)
Near poor.	23,025	2,259	1,043	19,722	100.0	10.6 (0.42)	4.8 (0.28)	84.6 (0.51)
Not poor.	100,350	3,144	2,721	94,463	100.0	3.0 (0.11)	2.6 (0.10)	94.4 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under 65 years:								
Private	127,734	3,275	2,904	121,480	100.0	2.3 (0.09)	2.1 (0.09)	95.5 (0.12)
Medicaid	12,532	3,339	907	8,262	100.0	28.6 (0.74)	7.4 (0.49)	63.9 (0.86)
Other	5,537	1,585	432	3,512	100.0	22.7 (1.33)	6.7 (0.66)	70.6 (1.48)
Uninsured	34,903	1,288	1,045	32,543	100.0	4.3 (0.23)	3.3 (0.20)	92.4 (0.32)
65 years and over:								
Private	5,910	496	462	4,943	100.0	8.4 (0.71)	7.8 (0.65)	83.8 (0.95)
Medicare and Medicaid	604	224	73	308	100.0	37.0 (3.57)	12.0 (2.35)	51.0 (3.76)
Medicare only	2,645	280	207	2,158	100.0	10.6 (1.07)	7.8 (0.97)	81.6 (1.40)
Other	653	76	78	500	100.0	11.6 (2.46)	11.9 (2.27)	76.5 (3.10)
Uninsured	172	*17	†	154	100.0	*9.7 (3.65)	†	89.6 (3.71)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	93,271	3,955	2,297	86,953	100.0	4.2 (0.13)	2.5 (0.10)	93.3 (0.17)
Small MSA	63,478	3,760	2,319	57,338	100.0	5.7 (0.21)	3.5 (0.18)	90.8 (0.30)
Not in MSA	36,095	2,938	1,525	31,581	100.0	7.6 (0.33)	4.0 (0.22)	88.5 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Crude frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

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)						
Region											
Northeast	36,124	1,852	902	33,354	100.0	4.8	(0.22)	2.4	(0.16)	92.8	(0.29)
Midwest	46,969	2,604	1,745	42,542	100.0	5.4	(0.21)	3.6	(0.19)	91.0	(0.29)
South	68,482	4,329	2,218	61,879	100.0	6.1	(0.22)	3.2	(0.16)	90.7	(0.31)
West	41,269	1,867	1,276	38,097	100.0	4.4	(0.22)	3.1	(0.18)	92.5	(0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,700	451	241	13,008	100.0	4.1	(0.28)	2.1	(0.20)	93.9	(0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,675	578	252	11,843	100.0	5.3	(0.32)	2.3	(0.19)	92.5	(0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	65,215	3,506	2,271	59,349	100.0	5.0	(0.19)	3.3	(0.15)	91.7	(0.24)
White, single race, female	67,338	3,944	2,442	60,881	100.0	5.4	(0.18)	3.4	(0.15)	91.2	(0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,102	707	368	9,022	100.0	7.2	(0.50)	3.8	(0.34)	89.1	(0.60)
Black or African American, single race, female	12,232	1,042	313	10,867	100.0	8.7	(0.44)	2.6	(0.24)	88.7	(0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	3,509	307	100	3,102	100.0	11.4	(0.98)	3.6	(0.46)	85.0	(1.10)
Near poor	5,307	221	101	4,984	100.0	5.5	(0.56)	2.3	(0.32)	92.2	(0.66)
Not poor	9,219	186	163	8,870	100.0	2.4	(0.26)	2.0	(0.25)	95.7	(0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	6,993	1,347	437	5,200	100.0	21.0	(1.03)	6.5	(0.60)	72.5	(1.14)
Near poor	12,793	1,566	754	10,473	100.0	12.5	(0.61)	5.9	(0.43)	81.6	(0.73)
Not poor	76,891	2,556	2,305	72,010	100.0	3.1	(0.13)	2.8	(0.12)	94.1	(0.19)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	2,879	586	142	2,151	100.0	22.2	(1.32)	5.2	(0.69)	72.6	(1.52)
Near poor	3,524	345	133	3,045	100.0	10.4	(0.92)	4.0	(0.60)	85.6	(1.08)
Not poor	8,705	300	173	8,229	100.0	3.5	(0.35)	2.1	(0.29)	94.4	(0.46)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 or Latino 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 projected 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 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65. Estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are not age adjusted.

[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 projected U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–69 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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 (0.17)
Total[4] (crude).	73,374	4,323	5.9 (0.17)
Sex			
Male	37,510	2,913	7.8 (0.27)
Female	35,864	1,411	3.9 (0.19)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	48,225	2,528	5.3 (0.20)
12–17 years	25,149	1,795	7.2 (0.32)
Race			
1 race[6].	71,271	4,135	5.8 (0.17)
White	56,561	3,304	5.8 (0.19)
Black or African American	11,157	707	6.3 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	599	36	6.1 (1.58)
Asian	2,804	84	3.0 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	149	†	†
2 or more races[7]	2,103	188	9.3 (1.41)
Black or African American, white	654	59	8.9 (1.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	380	*39	10.6 (2.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	14,423	762	5.4 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American.	10,028	502	5.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,951	3,562	6.0 (0.20)
White, single race	43,202	2,615	6.0 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race.	10,776	692	6.4 (0.47)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	10,964	913	8.5 (0.53)
$20,000 or more.	56,404	3,220	5.7 (0.20)
$20,000–$34,999.	9,783	643	6.6 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999.	10,652	722	6.8 (0.48)
$55,000–$74,999.	8,363	461	5.5 (0.49)
$75,000 or more	17,976	919	5.1 (0.34)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	9,183	746	8.3 (0.58)
Near poor.	12,408	868	7.0 (0.46)
Not poor.	33,558	1,876	5.6 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private.	45,274	2,322	5.1 (0.22)
Medicaid.	19,188	1,548	8.4 (0.40)
Other.	1,708	125	7.4 (1.43)
Uninsured.	6,763	323	4.6 (0.50)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	35,717	1,920	5.4 (0.24)
Small MSA	24,009	1,476	6.2 (0.30)
Not in MSA	13,648	927	6.7 (0.42)
Region			
Northeast	12,870	1,044	8.1 (0.47)
Midwest	17,770	1,074	6.0 (0.35)
South	26,253	1,339	5.1 (0.29)
West	16,481	867	5.3 (0.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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 sex	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	7,371	519	7.1 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	7,051	243	3.5 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male.	22,155	1,749	7.9 (0.37)
White, single race, female	21,048	867	4.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,491	481	8.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,285	211	4.0 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	3,095	214	7.2 (0.81)
Near poor	3,324	189	5.7 (0.69)
Not poor	3,897	226	5.8 (0.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,063	286	9.5 (1.20)
Near poor	5,929	501	8.5 (0.75)
Not poor	24,477	1,377	5.6 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	2,523	212	8.4 (1.07)
Near poor	2,285	158	6.8 (1.04)
Not poor	2,856	160	5.6 (0.84)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[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 percentages (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 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]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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 0–11 years and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
		Number[1] in thousands[2]	Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	114.07 (4.30)
Total[3] (crude)	291,144	33,202	114.04 (4.26)
Sex			
Male	142,427	17,750	124.62 (6.39)
Female	148,717	15,451	102.47 (5.42)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years	48,225	4,851	100.58 (9.72)
12–17 years	25,149	4,238	168.50 (16.81)
18–44 years	110,429	11,220	101.61 (6.52)
45–64 years	72,294	7,899	109.27 (7.45)
65–74 years	18,425	2,295	124.54 (17.63)
75 years and over	16,621	2,699	162.40 (20.27)
Race			
1 race[5]	286,616	32,766	114.35 (4.33)
White	235,856	28,384	120.12 (4.63)
Black or African American	36,103	3,438	94.24 (12.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,020	*210	*96.19 (38.11)
Asian	12,136	567	45.55 (11.16)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	500	†	489.25 (118.23)
2 or more races[6]	4,528	435	*94.11 (28.92)
Black or African American, white	988	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,470	*204	*128.38 (54.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	42,192	2,750	80.08 (9.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	27,446	1,745	78.67 (13.03)
Not Hispanic or Latino	248,951	30,452	122.46 (4.96)
White, single race	196,464	25,860	132.15 (5.57)
Black or African American, single race	35,034	3,283	92.09 (12.75)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	28,053	3,146	100.35 (11.85)
High school diploma or GED[9]	54,911	6,082	109.73 (9.47)
Some college	47,858	6,390	135.04 (10.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	51,502	4,863	92.13 (8.42)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	44,982	6,005	131.05 (15.18)
$20,000 or more	219,229	24,866	113.60 (4.52)
$20,000–$34,999	37,751	4,503	119.15 (11.02)
$35,000–$54,999	40,692	4,733	115.21 (10.44)
$55,000–$74,999	30,125	3,426	117.05 (13.23)
$75,000 or more	65,912	8,124	129.61 (10.92)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	25,094	3,067	122.30 (13.61)
Near poor	39,920	4,934	127.95 (11.68)
Not poor	142,990	17,561	123.49 (5.84)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under 65 years:			
Private	173,008	19,672	113.65 (5.31)
Medicaid	31,719	3,961	127.03 (14.99)
Other	7,244	1,140	163.49 (37.06)
Uninsured	41,666	3,240	73.89 (8.44)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,566	2,584	125.66 (16.12)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,207	*502	*227.54 (76.48)
Medicare only	9,673	1,463	150.12 (24.75)
Other	2,085	*392	*205.70 (66.03)
Uninsured	270	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically consulted 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 1000 population (standard error)	
Large MSA	139,546	15,444	111.29	(6.57)
Small MSA	96,189	10,747	111.56	(6.78)
Not in MSA	55,409	7,011	125.87	(9.71)
Region				
Northeast	54,469	5,431	97.77	(8.59)
Midwest	70,722	9,498	134.53	(9.08)
South	103,439	11,008	106.98	(7.75)
West	62,514	7,265	116.31	(8.59)
Current health status				
Excellent	102,996	10,822	99.00	(7.25)
Very good.	90,132	9,227	103.87	(6.93)
Good.	70,020	7,516	105.15	(7.78)
Fair.	20,437	3,250	140.65	(18.10)
Poor	6,630	2,363	295.46	(58.46)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor- tation	Over- exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Number in thousands						
Total[3].	11,798	4,188	3,832	4,479	2,274	6,094	536
Sex							
Male	5,005	2,648	2,172	2,410	1,671	3,591	*254
Female	6,793	1,540	1,659	2,069	604	2,503	*282
Age							
Under 12 years	2,289	694	*650	†	*228	718	†
12–17 years	996	892	*362	570	†	1,346	†
18–44 years	2,531	1,710	1,655	2,097	999	2,134	†
45–64 years	2,926	557	865	1,391	739	1,216	*206
65–74 years	1,035	*163	*235	*200	*285	*376	–
75 years and over.	2,021	*171	†	†	–	*305	†
Race							
1 race[4].	11,642	4,093	3,813	4,453	2,239	5,991	536
White	10,683	3,427	2,787	3,972	1,935	5,191	*390
Black or African American	786	441	*923	438	*132	627	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	–	†	–
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	–	–	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[5]	*156	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white	†	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	†	†	†	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	957	*215	501	449	*282	347	–
Mexican or Mexican American	591	*168	320	*244	*223	*200	–
Not Hispanic or Latino	10,841	3,973	3,331	4,031	1,992	5,747	536
White, single race	9,783	3,240	2,328	3,558	1,653	4,909	*390
Black or African American, single race	751	413	*912	404	*132	580	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma.	1,686	*214	*240	*408	*207	*392	–
High school diploma or GED[8].	2,243	543	*437	874	616	1,262	†
Some college.	2,364	539	699	1,105	631	900	*152
Bachelor's degree or higher.	1,489	572	634	936	*370	828	†
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	2,617	730	†	639	*153	975	†
$20,000 or more.	8,226	3,288	2,822	3,608	1,916	4,668	*336
$20,000–$34,999.	1,476	656	630	512	*282	809	†
$35,000–$54,999.	1,727	607	575	883	*263	601	†
$55,000–$74,999.	1,446	*376	*360	600	*246	*365	†
$75,000 or more	2,300	1,053	789	1,110	819	2,025	†
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	1,143	452	*255	*342	†	712	†
Near poor.	2,031	622	513	578	*293	706	†
Not poor.	5,890	2,243	1,876	2,688	1,399	3,271	*195
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	5,900	2,452	2,176	2,991	1,588	4,291	*274
Medicaid	1,674	465	*570	*464	†	535	*173
Other	*300	*308	†	*206	†	†	–
Uninsured	829	572	645	453	*208	477	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,395	†	†	*234	†	479	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*395	†	†	–	–	†	–
Medicare only	1,004	†	†	†	†	†	–
Other	*225	†	–	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor- tation	Over- exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[1]						
Large MSA	4,961	1,849	2,298	1,812	1,236	3,004	*283
Small MSA	3,835	1,589	989	1,677	819	1,668	†
Not in MSA	3,002	749	545	991	*220	1,422	†
Region							
Northeast	2,162	550	*275	979	*142	1,250	†
Midwest	3,158	1,562	688	1,389	767	1,866	†
South	3,996	1,253	1,791	1,272	732	1,806	†
West	2,482	823	1,078	838	632	1,173	*238

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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).

Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characterisitc	Fall		Struck by a person or an object		Transportation		Overexertion		Cutting or piercing instruments		Other causes (injury)[2]		Poisoning	
		Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	40.62	(2.45)	14.54	(1.31)	13.19	(1.70)	15.21	(1.42)	7.75	(1.05)	20.96	(1.77)	1.80	(0.52)
Total[3] (crude)	40.52	(2.43)	14.39	(1.30)	13.16	(1.66)	15.38	(1.44)	7.81	(1.06)	20.93	(1.76)	1.84	(0.53)
Sex														
Male	36.24	(3.17)	18.46	(2.21)	15.08	(2.48)	16.56	(2.23)	11.67	(1.93)	24.83	(2.67)	*1.77	(0.77)
Female	44.15	(3.50)	10.45	(1.60)	11.24	(1.69)	13.80	(1.78)	3.92	(0.93)	16.95	(2.26)	*1.94	(0.74)
Age[4]														
Under 12 years	47.46	(6.79)	14.40	(3.40)	*13.47	(4.41)		†	*4.74	(1.84)	14.89	(3.27)		†
12–17 years	39.59	(7.68)	35.48	(7.12)	*14.40	(4.40)	22.66	(6.25)		†	53.50	(10.12)		†
18–44 years	22.92	(2.84)	15.49	(2.29)	14.99	(2.62)	18.99	(2.48)	9.05	(1.83)	19.32	(2.85)		†
45–64 years	40.48	(4.56)	7.70	(1.85)	11.96	(2.35)	19.24	(3.31)	10.23	(2.29)	16.81	(2.97)	*2.85	(1.34)
65–74 years	56.18	(11.13)	*8.86	(4.00)	*12.77	(6.06)	*10.85	(4.21)	*15.49	(7.21)	*20.38	(6.39)		–
75 years and over	121.59	(18.24)	*10.31	(4.64)		†		†		–	*18.36	(6.91)		†
Race														
1 race[5]	40.70	(2.46)	14.46	(1.32)	13.35	(1.73)	15.33	(1.44)	7.72	(1.06)	20.95	(1.79)	1.84	(0.53)
White	44.84	(2.88)	14.94	(1.50)	11.89	(1.33)	16.59	(1.67)	8.13	(1.15)	22.12	(2.12)	*1.61	(0.53)
Black or African American	21.54	(4.00)	12.33	(3.34)	*24.41	(9.62)	12.41	(3.28)	*3.72	(1.75)	17.49	(4.10)		†
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		†		†		–		–		†		–
Asian		†		†		†		†		†		†		†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		†		–		–		†	290.38	(59.68)		†		–
2 or more races[6]		†		†		†		†		†		†		–
Black or African American, white		†		†		–		–		–		–		–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		†		†		†		–		†		†		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	33.28	(7.04)	*5.49	(1.94)	12.59	(2.60)	12.17	(3.60)	*7.54	(2.50)	*9.01	(2.78)		–
Mexican or Mexican American	*34.37	(10.94)	*7.25	(3.27)	12.80	(3.38)	*8.03	(2.50)	*10.32	(4.30)	*5.91	(1.89)		–
Not Hispanic or Latino	43.13	(2.76)	16.48	(1.55)	13.58	(2.01)	15.98	(1.60)	7.88	(1.19)	23.29	(2.08)	2.12	(0.61)
White, single race	48.92	(3.42)	17.54	(1.84)	12.10	(1.55)	17.83	(1.94)	8.38	(1.34)	25.43	(2.57)	*1.94	(0.65)
Black or African American, single race	21.22	(4.00)	11.85	(3.36)	*24.95	(9.98)	11.83	(3.24)	*3.81	(1.80)	16.03	(3.90)		†
Education[8]														
Less than a high school diploma	44.39	(6.89)	*8.75	(4.37)	*7.99	(3.16)	*16.94	(5.27)	*8.68	(3.39)	*13.61	(4.32)		–
High school diploma or GED[9]	39.31	(5.66)	10.30	(2.58)	*8.06	(2.49)	16.11	(3.16)	11.06	(2.57)	23.18	(4.21)		†
Some college	51.17	(6.56)	11.73	(2.94)	14.47	(3.74)	22.67	(3.93)	13.40	(3.99)	18.24	(3.77)		†
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.08	(4.94)	10.81	(2.85)	11.96	(2.99)	16.75	(3.48)	*6.78	(2.45)	15.18	(3.80)		†
Family income[10]														
Less than $20,000	53.00	(6.91)	16.15	(3.72)		†	15.79	(3.33)	*3.81	(1.61)	20.95	(4.59)		†
$20,000 or more	38.79	(2.76)	14.97	(1.53)	12.74	(1.46)	15.93	(1.69)	8.61	(1.32)	21.00	(2.06)	*1.56	(0.55)
$20,000–$34,999	37.97	(6.13)	17.85	(4.23)	16.97	(3.85)	14.04	(4.05)	*7.06	(2.89)	21.57	(4.75)		†
$35,000–$54,999	42.53	(6.18)	15.12	(3.69)	13.76	(3.31)	21.21	(4.74)	*6.27	(2.13)	14.46	(3.36)		†
$55,000–$74,999	52.14	(8.46)	11.78	(3.53)	*12.10	(3.94)	18.28	(4.90)	*7.52	(2.74)	*11.46	(5.06)		†
$75,000 or more	44.16	(7.73)	14.36	(2.82)	13.12	(3.74)	15.72	(2.99)	12.72	(2.97)	29.22	(4.59)		†
Poverty status[11]														
Poor	48.72	(8.75)	17.29	(5.02)	*10.23	(3.69)	*12.90	(3.92)		†	26.89	(7.06)		†
Near poor	52.18	(8.01)	15.96	(3.89)	13.23	(3.21)	15.99	(3.79)	*8.05	(2.56)	17.10	(3.89)		†
Not poor	43.18	(3.62)	15.83	(2.03)	12.97	(1.81)	17.66	(2.26)	9.42	(1.72)	22.97	(2.79)	*1.46	(0.71)
Health insurance coverage[12]														
Under 65 years:														
Private	33.90	(2.89)	14.67	(1.80)	12.63	(1.74)	16.95	(1.99)	9.04	(1.41)	25.00	(2.67)	*1.45	(0.60)
Medicaid	56.74	(10.64)	*15.79	(4.80)	*14.00	(4.74)	*17.26	(5.56)		†	13.86	(3.82)		†
Other	*38.71	(18.87)	*53.07	(20.03)		†	*30.57	(13.66)		†		†		–
Uninsured	19.98	(4.11)	12.38	(2.80)	14.10	(3.39)	*10.08	(3.07)	*4.15	(1.98)	12.22	(3.26)		†
65 years and over:														
Private	67.75	(11.94)		†		†	*11.37	(4.31)		†	23.32	(6.40)		†
Medicare and Medicaid	*179.50	(72.61)		†		†		–		–		†		–
Medicare only	102.74	(21.12)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Other	*120.22	(55.29)		†		–		–		–		†		–
Uninsured		†		–		–		†		–		–		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]
Selected characterisitc	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Fall}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Struck by a person or an object}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Transportation}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Overexertion}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Cutting or piercing instruments}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Other causes (injury)[2]}	\multicolumn{2}{c}{Poisoning}
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Place of residence[13]													
Large MSA	36.61	(3.46)	13.32	(1.86)	16.37	(3.14)	12.81	(1.79)	8.76	(1.58)	21.45	(2.67)	*1.98	(0.76)
Small MSA	39.59	(4.12)	16.90	(2.52)	10.35	(1.78)	17.21	(2.91)	8.28	(2.04)	17.52	(2.57)		†
Not in MSA	52.77	(6.32)	13.65	(2.76)	10.33	(2.28)	17.67	(3.14)	*4.02	(1.39)	25.92	(4.70)		†
Region													
Northeast.	38.38	(5.31)	10.23	(2.69)	*4.75	(1.72)	17.74	(3.81)	*2.70	(1.27)	22.69	(4.36)		†
Midwest.	44.60	(5.11)	22.24	(3.25)	9.91	(2.43)	19.32	(3.41)	10.78	(2.55)	26.76	(4.30)		†
South	39.06	(3.92)	12.29	(1.99)	17.50	(4.00)	12.20	(1.99)	6.86	(1.68)	17.60	(2.66)		†
West.	40.57	(5.79)	12.98	(2.66)	17.06	(2.87)	13.30	(2.70)	10.49	(2.79)	18.23	(3.17)	*3.69	(1.54)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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 of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	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]	2,803	4,101	4,996	754	5,397	8,374	6,474
Sex							
Male	1,578	2,861	2,287	547	3,666	4,221	2,564
Female	1,225	1,240	2,708	*207	1,731	4,153	3,910
Age							
Under 12 years	†	–	†	*369	852	2,321	871
12–17 years	*224	†	†	*290	2,641	783	*254
18–44 years	1,364	2,404	1,566	†	1,390	2,413	1,935
45–64 years	736	1,577	1,707	–	455	1,383	1,921
65–74 years	†	†	788	–	†	641	640
75 years and over.	–	†	845	†	–	832	852
Race							
1 race[5].	2,803	4,066	4,919	694	5,309	8,289	6,428
White	1,961	3,406	4,275	538	4,706	7,606	5,566
Black or African American	*781	494	411	†	431	544	655
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*172	†	*124
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	†	–	–	†	–
2 or more races[6]	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	–	†	†	†	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	363	408	405	†	*308	622	637
Mexican or Mexican American	*266	312	*187	†	*236	398	338
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,440	3,693	4,591	676	5,089	7,752	5,838
White, single race	1,599	3,050	3,922	*459	4,409	7,007	5,018
Black or African American, single race	*781	442	360	†	420	544	615
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	*211	536	729	–	†	531	979
High school diploma or GED[9].	*366	1,203	1,584	–	*142	1,441	1,192
Some college.	665	1,243	1,483	–	*199	1,349	1,425
Bachelor's degree or higher.	*280	692	988	–	813	948	1,110
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	†	543	981	†	415	1,527	1,798
$20,000 or more.	1,942	3,416	3,517	634	4,747	6,123	4,312
$20,000–$34,999	434	469	897	†	389	1,430	859
$35,000–$54,999	*398	810	727	†	615	1,315	847
$55,000–$74,999	*173	680	*327	†	809	991	414
$75,000 or more	530	840	1,096	*377	2,091	1,872	1,288
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	†	*227	345	†	389	1,138	778
Near poor	425	575	1,043	†	450	1,174	1,260
Not poor.	1,257	2,457	2,450	543	3,458	4,657	2,798
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,582	2,975	2,218	657	4,164	4,620	3,265
Medicaid	*388	*190	*380	†	795	1,155	962
Other	†	†	*245	–	†	*356	*193
Uninsured	539	713	520	–	*184	731	510
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	928	–	†	661	795
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	–	–	†	*188
Medicare only	†	–	395	†	–	*439	*471
Other	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	–	–	†	–	–	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

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	1,623	1,526	2,260	*319	2,812	3,957	2,739
Small MSA	697	1,596	1,566	*214	1,302	2,950	2,320
Not in MSA	482	980	1,170	*222	1,284	1,467	1,415
Region							
Northeast	*302	691	708	*139	776	955	1,690
Midwest	*440	1,196	1,769	†	1,699	2,475	1,623
South	1,468	1,456	1,463	*305	1,452	3,077	1,801
West	592	758	1,056	*182	1,470	1,867	1,361

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode is based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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)	9.60	(1.58)	13.84	(1.37)	17.04	(1.53)	2.65	(0.60)	18.63	(1.68)	29.13	(2.05)	22.17	(1.68)
Total[5](crude)	9.63	(1.55)	14.09	(1.40)	17.16	(1.53)	2.59	(0.58)	18.54	(1.67)	28.77	(2.02)	22.24	(1.68)
Sex														
Male	10.96	(2.35)	19.86	(2.38)	16.36	(2.20)	3.79	(1.02)	24.97	(2.80)	29.92	(2.97)	18.70	(2.28)
Female.	8.32	(1.42)	8.02	(1.32)	17.45	(2.16)	*1.49	(0.59)	12.18	(1.77)	27.72	(2.85)	25.51	(2.53)
Age[6]														
Under 12 years.		†		–		†	*7.66	(2.37)	17.68	(4.34)	48.16	(6.22)	18.07	(3.61)
12–17 years.	*8.93	(3.65)		†		†	*11.53	(3.87)	105.01	(13.69)	31.16	(7.00)	*10.11	(3.89)
18–44 years.	12.35	(2.48)	21.78	(2.64)	14.18	(2.24)		†	12.59	(2.09)	21.85	(2.96)	17.53	(2.44)
45–64 years.	10.18	(2.19)	21.81	(3.65)	23.62	(3.55)		–	6.30	(1.72)	19.14	(3.19)	26.58	(3.75)
65–74 years.		†		†	42.79	(10.91)		–		†	34.80	(8.94)	34.74	(8.26)
75 years and over		–		†	50.88	(11.42)		†		–	50.08	(11.57)	51.30	(11.45)
Race														
1 race[7].	9.75	(1.61)	13.89	(1.38)	16.95	(1.52)	2.50	(0.59)	18.72	(1.70)	29.34	(2.07)	22.31	(1.70)
White	8.26	(1.11)	14.06	(1.54)	17.45	(1.71)	2.42	(0.66)	20.67	(2.03)	32.76	(2.44)	23.13	(1.93)
Black or African American	*21.11	(9.52)	13.74	(3.31)	12.75	(3.46)		†	10.78	(2.81)	15.22	(3.83)	17.90	(3.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native		–		†		†		–		–		–		†
Asian		†		†		†		†	*14.86	(6.88)		†	*10.26	(5.01)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		–		–	408.09	(96.98)		–		–		†		–
2 or more races[8].		–		†		†		†		†		†		†
Black or African American, white.		–		–		–		–		†		†		–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white		–		†		†		†		–		†		†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	9.49	(2.34)	9.81	(2.43)	12.91	(3.57)		†	*6.46	(2.43)	20.40	(5.93)	20.87	(4.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.40	(3.31)	11.29	(3.08)	*7.33	(2.70)		†	*6.65	(2.23)	*24.16	(10.12)	*17.64	(5.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.87	(1.88)	14.50	(1.55)	17.60	(1.67)	2.94	(0.72)	21.27	(1.99)	31.86	(2.36)	23.00	(1.87)
White, single race.	8.14	(1.28)	14.99	(1.79)	18.34	(1.92)	*2.69	(0.83)	24.43	(2.53)	36.99	(2.94)	24.56	(2.21)
Black or African American, single race	*21.81	(9.88)	12.69	(3.24)	11.58	(3.37)		†	10.84	(2.88)	15.69	(3.94)	16.65	(3.66)
Education[10]														
Less than a high school diploma	*8.16	(3.23)	22.72	(5.95)	22.45	(5.37)		–		†	14.50	(4.18)	26.29	(5.12)
High school diploma or GED[11]	*6.88	(2.36)	22.16	(3.94)	28.81	(4.70)		–	*2.27	(1.02)	26.63	(4.86)	20.25	(3.63)
Some college.	13.72	(3.66)	24.96	(4.24)	32.15	(5.54)		–	*3.94	(1.64)	30.38	(5.51)	29.38	(4.37)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*4.96	(1.80)	12.52	(3.02)	19.28	(3.94)		–	14.93	(3.40)	18.38	(3.69)	21.56	(4.55)
Family income[12]														
Less than $20,000.		†	13.68	(3.86)	18.86	(3.45)		†	10.44	(2.96)	34.25	(6.13)	37.08	(5.38)
$20,000 or more	8.73	(1.23)	15.02	(1.60)	16.14	(1.73)	2.89	(0.73)	21.14	(2.04)	28.86	(2.39)	20.14	(1.94)
$20,000–$34,999	11.98	(3.13)	13.22	(3.60)	23.28	(5.38)		†	10.43	(3.01)	36.20	(6.02)	23.39	(4.27)
$35,000–$54,999	*9.54	(2.88)	19.32	(4.06)	17.43	(4.16)		†	14.99	(4.04)	31.59	(5.32)	21.85	(4.30)
$55,000–$74,999	*5.34	(2.43)	21.01	(5.15)	*12.75	(4.88)		†	25.21	(6.21)	35.18	(7.44)	*16.57	(5.65)
$75,000 or more	*9.39	(3.42)	13.49	(3.12)	17.45	(3.67)	*5.57	(1.72)	29.62	(4.38)	30.65	(5.50)	23.19	(5.94)
Poverty status[13]														
Poor		†	*8.94	(3.42)	15.95	(4.53)		†	13.75	(4.06)	40.28	(8.28)	35.24	(7.18)
Near poor	11.78	(3.15)	16.95	(4.74)	27.85	(5.70)		†	*10.04	(3.02)	29.16	(5.54)	32.60	(5.64)
Not poor	8.54	(1.47)	16.03	(2.03)	16.56	(2.16)	4.14	(1.14)	24.58	(2.78)	34.14	(3.20)	19.97	(2.48)
Health insurance coverage[14]														
Under 65 years:														
Private.	9.08	(1.52)	16.38	(2.02)	11.94	(1.61)	4.24	(1.06)	24.81	(2.51)	27.81	(2.65)	18.42	(2.15)
Medicaid	*10.82	(4.58)	*9.78	(4.44)	*19.80	(7.03)		†	15.65	(3.70)	27.18	(6.16)	43.19	(8.81)
Other		†		†	*36.78	(15.23)		–		†	*56.47	(24.24)	*22.28	(10.65)
Uninsured.	10.72	(2.98)	14.35	(3.14)	12.39	(3.29)		–	*5.10	(2.29)	18.04	(4.23)	12.55	(3.36)
65 years and over:														
Private.		†		†	45.17	(10.30)		–		†	32.16	(7.77)	38.67	(8.79)
Medicare and Medicaid		†		–		†		–		–		†	*84.36	(37.76)
Medicare only		†		–	40.52	(12.07)		†		–	*45.21	(14.55)	*48.39	(14.71)
Other		–		–		†		–		†		†		†
Uninsured.		–		–		†		–		–		†		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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[15]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Large MSA	11.45 (2.95)	10.61 (1.69)	16.46 (2.08)	*2.31 (0.74)	20.05 (2.60)	29.01 (3.09)	19.88 (2.47)
Small MSA	7.16 (1.43)	16.41 (2.71)	15.86 (2.78)	*2.29 (0.92)	13.77 (2.39)	31.07 (3.48)	23.93 (2.83)
Not in MSA	9.09 (2.12)	18.14 (3.53)	20.07 (3.55)	*4.29 (2.02)	23.11 (4.20)	26.77 (4.55)	24.52 (4.00)
Region							
Northeast	*5.26 (1.86)	12.07 (2.75)	11.96 (3.01)	*2.63 (1.27)	14.82 (3.58)	18.23 (3.72)	29.72 (4.76)
Midwest	*6.32 (2.07)	16.87 (3.03)	24.99 (3.63)	†	23.87 (3.61)	35.31 (4.50)	22.91 (3.28)
South	14.28 (3.87)	13.70 (2.41)	14.07 (2.26)	*2.99 (1.16)	14.25 (2.37)	30.29 (3.59)	17.57 (2.65)
West	9.30 (2.03)	11.96 (2.68)	17.36 (3.65)	*2.83 (1.22)	23.11 (4.30)	30.43 (4.59)	21.82 (3.30)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
					Number[1] in thousands					
Total[2]	9,641	5,774	2,410	629	4,410	4,720	1,345	1,434	518	2,134
Sex										
Male	3,858	3,240	1,683	*187	2,145	3,079	1,095	695	*359	1,371
Female	5,783	2,533	728	*442	2,265	1,641	*250	739	†	763
Age										
Under 12 years	1,699	822	*534	–	*412	747	†	†	†	*236
12–17 years	*266	*505	1,329	†	*378	1,664	–	†	–	†
18–44 years	2,553	1,617	*388	*232	1,845	1,659	751	723	*235	959
45–64 years	2,487	1,564	†	*204	1,163	586	498	489	†	735
65–74 years	931	769	–	†	*386	†	–	–	–	†
75 years and over	1,704	497	†	†	*226	†	†	†	†	†
Race										
1 race[3]	9,474	5,755	2,390	629	4,387	4,592	1,345	1,434	518	2,055
White	8,416	4,860	2,143	516	3,310	4,236	1,208	1,310	493	1,751
Black or African American	836	645	*184	†	*921	*266	†	†	†	*234
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	–	†	–	†	†	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[4]	*167	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–	–	†	†	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	854	410	*223	†	570	*235	†	*168	†	*246
Mexican or Mexican American	490	245	*179	–	346	*181	†	†	†	*140
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,787	5,363	2,187	618	3,840	4,485	1,255	1,266	497	1,888
White, single race	7,654	4,495	1,920	505	2,780	4,001	1,117	1,189	*472	1,505
Black or African American, single race	761	616	*184	†	*903	*266	†	†	†	*234
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	1,162	702	†	–	408	†	*175	*267	†	*232
High school diploma or GED[7]	2,448	1,278	†	†	610	†	642	*290	–	430
Some college	1,889	1,192	–	*222	984	*307	*239	540	*206	726
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,570	890	*125	†	514	984	†	†	†	*358
Family income[8]										
Less than $20,000	2,210	1,235	*310	†	*782	415	†	*243	†	*345
$20,000 or more	6,636	4,153	1,928	516	3,197	4,105	1,038	1,121	*355	1,719
$20,000–$34,999	1,568	845	†	†	847	*329	†	*263	†	*337
$35,000–$54,999	1,213	891	*357	†	597	559	*273	*346	†	*372
$55,000–$74,999	673	606	*343	†	*424	636	*164	*182	†	*191
$75,000 or more	2,131	1,260	815	†	724	2,028	*350	*229	†	438
Poverty status[9]										
Poor	1,070	634	†	†	*207	*360	†	*151	†	*186
Near poor	1,817	1,111	†	†	619	*380	†	*211	†	377
Not poor	4,508	2,996	1,472	*336	2,081	3,207	859	859	*355	985

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1] | | | | | | | | | |
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Health insurance coverage[10]				Number[1] in thousands						
Under 65 years:										
Private.	4,590	2,893	2,012	*384	2,463	3,561	1,152	884	*393	1,240
Medicaid	1,180	861	†	†	*602	442	†	*213	–	*203
Other	383	†	†	–	†	*327	–	†	†	†
Uninsured.	826	573	†	†	635	*297	†	*233	†	*396
65 years and over:										
Private.	1,427	711	†	†	*271	–	–	†	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*277	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	616	*333	–	†	*304	†	–	–	†	†
Other	*262	†	–	–	–	†	†	–	–	†
Uninsured.	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	3,946	2,604	1,183	*219	2,735	2,479	517	490	*158	1,102
Small MSA	3,689	1,699	558	*321	1,141	1,256	*387	652	*230	660
Not in MSA	2,006	1,470	669	†	534	985	441	*292	†	372
Region										
Northeast	1,978	761	*338	*225	489	666	*229	*159	†	*373
Midwest	2,830	1,725	702	*189	907	1,431	452	565	†	369
South	3,181	1,930	695	†	1,867	1,412	*452	456	*229	813
West	1,653	1,358	676	†	1,147	1,211	*213	*254	†	578

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

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

– 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). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
				Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)						
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	33.24 (2.10)	19.79 (1.66)	8.34 (1.24)	2.14 (0.54)	15.12 (1.82)	16.30 (1.53)	4.55 (0.82)	4.87 (0.76)	1.77 (0.50)	7.25 (0.93)
Total[3] (crude)	33.12 (2.10)	19.83 (1.66)	8.28 (1.22)	2.16 (0.54)	15.15 (1.79)	16.22 (1.52)	4.62 (0.83)	4.93 (0.76)	1.78 (0.50)	7.33 (0.93)
Sex										
Male	27.95 (2.86)	23.03 (2.67)	11.45 (2.12)	*1.27 (0.58)	15.04 (2.60)	21.25 (2.46)	7.60 (1.50)	4.92 (1.16)	*2.50 (0.84)	9.40 (1.59)
Female	37.80 (3.26)	16.65 (2.07)	5.00 (1.08)	2.85 (0.85)	14.99 (1.91)	11.39 (1.87)	*1.65 (0.70)	4.84 (1.01)	†	5.14 (0.98)
Age[4]										
Under 12 years	35.24 (5.38)	17.04 (3.20)	*11.09 (3.67)	–	*8.54 (4.02)	15.49 (3.51)	†	†	†	*4.90 (1.80)
12–17 years	*10.59 (3.98)	*20.10 (6.10)	52.87 (9.78)	†	*15.05 (4.60)	66.20 (10.15)	–	†	–	†
18–44 years	23.13 (2.94)	14.65 (2.15)	*3.52 (1.40)	*2.10 (0.83)	16.71 (2.74)	15.03 (2.51)	6.81 (1.54)	6.55 (1.44)	*2.13 (0.91)	8.69 (1.73)
45–64 years	34.41 (4.29)	21.64 (3.28)	†	*2.82 (1.16)	16.09 (2.98)	8.11 (2.03)	6.89 (2.00)	6.76 (1.76)	†	10.17 (2.09)
65–74 years	50.53 (10.36)	41.72 (10.78)	–	†	*20.95 (6.99)	†	–	–	–	†
75 years and over	102.56 (16.50)	29.88 (8.47)	†	†	*13.61 (5.65)	†	†	†	†	†
Race										
1 race[5]	33.12 (2.13)	20.02 (1.68)	8.46 (1.26)	2.17 (0.55)	15.25 (1.85)	16.16 (1.53)	4.61 (0.83)	4.94 (0.77)	1.80 (0.51)	7.09 (0.92)
White	35.18 (2.44)	20.39 (1.88)	9.48 (1.53)	2.09 (0.60)	13.80 (1.50)	18.51 (1.86)	5.03 (0.91)	5.47 (0.90)	2.09 (0.61)	7.34 (1.04)
Black or African American	24.33 (4.66)	17.63 (3.93)	*4.20 (1.80)	†	*24.45 (9.60)	*7.14 (2.27)	†	†	†	*6.90 (2.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	–	†	–	†	†	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	399.03 (101.17)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	†	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Black or African American, white	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	30.95 (6.93)	11.00 (3.08)	*4.28 (1.40)	†	16.58 (3.49)	*4.65 (1.48)	†	*3.79 (1.63)	†	*8.48 (3.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	*29.91 (10.60)	*9.18 (3.09)	*5.03 (1.89)	–	16.13 (4.53)	*5.37 (1.89)	†	†	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	34.92 (2.34)	21.21 (1.86)	9.19 (1.48)	2.40 (0.61)	15.38 (2.12)	18.63 (1.81)	4.94 (0.93)	5.02 (0.85)	2.03 (0.59)	7.51 (1.04)
White, single race	37.90 (2.82)	22.35 (2.18)	10.77 (1.90)	2.35 (0.68)	13.77 (1.70)	21.87 (2.30)	5.55 (1.07)	5.99 (1.06)	*2.49 (0.76)	7.68 (1.21)
Black or African American, single race	22.28 (4.43)	17.33 (3.99)	*4.31 (1.84)	†	*24.77 (9.95)	*7.39 (2.35)	†	†	†	*7.09 (2.60)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	30.33 (5.62)	22.58 (5.29)	†	–	12.43 (3.68)	†	*6.58 (3.01)	*11.08 (4.23)	†	*9.22 (3.63)
High school diploma or GED[9]	44.30 (5.59)	22.51 (4.03)	†	†	10.75 (3.03)	†	12.11 (3.13)	*5.46 (1.85)	–	7.83 (2.29)
Some college	41.30 (5.76)	25.92 (4.97)	–	*4.58 (1.79)	20.33 (4.22)	*6.15 (2.34)	*4.61 (1.79)	11.12 (2.82)	*4.23 (2.02)	14.76 (3.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.17 (5.25)	17.08 (3.71)	*2.21 (1.04)	†	10.25 (2.71)	18.61 (4.00)	†	†	†	*6.19 (2.17)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	43.45 (5.40)	26.88 (4.67)	*7.29 (3.37)	†	*17.34 (8.45)	10.31 (2.93)	†	*6.00 (2.22)	†	*8.40 (2.83)
$20,000 or more	31.23 (2.46)	19.17 (1.86)	8.53 (1.39)	2.31 (0.61)	14.52 (1.65)	18.36 (1.82)	4.65 (0.88)	4.98 (0.89)	*1.60 (0.55)	7.70 (1.08)
$20,000–$34,999	41.45 (6.56)	21.84 (4.68)	†	†	22.32 (4.48)	*8.95 (2.89)	†	*7.42 (2.59)	†	*9.04 (2.80)
$35,000–$54,999	30.53 (5.70)	21.62 (4.63)	*8.64 (3.04)	†	14.27 (3.23)	13.43 (3.75)	*6.53 (2.26)	*8.28 (2.73)	†	*8.95 (2.71)
$55,000–$74,999	23.49 (6.12)	23.02 (6.26)	*10.78 (4.56)	†	*13.99 (4.62)	22.75 (6.14)	*5.10 (2.37)	*5.65 (2.53)	†	*5.89 (2.01)
$75,000 or more	37.47 (7.28)	20.15 (3.79)	11.31 (2.49)	†	12.70 (3.73)	29.07 (4.35)	*4.80 (1.66)	*4.43 (2.11)	†	*7.56 (2.38)

See footnotes at end of table.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	45.10 (8.42)	26.09 (5.25)	†	†	*8.03 (3.05)	*13.07 (4.06)	†	*5.74 (2.54)	†	*6.71 (2.91)
Near poor	46.15 (6.81)	29.29 (5.44)	†	†	15.81 (3.45)	*9.39 (2.94)	†	*5.84 (2.42)	†	10.06 (2.98)
Not poor	31.99 (3.16)	21.32 (2.53)	10.54 (1.85)	*2.14 (0.70)	14.22 (2.01)	22.89 (2.61)	5.87 (1.23)	5.78 (1.21)	*2.50 (0.85)	6.68 (1.22)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	26.31 (2.56)	16.55 (1.87)	12.13 (1.91)	*2.15 (0.67)	13.76 (1.83)	21.26 (2.24)	6.43 (1.27)	5.03 (1.01)	*2.30 (0.78)	6.93 (1.23)
Medicaid	41.91 (8.22)	30.22 (6.76)	*4.56 (2.16)	†	*17.85 (6.02)	*10.21 (3.17)	†	*10.75 (4.76)	–	*5.91 (2.78)
Other	*50.17 (17.00)	†	†	†	–	*52.43 (20.76)	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	18.54 (3.92)	17.01 (4.20)	†	†	13.02 (3.06)	*5.79 (2.37)	†	*5.05 (1.99)	†	*8.05 (2.47)
65 years and over:										
Private	69.34 (11.95)	34.61 (8.45)	†	†	*13.21 (5.01)	–	–	†	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*124.97 (48.09)	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	63.09 (17.04)	*34.21 (11.60)	–	†	*31.31 (11.17)	†	–	–	†	†
Other	*136.99 (57.76)	†	–	–	–	†	†	–	–	†
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	28.84 (2.90)	19.04 (2.25)	8.45 (1.86)	†	19.65 (3.32)	17.63 (2.33)	3.58 (1.00)	3.43 (0.91)	*1.14 (0.53)	7.79 (1.43)
Small MSA	38.12 (3.90)	17.32 (2.72)	5.83 (1.45)	*3.32 (1.06)	11.91 (2.15)	13.28 (2.47)	*4.05 (1.52)	6.63 (1.55)	*2.29 (0.98)	7.06 (1.63)
Not in MSA	35.45 (4.88)	25.95 (4.49)	12.31 (3.64)	†	9.84 (2.31)	17.51 (3.67)	7.95 (2.26)	*5.67 (1.93)	†	6.55 (1.75)
Region										
Northeast	34.85 (4.94)	13.54 (3.31)	*6.47 (2.33)	*4.00 (1.76)	8.26 (2.14)	12.69 (3.31)	*4.26 (1.75)	*2.75 (1.25)	†	*6.60 (2.15)
Midwest	40.23 (4.54)	24.39 (3.81)	9.89 (2.93)	*2.64 (1.19)	12.93 (2.79)	20.30 (3.21)	6.31 (1.86)	7.99 (2.08)	†	5.11 (1.30)
South	31.32 (3.47)	18.60 (2.55)	6.79 (1.83)	†	18.08 (4.10)	13.85 (2.40)	*4.26 (1.49)	4.31 (1.18)	*2.14 (0.96)	7.85 (1.72)
West	26.80 (4.25)	22.42 (4.06)	10.51 (2.89)	†	18.35 (3.28)	18.80 (3.61)	*3.32 (1.29)	*4.01 (1.37)	†	9.26 (2.20)

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

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

– 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 of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.2 (0.11)	7.4 (0.13)
Total[4] (crude).	291,144	15,238	21,703	5.3 (0.11)	7.5 (0.13)
Sex					
Male	142,427	6,699	9,612	4.7 (0.12)	6.7 (0.15)
Female	148,717	8,539	12,091	5.7 (0.14)	8.1 (0.16)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	48,225	814	1,607	1.7 (0.14)	3.3 (0.21)
12–17 years	25,149	699	1,108	2.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.28)
18–44 years	110,429	7,989	10,805	7.3 (0.18)	9.8 (0.21)
45–64 years	72,294	4,886	6,775	6.8 (0.19)	9.4 (0.22)
65 years and over.	35,046	850	1,408	2.4 (0.16)	4.0 (0.22)
Race					
1 race[6].	286,616	14,845	21,163	5.1 (0.11).	7.3 (0.13)
White	235,856	12,050	17,871	5.1 (0.12)	7.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	36,103	2,296	2,637	6.5 (0.29)	7.5 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,020	125	181	6.1 (1.08)	8.7 (1.39)
Asian	12,136	338	446	2.7 (0.38)	3.6 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	500	*36	*27	*6.6 (2.58)	*4.8 (2.17)
2 or more races[7]	4,528	393	540	10.8 (1.21)	14.2 (1.40)
Black or African American, white	988	*54	90	*7.6 (2.42)	12.7 (2.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,470	222	282	14.9 (1.95)	19.2 (2.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	42,192	2,538	3,222	6.3 (0.26)	8.1 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	27,446	1,630	2,093	6.5 (0.35)	8.4 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	248,951	12,700	18,481	5.1 (0.12)	7.4 (0.15)
White, single race	196,464	9,737	14,935	4.9 (0.14)	7.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	35,034	2,218	2,548	6.5 (0.29)	7.4 (0.31)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,053	2,658	3,168	10.3 (0.38)	12.2 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,911	3,647	4,865	6.8 (0.21)	9.1 (0.24)
Some college.	47,858	3,506	4,973	7.0 (0.24)	10.0 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	51,502	1,617	2,924	3.0 (0.15)	5.4 (0.20)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	44,982	5,226	6,388	12.6 (0.38)	15.2 (0.43)
$20,000 or more.	219,229	8,847	13,813	3.9 (0.11)	6.2 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	37,751	3,460	4,407	9.6 (0.39)	12.2 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	40,692	2,225	3,557	5.3 (0.26)	8.6 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	30,125	1,031	1,899	3.2 (0.25)	6.1 (0.36)
$75,000 or more	65,912	763	1,879	1.1 (0.09)	2.7 (0.16)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	25,094	2,742	3,229	12.2 (0.51)	14.2 (0.54)
Near poor.	39,920	4,035	5,115	11.1 (0.39)	13.9 (0.43)
Not poor.	142,990	4,893	8,474	3.2 (0.11)	5.7 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	173,008	4,144	7,628	2.3 (0.09)	4.3 (0.13)
Medicaid	31,719	1,381	1,847	6.5 (0.36)	8.1 (0.41)
Other	7,244	575	680	6.9 (0.65)	8.5 (0.75)
Uninsured	41,666	8,261	10,090	19.2 (0.49)	23.9 (0.55)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,566	219	472	1.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	2,207	104	172	4.8 (0.83)	7.8 (1.14)
Medicare only	9,673	442	640	4.6 (0.44)	6.7 (0.53)
Other	2,085	37	70	1.8 (0.50)	3.5 (0.95)
Uninsured	270	46	51	18.8 (5.31)	22.0 (5.71)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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	139,546	6,618	9,325	4.7 (0.14)	6.6 (0.17)
Small MSA	96,189	5,408	7,777	5.6 (0.21)	8.1 (0.27)
Not in MSA	55,409	3,212	4,602	5.8 (0.25)	8.3 (0.30)
Region					
Northeast	54,469	2,110	3,061	3.9 (0.21)	5.6 (0.27)
Midwest	70,722	3,168	5,116	4.5 (0.20)	7.3 (0.26)
South	103,439	6,718	8,690	6.4 (0.20)	8.3 (0.23)
West	62,514	3,242	4,837	5.1 (0.23)	7.7 (0.32)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	193,129	6,008	9,819	3.1 (0.09)	5.0 (0.13)
Good.	70,020	5,118	6,814	7.4 (0.24)	9.8 (0.28)
Fair or poor.	27,067	4,068	5,018	16.4 (0.60)	20.6 (0.71)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	21,637	1,192	1,508	5.7 (0.29)	7.3 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	20,555	1,346	1,714	7.0 (0.33)	8.9 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	96,010	4,299	6,609	4.5 (0.16)	6.9 (0.20)
White, single race, female	100,454	5,438	8,326	5.4 (0.18)	8.3 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, male	16,290	886	1,015	5.7 (0.37)	6.5 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	18,744	1,332	1,533	7.1 (0.37)	8.2 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	6,804	596	664	11.1 (0.92)	12.0 (0.83)
Near poor	8,942	703	931	8.6 (0.62)	11.4 (0.71)
Not poor	13,419	560	833	4.2 (0.35)	6.2 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,091	1,432	1,844	13.2 (0.81)	17.0 (0.96)
Near poor	22,280	2,524	3,233	12.4 (0.58)	15.8 (0.65)
Not poor	109,428	3,648	6,658	3.2 (0.13)	5.9 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,755	601	586	13.1 (1.02)	12.5 (1.01)
Near poor	6,259	532	653	9.6 (0.73)	11.5 (0.80)
Not poor.	11,958	516	674	3.9 (0.37)	5.3 (0.45)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the 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 percentages (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 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 projected 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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 percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
			Number of overnight hospital stays[1]		
			Number in thousands[2]		
Total[3].	291,144	265,488	18,172	3,182	2,020
Sex					
Male	142,427	131,955	7,017	1,448	953
Female	148,717	133,532	11,155	1,734	1,067
Age					
Under 12 years	48,225	44,397	3,113	296	115
12–17 years	25,149	24,446	502	39	39
18–44 years	110,429	102,309	6,103	751	490
45–64 years	72,294	65,849	4,231	982	624
65 years and over.	35,046	28,486	4,224	1,114	753
Race					
1 race[4].	286,616	261,306	17,923	3,132	1,991
White	235,856	214,598	15,142	2,650	1,585
Black or African American	36,103	32,999	2,123	386	359
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,020	1,849	113	44	†
Asian	12,136	11,400	519	47	*39
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	500	461	*26	†	–
2 or more races[5]	4,528	4,182	249	49	*30
Black or African American, white	988	902	70	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,470	1,333	88	*26	*18
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	42,192	39,203	2,310	357	203
Mexican or Mexican American	27,446	25,596	1,470	198	138
Not Hispanic or Latino	248,951	226,285	15,862	2,824	1,817
White, single race	196,464	177,997	12,977	2,321	1,398
Black or African American, single race	35,034	32,017	2,058	375	348
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma.	28,053	24,306	2,516	592	524
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,911	49,359	3,913	876	590
Some college.	47,858	43,200	3,409	763	378
Bachelor's degree or higher.	51,502	47,698	2,998	445	212
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	44,982	39,417	3,886	864	689
$20,000 or more.	219,229	202,444	12,891	2,102	1,204
$20,000–$34,999	37,751	34,223	2,626	542	337
$35,000–$54,999	40,692	37,408	2,588	419	248
$55,000–$74,999	30,125	28,055	1,632	285	147
$75,000 or more	65,912	61,588	3,607	419	254
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	25,094	22,360	1,905	478	336
Near poor.	39,920	35,862	2,965	600	455
Not poor.	142,990	132,392	8,483	1,298	738
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	173,008	161,436	8,689	1,145	595
Medicaid	31,719	27,729	2,976	499	383
Other	7,244	6,322	601	154	141
Uninsured	41,666	39,359	1,640	266	140
65 years and over:					
Private	20,566	16,762	2,586	682	375
Medicare and Medicaid	2,207	1,639	332	112	112
Medicare only	9,673	7,998	1,031	256	188
Other	2,085	1,677	247	62	69
Uninsured	270	246	*13	–	†

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, 2005—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	139,546	128,115	7,967	1,338	852
Small MSA	96,189	87,597	6,164	1,092	693
Not in MSA	55,409	49,776	4,040	751	475
Region					
Northeast	54,469	49,836	3,410	601	323
Midwest	70,722	63,762	4,729	862	531
South	103,439	93,731	6,757	1,209	885
West	62,514	58,159	3,275	509	281
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	21,637	20,589	743	137	92
Hispanic or Latina, female	20,555	18,614	1,568	220	111
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,010	88,246	5,183	1,129	663
White, single race, female	100,454	89,751	7,795	1,192	735
Black or African American, single race, male	16,290	15,074	769	159	171
Black or African American, single race, female	18,744	16,942	1,289	216	176
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,804	6,157	488	114	43
Near poor	8,942	8,256	541	85	58
Not poor	13,419	12,635	662	63	58
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,091	9,726	941	240	177
Near poor	22,280	19,603	1,932	402	309
Not poor	109,428	100,901	6,823	1,097	548
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,755	5,140	408	102	98
Near poor	6,259	5,715	387	80	75
Not poor	11,958	11,134	611	88	110

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

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

– 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. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	1	2	3 or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.1 (0.13)	5.1 (0.11)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.6 (0.16)	7.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.6 (0.24)	6.5 (0.22)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.15)	5.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.9 (0.19)	5.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
65 years and over.	100.0	82.4 (0.38)	12.2 (0.32)	3.2 (0.17)	2.2 (0.17)
Race					
1 race[5].	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.8 (0.12)	6.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.4 (0.29)	6.3 (0.24)	1.2 (0.11)	1.1 (0.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	90.3 (1.26)	6.6 (1.14)	*2.7 (0.82)	†
Asian	100.0	94.7 (0.47)	4.5 (0.43)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.13)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	93.8 (2.32)	*5.4 (2.24)	†	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	90.7 (0.93)	6.5 (0.75)	1.7 (0.44)	*1.2 (0.40)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.8 (2.39)	7.9 (2.28)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	90.3 (1.44)	6.1 (1.19)	*2.3 (0.73)	*1.3 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	92.4 (0.23)	5.8 (0.20)	1.1 (0.09)	0.7 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.4 (0.31)	5.8 (0.26)	1.0 (0.10)	0.8 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.12)	6.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.7 (0.14)	6.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.4 (0.29)	6.3 (0.25)	1.2 (0.11)	1.1 (0.12)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.4 (0.35)	8.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.14)	1.6 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	90.4 (0.24)	7.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.09)
Some college.	100.0	90.0 (0.26)	7.5 (0.23)	1.7 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	92.3 (0.24)	6.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.07)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.7 (0.31)	8.1 (0.27)	1.8 (0.11)	1.4 (0.11)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	92.3 (0.12)	6.1 (0.11)	1.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.1 (0.29)	6.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	91.8 (0.28)	6.5 (0.25)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.08)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	92.3 (0.35)	5.9 (0.30)	1.1 (0.13)	0.7 (0.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.7 (0.25)	5.9 (0.24)	0.8 (0.09)	0.6 (0.09)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	87.9 (0.42)	8.1 (0.34)	2.3 (0.19)	1.6 (0.18)
Near poor.	100.0	89.9 (0.31)	7.4 (0.26)	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.11)
Not poor.	100.0	92.3 (0.16)	6.1 (0.15)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	94.0 (0.13)	5.1 (0.12)	0.6 (0.03)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	84.5 (0.50)	11.4 (0.44)	2.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.18)
Other	100.0	88.6 (0.77)	7.9 (0.68)	1.8 (0.31)	1.7 (0.33)
Uninsured	100.0	95.3 (0.21)	3.8 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.2 (0.50)	12.7 (0.42)	3.3 (0.23)	1.8 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.7 (1.67)	15.1 (1.28)	5.2 (0.78)	5.1 (1.09)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (0.66)	10.9 (0.57)	2.7 (0.30)	2.0 (0.26)
Other	100.0	80.8 (1.59)	12.4 (1.33)	3.2 (0.76)	3.5 (0.95)
Uninsured	100.0	94.4 (2.97)	†	–	†

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, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.5 (0.14)	5.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.7 (0.19)	6.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.7 (0.30)	7.2 (0.25)	1.3 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.2 (0.24)	6.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
Midwest	100.0	91.2 (0.24)	6.8 (0.21)	1.2 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
South	100.0	91.3 (0.18)	6.6 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)
West	100.0	93.3 (0.22)	5.4 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.4 (0.31)	4.0 (0.26)	0.9 (0.12)	0.7 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	90.2 (0.36)	7.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.13)	0.7 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	100.0	92.9 (0.17)	5.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.6 (0.21)	7.7 (0.19)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.3 (0.40)	5.2 (0.33)	1.3 (0.17)	1.2 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	90.6 (0.40)	7.2 (0.35)	1.2 (0.15)	1.0 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	88.5 (0.66)	7.9 (0.53)	2.5 (0.35)	1.0 (0.24)
Near poor	100.0	91.1 (0.54)	6.5 (0.47)	1.2 (0.21)	1.1 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	93.3 (0.44)	5.5 (0.39)	0.6 (0.13)	*0.6 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.4 (0.64)	8.6 (0.56)	2.3 (0.28)	1.7 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	88.9 (0.45)	8.1 (0.39)	1.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	92.1 (0.19)	6.4 (0.18)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.4 (0.91)	8.1 (0.67)	2.3 (0.41)	2.1 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	90.4 (0.70)	6.7 (0.61)	1.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.50)	5.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.17)	1.1 (0.25)

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

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

– 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. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

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

[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 projected 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.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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 projected 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 percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2005

| | 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]										
Total[3]	256,098	173,008	31,719	7,244	41,666	35,046	20,566	2,207	9,673	2,085	270
Sex											
Male	127,505	85,789	14,147	3,692	22,588	14,922	8,842	725	3,880	1,234	114
Female	128,593	87,219	17,572	3,553	19,078	20,124	11,724	1,482	5,793	850	156
Age											
Under 12 years	48,225	28,472	14,213	1,209	4,052	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	25,149	16,802	4,975	499	2,711	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	110,429	72,740	8,763	2,010	25,662	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	72,294	54,994	3,769	3,527	9,241	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	35,046	20,566	2,207	9,673	2,085	270
Race											
1 race[4]	251,764	170,548	30,807	7,048	40,961	34,852	20,472	2,183	9,618	2,064	270
White	205,078	144,306	21,508	5,279	32,375	30,779	19,033	1,588	8,030	1,761	172
Black or African American	33,180	17,220	7,936	1,416	6,007	2,922	999	438	1,213	198	*34
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,929	819	436	*36	613	91	*23	*11	*49	†	†
Asian	11,104	7,901	885	280	1,874	1,033	390	146	328	102	59
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	474	*302	†	*37	*93	27	†	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	4,334	2,460	913	196	705	194	94	*23	54	*20	–
Black or African American, white	970	459	330	*14	153	18	†	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,368	734	272	41	298	102	*48	*18	*23	*13	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	39,963	16,732	8,898	811	13,048	2,229	463	526	1,005	135	83
Mexican or Mexican American	26,363	10,342	5,888	455	9,385	1,084	216	261	485	63	44
Not Hispanic or Latino	216,135	156,276	22,822	6,434	28,618	32,817	20,103	1,681	8,667	1,950	187
White, single race	167,828	128,743	13,353	4,546	20,004	28,636	18,590	1,078	7,060	1,634	95
Black or African American, single race	32,160	16,775	7,660	1,367	5,792	2,875	986	432	1,191	191	*34
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	19,275	7,468	3,209	794	7,669	8,778	3,692	1,240	3,211	480	130
High school diploma or GED[8]	43,254	29,276	3,249	1,650	8,715	11,657	7,382	529	3,028	610	48
Some college	41,147	31,318	1,945	1,556	6,114	6,710	4,568	139	1,433	525	*29
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,187	40,377	734	853	3,042	6,315	4,334	174	1,357	406	38
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	35,708	8,727	14,293	1,542	10,875	9,274	3,961	1,439	3,239	515	92
$20,000 or more	197,984	151,027	14,870	5,154	25,909	21,245	14,256	569	4,851	1,367	132
$20,000–$34,999	31,583	15,170	6,434	1,145	8,703	6,167	4,001	201	1,552	363	47
$35,000–$54,999	36,508	25,355	3,527	1,322	6,226	4,183	2,916	73	850	317	*20
$55,000–$74,999	28,423	23,469	1,268	756	2,838	1,702	1,131	*36	348	164	*15
$75,000 or more	63,044	58,002	1,059	1,037	2,891	2,869	2,045	87	528	187	*20

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, 2005—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
Poverty status[10]					Number in thousands[2]						
Poor	22,939	4,506	10,985	724	6,623	2,155	551	635	797	119	42
Near poor	34,062	14,591	8,035	1,466	9,835	5,857	2,910	571	1,961	351	60
Not poor	129,480	109,275	4,265	3,300	12,396	13,510	9,393	291	2,798	948	63
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	124,388	86,196	14,421	2,780	19,616	15,159	8,146	945	4,930	816	176
Small MSA	84,283	56,374	10,429	3,038	13,683	11,906	7,492	625	2,800	865	67
Not in MSA	47,428	30,438	6,869	1,427	8,366	7,981	4,928	636	1,943	403	*27
Region											
Northeast	46,844	34,276	5,964	873	5,225	7,624	4,954	400	1,931	256	45
Midwest	62,171	46,043	7,205	1,130	7,351	8,551	6,070	347	1,730	314	*34
South	91,162	56,417	11,113	3,816	18,931	12,277	6,234	950	3,868	1,034	105
West	55,920	36,272	7,437	1,425	10,160	6,593	3,307	511	2,144	481	86
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	179,780	130,668	18,531	3,670	25,521	13,348	8,631	333	3,368	828	104
Good	57,784	34,133	8,815	1,829	12,210	12,236	7,322	597	3,445	690	92
Fair or poor	17,786	7,741	4,355	1,732	3,815	9,281	4,543	1,277	2,780	550	71
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,690	8,614	4,051	384	7,371	947	231	167	445	66	32
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,273	8,118	4,847	427	5,677	1,282	232	358	561	69	52
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	83,675	64,008	5,880	2,388	10,768	12,335	7,967	377	2,839	1,009	45
White, single race, female	84,153	64,735	7,473	2,158	9,236	16,301	10,623	701	4,221	625	50
Black or African American, single race, male	15,182	7,854	3,382	720	2,960	1,108	409	124	417	120	*18
Black or African American, single race, female	16,978	8,921	4,278	647	2,831	1,766	576	308	774	70	†
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	6,500	697	3,013	164	2,598	304	*19	118	122	*17	*27
Near poor	8,465	2,530	2,240	192	3,461	477	59	107	259	35	*16
Not poor	12,859	8,855	965	278	2,725	560	188	88	243	*29	†
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,801	2,862	4,090	324	2,495	1,291	453	346	418	66	†
Near poor	17,750	8,772	3,697	912	4,323	4,531	2,645	281	1,336	241	*24
Not poor	97,650	85,444	2,469	2,257	7,344	11,778	8,568	152	2,227	808	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	5,283	623	3,252	179	1,197	472	66	150	218	27	†
Near poor	5,617	2,294	1,588	281	1,426	642	167	116	304	50	†
Not poor	11,308	8,744	613	499	1,402	650	356	30	194	56	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– 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 age 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	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)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	67.9 (0.40)	12.7 (0.23)	2.8 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	68.2 (0.40)	12.5 (0.23)	2.9 (0.12)	16.4 (0.24)	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Sex											
Male	100.0	67.7 (0.42)	11.3 (0.23)	2.8 (0.13)	18.2 (0.28)	100.0	59.9 (0.81)	4.9 (0.33)	26.1 (0.73)	8.3 (0.44)	0.7 (0.11)
Female	100.0	68.0 (0.42)	14.2 (0.28)	2.7 (0.15)	15.1 (0.25)	100.0	58.6 (0.73)	7.4 (0.36)	28.9 (0.65)	4.3 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	59.4 (0.70)	29.6 (0.60)	2.5 (0.30)	8.5 (0.33)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.2 (0.75)	19.9 (0.61)	2.0 (0.20)	10.8 (0.44)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	66.6 (0.45)	8.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	76.9 (0.39)	5.3 (0.18)	4.9 (0.19)	12.9 (0.27)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Race											
1 race[5].	100.0	68.0 (0.40)	12.7 (0.23)	2.7 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	59.2 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.28)	0.8 (0.09)
White	100.0	70.4 (0.43)	11.0 (0.25)	2.5 (0.12)	16.1 (0.27)	100.0	62.2 (0.69)	5.2 (0.29)	26.2 (0.62)	5.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	53.5 (0.85)	23.0 (0.67)	4.4 (0.34)	19.0 (0.58)	100.0	34.2 (1.79)	15.3 (1.26)	42.5 (1.69)	6.8 (0.76)	*1.2 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.3 (3.78)	22.3 (2.46)	*2.0 (0.66)	32.4 (2.84)	100.0	26.2 (6.69)	13.1 (3.89)	51.7 (7.72)	†	†
Asian	100.0	72.1 (1.48)	8.6 (1.03)	2.5 (0.36)	16.8 (1.13)	100.0	38.0 (4.20)	14.6 (2.70)	32.0 (3.63)	10.1 (2.08)	5.4 (1.34)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	61.6 (9.91)	*9.0 (4.36)	*9.4 (3.90)	20.0 (5.50)	100.0	†	−	−	−	−
2 or more races[6]	100.0	57.6 (2.47)	18.2 (1.43)	4.4 (0.81)	19.8 (1.67)	100.0	48.7 (6.20)	*12.6 (4.19)	28.0 (5.57)	*10.7 (3.56)	−
Black or African American, white	100.0	44.5 (5.02)	27.0 (3.93)	†	26.9 (4.00)	100.0	†	†	*34.5 (16.62)	†	−
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	54.0 (3.67)	20.5 (2.72)	2.8 (0.77)	22.6 (2.51)	100.0	47.1 (9.70)	*18.5 (6.54)	*20.9 (6.92)	*13.6 (6.19)	−
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	43.9 (0.75)	20.1 (0.46)	2.3 (0.19)	33.7 (0.63)	100.0	20.3 (1.59)	25.0 (1.85)	45.2 (1.91)	6.2 (0.85)	3.3 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	41.6 (0.96)	19.3 (0.54)	2.1 (0.21)	37.0 (0.79)	100.0	19.9 (2.13)	25.5 (2.04)	45.0 (2.37)	5.9 (1.19)	3.7 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	72.5 (0.43)	11.1 (0.25)	2.9 (0.14)	13.5 (0.25)	100.0	61.7 (0.69)	5.2 (0.28)	26.6 (0.60)	6.0 (0.30)	0.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	76.7 (0.48)	8.6 (0.27)	2.6 (0.14)	12.1 (0.28)	100.0	65.3 (0.72)	3.8 (0.27)	24.8 (0.64)	5.8 (0.32)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	53.7 (0.86)	23.0 (0.68)	4.4 (0.32)	18.9 (0.60)	100.0	34.3 (1.81)	15.3 (1.27)	42.5 (1.70)	6.7 (0.76)	*1.2 (0.37)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	38.7 (0.77)	16.7 (0.56)	4.0 (0.27)	40.6 (0.72)	100.0	41.6 (1.09)	14.3 (0.77)	36.9 (1.04)	5.5 (0.47)	1.6 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	67.2 (0.57)	8.0 (0.29)	3.6 (0.18)	21.2 (0.47)	100.0	63.7 (0.99)	4.6 (0.37)	26.1 (0.91)	5.3 (0.42)	0.4 (0.11)
Some college.	100.0	76.3 (0.48)	4.8 (0.21)	3.7 (0.22)	15.1 (0.38)	100.0	68.4 (1.20)	2.1 (0.31)	21.4 (1.09)	7.7 (0.66)	*0.4 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	89.7 (0.33)	1.6 (0.13)	1.8 (0.13)	6.8 (0.28)	100.0	68.6 (1.35)	2.9 (0.47)	21.6 (1.16)	6.4 (0.64)	0.5 (0.16)
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.8 (0.75)	39.6 (0.65)	4.6 (0.25)	31.0 (0.64)	100.0	41.4 (1.12)	16.2 (0.81)	35.6 (1.04)	5.7 (0.45)	1.2 (0.20)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	76.3 (0.36)	7.8 (0.20)	2.5 (0.14)	13.4 (0.23)	100.0	67.3 (0.80)	2.7 (0.23)	22.9 (0.74)	6.4 (0.38)	0.6 (0.09)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	48.7 (0.85)	19.8 (0.63)	3.7 (0.32)	27.8 (0.65)	100.0	64.8 (1.40)	3.3 (0.43)	25.2 (1.25)	5.9 (0.66)	0.8 (0.20)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	69.6 (0.81)	9.7 (0.44)	3.6 (0.34)	17.1 (0.56)	100.0	70.8 (1.63)	1.9 (0.38)	19.6 (1.46)	7.2 (0.93)	*0.5 (0.20)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	82.8 (0.72)	4.5 (0.37)	2.6 (0.27)	10.1 (0.52)	100.0	64.2 (2.83)	*3.0 (0.94)	22.3 (2.49)	9.8 (1.73)	*0.7 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	100.0	91.8 (0.35)	1.8 (0.17)	1.6 (0.18)	4.8 (0.26)	100.0	70.6 (2.06)	3.3 (0.72)	19.2 (1.77)	6.2 (0.99)	*0.6 (0.31)

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, 2005—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
Poverty status[11]					Percent distribution[2] (standard error)						
Poor	100.0	20.7 (0.92)	44.1 (0.87)	3.8 (0.32)	31.4 (0.82)	100.0	24.5 (1.97)	30.2 (1.93)	37.5 (2.04)	5.6 (0.94)	2.2 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	43.5 (0.86)	21.5 (0.57)	4.8 (0.37)	30.2 (0.63)	100.0	49.0 (1.41)	9.9 (0.80)	33.9 (1.33)	6.1 (0.63)	1.1 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	84.3 (0.32)	3.6 (0.15)	2.5 (0.15)	9.6 (0.23)	100.0	69.7 (0.93)	2.2 (0.25)	20.8 (0.87)	6.9 (0.50)	0.4 (0.11)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	69.9 (0.47)	11.9 (0.30)	2.2 (0.12)	16.0 (0.32)	100.0	54.2 (1.02)	6.3 (0.46)	32.9 (0.94)	5.4 (0.40)	1.1 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	67.0 (0.82)	12.8 (0.41)	3.5 (0.31)	16.7 (0.46)	100.0	63.2 (1.06)	5.3 (0.45)	23.6 (0.98)	7.3 (0.57)	0.6 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	64.1 (0.97)	15.0 (0.64)	2.8 (0.24)	18.2 (0.61)	100.0	62.1 (1.48)	8.0 (0.64)	24.5 (1.17)	5.1 (0.55)	*0.3 (0.12)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	73.4 (0.80)	13.3 (0.58)	1.8 (0.20)	11.4 (0.47)	100.0	65.3 (1.30)	5.3 (0.66)	25.4 (1.18)	3.4 (0.44)	0.6 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	74.3 (0.72)	11.9 (0.49)	1.8 (0.13)	12.1 (0.40)	100.0	71.5 (1.18)	4.1 (0.44)	20.4 (1.01)	3.7 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.13)
South	100.0	62.2 (0.75)	12.5 (0.37)	4.1 (0.29)	21.2 (0.45)	100.0	51.1 (1.15)	7.8 (0.52)	31.8 (1.03)	8.4 (0.60)	0.8 (0.14)
West	100.0	65.4 (0.77)	13.5 (0.47)	2.5 (0.24)	18.6 (0.52)	100.0	50.7 (1.65)	7.8 (0.78)	32.8 (1.49)	7.4 (0.71)	1.3 (0.27)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.8 (0.39)	9.6 (0.21)	2.0 (0.14)	14.5 (0.27)	100.0	65.1 (0.93)	2.6 (0.27)	25.4 (0.87)	6.2 (0.45)	0.7 (0.14)
Good	100.0	56.6 (0.64)	19.0 (0.47)	2.8 (0.17)	21.6 (0.46)	100.0	60.3 (1.05)	4.9 (0.44)	28.3 (0.93)	5.7 (0.42)	0.8 (0.14)
Fair or poor	100.0	39.6 (1.23)	33.5 (1.16)	6.4 (0.40)	20.5 (0.75)	100.0	48.9 (1.18)	14.0 (0.79)	30.2 (1.00)	6.1 (0.49)	0.8 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	43.8 (0.83)	17.5 (0.48)	2.2 (0.21)	36.5 (0.71)	100.0	23.3 (2.20)	19.1 (2.04)	47.4 (2.57)	7.4 (1.43)	2.7 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	44.0 (0.80)	23.0 (0.57)	2.4 (0.24)	30.7 (0.69)	100.0	18.0 (1.79)	28.9 (2.23)	43.8 (2.20)	5.4 (0.92)	3.8 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	76.6 (0.51)	7.5 (0.28)	2.6 (0.14)	13.2 (0.32)	100.0	65.2 (0.90)	3.1 (0.33)	23.1 (0.79)	8.2 (0.50)	0.4 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	76.8 (0.51)	9.6 (0.33)	2.5 (0.17)	11.1 (0.31)	100.0	65.6 (0.80)	4.3 (0.33)	25.8 (0.71)	3.9 (0.30)	0.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	53.9 (0.97)	20.2 (0.68)	5.0 (0.42)	20.9 (0.71)	100.0	36.8 (2.57)	11.5 (1.70)	38.9 (2.45)	11.3 (1.51)	*1.6 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	53.7 (0.98)	25.2 (0.85)	3.9 (0.34)	17.2 (0.70)	100.0	32.8 (1.97)	17.7 (1.56)	44.6 (1.99)	4.0 (0.74)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	11.8 (1.06)	39.3 (1.40)	3.3 (0.53)	45.6 (1.53)	100.0	*6.4 (2.59)	39.8 (4.20)	40.4 (4.42)	*5.2 (2.10)	8.2 (2.17)
Near poor	100.0	30.8 (1.28)	22.7 (0.86)	2.8 (0.47)	43.7 (1.27)	100.0	12.2 (2.43)	23.3 (3.18)	53.9 (3.48)	7.5 (2.06)	*3.1 (1.22)
Not poor	100.0	69.5 (1.08)	7.4 (0.51)	2.3 (0.31)	20.9 (0.87)	100.0	32.1 (3.85)	18.6 (3.14)	42.3 (4.01)	*5.4 (1.87)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	29.2 (1.61)	41.4 (1.37)	3.6 (0.44)	25.8 (1.16)	100.0	32.0 (2.77)	28.6 (2.57)	33.4 (2.82)	5.4 (1.36)	†
Near poor	100.0	49.7 (1.29)	19.8 (0.88)	5.4 (0.48)	25.0 (0.88)	100.0	57.3 (1.56)	6.5 (0.85)	30.1 (1.52)	5.5 (0.68)	*0.6 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	87.4 (0.33)	2.8 (0.17)	2.2 (0.15)	7.6 (0.25)	100.0	72.8 (0.99)	1.3 (0.21)	19.0 (0.91)	6.7 (0.53)	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	13.0 (1.21)	54.8 (1.58)	4.0 (0.60)	28.2 (1.45)	100.0	14.3 (3.08)	32.4 (4.13)	46.7 (4.32)	5.7 (1.60)	†
Near poor	100.0	41.9 (1.84)	24.7 (1.38)	5.9 (0.75)	27.5 (1.45)	100.0	25.9 (3.49)	18.1 (2.94)	47.4 (3.52)	7.9 (1.85)	†
Not poor	100.0	77.3 (1.10)	6.0 (0.60)	4.4 (0.60)	12.2 (0.76)	100.0	55.7 (3.50)	4.7 (1.34)	30.3 (3.32)	7.4 (1.67)	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– 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 age 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

[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 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[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, for persons under 65 years of age, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For persons 65 years of age and over, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 projected U.S. standard population using two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2005

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	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].	211,972	200,000	9,771	6,715	2,892
Sex					
Male	103,628	97,820	4,669	3,128	1,456
Female	108,344	102,179	5,103	3,586	1,435
Age					
Under 12 years	43,893	41,336	1,850	1,378	458
12–17 years	22,276	21,181	845	562	281
18–44 years	83,513	77,274	5,429	3,691	1,624
45–64 years	62,290	60,209	1,648	1,083	529
Race					
1 race[5].	208,403	196,699	9,528	6,549	2,814
White	171,093	161,692	7,813	5,449	2,255
Black or African American	26,572	24,880	1,271	805	425
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,292	1,143	100	*77	*22
Asian	9,066	8,633	314	191	*108
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	381	*351	†	†	†
2 or more races[6]	3,569	3,300	244	166	78
Black or African American, white	803	728	70	*55	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,047	974	68	*41	*28
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	26,441	24,203	1,596	955	606
Mexican or Mexican American	16,685	15,198	1,005	596	387
Not Hispanic or Latino	185,531	175,797	8,176	5,760	2,285
White, single race	146,642	139,306	6,365	4,590	1,697
Black or African American, single race	25,803	24,173	1,216	769	409
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	11,471	10,583	698	372	310
High school diploma or GED[9].	34,175	32,442	1,499	976	498
Some college.	34,819	32,835	1,822	1,207	563
Bachelor's degree or higher.	41,964	40,618	1,259	982	259
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	24,562	21,677	2,271	1,530	718
$20,000 or more.	171,051	163,128	7,042	4,891	2,030
$20,000–$34,999	22,749	20,622	1,868	1,168	682
$35,000–$54,999	30,204	28,135	1,920	1,399	503
$55,000–$74,999	25,493	24,434	1,010	767	227
$75,000 or more	60,097	58,811	1,189	923	247
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	16,216	14,296	1,475	952	508
Near poor.	24,092	21,649	2,133	1,373	738
Not poor.	116,840	112,322	4,278	3,205	1,018
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	103,397	97,776	4,511	3,009	1,438
Small MSA	69,842	65,631	3,513	2,440	1,021
Not in MSA	38,734	36,593	1,747	1,265	433
Region					
Northeast	41,114	39,072	1,760	1,137	571
Midwest	54,378	51,232	2,546	1,940	587
South	71,346	67,302	3,349	2,273	1,030
West	45,134	42,393	2,117	1,365	704

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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	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	13,050	11,958	792	446	332
Hispanic or Latina, female.	13,391	12,244	804	510	275
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	72,276	68,664	3,094	2,166	883
White, single race, female	74,367	70,642	3,272	2,424	815
Black or African American, single race, male	11,957	11,198	538	346	167
Black or African American, single race, female	13,846	12,975	678	424	241
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	3,874	3,316	355	216	138
Near poor	4,962	4,412	407	244	163
Not poor	10,097	9,578	465	298	151
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,276	6,406	768	504	258
Near poor	13,380	11,980	1,296	889	389
Not poor	90,170	86,864	3,150	2,420	716
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	4,053	3,663	259	165	91
Near poor	4,164	3,861	263	162	101
Not poor	9,856	9,397	431	289	118

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

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

[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.

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	95.3 (0.14)	4.7 (0.14)	3.2 (0.11)	1.4 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.17)	3.2 (0.13)	1.5 (0.09)
Female	100.0	95.1 (0.16)	4.9 (0.16)	3.5 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.7 (0.25)	4.3 (0.25)	3.2 (0.22)	1.1 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	96.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.29)	2.5 (0.24)	1.3 (0.18)
18–44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.20)	6.6 (0.20)	4.5 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	97.3 (0.15)	2.7 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	0.9 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[7].	100.0	95.2 (0.14)	4.8 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	95.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.16)	3.4 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	95.0 (0.35)	5.0 (0.35)	3.2 (0.27)	1.7 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.0 (1.86)	8.0 (1.86)	6.2 (1.74)	*1.7 (0.73)
Asian	100.0	96.5 (0.60)	3.5 (0.60)	2.1 (0.47)	*1.2 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	94.0 (4.59)	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	100.0	92.5 (1.17)	7.5 (1.17)	5.4 (1.00)	2.1 (0.55)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.3 (3.14)	*9.7 (3.14)	*8.0 (2.92)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	93.1 (1.75)	6.9 (1.75)	*4.0 (1.30)	*2.9 (1.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	93.9 (0.35)	6.1 (0.35)	3.6 (0.27)	2.4 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.0 (0.44)	6.0 (0.44)	3.5 (0.32)	2.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.3 (0.15)	4.7 (0.15)	3.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	95.4 (0.17)	4.6 (0.17)	3.3 (0.15)	1.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	95.0 (0.35)	5.0 (0.35)	3.1 (0.27)	1.7 (0.20)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	93.5 (0.44)	6.5 (0.44)	3.5 (0.32)	2.8 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	95.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.26)	3.2 (0.21)	1.6 (0.13)
Some college.	100.0	94.5 (0.26)	5.5 (0.26)	3.6 (0.22)	1.7 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	96.9 (0.19)	3.1 (0.19)	2.4 (0.17)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.1 (0.55)	9.9 (0.55)	6.6 (0.43)	3.2 (0.34)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	95.7 (0.15)	4.3 (0.15)	3.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	91.5 (0.52)	8.5 (0.52)	5.3 (0.42)	3.1 (0.31)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	93.5 (0.40)	6.5 (0.40)	4.8 (0.37)	1.7 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	95.9 (0.36)	4.1 (0.36)	3.1 (0.32)	0.9 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	97.9 (0.19)	2.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.17)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (0.73)	10.0 (0.73)	6.3 (0.54)	3.6 (0.50)
Near poor.	100.0	90.8 (0.53)	9.2 (0.53)	5.9 (0.41)	3.3 (0.30)
Not poor.	100.0	96.2 (0.17)	3.8 (0.17)	2.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.07)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.5 (0.18)	4.5 (0.18)	3.0 (0.15)	1.4 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.6 (0.25)	5.4 (0.25)	3.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.2 (0.37)	4.8 (0.37)	3.4 (0.31)	1.2 (0.14)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.5 (0.31)	4.5 (0.31)	2.9 (0.25)	1.4 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	95.1 (0.30)	4.9 (0.30)	3.7 (0.28)	1.2 (0.11)
South	100.0	95.1 (0.22)	4.9 (0.22)	3.4 (0.19)	1.5 (0.11)
West	100.0	95.1 (0.31)	4.9 (0.31)	3.2 (0.25)	1.6 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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	93.8 (0.44)	6.2 (0.44)	3.4 (0.31)	2.7 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	93.9 (0.37)	6.1 (0.37)	3.9 (0.31)	2.1 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	100.0	95.4 (0.20)	4.6 (0.20)	3.2 (0.17)	1.3 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.3 (0.21)	4.7 (0.21)	3.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.3 (0.45)	4.7 (0.45)	3.0 (0.36)	1.5 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	94.9 (0.41)	5.1 (0.41)	3.2 (0.30)	1.8 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	100.0	89.2 (1.17)	10.8 (1.17)	6.4 (0.98)	4.4 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	91.4 (0.91)	8.6 (0.91)	5.0 (0.68)	3.6 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	95.4 (0.45)	4.6 (0.45)	3.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.2 (1.22)	10.8 (1.22)	6.9 (0.89)	3.8 (0.88)
Near poor	100.0	89.9 (0.76)	10.1 (0.76)	6.8 (0.61)	3.1 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.3 (0.20)	3.7 (0.20)	2.8 (0.18)	0.9 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.8 (1.18)	8.2 (1.18)	5.1 (0.86)	2.9 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	93.3 (0.96)	6.7 (0.96)	3.9 (0.71)	2.8 (0.59)
Not poor	100.0	95.5 (0.56)	4.5 (0.56)	3.1 (0.45)	1.2 (0.28)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 projected 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 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2005

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].	41,666	5,514	3,621	8,081	10,922	9,401
Sex						
Male	22,588	2,551	1,760	4,161	6,152	5,721
Female	19,078	2,964	1,861	3,921	4,771	3,680
Age						
Under 12 years	4,052	942	465	800	407	947
12–17 years	2,711	408	272	546	475	635
18–44 years	25,662	3,299	2,303	5,230	6,540	6,001
45–64 years	9,241	865	581	1,506	3,501	1,819
Race						
1 race[4].	40,961	5,417	3,542	7,923	10,738	9,325
White	32,375	4,374	2,747	5,886	8,691	7,659
Black or African American	6,007	796	589	1,555	1,577	949
American Indian or Alaska Native	613	*38	*62	44	76	93
Asian	1,874	199	132	421	366	605
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	93	†	†	*19	†	†
2 or more races[5]	705	97	79	158	184	76
Black or African American, white	153	*31	*22	53	*23	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	298	*27	*25	*42	103	*43
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	13,048	1,269	921	1,858	2,242	6,104
Mexican or Mexican American	9,385	808	646	1,180	1,542	4,756
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,618	4,245	2,699	6,223	8,680	3,297
White, single race	20,004	3,162	1,908	4,164	6,545	1,795
Black or African American, single race	5,792	784	568	1,488	1,540	898
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	7,669	488	501	995	2,066	3,282
High school diploma or GED[8].	8,715	922	647	1,732	3,136	1,485
Some college.	6,114	991	546	1,339	2,101	652
Bachelor's degree or higher.	3,042	460	305	611	835	352
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	10,875	1,190	827	2,034	3,223	3,051
$20,000 or more.	25,909	3,839	2,456	5,291	6,661	5,024
$20,000–$34,999	8,703	1,133	900	1,706	2,409	2,056
$35,000–$54,999	6,226	985	728	1,443	1,646	1,051
$55,000–$74,999	2,838	637	241	580	669	394
$75,000 or more	2,891	572	274	563	581	270
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	6,623	798	539	1,140	1,881	1,954
Near poor.	9,835	1,258	953	2,142	2,611	2,398
Not poor.	12,396	2,236	1,305	2,552	3,326	1,599
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	19,616	2,512	1,682	3,895	4,382	5,399
Small MSA	13,683	1,960	1,156	2,598	3,971	2,552
Not in MSA	8,366	1,042	782	1,588	2,570	1,451
Region						
Northeast	5,225	844	409	1,040	1,273	1,007
Midwest	7,351	1,106	632	1,461	2,220	948
South	18,931	2,400	1,763	3,769	5,038	4,327
West	10,160	1,164	817	1,811	2,391	3,119

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, 2005—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 sex		Number in thousands[2]				
Hispanic or Latino, male.	7,371	587	442	934	1,266	3,744
Hispanic or Latina, female.	5,677	682	480	925	976	2,360
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	10,768	1,493	926	2,198	3,682	1,123
White, single race, female	9,236	1,669	981	1,966	2,862	671
Black or African American, single race, male	2,960	328	269	742	855	504
Black or African American, single race, female	2,831	455	299	746	685	394
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	2,598	247	202	309	401	1,384
Near poor	3,461	319	300	563	592	1,590
Not poor	2,725	388	244	460	628	872
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,495	376	207	474	1,025	270
Near poor	4,323	671	471	1,013	1,496	454
Not poor	7,344	1,499	793	1,523	2,158	463
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,197	127	101	319	367	231
Near poor	1,426	232	143	400	390	204
Not poor	1,402	201	190	387	345	129

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

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

[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 age 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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	15.9 (0.60)	9.9 (0.47)	21.4 (0.60)	27.6 (0.58)	25.1 (0.76)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	14.7 (0.48)	9.6 (0.39)	21.5 (0.53)	29.1 (0.58)	25.0 (0.68)
Sex						
Male	100.0	14.2 (0.66)	9.2 (0.55)	20.5 (0.70)	28.6 (0.73)	27.5 (0.87)
Female	100.0	18.0 (0.73)	10.9 (0.57)	22.5 (0.73)	26.4 (0.69)	22.1 (0.83)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.5 (1.85)	13.1 (1.42)	22.5 (1.68)	11.4 (1.22)	26.6 (1.85)
12–17 years	100.0	17.5 (1.59)	11.6 (1.42)	23.4 (1.85)	20.3 (1.72)	27.2 (1.87)
18–44 years	100.0	14.1 (0.48)	9.9 (0.42)	22.4 (0.61)	28.0 (0.70)	25.7 (0.74)
45–64 years	100.0	10.5 (0.67)	7.0 (0.54)	18.2 (0.82)	42.3 (1.07)	22.0 (0.90)
Race						
1 race[5].	100.0	15.9 (0.60)	9.9 (0.47)	21.3 (0.61)	27.6 (0.59)	25.3 (0.77)
White	100.0	16.2 (0.67)	9.7 (0.51)	19.9 (0.66)	28.3 (0.68)	25.9 (0.87)
Black or African American	100.0	16.0 (1.46)	10.6 (1.08)	28.9 (1.79)	26.8 (1.38)	17.8 (1.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*13.7 (4.86)	*20.4 (6.51)	10.2 (2.54)	25.0 (4.79)	30.8 (6.82)
Asian	100.0	11.4 (2.54)	*8.7 (2.72)	23.7 (3.31)	19.8 (2.61)	36.4 (3.83)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	20.7 (3.49)	†	*19.1 (7.92)	*31.8 (12.32)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	17.8 (3.73)	14.6 (3.36)	26.0 (4.00)	29.3 (3.39)	12.3 (3.07)
Black or African American, white	100.0	21.1 (5.87)	*13.9 (4.62)	33.5 (5.64)	*15.0 (5.28)	16.5 (3.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	*10.7 (4.20)	*13.0 (4.27)	*17.2 (5.29)	40.6 (6.10)	*18.5 (6.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	11.2 (0.76)	7.6 (0.57)	14.8 (0.73)	18.1 (0.80)	48.3 (1.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.5 (0.83)	7.4 (0.68)	13.2 (0.80)	17.7 (0.94)	52.2 (1.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.5 (0.83)	11.2 (0.68)	24.9 (0.84)	31.7 (0.77)	13.6 (0.85)
White, single race	100.0	20.1 (1.05)	11.4 (0.81)	23.9 (1.02)	34.2 (0.96)	10.5 (1.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	16.2 (1.49)	10.6 (1.08)	28.6 (1.83)	27.1 (1.41)	17.5 (1.75)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	6.7 (0.60)	6.7 (0.54)	13.5 (0.78)	29.0 (1.02)	44.1 (1.24)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	11.5 (0.70)	8.1 (0.62)	21.7 (0.96)	40.5 (1.09)	18.2 (0.86)
Some college.	100.0	17.0 (0.99)	9.4 (0.75)	23.3 (1.10)	38.7 (1.36)	11.7 (0.84)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	17.6 (1.51)	11.6 (1.33)	23.6 (1.81)	33.4 (1.89)	13.8 (1.48)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	13.8 (1.12)	7.8 (0.63)	19.4 (0.98)	28.5 (1.02)	30.5 (1.35)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	17.5 (0.77)	11.1 (0.63)	22.8 (0.81)	27.4 (0.74)	21.3 (0.86)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	15.1 (1.09)	11.8 (0.99)	20.5 (1.21)	28.3 (1.21)	24.4 (1.38)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	18.1 (1.57)	12.5 (1.38)	24.7 (1.65)	27.0 (1.45)	17.7 (1.56)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	25.9 (2.57)	9.6 (1.79)	23.3 (2.51)	24.8 (2.20)	16.4 (2.46)
$75,000 or more	100.0	24.8 (2.86)	13.0 (2.19)	23.2 (2.65)	26.3 (2.98)	12.6 (2.69)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	14.1 (1.32)	8.2 (0.74)	17.5 (1.13)	28.8 (1.28)	31.4 (1.65)
Near poor.	100.0	14.4 (1.03)	10.6 (0.86)	22.5 (1.23)	27.5 (1.12)	25.0 (1.38)
Not poor.	100.0	21.8 (1.32)	12.8 (1.10)	23.4 (1.32)	28.3 (1.13)	13.7 (0.91)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	15.3 (0.81)	9.6 (0.62)	21.7 (0.88)	23.6 (0.78)	29.8 (1.08)
Small MSA	100.0	17.7 (1.13)	9.8 (0.83)	21.1 (1.06)	30.4 (0.98)	21.1 (1.30)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.7 (1.32)	11.3 (1.28)	21.5 (1.35)	32.5 (1.54)	20.0 (1.84)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.7 (2.04)	8.8 (1.18)	22.2 (1.90)	25.8 (1.63)	22.5 (2.40)
Midwest	100.0	18.0 (1.59)	9.4 (0.91)	22.6 (1.60)	33.4 (1.72)	16.7 (1.95)
South	100.0	15.4 (0.86)	10.4 (0.70)	21.8 (0.88)	27.5 (0.83)	24.8 (1.10)
West	100.0	13.2 (1.06)	9.8 (1.04)	19.6 (1.09)	24.7 (1.10)	32.7 (1.41)

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, 2005—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	10.1 (0.85)	7.0 (0.64)	13.3 (0.80)	18.4 (0.96)	51.2 (1.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	12.8 (0.91)	8.4 (0.68)	16.7 (0.93)	17.9 (0.91)	44.2 (1.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	18.5 (1.21)	10.5 (1.00)	23.9 (1.19)	35.3 (1.19)	11.8 (1.21)
White, single race, female	100.0	22.0 (1.27)	12.4 (0.98)	24.1 (1.30)	32.7 (1.17)	8.8 (1.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	13.5 (1.46)	9.5 (1.30)	28.1 (2.22)	29.5 (1.84)	19.4 (2.05)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	19.2 (2.02)	11.6 (1.47)	29.3 (2.15)	24.3 (1.55)	15.5 (1.89)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	9.9 (1.52)	7.4 (1.03)	11.7 (1.31)	16.0 (1.47)	55.1 (2.29)
Near poor	100.0	10.5 (1.23)	9.5 (1.20)	16.9 (1.61)	18.0 (1.58)	45.2 (2.19)
Not poor	100.0	17.4 (2.15)	9.7 (1.67)	17.4 (1.69)	23.9 (2.02)	31.6 (2.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	20.4 (2.89)	8.8 (1.45)	19.9 (2.34)	40.1 (2.76)	10.8 (1.78)
Near poor	100.0	17.7 (1.83)	11.8 (1.42)	24.0 (1.96)	35.0 (1.92)	11.5 (1.80)
Not poor	100.0	24.8 (1.95)	13.9 (1.69)	24.4 (2.02)	30.2 (1.36)	6.7 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	13.6 (2.70)	7.8 (1.59)	29.2 (3.39)	29.3 (2.53)	20.1 (2.80)
Near poor	100.0	17.6 (2.96)	11.2 (2.43)	28.1 (3.05)	27.5 (2.45)	15.6 (3.53)
Not poor	100.0	17.8 (3.05)	14.9 (2.48)	33.1 (4.10)	25.3 (3.59)	8.9 (1.82)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 projected 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 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2005

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
				Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4]	41,666	9,107	1,076	3,164	5,598	20,115	3,853	2,017
Sex								
Male	22,588	5,076	364	1,937	3,601	11,160	1,167	1,147
Female	19,078	4,031	712	1,227	1,998	8,955	2,686	870
Age								
Under 12 years	4,052	772	109	*27	338	1,749	891	285
12–17 years	2,711	514	84	*24	163	1,229	398	181
18–44 years	25,662	5,383	502	3,065	3,861	12,037	2,192	1,140
45–64 years	9,241	2,437	380	48	1,236	5,099	372	411
Race								
1 race[5]	40,961	8,957	1,054	3,078	5,495	19,801	3,782	2,010
White	32,375	7,204	920	2,360	4,642	15,744	2,895	1,670
Black or African American	6,007	1,409	123	544	609	2,797	719	197
American Indian or Alaska Native	613	*66	–	*27	*34	176	*33	*21
Asian	1,874	257	†	139	195	1,045	*120	118
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	93	†	†	†	†	*39	†	†
2 or more races[6]	705	150	*22	*86	103	314	71	†
Black or African American, white	153	*23	†	*29	*27	62	*26	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	298	75	*20	†	*42	149	*20	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	13,048	1,915	130	505	2,457	7,148	1,276	862
Mexican or Mexican American	9,385	1,301	76	344	1,831	5,133	985	631
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,618	7,192	946	2,659	3,141	12,967	2,577	1,155
White, single race	20,004	5,407	800	1,883	2,317	8,919	1,677	837
Black or African American, single race	5,792	1,365	120	530	548	2,721	703	191
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	7,669	1,301	111	105	1,486	4,495	689	408
High school diploma or GED[9]	8,715	2,460	282	259	1,267	4,622	475	283
Some college.	6,114	2,020	282	263	928	2,974	423	229
Bachelor's degree or higher.	3,042	793	59	162	397	1,411	98	181
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	10,875	1,902	342	830	1,534	5,694	1,485	528
$20,000 or more.	25,909	6,498	627	2,099	3,496	12,054	2,072	1,212
$20,000–$34,999	8,703	2,072	220	543	1,280	4,639	938	354
$35,000–$54,999	6,226	1,798	156	438	803	2,930	547	320
$55,000–$74,999	2,838	896	46	301	359	1,127	197	122
$75,000 or more	2,891	761	*50	426	303	895	107	159
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6,623	983	190	518	781	3,604	1,113	332
Near poor.	9,835	2,349	284	576	1,437	4,990	1,160	520
Not poor.	12,396	3,668	280	1,304	1,666	5,302	677	492
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	19,616	3,810	354	1,338	3,091	9,513	1,722	1,134
Small MSA	13,683	3,161	461	1,180	1,748	6,481	1,330	567
Not in MSA	8,366	2,136	261	645	759	4,120	801	316

See footnotes at end of table.

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, 2005—Con.

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 or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region		Number in thousands[3]						
Northeast.	5,225	1,091	120	568	820	2,039	377	378
Midwest.	7,351	1,722	242	846	913	2,861	668	379
South	18,931	4,229	524	1,194	2,271	10,185	1,890	711
West.	10,160	2,066	190	555	1,594	5,029	918	549

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

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

– 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 age 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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	24.1 (0.75)	3.1 (0.24)	6.2 (0.24)	13.7 (0.50)	53.3 (0.93)	11.9 (0.52)	5.8 (0.45)
Total[4] (crude).	24.0 (0.67)	2.8 (0.20)	8.4 (0.32)	14.8 (0.49)	53.1 (0.84)	10.2 (0.41)	5.3 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	24.9 (0.83)	2.1 (0.27)	6.8 (0.31)	16.0 (0.63)	54.5 (1.01)	8.3 (0.52)	6.0 (0.52)
Female	23.3 (0.87)	4.2 (0.36)	5.6 (0.30)	11.0 (0.55)	51.9 (1.06)	16.3 (0.71)	5.5 (0.50)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years	21.6 (1.81)	3.0 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.23)	9.5 (1.15)	48.9 (2.12)	24.9 (1.77)	8.0 (1.26)
12–17 years	22.1 (1.89)	3.6 (0.86)	*1.1 (0.32)	7.0 (1.09)	52.8 (2.27)	17.1 (1.63)	7.8 (1.23)
18–44 years	22.8 (0.69)	2.1 (0.20)	13.0 (0.49)	16.3 (0.57)	51.0 (0.88)	9.3 (0.39)	4.8 (0.32)
45–64 years	29.2 (1.06)	4.6 (0.46)	0.6 (0.15)	14.8 (0.78)	61.1 (1.19)	4.5 (0.42)	4.9 (0.46)
Race							
1 race[6].	24.1 (0.76)	3.0 (0.24)	6.2 (0.23)	13.6 (0.51)	53.3 (0.93)	11.8 (0.52)	5.8 (0.46)
White	24.7 (0.87)	3.3 (0.29)	5.9 (0.26)	14.5 (0.60)	53.3 (1.03)	11.4 (0.58)	6.1 (0.55)
Black or African American	24.3 (1.62)	2.6 (0.56)	7.5 (0.61)	10.1 (0.87)	51.0 (2.13)	15.1 (1.46)	3.9 (0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*21.2 (7.02)	–	*6.0 (2.01)	*9.6 (3.37)	55.0 (6.94)	*11.9 (4.64)	*7.0 (2.40)
Asian	13.8 (2.42)	†	6.5 (1.13)	10.7 (2.10)	61.4 (3.78)	8.9 (2.62)	7.3 (2.03)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	29.7 (8.55)	†	†	†	49.2 (10.80)	†	†
2 or more races[7]	27.0 (4.18)	*4.9 (2.07)	10.9 (2.91)	15.4 (3.04)	52.7 (4.33)	14.2 (2.80)	†
Black or African American, white	*18.3 (6.44)	†	15.7 (4.52)	*16.3 (5.41)	48.1 (5.83)	17.8 (4.45)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	28.2 (5.74)	*11.8 (5.57)	*4.4 (2.16)	14.0 (3.93)	58.7 (6.57)	*12.3 (4.43)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	15.7 (0.92)	1.1 (0.16)	3.1 (0.25)	18.5 (0.95)	58.7 (1.24)	11.0 (0.65)	7.0 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.1 (1.06)	1.0 (0.19)	2.9 (0.29)	18.8 (1.13)	59.0 (1.44)	11.3 (0.74)	7.0 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.2 (1.01)	4.1 (0.36)	7.9 (0.33)	11.3 (0.55)	50.5 (1.23)	12.5 (0.74)	5.2 (0.66)
White, single race	31.0 (1.31)	4.9 (0.49)	7.9 (0.40)	11.9 (0.74)	49.2 (1.50)	11.9 (0.93)	5.6 (0.92)
Black or African American, single race	24.5 (1.64)	2.7 (0.58)	7.6 (0.62)	9.2 (0.75)	51.4 (2.16)	15.3 (1.50)	3.9 (0.79)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	18.0 (0.99)	1.5 (0.26)	1.3 (0.25)	19.6 (0.94)	62.2 (1.18)	9.0 (0.58)	5.5 (0.67)
High school diploma or GED[10]	31.0 (1.20)	3.7 (0.44)	3.0 (0.36)	15.6 (0.83)	57.7 (1.31)	5.6 (0.51)	3.5 (0.41)
Some college.	35.9 (1.33)	5.5 (0.64)	3.9 (0.48)	16.2 (1.06)	53.0 (1.44)	6.9 (0.55)	4.1 (0.53)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	30.7 (1.80)	2.3 (0.56)	5.8 (0.81)	15.3 (1.44)	55.1 (2.11)	3.8 (0.76)	7.2 (1.13)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	17.4 (1.11)	3.4 (0.57)	6.0 (0.45)	13.1 (0.76)	55.4 (1.45)	16.8 (1.08)	5.6 (0.65)
$20,000 or more.	28.1 (0.99)	3.0 (0.29)	6.6 (0.29)	13.9 (0.64)	51.5 (1.13)	10.5 (0.63)	5.6 (0.53)
$20,000–$34,999	25.0 (1.35)	2.8 (0.48)	5.1 (0.44)	14.4 (0.97)	56.8 (1.61)	12.8 (1.05)	4.9 (0.77)
$35,000–$54,999	30.6 (1.90)	3.1 (0.50)	5.4 (0.50)	13.0 (1.23)	49.8 (2.16)	11.1 (1.26)	5.8 (1.02)
$55,000–$74,999	36.9 (3.03)	1.9 (0.55)	9.0 (1.01)	12.8 (1.86)	44.3 (3.17)	9.1 (1.77)	4.7 (1.06)
$75,000 or more	34.3 (3.54)	*2.1 (0.74)	12.6 (1.18)	12.2 (1.89)	40.4 (3.33)	6.3 (1.75)	7.9 (2.29)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	15.5 (1.34)	3.3 (0.67)	6.1 (0.56)	11.4 (0.92)	57.5 (1.81)	18.3 (1.29)	5.6 (0.84)
Near poor.	25.0 (1.34)	3.2 (0.41)	4.7 (0.39)	14.4 (0.92)	53.7 (1.49)	13.4 (1.00)	6.0 (0.84)
Not poor.	33.8 (1.56)	2.7 (0.41)	8.5 (0.47)	13.1 (0.79)	47.6 (1.75)	9.1 (1.00)	4.4 (0.56)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	21.0 (0.92)	2.1 (0.25)	5.5 (0.31)	16.0 (0.77)	53.5 (1.15)	11.0 (0.70)	6.6 (0.53)
Small MSA	26.0 (1.36)	4.1 (0.51)	7.1 (0.45)	12.9 (0.86)	52.4 (1.88)	13.0 (1.00)	5.1 (0.86)
Not in MSA	28.5 (2.11)	3.6 (0.68)	6.7 (0.55)	9.4 (1.04)	54.1 (2.14)	12.3 (1.06)	5.2 (1.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	24.5 (2.01)	3.1 (0.89)	8.9 (0.83)	15.8 (1.47)	43.2 (2.36)	9.8 (1.53)	9.2 (2.09)
Midwest	26.1 (1.74)	4.0 (0.66)	9.2 (0.68)	13.7 (1.12)	45.8 (2.13)	11.3 (1.29)	6.6 (1.19)
South	24.0 (1.15)	3.3 (0.38)	5.3 (0.33)	12.0 (0.71)	57.9 (1.40)	12.9 (0.80)	4.4 (0.61)
West	22.8 (1.50)	2.0 (0.33)	4.5 (0.36)	16.0 (1.12)	54.4 (1.78)	11.3 (0.87)	6.1 (0.64)

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

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

– 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 percentages (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 projected 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.

[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 projected U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2005 in-house Person File, which are derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files, with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables (20). Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are indicated with an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†) and are not shown. 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 percentages (or rates) are determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage (or rate) unreliable and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Data shown in Tables 1–25 were age adjusted using the 2000 U.S. standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (18,19). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race and ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$Est = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i}$$

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

p_i = standard population in age group i,

n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment, and

Est = the age adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from NHIS is the 2000 U.S. standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT and RATIO procedures of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (19). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/ statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/ pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

In the tables, all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages (or rates). In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in Tables II and III.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty status)

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.

and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table IV shows weighted counts and percentages of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and poverty status as well as education and health insurance coverage.

The ''Income and Assets'' section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allowed respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide

their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,996. Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family

income. Those respondents who did reply to the ''above-below $20,000'' question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. Therefore, NHIS respondents fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (68% of the 2005 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (Tables 1,2)	928	0.32
Limitation in usual activities (Tables 3,4)	642	0.22
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (Tables 3,4)	648	0.22
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 5)	54	0.02
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Table 5)	63	0.03
Limitation in work activity (Table 6)	180	0.09
Special education or early intervention services (Table 7)	254	0.35
Medical care not received due to cost (Table 15)	916	0.31
Medical care delayed due to cost (Table 15)	1,012	0.35
Number of overnight hospital stays (Tables 16,17)	198	0.07
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (Tables 18,19)	2,460	0.96
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (Tables 18,19)	246	0.70
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21)	2,201	1.04
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20,21)	165	0.08
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 22,23) . . .	4,127	9.90
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 24,25)	3,795	9.11

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (Tables 11,12)	678	2.02
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (Tables 13,14)	608	1.81

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

Table IV. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2005

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income		
Family income	26,933	9.25
Poverty status.	83,140	28.56
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	7,086	3.74
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,460	0.96
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	246	0.70

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

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 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 2004 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. Last, "not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at or above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 9% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 29% of the U.S. population (weighted results). 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).

NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted. Therefore, the estimates associated with hospitalizations reported here are smaller than would be obtained if all hospitalizations for births and deliveries were counted.

Estimates of injury and poisoning episodes by their cause are derived from

ICD-9-CM external cause codes (i.e., E codes) that describe the cause of the episode. A person may experience multiple injury or poisoning episodes.

Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 and subsequent years are not comparable to estimates from prior years. For further details about changes to the injury or poisoning questions and analytic methods, effective with 2004, see the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of the 2004 Summary Health Statistics report for the U.S. population (5).

Frequencies presented in Tables 8, 9, 11, and 13 were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 5-week period by 10.4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in Tables 8, 10, 12, 14, XI, XII, and XIII were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the ''Selected Highlights'' section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was:

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

where X_a and X_b are the two percentages being compared, and S_a and S_b are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level was 1.96.

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—The age recorded for each person is the age at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

Education—The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 years and over. Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma (GED), college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools or home schooling is counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources includes wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the household), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage),

Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or any single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 years and another for those aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (21,22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage—Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer, purchased directly, or purchased through local or community programs.

Medicaid—Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid or other state-sponsored health plans, including SCHIP.

Other coverage—Includes persons who do not have private coverage or Medicaid (or other public coverage), but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) or Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, SCHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type

of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons aged 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (23). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage—Includes older persons who have both Medicare and any comprehensive private health insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through a current or former employer, purchased directly, or purchased through local or community programs. This category also includes persons with private insurance only.

Medicare and Medicaid—Includes older persons who do not have any private coverage, but who have both Medicare and Medicaid or other state-sponsored health plans, including SCHIP.

Medicare only—Includes older persons who only have Medicare coverage.

Other coverage—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare-only coverage. It includes older persons who have only Medicaid, other state-sponsored health plans, or SCHIP. It also includes persons who have any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) with or without Medicare.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or obtained through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (VA,

TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are covered by only IHS or who only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—Hispanic or Latino origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race. Hispanic or Latino origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican-Americans as a subset of Hispanic or Latino. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (24–29), 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 is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "white, single race" and "black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside or outside a metropolitan statistical area (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 2005 Person data 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. Appendix I has more information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports (24–29), 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 "2 or more races").

Prior to 2003, "other race" was a separate race response on NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result, in cases where "other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where "other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "white" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following website: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

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 in usual activity (Tables 3, 4).

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—Instrumental activities of daily living include everyday household chores, doing necessary business, or shopping. Persons aged 18 years and over were classified as limited in IADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Persons with a limitation in IADLs (Table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3, 4).

Limitation in usual activities—Limitation in usual daily activities is an overall measure of limitation. It includes limitations of any type and for any reason.

> *Not limited*—This 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*—This 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*—This describes persons whose limitation was due to at least one condition that is considered chronic; this category is a subset of the "limited" category.

Limitation in work activity—Limitation in work activity status is based on a series of questions about the ability of adults aged 18–69 years to engage in work activity, regardless of whether or not they currently held a job. Persons with a limitation in work activity (Table 6) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3, 4).

> *Unable to work*—This describes adults who were not able to work at a job or business due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

> *Limited in work*—This 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*—This describes adults who did not report any limitation in their ability to work at a job or business.

Chronic condition—A condition is considered chronic if (a) its onset was more than 3 months before the date of interview, or (b) it is a type of condition that ordinarily lasts more than 3 months. Examples of conditions considered chronic regardless of onset are diabetes, emphysema, and arthritis.

Early intervention services—Early intervention services are services designed to meet the needs of very young children with special needs or disabilities. They may include, but are not limited to, medical and social services, parental counseling, and therapy. Services may be provided at the child's home, a medical center, a day care center, or other location. They are provided by the state or school system at no cost to the parent.

Health status—See "Respondent-assessed health status."

Injury and poisoning episodes—Injury episode refers to a traumatic event in which the person experienced one or more injuries due to an external cause (e.g., a fall down a flight of stairs, motor vehicle traffic accident). Poisoning episode refers to the ingestion of or contact with harmful substances, as well as overdoses or misuse of any drug or medication. Medically consulted injury or poisoning episode refers to an injury or poisoning episode for which a health care professional was contacted either in person or by telephone for advice or treatment. Calls to a poison control center are also considered to be a contact with a health care professional.

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—This category is described under "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 aged 17 years and under.

Special education—Special education is teaching designed to meet the needs of a child with special needs or disabilities. It is paid for by the public school system and may take place at a regular school, at a special school, at a private school, at home, or at a hospital. It is designed for children 3–21 years of age, although data collected in NHIS are limited to children 17 years of age and under.

Time since last had health insurance coverage—Time since last had health insurance coverage was asked of persons who were not insured at the time of interview. Responses were reported in single months and categorized for presentation in this report. ''One month'' includes durations of 1 month or less (but more than zero).

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.5 (0.31)	31.1 (0.25)	24.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.12)	2.3 (0.06)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.8 (0.30)	31.0 (0.25)	24.0 (0.23)	7.0 (0.11)	2.2 (0.06)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.5 (0.35)	31.3 (0.29)	23.6 (0.27)	6.4 (0.13)	2.1 (0.08)
Female	100.0	34.5 (0.33)	30.8 (0.28)	24.6 (0.26)	7.6 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.2 (0.63)	27.5 (0.53)	15.7 (0.41)	1.4 (0.11)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	49.9 (0.74)	30.3 (0.66)	17.6 (0.54)	2.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	38.0 (0.40)	34.0 (0.35)	22.4 (0.30)	4.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.3 (0.38)	32.1 (0.39)	29.3 (0.37)	10.3 (0.22)	4.0 (0.15)
65–74 years	100.0	15.6 (0.58)	26.7 (0.70)	34.4 (0.72)	17.3 (0.56)	6.0 (0.36)
75 years and over	100.0	10.5 (0.49)	23.4 (0.73)	35.9 (0.74)	21.7 (0.69)	8.6 (0.41)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	35.4 (0.31)	31.1 (0.25)	24.2 (0.23)	7.0 (0.12)	2.3 (0.06)
White	100.0	36.0 (0.34)	31.6 (0.28)	23.4 (0.26)	6.8 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.9 (0.81)	28.1 (0.64)	27.7 (0.62)	9.4 (0.34)	3.0 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	29.2 (2.59)	26.4 (2.46)	32.7 (2.34)	8.5 (1.20)	3.3 (0.67)
Asian	100.0	36.7 (1.37)	31.6 (1.30)	25.9 (1.25)	4.9 (0.46)	0.9 (0.16)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	34.2 (10.02)	26.2 (7.17)	30.4 (5.86)	†	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	38.4 (2.00)	30.2 (1.79)	21.9 (1.32)	7.7 (0.83)	1.7 (0.38)
Black or African American, white	100.0	43.6 (3.50)	29.3 (2.78)	23.4 (2.86)	3.1 (0.89)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	26.5 (3.05)	31.6 (2.86)	25.2 (2.49)	12.4 (1.81)	4.4 (1.07)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.9 (0.65)	29.5 (0.59)	29.2 (0.61)	7.5 (0.25)	1.9 (0.11)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	30.0 (0.76)	29.9 (0.75)	31.0 (0.76)	7.3 (0.32)	1.7 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (0.34)	31.3 (0.27)	23.3 (0.25)	7.0 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	36.8 (0.37)	31.9 (0.31)	22.3 (0.27)	6.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.7 (0.83)	28.1 (0.65)	27.7 (0.63)	9.5 (0.35)	3.0 (0.18)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	14.4 (0.47)	22.8 (0.50)	33.9 (0.56)	20.2 (0.48)	8.7 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	22.0 (0.42)	31.2 (0.45)	32.0 (0.43)	11.2 (0.26)	3.7 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	27.3 (0.43)	34.2 (0.48)	28.0 (0.43)	8.2 (0.24)	2.3 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	41.6 (0.53)	35.0 (0.48)	18.3 (0.38)	4.1 (0.18)	1.1 (0.09)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	23.8 (0.61)	24.4 (0.52)	30.9 (0.55)	14.9 (0.38)	6.0 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	38.7 (0.34)	32.3 (0.30)	22.1 (0.25)	5.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	29.6 (0.68)	30.4 (0.67)	27.3 (0.55)	9.5 (0.34)	3.1 (0.19)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	35.4 (0.70)	32.0 (0.63)	25.0 (0.55)	6.2 (0.27)	1.4 (0.11)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	38.6 (0.87)	35.2 (0.79)	20.7 (0.64)	4.4 (0.25)	1.1 (0.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	49.1 (0.61)	32.2 (0.54)	15.5 (0.40)	2.6 (0.14)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	27.9 (0.86)	25.7 (0.76)	28.9 (0.75)	12.0 (0.45)	5.4 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	30.9 (0.71)	28.0 (0.65)	26.8 (0.57)	10.8 (0.34)	3.5 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	40.8 (0.41)	32.9 (0.36)	20.3 (0.28)	4.8 (0.13)	1.2 (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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.3 (0.38)	33.4 (0.32)	19.8 (0.27)	3.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	32.3 (0.80)	26.1 (0.71)	27.8 (0.69)	9.5 (0.34)	4.2 (0.22)
Other	100.0	26.7 (1.59)	24.1 (1.23)	25.3 (1.17)	15.0 (1.01)	8.9 (0.76)
Uninsured	100.0	30.2 (0.65)	31.2 (0.58)	29.4 (0.57)	7.3 (0.26)	1.9 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.3 (0.53)	27.8 (0.71)	35.7 (0.74)	16.9 (0.58)	5.2 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.7 (0.87)	10.4 (1.20)	27.0 (2.07)	38.1 (2.00)	19.7 (1.59)
Medicare only	100.0	12.8 (0.77)	22.4 (0.90)	35.9 (1.02)	20.7 (0.81)	8.3 (0.54)
Other	100.0	12.4 (1.69)	27.6 (1.85)	33.4 (1.95)	18.8 (1.60)	7.8 (1.14)
Uninsured	100.0	17.5 (4.38)	21.4 (5.12)	34.3 (5.20)	19.0 (4.13)	*7.8 (2.80)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	37.3 (0.43)	31.2 (0.36)	23.5 (0.33)	6.2 (0.15)	1.8 (0.07)
Small MSA	100.0	35.8 (0.53)	30.5 (0.45)	24.1 (0.37)	7.2 (0.21)	2.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.5 (0.83)	31.7 (0.57)	25.6 (0.60)	8.9 (0.33)	3.3 (0.18)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.6 (0.69)	30.0 (0.56)	24.3 (0.54)	6.3 (0.25)	1.8 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	34.7 (0.58)	32.2 (0.50)	24.7 (0.50)	6.5 (0.24)	2.0 (0.11)
South	100.0	34.3 (0.58)	30.7 (0.45)	23.8 (0.39)	8.1 (0.21)	3.1 (0.14)
West	100.0	36.5 (0.62)	31.2 (0.54)	23.9 (0.45)	6.6 (0.23)	1.7 (0.09)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	32.8 (0.75)	30.1 (0.69)	28.7 (0.69)	6.7 (0.29)	1.7 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	30.9 (0.69)	29.0 (0.65)	29.7 (0.67)	8.3 (0.31)	2.2 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	37.8 (0.41)	32.2 (0.35)	21.7 (0.31)	6.1 (0.17)	2.2 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.9 (0.41)	31.7 (0.36)	22.9 (0.32)	7.1 (0.18)	2.4 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	33.5 (0.96)	27.8 (0.78)	27.2 (0.76)	8.8 (0.47)	2.6 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	30.1 (0.87)	28.3 (0.73)	28.1 (0.71)	10.1 (0.41)	3.4 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	25.3 (1.30)	27.3 (1.39)	34.2 (1.41)	10.0 (0.77)	3.2 (0.34)
Near poor	100.0	33.0 (1.35)	27.2 (1.13)	29.3 (1.15)	8.4 (0.54)	2.2 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	38.1 (1.09)	31.8 (0.98)	23.6 (0.90)	5.4 (0.35)	1.1 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.8 (1.30)	26.1 (1.14)	25.7 (1.06)	13.4 (0.75)	7.1 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	29.8 (0.94)	28.7 (0.89)	25.8 (0.75)	11.5 (0.48)	4.2 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	41.6 (0.47)	33.2 (0.41)	19.3 (0.32)	4.6 (0.15)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	30.0 (1.82)	23.1 (1.54)	28.8 (1.54)	12.5 (0.82)	5.5 (0.48)
Near poor	100.0	31.5 (1.85)	26.0 (1.50)	26.8 (1.36)	12.3 (0.88)	3.4 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	35.6 (1.28)	31.8 (1.07)	24.6 (1.03)	6.9 (0.50)	1.2 (0.20)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.8 (0.16)	12.2 (0.16)	11.8 (0.16)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.9 (0.15)	12.1 (0.15)	11.7 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.4 (0.19)	11.6 (0.19)	11.3 (0.19)
Female.	100.0	87.4 (0.19)	12.6 (0.19)	12.2 (0.19)
Age				
Under 12 years.	100.0	93.5 (0.22)	6.5 (0.22)	6.3 (0.22)
12–17 years.	100.0	91.3 (0.35)	8.7 (0.35)	8.3 (0.34)
18–44 years.	100.0	94.0 (0.17)	6.0 (0.17)	5.7 (0.17)
45–64 years.	100.0	84.3 (0.30)	15.7 (0.30)	15.2 (0.30)
65–74 years.	100.0	74.2 (0.65)	25.8 (0.65)	25.2 (0.65)
75 years and over	100.0	55.4 (0.82)	44.6 (0.82)	43.5 (0.81)
Race				
1 race[6]	100.0	87.9 (0.16)	12.1 (0.16)	11.7 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.7 (0.18)	12.3 (0.18)	12.0 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	87.1 (0.41)	12.9 (0.41)	12.4 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	87.0 (1.96)	13.0 (1.96)	12.5 (1.91)
Asian	100.0	94.5 (0.45)	5.5 (0.45)	5.3 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.9 (1.68)	†	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	84.7 (1.19)	15.3 (1.19)	14.9 (1.16)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	89.4 (1.56)	10.6 (1.56)	10.4 (1.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	75.7 (2.37)	24.3 (2.37)	23.7 (2.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.2 (0.25)	7.8 (0.25)	7.5 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.6 (0.30)	7.4 (0.30)	7.1 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.1 (0.18)	12.9 (0.18)	12.5 (0.18)
White, single race.	100.0	86.7 (0.21)	13.3 (0.21)	12.9 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	87.0 (0.42)	13.0 (0.42)	12.6 (0.42)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	72.4 (0.63)	27.6 (0.63)	26.9 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	82.4 (0.33)	17.6 (0.33)	17.1 (0.33)
Some college.	100.0	86.1 (0.32)	13.9 (0.32)	13.6 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.5 (0.25)	7.5 (0.25)	7.3 (0.25)
Family income[11]				
Less than $20,000.	100.0	74.5 (0.51)	25.5 (0.51)	25.0 (0.51)
$20,000 or more	100.0	90.5 (0.15)	9.5 (0.15)	9.2 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	84.4 (0.43)	15.6 (0.43)	15.3 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	88.9 (0.35)	11.1 (0.35)	10.8 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	92.0 (0.34)	8.0 (0.34)	7.8 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	94.4 (0.19)	5.6 (0.19)	5.4 (0.19)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	79.0 (0.62)	21.0 (0.62)	20.6 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	82.7 (0.46)	17.3 (0.46)	17.0 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	90.8 (0.18)	9.2 (0.18)	9.0 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	93.6 (0.14)	6.4 (0.14)	6.1 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	79.4 (0.51)	20.6 (0.51)	20.2 (0.50)
Other	100.0	67.7 (1.52)	32.3 (1.52)	31.9 (1.52)
Uninsured.	100.0	92.2 (0.27)	7.8 (0.27)	7.5 (0.27)
65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	67.3 (0.73)	32.7 (0.73)	32.0 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	38.4 (2.00)	61.6 (2.00)	61.4 (2.01)
Medicare only	100.0	66.6 (1.03)	33.4 (1.03)	32.1 (1.01)
Other	100.0	64.2 (2.04)	35.8 (2.04)	34.6 (2.02)
Uninsured.	100.0	77.8 (4.27)	22.2 (4.27)	22.2 (4.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic		Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	Total	Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	90.1 (0.19)	9.9 (0.19)	9.6 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	86.8 (0.31)	13.2 (0.31)	12.8 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.0 (0.43)	16.0 (0.43)	15.6 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.4 (0.33)	11.6 (0.33)	11.2 (0.32)
Midwest	100.0	86.7 (0.35)	13.3 (0.35)	12.9 (0.35)
South.	100.0	87.6 (0.29)	12.4 (0.29)	12.1 (0.28)
West	100.0	89.1 (0.31)	10.9 (0.31)	10.5 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	92.5 (0.30)	7.5 (0.30)	7.3 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.9 (0.34)	8.1 (0.34)	7.8 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	87.4 (0.25)	12.6 (0.25)	12.3 (0.24)
White, single race, female.	100.0	86.1 (0.26)	13.9 (0.26)	13.4 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	86.9 (0.52)	13.1 (0.52)	12.7 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	87.1 (0.50)	12.9 (0.50)	12.4 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	87.8 (0.84)	12.2 (0.84)	11.8 (0.81)
Near poor.	100.0	91.8 (0.49)	8.2 (0.49)	7.8 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	93.6 (0.38)	6.4 (0.38)	6.2 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	73.8 (1.05)	26.2 (1.05)	25.9 (1.05)
Near poor	100.0	77.8 (0.67)	22.2 (0.67)	21.7 (0.66)
Not poor	100.0	90.1 (0.22)	9.9 (0.22)	9.7 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	77.7 (1.12)	22.3 (1.12)	21.8 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	84.9 (0.97)	15.1 (0.97)	14.7 (0.96)
Not poor	100.0	91.9 (0.47)	8.1 (0.47)	7.8 (0.46)

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I).

[4]Percentages 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 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.08)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.05)	3.6 (0.08)
Sex		
Male	1.3 (0.07)	2.4 (0.10)
Female	2.2 (0.08)	4.7 (0.12)
Age		
18–44 years	0.6 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
45–64 years	1.4 (0.08)	3.2 (0.12)
65–74 years	3.3 (0.24)	6.6 (0.35)
75 years and over	9.6 (0.44)	18.6 (0.59)
Race		
1 race[5]	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.08)
White	1.7 (0.06)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	2.3 (0.17)	4.5 (0.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*1.8 (0.66)	4.1 (0.92)
Asian	1.0 (0.21)	1.9 (0.31)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†
2 or more races[6]	3.2 (0.63)	4.5 (0.80)
Black or African American, white	†	*3.4 (1.54)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	3.5 (1.03)	6.2 (1.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.4 (0.12)	2.3 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.3 (0.12)	2.1 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8 (0.06)	3.8 (0.09)
White, single race	1.8 (0.07)	3.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	2.3 (0.18)	4.5 (0.26)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	4.1 (0.22)	9.1 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.0 (0.11)	4.2 (0.16)
Some college	1.6 (0.11)	3.2 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8 (0.08)	1.7 (0.11)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	3.9 (0.21)	9.3 (0.34)
$20,000 or more	1.3 (0.05)	2.3 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	2.4 (0.17)	4.4 (0.23)
$35,000–$54,999	1.3 (0.12)	2.4 (0.17)
$55,000–$74,999	0.8 (0.11)	1.7 (0.17)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.07)	1.1 (0.09)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	3.8 (0.29)	8.7 (0.46)
Near poor	2.6 (0.18)	6.0 (0.29)
Not poor	1.1 (0.06)	2.1 (0.08)
Health insurance[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.5 (0.04)	1.0 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	5.4 (0.38)	11.3 (0.55)
Other coverage	3.9 (0.50)	9.8 (0.78)
Uninsured	0.4 (0.07)	0.9 (0.10)
65 years and over:		
Private	4.9 (0.30)	10.5 (0.44)
Medicaid and Medicare	18.6 (1.48)	32.0 (1.85)
Medicare only	6.7 (0.48)	12.0 (0.63)
Other coverage	5.7 (0.91)	11.1 (1.30)
Uninsured	*5.4 (2.33)	*8.8 (3.01)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[13]	*Percent[3] (standard error)*	
Large MSA	1.6　(0.08)	3.0　(0.11)
Small MSA	1.8　(0.10)	3.7　(0.15)
Not in MSA	2.0　(0.14)	4.8　(0.22)
Region		
Northeast	1.8　(0.14)	3.6　(0.20)
Midwest	1.6　(0.11)	3.7　(0.18)
South	1.9　(0.09)	3.8　(0.14)
West	1.7　(0.11)	3.1　(0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.0　(0.11)	1.5　(0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.9　(0.21)	3.1　(0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.3　(0.09)	2.5　(0.12)
White, single race, female	2.2　(0.10)	4.9　(0.16)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.5　(0.20)	3.3　(0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.0　(0.27)	5.5　(0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.5　(0.36)	4.3　(0.66)
Near poor	1.4　(0.20)	2.7　(0.32)
Not poor	0.7　(0.14)	1.3　(0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	4.3　(0.46)	9.9　(0.69)
Near poor	2.8　(0.24)	7.2　(0.43)
Not poor	1.2　(0.07)	2.2　(0.10)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	3.8　(0.56)	11.2　(0.97)
Near poor	3.1　(0.48)	6.2　(0.70)
Not poor	1.2　(0.20)	2.0　(0.25)

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

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

[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 denominators when calculating percentages (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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 5.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

		Limitation in work activity[1]		
Selected characteristic	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	5.5 (0.12)	3.2 (0.09)	91.3 (0.16)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.3 (0.11)	3.1 (0.09)	91.6 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	5.1 (0.15)	3.2 (0.12)	91.7 (0.20)
Female.	100.0	5.9 (0.15)	3.2 (0.11)	90.9 (0.19)
Age				
18–44 years.	100.0	2.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.2 (0.15)
45–64 years.	100.0	8.9 (0.22)	4.4 (0.16)	86.8 (0.28)
65–69 years.	100.0	10.9 (0.61)	8.2 (0.49)	80.9 (0.77)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	5.5 (0.12)	3.2 (0.09)	91.4 (0.16)
White	100.0	5.3 (0.13)	3.3 (0.11)	91.4 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	7.7 (0.35)	3.1 (0.21)	89.2 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	7.1 (1.44)	4.7 (0.96)	88.2 (2.05)
Asian	100.0	1.7 (0.26)	1.1 (0.24)	97.2 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	–	99.1 (0.87)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	10.3 (1.31)	4.8 (0.87)	84.9 (1.55)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	*5.0 (1.78)	*3.3 (1.57)	91.7 (2.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	16.5 (2.34)	5.9 (1.31)	77.6 (2.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.9 (0.18)	1.9 (0.12)	94.2 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	3.7 (0.22)	1.8 (0.14)	94.5 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.8 (0.13)	3.4 (0.10)	90.8 (0.18)
White, single race.	100.0	5.6 (0.15)	3.6 (0.12)	90.8 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	7.8 (0.36)	3.1 (0.21)	89.1 (0.44)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	13.5 (0.47)	5.3 (0.42)	81.2 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	7.5 (0.25)	4.2 (0.19)	88.3 (0.31)
Some college.	100.0	5.7 (0.22)	3.8 (0.17)	90.5 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.12)	96.1 (0.18)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000.	100.0	16.5 (0.50)	6.2 (0.29)	77.3 (0.61)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.6 (0.10)	2.7 (0.09)	93.7 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.4 (0.35)	3.9 (0.25)	88.7 (0.44)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.5 (0.26)	3.5 (0.22)	92.0 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	3.2 (0.23)	2.7 (0.23)	94.1 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.11)	1.7 (0.12)	96.9 (0.17)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	16.5 (0.68)	5.1 (0.34)	78.5 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	9.8 (0.42)	4.5 (0.27)	85.7 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	3.1 (0.11)	2.7 (0.10)	94.2 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	2.6 (0.09)	2.3 (0.09)	95.2 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	26.7 (0.79)	7.2 (0.48)	66.1 (0.91)
Other	100.0	28.7 (1.37)	7.8 (0.64)	63.5 (1.54)
Uninsured.	100.0	3.7 (0.20)	3.0 (0.18)	93.3 (0.28)
65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	8.4 (0.71)	7.8 (0.65)	83.8 (0.95)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	37.0 (3.57)	12.0 (2.35)	51.0 (3.76)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (1.07)	7.8 (0.97)	81.6 (1.40)
Other	100.0	11.6 (2.46)	11.9 (2.27)	76.5 (3.10)
Uninsured.	100.0	*9.7 (3.65)	†	89.6 (3.71)

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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	4.2 (0.13)	2.5 (0.10)	93.3 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	5.9 (0.21)	3.7 (0.19)	90.4 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	8.2 (0.36)	4.2 (0.23)	87.6 (0.46)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	5.1 (0.24)	2.5 (0.16)	92.4 (0.31)
Midwest	100.0	5.6 (0.23)	3.7 (0.19)	90.7 (0.30)
South.	100.0	6.3 (0.22)	3.2 (0.17)	90.4 (0.32)
West	100.0	4.5 (0.23)	3.1 (0.18)	92.4 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.3 (0.22)	1.8 (0.16)	95.0 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.6 (0.29)	2.0 (0.17)	93.5 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	5.4 (0.19)	3.5 (0.16)	91.1 (0.26)
White, single race, female.	100.0	5.9 (0.19)	3.6 (0.15)	90.5 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	7.0 (0.51)	3.6 (0.33)	89.4 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	8.5 (0.44)	2.6 (0.23)	88.9 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	8.8 (0.78)	2.9 (0.36)	88.4 (0.89)
Near poor.	100.0	4.2 (0.44)	1.9 (0.26)	93.9 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	2.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.22)	96.2 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	19.3 (1.07)	6.3 (0.58)	74.5 (1.22)
Near poor	100.0	12.2 (0.61)	5.9 (0.43)	81.9 (0.76)
Not poor	100.0	3.3 (0.14)	3.0 (0.13)	93.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	20.4 (1.36)	4.9 (0.66)	74.7 (1.57)
Near poor	100.0	9.8 (0.94)	3.8 (0.58)	86.4 (1.11)
Not poor	100.0	3.4 (0.35)	2.0 (0.27)	94.6 (0.44)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 denominators when calculating percentages (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]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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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 (0.17)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	5.9 (0.17)
Sex	
Male	7.8 (0.27)
Female	3.9 (0.20)
Age	
Under 12 years	5.3 (0.20)
12–17 years	7.2 (0.32)
Race	
1 race[4]...	5.8 (0.17)
White	5.9 (0.19)
Black or African American	6.4 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.1 (1.61)
Asian	3.0 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†
2 or more races[5]	9.0 (1.34)
Black or African American, white	9.0 (1.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white..................	10.4 (2.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino..	5.3 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.0 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.1 (0.20)
White, single race	6.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race...................	6.4 (0.48)
Family income[7]	
Less than $20,000	8.3 (0.53)
$20,000 or more..	5.7 (0.20)
$20,000–$34,999	6.6 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999	6.8 (0.48)
$55,000–$74,999	5.5 (0.49)
$75,000 or more	5.1 (0.34)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	8.1 (0.57)
Near poor..	7.0 (0.46)
Not poor...	5.6 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private..	5.1 (0.22)
Medicaid...	8.1 (0.39)
Other..	7.4 (1.41)
Uninsured..	4.8 (0.52)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	5.4 (0.24)
Small MSA	6.2 (0.30)
Not in MSA	6.8 (0.43)
Region	
Northeast	8.1 (0.48)
Midwest	6.1 (0.35)
South	5.1 (0.29)
West	5.3 (0.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	7.0 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.4 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male.	7.9 (0.37)
White, single race, female	4.1 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	8.8 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.0 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor.	6.9 (0.80)
Near poor	5.7 (0.69)
Not poor	5.8 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	9.3 (1.20)
Near poor	8.5 (0.74)
Not poor	5.6 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	8.4 (1.08)
Near poor	6.9 (1.05)
Not poor	5.6 (0.83)

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

[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 denominators when calculating percentages (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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 7.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1] Rate[1] of episodes
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)	114.04 (4.26)
Total[2] (age-adjusted).	114.07 (4.30)
Sex	
Male.	124.63 (6.36)
Female	103.90 (5.48)
Age	
Under 12 years	100.58 (9.72)
12–17 years	168.50 (16.81)
18–44 years	101.61 (6.52)
45–64 years	109.27 (7.45)
65–74 years	124.54 (17.63)
75 years and over	162.40 (20.27)
Race	
1 race[3]	114.32 (4.29)
White	120.35 (4.61)
Black or African American	95.22 (13.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*103.92 (41.27)
Asian	46.70 (11.50)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*335.03 (154.88)
2 or more races[4]	96.16 (27.03)
Black or African American, white	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*138.57 (58.72)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	65.18 (6.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	63.59 (7.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	122.32 (4.87)
White, single race	131.63 (5.46)
Black or African American, single race	93.71 (13.28)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma	112.15 (12.99)
High school diploma or GED[7]	110.77 (9.42)
Some college	133.52 (9.92)
Bachelor's degree or higher	94.43 (8.70)
Family income[8]	
Less than $20,000	133.50 (14.64)
$20,000 or more	113.42 (4.45)
$20,000–$34,999	119.28 (11.09)
$35,000–$54,999	116.31 (10.53)
$55,000–$74,999	113.71 (12.40)
$75,000 or more	123.25 (8.63)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor.	122.23 (13.70)
Near poor	123.59 (11.05)
Not poor	122.81 (5.68)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Under 65 years:	
Private	113.70 (5.27)
Medicaid.	124.89 (13.26)
Other.	157.36 (29.86)
Uninsured	77.76 (9.13)
65 years and over:	
Private	125.63 (16.13)
Medicare and Medicaid.	*227.56 (76.37)
Medicare only.	151.23 (25.04)
Other	*188.15 (60.25)
Uninsured	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[11]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	110.67 (6.52)
Small MSA	111.73 (6.75)
Not in MSA	126.53 (9.74)
Region	
Northeast.	99.71 (8.66)
Midwest.	134.30 (8.95)
South	106.42 (7.66)
West.	116.21 (8.52)
Current health status	
Excellent	105.07 (7.60)
Very good	102.37 (6.71)
Good	107.34 (7.56)
Fair	159.05 (18.19)
Poor	356.48 (46.65)

* 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.

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (crude)	40.52 (2.43)	14.39 (1.30)	13.16 (1.66)	15.38 (1.44)	7.81 (1.06)	20.93 (1.76)	1.84 (0.53)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	40.62 (2.45)	14.54 (1.31)	13.19 (1.70)	15.21 (1.42)	7.75 (1.05)	20.96 (1.77)	1.80 (0.52)
Sex							
Male	35.14 (3.08)	18.59 (2.23)	15.25 (2.48)	16.92 (2.27)	11.73 (1.92)	25.21 (2.72)	*1.78 (0.78)
Female.	45.68 (3.63)	10.36 (1.58)	11.16 (1.68)	13.91 (1.79)	4.06 (0.96)	16.83 (2.23)	*1.90 (0.72)
Age							
Under 12 years.	47.46 (6.79)	14.40 (3.40)	*13.47 (4.41)	†	*4.74 (1.84)	14.89 (3.27)	†
12–17 years.	39.59 (7.68)	35.48 (7.12)	*14.40 (4.40)	22.66 (6.25)	†	53.50 (10.12)	†
18–44 years.	22.92 (2.84)	15.49 (2.29)	14.99 (2.62)	18.99 (2.48)	9.05 (1.83)	19.32 (2.85)	†
45–64 years.	40.48 (4.56)	7.70 (1.85)	11.96 (2.35)	19.24 (3.31)	10.23 (2.29)	16.81 (2.97)	*2.85 (1.34)
65–74 years.	56.18 (11.13)	*8.86 (4.00)	*12.77 (6.06)	*10.85 (4.21)	*15.49 (7.21)	*20.38 (6.39)	–
75 years and over	121.59 (18.24)	*10.31 (4.64)	†	†	–	*18.36 (6.91)	†
Race							
1 race[4]	40.62 (2.44)	14.28 (1.31)	13.30 (1.69)	15.53 (1.46)	7.81 (1.07)	20.90 (1.78)	1.87 (0.54)
White	45.30 (2.89)	14.53 (1.45)	11.82 (1.31)	16.84 (1.69)	8.20 (1.15)	22.01 (2.09)	*1.65 (0.55)
Black or African American	21.76 (3.99)	12.23 (3.24)	*25.57 (10.29)	12.14 (3.22)	*3.64 (1.72)	17.38 (4.01)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	–	†	–
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	–	–	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[5].	*34.55 (16.03)	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white.	†	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	†	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	22.68 (3.80)	*5.09 (1.70)	11.88 (2.44)	10.63 (2.83)	*6.68 (2.06)	8.21 (2.03)	–
Mexican or Mexican American	21.52 (4.77)	*6.14 (2.42)	11.64 (3.03)	*8.88 (2.83)	*8.14 (2.96)	*7.27 (2.27)	–
Not Hispanic or Latino	43.55 (2.75)	15.96 (1.49)	13.38 (1.90)	16.19 (1.62)	8.00 (1.20)	23.09 (2.05)	2.15 (0.62)
White, single race.	49.80 (3.38)	16.49 (1.71)	11.85 (1.50)	18.11 (1.95)	8.41 (1.33)	24.99 (2.48)	*1.98 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	21.45 (3.99)	11.80 (3.28)	*26.03 (10.61)	11.53 (3.17)	*3.75 (1.78)	16.57 (4.01)	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	60.11 (9.68)	*7.62 (3.67)	*8.55 (3.46)	*14.55 (4.52)	*7.36 (2.86)	*13.96 (4.19)	–
High school diploma or GED[8]	40.85 (5.73)	9.89 (2.45)	*7.95 (2.40)	15.92 (3.10)	11.21 (2.61)	22.99 (4.13)	†
Some college.	49.40 (6.11)	11.26 (2.74)	14.60 (3.62)	23.08 (3.98)	13.18 (3.65)	18.81 (3.87)	*3.18 (1.58)
Bachelor's degree or higher	28.92 (4.76)	11.10 (2.90)	12.31 (3.00)	18.17 (3.76)	*7.18 (2.61)	16.07 (4.04)	†
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000.	58.17 (7.15)	16.22 (3.70)	†	14.20 (3.00)	*3.40 (1.44)	21.67 (4.49)	†
$20,000 or more	37.52 (2.61)	15.00 (1.52)	12.87 (1.45)	16.46 (1.76)	8.74 (1.32)	21.29 (2.08)	*1.53 (0.53)
$20,000–$34,999	39.10 (6.41)	17.36 (4.11)	16.68 (3.75)	13.56 (3.85)	*7.48 (3.31)	21.43 (4.74)	†
$35,000–$54,999	42.45 (6.15)	14.91 (3.61)	14.12 (3.40)	21.69 (4.84)	*6.46 (2.20)	14.77 (3.42)	†
$55,000–$74,999	47.99 (7.42)	*12.49 (3.75)	*11.94 (3.67)	19.93 (5.39)	*8.17 (2.97)	*12.11 (5.34)	†
$75,000 or more	34.90 (4.56)	15.97 (3.09)	11.97 (2.83)	16.84 (3.05)	12.43 (2.77)	30.72 (4.82)	†
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	45.55 (8.44)	18.03 (5.18)	*10.16 (3.41)	*13.64 (4.15)	†	28.36 (7.32)	†
Near poor	50.89 (7.73)	15.58 (3.74)	12.84 (3.03)	14.47 (3.53)	*7.34 (2.32)	17.69 (3.98)	†
Not poor	41.19 (3.35)	15.69 (1.98)	13.12 (1.79)	18.80 (2.41)	9.78 (1.74)	22.87 (2.76)	*1.36 (0.64)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private.	34.11 (2.88)	14.17 (1.71)	12.58 (1.71)	17.29 (2.04)	9.18 (1.42)	24.80 (2.64)	*1.58 (0.65)
Medicaid	52.79 (8.76)	14.66 (3.73)	*17.99 (6.48)	*14.64 (4.44)	†	16.88 (4.25)	*5.46 (2.62)
Other	*41.34 (15.36)	*42.46 (14.69)	†	*28.44 (9.82)	†	†	–
Uninsured.	19.89 (3.94)	13.72 (3.12)	15.49 (3.81)	10.88 (3.12)	*5.00 (2.45)	11.45 (2.94)	†
65 years and over:							
Private.	67.81 (11.94)	†	†	*11.35 (4.30)	†	23.29 (6.40)	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*179.00 (72.26)	†	†	–	–	†	–
Medicare only	103.84 (21.39)	†	†	†	†	†	–
Other	*107.97 (49.47)	†	–	–	–	†	–
Uninsured.	†	–	–	†	–	–	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	35.55 (3.33)	13.25 (1.84)	16.47 (3.14)	12.98 (1.82)	8.85 (1.60)	21.53 (2.68)	*2.03 (0.77)
Small MSA	39.87 (4.14)	16.52 (2.46)	10.28 (1.72)	17.43 (2.98)	8.51 (2.07)	17.34 (2.50)	†
Not in MSA	54.18 (6.47)	13.52 (2.71)	9.83 (2.16)	17.88 (3.14)	*3.96 (1.37)	25.66 (4.63)	†
Region							
Northeast	39.70 (5.48)	10.10 (2.63)	*5.05 (1.78)	17.98 (3.79)	*2.62 (1.22)	22.94 (4.39)	†
Midwest	44.65 (5.09)	22.09 (3.21)	9.72 (2.38)	19.65 (3.47)	10.85 (2.54)	26.38 (4.24)	†
South.	38.63 (3.84)	12.11 (1.97)	17.31 (3.92)	12.30 (2.03)	7.08 (1.74)	17.46 (2.64)	†
West	39.70 (5.63)	13.16 (2.69)	17.24 (2.89)	13.41 (2.72)	10.11 (2.56)	18.76 (3.26)	*3.81 (1.58)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on 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 of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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)	9.63 (1.55)	14.09 (1.40)	17.16 (1.53)	2.59 (0.58)	18.54 (1.67)	28.77 (2.02)	22.24 (1.68)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	9.60 (1.58)	13.84 (1.37)	17.04 (1.53)	2.65 (0.60)	18.63 (1.68)	29.13 (2.05)	22.17 (1.68)
Sex							
Male	11.08 (2.34)	20.09 (2.41)	16.06 (2.14)	3.84 (1.05)	25.74 (2.90)	29.64 (2.94)	18.01 (2.19)
Female.	8.24 (1.40)	8.34 (1.38)	18.22 (2.24)	*1.39 (0.55)	11.65 (1.69)	27.93 (2.86)	26.30 (2.60)
Age							
Under 12 years.	†	–	†	*7.66 (2.37)	17.68 (4.34)	48.16 (6.22)	18.07 (3.61)
12–17 years.	*8.93 (3.65)	†	†	*11.53 (3.87)	105.01 (13.69)	31.16 (7.00)	*10.11 (3.89)
18–44 years.	12.35 (2.48)	21.78 (2.64)	14.18 (2.24)	†	12.59 (2.09)	21.85 (2.96)	17.53 (2.44)
45–64 years.	10.18 (2.19)	21.81 (3.65)	23.62 (3.55)	–	6.30 (1.72)	19.14 (3.19)	26.58 (3.75)
65–74 years.	†	†	42.79 (10.91)	–	†	34.80 (8.94)	34.74 (8.26)
75 years and over	–	†	50.88 (11.42)	†	–	50.08 (11.57)	51.30 (11.45)
Race							
1 race[6].	9.78 (1.57)	14.19 (1.42)	17.16 (1.54)	2.42 (0.57)	18.53 (1.68)	28.93 (2.04)	22.43 (1.70)
White	8.32 (1.11)	14.44 (1.60)	18.13 (1.77)	2.28 (0.62)	19.96 (1.96)	32.25 (2.39)	23.61 (1.97)
Black or African American	*21.62 (10.16)	13.69 (3.31)	11.39 (3.04)	†	11.94 (3.15)	15.07 (3.72)	18.14 (3.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	*14.15 (6.63)	†	*10.19 (4.84)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	†	–	–	†	–
2 or more races[7].	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
Black or African American, white.	–	–	–	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–	†	†	†	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	8.60 (2.15)	9.67 (2.38)	9.59 (2.39)	†	*7.30 (2.48)	14.73 (3.02)	15.09 (2.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.69 (2.87)	11.36 (3.15)	*6.81 (2.54)	†	*8.61 (2.88)	14.51 (3.84)	12.30 (3.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.80 (1.77)	14.84 (1.60)	18.45 (1.75)	2.72 (0.66)	20.45 (1.91)	31.15 (2.29)	23.46 (1.89)
White, single race.	8.14 (1.25)	15.53 (1.86)	19.97 (2.08)	*2.34 (0.72)	22.45 (2.30)	35.68 (2.80)	25.55 (2.27)
Black or African American, single race	*22.28 (10.47)	12.62 (3.23)	10.27 (2.93)	†	11.99 (3.23)	15.53 (3.84)	17.55 (3.91)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	*7.52 (2.89)	19.13 (4.97)	26.00 (6.06)	–	†	18.93 (5.43)	34.90 (6.92)
High school diploma or GED[10]	*6.67 (2.23)	21.92 (3.99)	28.85 (4.66)	–	*2.58 (1.17)	26.24 (4.64)	21.72 (3.93)
Some college.	13.91 (3.55)	25.98 (4.41)	31.00 (5.11)	–	*4.17 (1.73)	28.19 (4.97)	29.77 (4.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*5.44 (1.96)	13.44 (3.20)	19.19 (3.90)	–	15.80 (3.59)	18.42 (3.66)	21.56 (4.57)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000.	†	12.07 (3.36)	21.82 (4.08)	†	9.22 (2.62)	33.95 (5.90)	39.99 (5.48)
$20,000 or more	8.86 (1.23)	15.58 (1.66)	16.04 (1.71)	2.89 (0.73)	21.66 (2.09)	27.93 (2.28)	19.67 (1.84)
$20,000–$34,999	11.49 (2.96)	12.43 (3.37)	23.75 (5.55)	†	10.31 (2.97)	37.88 (6.38)	22.75 (4.15)
$35,000–$54,999	*9.79 (2.95)	19.91 (4.18)	17.88 (4.28)	†	15.11 (4.11)	32.31 (5.45)	20.81 (4.03)
$55,000–$74,999	*5.76 (2.61)	22.58 (5.61)	*10.86 (3.49)	†	26.86 (6.64)	32.88 (6.49)	13.74 (3.95)
$75,000 or more	8.05 (2.34)	12.74 (2.60)	16.64 (3.20)	*5.72 (1.76)	31.72 (4.62)	28.41 (4.26)	19.54 (3.87)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	†	*9.04 (3.46)	13.74 (3.89)	†	15.51 (4.54)	45.38 (9.21)	30.99 (6.08)
Near poor	10.64 (2.77)	14.41 (3.89)	26.14 (5.33)	†	11.28 (3.32)	29.42 (5.51)	31.57 (5.29)
Not poor	8.79 (1.48)	17.19 (2.20)	17.13 (2.21)	3.80 (1.05)	24.19 (2.72)	32.57 (2.98)	19.57 (2.37)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under 65 years:							
Private.	9.15 (1.50)	17.20 (2.14)	12.82 (1.74)	3.80 (0.94)	24.07 (2.41)	26.71 (2.51)	18.88 (2.20)
Medicaid	*12.24 (6.09)	*5.99 (2.72)	*11.97 (4.21)	†	25.06 (6.33)	36.42 (6.50)	30.33 (5.52)
Other	†	†	*33.75 (11.85)	–	†	*49.20 (18.24)	*26.62 (11.13)
Uninsured.	12.95 (3.62)	17.12 (3.70)	12.47 (3.22)	–	*4.43 (1.88)	17.54 (4.16)	12.24 (3.25)
65 years and over:							
Private.	†	†	45.15 (10.30)	–	†	32.15 (7.77)	38.68 (8.79)
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	†	–	–	†	*85.37 (38.43)
Medicare only	†	–	40.92 (12.21)	†	–	*45.43 (14.63)	*48.71 (14.85)
Other	–	–	*64.86 (32.42)	–	†	†	†
Uninsured.	–	–	†	–	–	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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	11.63 (2.96)	10.93 (1.74)	16.20 (2.05)	*2.28 (0.73)	20.16 (2.62)	28.36 (3.00)	19.63 (2.43)
Small MSA	7.25 (1.42)	16.59 (2.80)	16.28 (2.82)	*2.22 (0.89)	13.53 (2.34)	30.67 (3.43)	24.13 (2.84)
Not in MSA	8.71 (2.03)	17.69 (3.38)	21.12 (3.79)	*4.01 (1.90)	23.17 (4.28)	26.48 (4.50)	25.54 (4.10)
Region							
Northeast	*5.55 (1.92)	12.69 (2.87)	13.00 (3.27)	*2.56 (1.23)	14.26 (3.46)	17.54 (3.58)	31.03 (4.91)
Midwest	*6.22 (2.03)	16.92 (3.03)	25.02 (3.67)	†	24.03 (3.66)	35.01 (4.47)	22.95 (3.28)
South.	14.20 (3.80)	14.08 (2.51)	14.15 (2.24)	*2.95 (1.14)	14.04 (2.35)	29.75 (3.49)	17.42 (2.61)
West	9.48 (2.09)	12.13 (2.75)	16.90 (3.44)	*2.91 (1.25)	23.52 (4.36)	29.87 (4.49)	21.77 (3.29)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude)	33.12 (2.10)	19.83 (1.66)	8.28 (1.22)	2.16 (0.54)	15.15 (1.79)	16.22 (1.52)	4.62 (0.83)	4.93 (0.76)	1.78 (0.50)	7.33 (0.93)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	33.24 (2.10)	19.79 (1.66)	8.34 (1.24)	2.14 (0.54)	15.12 (1.82)	16.30 (1.53)	4.55 (0.82)	4.87 (0.76)	1.77 (0.50)	7.25 (0.93)
Sex										
Male	27.09 (2.72)	22.75 (2.60)	11.82 (2.18)	*1.31 (0.59)	15.06 (2.59)	21.62 (2.50)	7.69 (1.53)	4.88 (1.14)	*2.52 (0.84)	9.63 (1.61)
Female.	38.90 (3.37)	17.04 (2.12)	4.89 (1.05)	*2.97 (0.90)	15.23 (1.93)	11.04 (1.81)	*1.68 (0.71)	4.97 (1.04)	†	5.13 (0.98)
Age										
Under 12 years.	35.24 (5.38)	17.04 (3.20)	*11.09 (3.67)	–	*8.54 (4.02)	15.49 (3.51)	†	†	†	*4.90 (1.80)
12–17 years.	*10.59 (3.98)	*20.10 (6.10)	52.87 (9.78)	†	*15.05 (4.60)	66.20 (10.15)	–	†	–	†
18–44 years.	23.13 (2.94)	14.65 (2.15)	*3.52 (1.40)	*2.10 (0.83)	16.71 (2.74)	15.03 (2.51)	6.81 (1.54)	6.55 (1.44)	*2.13 (0.91)	8.69 (1.73)
45–64 years.	34.41 (4.29)	21.64 (3.28)	†	*2.82 (1.16)	16.09 (2.98)	8.11 (2.03)	6.89 (2.00)	6.76 (1.76)	†	10.17 (2.09)
65–74 years.	50.53 (10.36)	41.72 (10.78)	–	†	*20.95 (6.99)	†	–	–	–	†
75 years and over	102.56 (16.50)	29.88 (8.47)	†	†	*13.61 (5.65)	†	†	†	†	†
Race										
1 race[4].	33.06 (2.13)	20.08 (1.69)	8.34 (1.24)	2.20 (0.55)	15.31 (1.82)	16.02 (1.52)	4.69 (0.84)	5.00 (0.78)	1.81 (0.51)	7.17 (0.92)
White	35.69 (2.49)	20.61 (1.91)	9.09 (1.46)	2.19 (0.62)	14.04 (1.52)	17.96 (1.80)	5.12 (0.93)	5.56 (0.91)	2.09 (0.61)	7.42 (1.04)
Black or African American	23.16 (4.42)	17.86 (3.94)	*5.09 (2.21)	†	*25.52 (10.28)	*7.36 (2.34)	†	†	†	*6.48 (2.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	–	–	†	–	†	†	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	–	†	†	†	–	–	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5].	*36.92 (16.97)	†	†	–	†	†	–	–	–	†
Black or African American, white.	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	†	†	–	–	–	†	–	–	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	20.24 (3.66)	9.73 (2.19)	*5.29 (1.71)	†	13.52 (2.76)	*5.56 (1.78)	†	*3.97 (1.59)	†	*5.83 (1.91)
Mexican or Mexican American	17.84 (4.50)	8.92 (2.67)	*6.54 (2.44)	–	12.61 (3.34)	*6.61 (2.35)	†	†	†	*5.09 (2.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	35.30 (2.37)	21.55 (1.89)	8.79 (1.40)	2.48 (0.63)	15.43 (2.03)	18.02 (1.75)	5.04 (0.95)	5.09 (0.85)	2.00 (0.58)	7.59 (1.05)
White, single race.	38.97 (2.88)	22.89 (2.23)	9.77 (1.71)	2.57 (0.74)	14.15 (1.73)	20.37 (2.13)	5.69 (1.09)	6.05 (1.05)	*2.40 (0.73)	7.66 (1.19)
Black or African American, single race	21.74 (4.35)	17.60 (4.02)	*5.24 (2.28)	†	*25.79 (10.58)	*7.58 (2.41)	†	†	†	*6.67 (2.35)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	41.44 (7.80)	25.02 (5.80)	†	–	14.54 (4.28)	†	*6.23 (2.78)	*9.54 (3.59)	†	*8.28 (3.16)
High school diploma or GED[8].	44.59 (5.56)	23.28 (4.13)	†	†	11.11 (3.13)	†	11.69 (3.02)	*5.29 (1.77)	–	7.83 (2.33)
Some college.	39.49 (5.30)	24.91 (4.54)	–	*4.64 (1.79)	20.57 (4.15)	*6.41 (2.43)	*5.00 (1.94)	11.28 (2.84)	*4.30 (2.11)	15.18 (3.22)
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.49 (5.36)	17.29 (3.78)	*2.42 (1.14)	†	9.99 (2.58)	19.10 (4.04)	†	†	†	*6.95 (2.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)									
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	49.15 (5.77)	27.47 (4.75)	*6.89 (3.13)	†	*17.38 (8.16)	9.24 (2.62)	†	*5.40 (2.00)	†	*7.67 (2.52)
$20,000 or more	30.27 (2.35)	18.95 (1.81)	8.80 (1.43)	2.35 (0.62)	14.59 (1.64)	18.73 (1.86)	4.74 (0.89)	5.11 (0.90)	*1.62 (0.54)	7.84 (1.08)
$20,000–$34,999	41.54 (6.63)	22.38 (4.94)	†	†	22.43 (4.49)	*8.73 (2.80)	†	*6.96 (2.43)	†	*8.94 (2.77)
$35,000–$54,999	29.82 (5.58)	21.89 (4.69)	*8.77 (3.09)	†	14.68 (3.32)	13.74 (3.85)	*6.71 (2.33)	*8.51 (2.80)	†	*9.15 (2.78)
$55,000–$74,999	22.35 (5.31)	20.12 (4.82)	*11.40 (4.85)	†	*14.09 (4.55)	21.10 (5.08)	*5.43 (2.51)	*6.03 (2.72)	†	*6.36 (2.20)
$75,000 or more	32.34 (4.67)	19.13 (3.35)	12.37 (2.72)	†	10.99 (2.66)	30.78 (4.54)	*5.31 (1.80)	*3.47 (1.31)	†	6.65 (1.88)
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	42.64 (7.66)	25.28 (5.17)	†	†	*8.26 (2.96)	*14.35 (4.40)	†	*6.02 (2.62)	†	*7.43 (3.13)
Near poor	45.53 (6.59)	27.83 (5.05)	†	†	15.51 (3.33)	*9.53 (2.90)	†	*5.29 (2.16)	†	9.45 (2.76)
Not poor	31.53 (3.03)	20.95 (2.45)	10.30 (1.82)	*2.35 (0.76)	14.56 (2.03)	22.43 (2.55)	6.01 (1.24)	6.01 (1.23)	*2.48 (0.84)	6.89 (1.24)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	26.53 (2.57)	16.73 (1.89)	11.63 (1.84)	*2.22 (0.68)	14.24 (1.87)	20.58 (2.16)	6.66 (1.31)	5.11 (1.01)	*2.27 (0.77)	7.17 (1.25)
Medicaid	37.23 (6.24)	27.17 (5.63)	†	†	*18.97 (6.75)	13.95 (3.81)	†	*6.72 (2.85)	–	*6.42 (1.94)
Other	52.87 (15.46)	†	†	†	–	*45.12 (17.06)	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	19.83 (4.19)	13.76 (3.38)	†	†	15.25 (3.65)	*7.12 (2.76)	†	*5.59 (2.15)	†	*9.50 (2.98)
65 years and over:										
Private	69.40 (11.96)	34.55 (8.46)	†	†	*13.19 (5.00)	–	–	†	–	†
Medicare and Medicaid	*125.58 (48.35)	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	63.68 (17.21)	*34.46 (11.68)	–	†	*31.42 (11.23)	†	–	–	†	†
Other	*125.74 (52.45)	†	–	–	–	†	†	–	–	†
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	28.28 (2.80)	18.66 (2.20)	8.48 (1.86)	*1.57 (0.76)	19.60 (3.32)	17.77 (2.35)	3.71 (1.04)	3.51 (0.93)	*1.13 (0.52)	7.90 (1.45)
Small MSA	38.36 (3.94)	17.67 (2.78)	5.80 (1.45)	*3.34 (1.07)	11.87 (2.12)	13.06 (2.42)	*4.02 (1.55)	6.78 (1.57)	*2.39 (1.02)	6.86 (1.58)
Not in MSA	36.21 (5.04)	26.54 (4.74)	12.08 (3.62)	†	9.64 (2.19)	17.78 (3.71)	7.96 (2.24)	*5.27 (1.79)	†	6.71 (1.70)
Region										
Northeast	36.32 (5.13)	13.97 (3.39)	*6.20 (2.23)	*4.14 (1.88)	8.99 (2.34)	12.24 (3.18)	*4.20 (1.71)	*2.92 (1.32)	†	*6.86 (2.24)
Midwest	40.03 (4.54)	24.40 (3.81)	9.92 (2.95)	*2.68 (1.20)	12.83 (2.74)	20.25 (3.19)	6.40 (1.87)	7.99 (2.07)	†	5.22 (1.29)
South	30.75 (3.42)	18.66 (2.55)	6.72 (1.80)	†	18.05 (4.04)	13.65 (2.37)	*4.37 (1.54)	4.41 (1.21)	*2.22 (0.98)	7.86 (1.71)
West	26.45 (4.20)	21.72 (3.82)	10.81 (2.95)	†	18.35 (3.33)	19.37 (3.71)	*3.40 (1.33)	*4.06 (1.38)	†	9.25 (2.18)

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

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

– 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 of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, annualized frequencies and rates are based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Some date information was imputed so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 and beyond should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

[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 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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)	5.3 (0.11)	7.5 (0.13)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	5.2 (0.11)	7.4 (0.13)
Sex		
Male	4.7 (0.12)	6.8 (0.16)
Female	5.8 (0.14)	8.2 (0.16)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.7 (0.14)	3.3 (0.21)
12–17 years	2.8 (0.21)	4.4 (0.28)
18–44 years	7.3 (0.18)	9.8 (0.21)
45–64 years	6.8 (0.19)	9.4 (0.22)
65 years and over	2.4 (0.16)	4.0 (0.22)
Race		
1 race[5]	5.2 (0.11)	7.4 (0.14)
White	5.1 (0.12)	7.6 (0.15)
Black or African American	6.4 (0.28)	7.3 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.2 (1.05)	9.0 (1.48)
Asian	2.8 (0.40)	3.7 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*7.2 (2.95)	*5.4 (2.45)
2 or more races[6]	8.7 (1.00)	11.9 (1.19)
Black or African American, white	*5.5 (1.82)	9.1 (1.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	15.1 (2.00)	19.3 (2.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	6.0 (0.25)	7.7 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1 (0.12)	7.4 (0.15)
White, single race	5.0 (0.13)	7.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	6.3 (0.28)	7.3 (0.30)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	9.5 (0.35)	11.3 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[9]	6.7 (0.20)	8.9 (0.23)
Some college	7.3 (0.25)	10.4 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.1 (0.15)	5.7 (0.21)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	11.6 (0.34)	14.2 (0.40)
$20,000 or more	4.0 (0.11)	6.3 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	9.2 (0.38)	11.7 (0.39)
$35,000–$54,999	5.5 (0.26)	8.7 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	3.4 (0.27)	6.3 (0.37)
$75,000 or more	1.2 (0.09)	2.9 (0.17)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	10.9 (0.48)	12.9 (0.53)
Near poor	10.1 (0.36)	12.8 (0.41)
Not poor	3.4 (0.12)	5.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	2.4 (0.09)	4.4 (0.13)
Medicaid	4.4 (0.25)	5.8 (0.31)
Other	7.9 (0.66)	9.4 (0.72)
Uninsured	19.9 (0.47)	24.4 (0.51)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	4.7 (0.83)	7.8 (1.14)
Medicare only	4.6 (0.44)	6.7 (0.53)
Other	1.8 (0.50)	3.3 (0.87)
Uninsured	17.4 (3.91)	19.1 (4.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—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	4.8 (0.14)	6.7 (0.17)
Small MSA	5.6 (0.21)	8.1 (0.27)
Not in MSA	5.8 (0.25)	8.3 (0.30)
Region		
Northeast	3.9 (0.20)	5.6 (0.26)
Midwest	4.5 (0.20)	7.3 (0.25)
South	6.5 (0.20)	8.4 (0.23)
West	5.2 (0.23)	7.8 (0.33)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	3.1 (0.10)	5.1 (0.13)
Good	7.3 (0.23)	9.8 (0.27)
Fair or poor	15.1 (0.42)	18.6 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.5 (0.28)	7.0 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.6 (0.30)	8.4 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	4.5 (0.16)	6.9 (0.19)
White, single race, female	5.4 (0.17)	8.3 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	5.5 (0.35)	6.3 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	7.1 (0.37)	8.2 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.8 (0.74)	9.8 (0.75)
Near poor	7.9 (0.59)	10.4 (0.68)
Not poor	4.2 (0.34)	6.2 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	12.9 (0.82)	16.6 (0.96)
Near poor	11.3 (0.53)	14.5 (0.60)
Not poor	3.3 (0.14)	6.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	10.4 (0.91)	10.2 (0.92)
Near poor	8.5 (0.67)	10.4 (0.75)
Not poor	4.3 (0.40)	5.6 (0.47)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the 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 percentages (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 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 15.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
			Number of overnight hospital stays[1]		
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.3 (0.13)	5.0 (0.11)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.5 (0.16)	7.6 (0.14)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.6 (0.24)	6.5 (0.22)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.15)	5.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.9 (0.19)	5.9 (0.16)	1.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
65 years and over.	100.0	82.4 (0.38)	12.2 (0.32)	3.2 (0.17)	2.2 (0.17)
Race					
1 race[4].	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.7 (0.12)	6.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	92.0 (0.28)	5.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.8 (0.98)	5.6 (0.86)	2.2 (0.59)	†
Asian	100.0	95.0 (0.46)	4.3 (0.43)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.11)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	93.6 (2.69)	*5.3 (2.49)	†	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	92.7 (0.74)	5.5 (0.63)	1.1 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.7 (1.47)	7.1 (1.36)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	91.0 (1.36)	6.0 (1.15)	*1.8 (0.57)	*1.2 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	93.2 (0.21)	5.5 (0.19)	0.8 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.4 (0.26)	5.4 (0.23)	0.7 (0.07)	0.5 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.13)	6.4 (0.11)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.4 (0.14)	6.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	92.0 (0.29)	5.9 (0.24)	1.1 (0.09)	1.0 (0.11)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	87.0 (0.38)	9.0 (0.31)	2.1 (0.16)	1.9 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	90.2 (0.25)	7.1 (0.21)	1.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)
Some college.	100.0	90.5 (0.25)	7.1 (0.22)	1.6 (0.10)	0.8 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	92.9 (0.22)	5.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.08)	0.4 (0.05)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	87.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.28)	1.9 (0.12)	1.5 (0.12)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	92.6 (0.12)	5.9 (0.11)	1.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.7 (0.30)	7.0 (0.26)	1.4 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	92.0 (0.28)	6.4 (0.25)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.08)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	93.1 (0.32)	5.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.11)	0.5 (0.08)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.5 (0.21)	5.5 (0.20)	0.6 (0.06)	0.4 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	89.2 (0.39)	7.6 (0.33)	1.9 (0.15)	1.3 (0.15)
Near poor.	100.0	89.9 (0.32)	7.4 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)	1.1 (0.11)
Not poor.	100.0	92.6 (0.15)	5.9 (0.14)	0.9 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.9 (0.13)	5.1 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	87.8 (0.38)	9.4 (0.34)	1.6 (0.13)	1.2 (0.11)
Other	100.0	87.6 (0.75)	8.3 (0.63)	2.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.31)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.21)	4.0 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.1 (0.50)	12.7 (0.43)	3.3 (0.23)	1.8 (0.19)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	74.7 (1.68)	15.1 (1.28)	5.1 (0.77)	5.1 (1.11)
Medicare only	100.0	84.4 (0.66)	10.9 (0.58)	2.7 (0.30)	2.0 (0.26)
Other	100.0	81.6 (1.54)	12.0 (1.29)	3.0 (0.70)	3.4 (0.88)
Uninsured	100.0	94.5 (2.32)	*5.2 (2.29)	–	†

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, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.7 (0.15)	5.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.7 (0.19)	6.5 (0.17)	1.1 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.4 (0.30)	7.3 (0.25)	1.4 (0.09)	0.9 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.0 (0.24)	6.3 (0.22)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.06)
Midwest	100.0	91.2 (0.26)	6.8 (0.22)	1.2 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
South	100.0	91.4 (0.18)	6.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.06)	0.9 (0.06)
West	100.0	93.5 (0.22)	5.3 (0.20)	0.8 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.19)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.7 (0.35)	7.6 (0.32)	1.1 (0.11)	0.5 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.7 (0.18)	5.4 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.2 (0.21)	7.8 (0.19)	1.2 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.2 (0.37)	4.8 (0.31)	1.0 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	91.0 (0.39)	6.9 (0.34)	1.2 (0.14)	0.9 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.5 (0.55)	7.2 (0.49)	1.7 (0.21)	0.6 (0.14)
Near poor	100.0	92.4 (0.49)	6.1 (0.44)	0.9 (0.15)	0.7 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	94.2 (0.34)	4.9 (0.31)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.7 (0.67)	8.5 (0.57)	2.2 (0.28)	1.6 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	88.1 (0.47)	8.7 (0.39)	1.8 (0.18)	1.4 (0.17)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.18)	6.2 (0.17)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.4 (0.78)	7.1 (0.61)	1.8 (0.29)	1.7 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	91.3 (0.65)	6.2 (0.58)	1.3 (0.22)	1.2 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	93.2 (0.44)	5.1 (0.38)	0.7 (0.14)	0.9 (0.20)

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

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the 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. NCHS analysts have ascertained that hospitalizations for newborns with a normal birth and for women with a normal delivery have been undercounted (see Appendix I).

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

[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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[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 percentages, refer to Table 17.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

| | 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	68.2 (0.40)	12.5 (0.23)	2.9 (0.12)	16.4 (0.24)	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	67.9 (0.40)	12.7 (0.23)	2.8 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Sex											
Male	100.0	68.0 (0.42)	11.2 (0.24)	2.9 (0.13)	17.9 (0.28)	100.0	59.8 (0.80)	4.9 (0.33)	26.2 (0.72)	8.3 (0.45)	0.8 (0.12)
Female	100.0	68.4 (0.42)	13.8 (0.28)	2.8 (0.15)	15.0 (0.25)	100.0	58.6 (0.74)	7.4 (0.36)	29.0 (0.66)	4.3 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	59.4 (0.70)	29.6 (0.60)	2.5 (0.30)	8.5 (0.33)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.2 (0.75)	19.9 (0.61)	2.0 (0.20)	10.8 (0.44)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	66.6 (0.45)	8.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	76.9 (0.39)	5.3 (0.18)	4.9 (0.19)	12.9 (0.27)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	59.1 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.29)	0.8 (0.09)
Race											
1 race[4]	100.0	68.4 (0.40)	12.4 (0.24)	2.8 (0.12)	16.4 (0.24)	100.0	59.2 (0.66)	6.3 (0.29)	27.8 (0.59)	6.0 (0.28)	0.8 (0.09)
White	100.0	70.9 (0.43)	10.6 (0.24)	2.6 (0.12)	15.9 (0.27)	100.0	62.2 (0.69)	5.2 (0.29)	26.3 (0.62)	5.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	52.9 (0.91)	24.4 (0.78)	4.3 (0.35)	18.4 (0.59)	100.0	34.7 (1.79)	15.2 (1.25)	42.1 (1.68)	6.9 (0.77)	*1.2 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.0 (3.91)	22.9 (2.74)	*1.9 (0.62)	32.2 (3.01)	100.0	25.2 (6.93)	*12.0 (4.25)	53.1 (9.00)	†	†
Asian	100.0	72.2 (1.45)	8.1 (1.00)	2.6 (0.36)	17.1 (1.12)	100.0	38.1 (4.06)	14.3 (2.62)	32.0 (3.57)	9.9 (2.03)	5.7 (1.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	63.8 (10.04)	*8.9 (4.37)	*7.8 (3.63)	*19.6 (6.26)	100.0	†	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	57.6 (2.34)	21.4 (1.52)	4.6 (0.94)	16.5 (1.52)	100.0	48.9 (6.18)	*12.2 (4.07)	28.2 (5.57)	*10.7 (3.56)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	48.0 (3.64)	34.6 (3.54)	*1.5 (0.72)	16.0 (2.30)	100.0	†	†	*36.4 (16.95)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	54.6 (3.62)	20.2 (2.84)	3.1 (0.85)	22.1 (2.45)	100.0	46.7 (9.71)	*17.6 (6.40)	*22.8 (7.85)	*12.9 (5.85)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	42.4 (0.77)	22.5 (0.54)	2.1 (0.19)	33.0 (0.64)	100.0	20.9 (1.63)	23.8 (1.83)	45.5 (1.89)	6.1 (0.83)	3.8 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.7 (0.98)	22.6 (0.67)	1.7 (0.21)	36.0 (0.80)	100.0	20.2 (2.13)	24.4 (1.99)	45.4 (2.33)	5.9 (1.19)	4.1 (0.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.0 (0.42)	10.7 (0.25)	3.0 (0.14)	13.4 (0.25)	100.0	61.7 (0.69)	5.2 (0.28)	26.6 (0.60)	6.0 (0.30)	0.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	77.3 (0.45)	8.0 (0.26)	2.7 (0.13)	12.0 (0.27)	100.0	65.3 (0.72)	3.8 (0.27)	24.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.32)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	53.1 (0.92)	24.2 (0.79)	4.3 (0.33)	18.3 (0.60)	100.0	34.8 (1.81)	15.2 (1.26)	42.0 (1.70)	6.7 (0.77)	*1.2 (0.38)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	39.0 (0.77)	16.8 (0.56)	4.2 (0.29)	40.1 (0.73)	100.0	42.2 (1.09)	14.2 (0.76)	36.7 (1.03)	5.5 (0.46)	1.5 (0.23)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	68.3 (0.56)	7.6 (0.28)	3.8 (0.19)	20.3 (0.45)	100.0	63.7 (0.99)	4.6 (0.37)	26.1 (0.90)	5.3 (0.42)	0.4 (0.11)
Some college.	100.0	76.5 (0.48)	4.8 (0.21)	3.8 (0.22)	14.9 (0.38)	100.0	68.2 (1.20)	2.1 (0.31)	21.4 (1.08)	7.8 (0.68)	*0.4 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	89.7 (0.33)	1.6 (0.13)	1.9 (0.13)	6.8 (0.28)	100.0	68.7 (1.33)	2.8 (0.45)	21.5 (1.14)	6.4 (0.65)	0.6 (0.18)

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, 2005—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)										
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.6 (0.80)	40.3 (0.79)	4.4 (0.25)	30.7 (0.63)	100.0	42.8 (1.13)	15.6 (0.77)	35.0 (1.02)	5.6 (0.44)	1.0 (0.17)
$20,000 or more	100.0	76.7 (0.36)	7.5 (0.20)	2.6 (0.14)	13.2 (0.23)	100.0	67.3 (0.78)	2.7 (0.22)	22.9 (0.73)	6.5 (0.38)	0.6 (0.10)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	48.2 (0.88)	20.5 (0.70)	3.6 (0.33)	27.7 (0.67)	100.0	64.9 (1.40)	3.3 (0.43)	25.2 (1.24)	5.9 (0.66)	0.8 (0.20)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	69.6 (0.82)	9.7 (0.46)	3.6 (0.34)	17.1 (0.56)	100.0	69.8 (1.61)	1.8 (0.34)	20.4 (1.44)	7.6 (0.97)	*0.5 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	82.8 (0.71)	4.5 (0.38)	2.7 (0.27)	10.0 (0.52)	100.0	66.8 (2.65)	*2.1 (0.64)	20.6 (2.23)	9.7 (1.69)	*0.9 (0.37)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.1 (0.33)	1.7 (0.16)	1.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.24)	100.0	71.3 (2.01)	3.0 (0.66)	18.4 (1.68)	6.5 (1.03)	*0.7 (0.34)
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	19.7 (0.95)	48.1 (1.02)	3.2 (0.28)	29.0 (0.81)	100.0	25.7 (2.08)	29.6 (1.92)	37.1 (2.01)	5.6 (0.95)	2.0 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	43.0 (0.89)	23.7 (0.64)	4.3 (0.38)	29.0 (0.65)	100.0	49.7 (1.42)	9.8 (0.79)	33.5 (1.31)	6.0 (0.62)	1.0 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	84.6 (0.31)	3.3 (0.14)	2.6 (0.14)	9.6 (0.23)	100.0	69.6 (0.92)	2.2 (0.24)	20.7 (0.86)	7.0 (0.51)	0.5 (0.11)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	70.1 (0.48)	11.7 (0.31)	2.3 (0.12)	15.9 (0.32)	100.0	54.3 (1.02)	6.3 (0.46)	32.8 (0.94)	5.4 (0.40)	1.2 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	67.5 (0.82)	12.5 (0.42)	3.6 (0.30)	16.4 (0.45)	100.0	63.2 (1.06)	5.3 (0.45)	23.6 (0.98)	7.3 (0.56)	0.6 (0.14)
Not in MSA	100.0	64.6 (0.95)	14.6 (0.65)	3.0 (0.25)	17.8 (0.60)	100.0	62.1 (1.49)	8.0 (0.64)	24.5 (1.18)	5.1 (0.55)	*0.3 (0.12)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	74.0 (0.78)	12.9 (0.57)	1.9 (0.20)	11.3 (0.46)	100.0	65.3 (1.30)	5.3 (0.66)	25.5 (1.19)	3.4 (0.44)	0.6 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	74.6 (0.72)	11.7 (0.50)	1.8 (0.14)	11.9 (0.39)	100.0	71.5 (1.18)	4.1 (0.44)	20.4 (1.02)	3.7 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.13)
South	100.0	62.5 (0.76)	12.3 (0.38)	4.2 (0.28)	21.0 (0.45)	100.0	51.1 (1.15)	7.8 (0.52)	31.7 (1.03)	8.5 (0.60)	0.9 (0.15)
West	100.0	65.6 (0.77)	13.4 (0.48)	2.6 (0.24)	18.4 (0.53)	100.0	50.7 (1.66)	7.8 (0.78)	32.8 (1.49)	7.4 (0.71)	1.3 (0.27)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.2 (0.42)	10.4 (0.25)	2.1 (0.14)	14.3 (0.27)	100.0	65.1 (0.92)	2.5 (0.27)	25.4 (0.86)	6.2 (0.46)	0.8 (0.16)
Good	100.0	59.9 (0.62)	15.5 (0.43)	3.2 (0.18)	21.4 (0.44)	100.0	60.3 (1.05)	4.9 (0.43)	28.4 (0.93)	5.7 (0.42)	0.8 (0.14)
Fair or poor	100.0	43.9 (0.83)	24.7 (0.72)	9.8 (0.47)	21.6 (0.64)	100.0	49.3 (1.16)	13.8 (0.78)	30.1 (1.00)	6.0 (0.48)	0.8 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	42.2 (0.85)	19.8 (0.58)	1.9 (0.20)	36.1 (0.74)	100.0	24.5 (2.33)	17.8 (1.97)	47.3 (2.52)	7.0 (1.25)	3.4 (0.78)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	42.6 (0.82)	25.4 (0.65)	2.2 (0.24)	29.8 (0.69)	100.0	18.3 (1.79)	28.2 (2.21)	44.1 (2.19)	5.4 (0.92)	4.1 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.1 (0.49)	7.1 (0.27)	2.9 (0.14)	13.0 (0.31)	100.0	65.1 (0.89)	3.1 (0.33)	23.2 (0.78)	8.2 (0.50)	0.4 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.4 (0.48)	8.9 (0.30)	2.6 (0.16)	11.0 (0.29)	100.0	65.5 (0.80)	4.3 (0.33)	26.0 (0.72)	3.9 (0.30)	0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	52.7 (1.05)	22.7 (0.85)	4.8 (0.43)	19.8 (0.70)	100.0	37.6 (2.59)	11.4 (1.71)	38.3 (2.41)	11.1 (1.47)	*1.6 (0.57)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	53.5 (1.01)	25.7 (0.92)	3.9 (0.34)	17.0 (0.71)	100.0	33.0 (1.97)	17.7 (1.55)	44.3 (2.00)	4.0 (0.75)	†

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, 2005—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
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	10.8 (1.00)	46.6 (1.51)	2.5 (0.42)	40.1 (1.51)	100.0	*6.3 (2.49)	39.1 (4.06)	40.2 (4.34)	*5.5 (2.22)	8.8 (2.46)
Near poor	100.0	30.0 (1.28)	26.6 (1.00)	2.3 (0.50)	41.1 (1.31)	100.0	12.4 (2.48)	22.5 (3.18)	54.3 (3.47)	7.4 (2.06)	*3.4 (1.34)
Not poor	100.0	69.1 (1.11)	7.5 (0.53)	2.2 (0.30)	21.3 (0.90)	100.0	33.7 (3.88)	15.8 (2.74)	43.6 (3.84)	*5.2 (1.61)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	29.3 (1.72)	41.9 (1.56)	3.3 (0.43)	25.5 (1.14)	100.0	35.1 (2.96)	26.8 (2.47)	32.4 (2.67)	5.1 (1.36)	†
Near poor	100.0	49.5 (1.32)	20.9 (0.94)	5.2 (0.49)	24.4 (0.90)	100.0	58.4 (1.56)	6.2 (0.83)	29.5 (1.50)	5.3 (0.66)	*0.5 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	87.6 (0.32)	2.5 (0.15)	2.3 (0.15)	7.5 (0.24)	100.0	72.8 (0.98)	1.3 (0.21)	18.9 (0.90)	6.9 (0.54)	†
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	11.9 (1.23)	61.9 (1.77)	3.4 (0.56)	22.8 (1.40)	100.0	14.1 (3.03)	32.3 (4.14)	46.9 (4.37)	5.8 (1.62)	†
Near poor	100.0	41.0 (1.95)	28.4 (1.61)	5.0 (0.77)	25.5 (1.49)	100.0	26.0 (3.54)	18.1 (2.93)	47.3 (3.54)	7.9 (1.83)	†
Not poor	100.0	77.7 (1.04)	5.4 (0.54)	4.4 (0.56)	12.5 (0.76)	100.0	54.7 (3.38)	4.7 (1.25)	29.9 (3.13)	8.5 (1.94)	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– 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 age 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 coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

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

[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 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 percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

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	95.3 (0.14)	4.7 (0.14)	3.2 (0.11)	1.4 (0.07)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.4 (0.16)	4.6 (0.16)	3.1 (0.13)	1.4 (0.09)
Female	100.0	95.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.16)	3.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.08)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.7 (0.25)	4.3 (0.25)	3.2 (0.22)	1.1 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	96.2 (0.29)	3.8 (0.29)	2.5 (0.24)	1.3 (0.18)
18–44 years	100.0	93.4 (0.20)	6.6 (0.20)	4.5 (0.17)	2.0 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	97.3 (0.15)	2.7 (0.15)	1.8 (0.11)	0.9 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[6]	100.0	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.2 (0.12)	1.4 (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	95.1 (0.35)	4.9 (0.35)	3.1 (0.27)	1.6 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.0 (1.88)	8.0 (1.88)	6.2 (1.75)	*1.7 (0.75)
Asian	100.0	96.5 (0.59)	3.5 (0.59)	2.1 (0.47)	*1.2 (0.36)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	92.1 (6.42)	†	†	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	93.1 (1.07)	6.9 (1.07)	4.7 (0.86)	2.2 (0.59)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.3 (2.33)	8.7 (2.33)	*6.9 (2.16)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	93.5 (1.69)	6.5 (1.69)	*3.9 (1.23)	*2.6 (1.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.8 (0.37)	6.2 (0.37)	3.7 (0.28)	2.3 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.8 (0.48)	6.2 (0.48)	3.7 (0.35)	2.4 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.6 (0.15)	4.4 (0.15)	3.1 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	95.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.16)	3.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	95.2 (0.35)	4.8 (0.35)	3.0 (0.27)	1.6 (0.20)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.8 (0.42)	6.2 (0.42)	3.3 (0.30)	2.8 (0.31)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	95.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.23)	2.9 (0.19)	1.5 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	94.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.25)	3.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.0 (0.19)	3.0 (0.19)	2.3 (0.17)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.5 (0.54)	9.5 (0.54)	6.4 (0.43)	3.0 (0.33)
$20,000 or more	100.0	95.9 (0.14)	4.1 (0.14)	2.9 (0.12)	1.2 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.7 (0.53)	8.3 (0.53)	5.2 (0.42)	3.0 (0.30)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	93.6 (0.40)	6.4 (0.40)	4.7 (0.36)	1.7 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.0 (0.35)	4.0 (0.35)	3.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.0 (0.17)	2.0 (0.17)	1.5 (0.16)	0.4 (0.06)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	90.6 (0.69)	9.4 (0.69)	6.0 (0.54)	3.2 (0.45)
Near poor	100.0	91.0 (0.53)	9.0 (0.53)	5.8 (0.42)	3.1 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	96.3 (0.16)	3.7 (0.16)	2.7 (0.14)	0.9 (0.06)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.6 (0.18)	4.4 (0.18)	2.9 (0.15)	1.4 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	94.9 (0.24)	5.1 (0.24)	3.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.4 (0.35)	4.6 (0.35)	3.3 (0.30)	1.1 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	100.0	95.7 (0.30)	4.3 (0.30)	2.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.19)
Midwest	100.0	95.3 (0.29)	4.7 (0.29)	3.6 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)
South	100.0	95.3 (0.21)	4.7 (0.21)	3.2 (0.18)	1.5 (0.11)
West	100.0	95.2 (0.31)	4.8 (0.31)	3.1 (0.25)	1.6 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.8 (0.45)	6.2 (0.45)	3.5 (0.33)	2.6 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.8 (0.39)	6.2 (0.39)	3.9 (0.32)	2.1 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	100.0	95.7 (0.19)	4.3 (0.19)	3.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.6 (0.19)	4.4 (0.19)	3.3 (0.17)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.4 (0.43)	4.6 (0.43)	2.9 (0.35)	1.4 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	95.0 (0.41)	5.0 (0.41)	3.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	100.0	90.3 (1.14)	9.7 (1.14)	5.9 (0.97)	3.8 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	91.5 (0.92)	8.5 (0.92)	5.1 (0.73)	3.4 (0.56)
Not poor	100.0	95.4 (0.46)	4.6 (0.46)	3.0 (0.38)	1.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.3 (1.22)	10.7 (1.22)	7.0 (0.93)	3.6 (0.85)
Near poor	100.0	90.2 (0.76)	9.8 (0.76)	6.7 (0.62)	2.9 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.5 (0.18)	3.5 (0.18)	2.7 (0.16)	0.8 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	93.4 (1.07)	6.6 (1.07)	4.2 (0.78)	2.3 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	93.6 (0.96)	6.4 (0.96)	3.9 (0.74)	2.4 (0.53)
Not poor	100.0	95.6 (0.54)	4.4 (0.54)	2.9 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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 percentages, refer to Table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	Total	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	14.7	(0.48)	9.6	(0.39)	21.5	(0.53)	29.1	(0.58)	25.0	(0.68)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	15.9	(0.60)	9.9	(0.47)	21.4	(0.60)	27.6	(0.58)	25.1	(0.76)
Sex											
Male	100.0	12.5	(0.51)	8.7	(0.44)	20.5	(0.62)	30.2	(0.72)	28.1	(0.78)
Female	100.0	17.2	(0.63)	10.8	(0.50)	22.8	(0.67)	27.7	(0.69)	21.4	(0.74)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	26.5	(1.85)	13.1	(1.42)	22.5	(1.68)	11.4	(1.22)	26.6	(1.85)
12–17 years	100.0	17.5	(1.59)	11.6	(1.42)	23.4	(1.85)	20.3	(1.72)	27.2	(1.87)
18–44 years	100.0	14.1	(0.48)	9.9	(0.42)	22.4	(0.61)	28.0	(0.70)	25.7	(0.74)
45–64 years	100.0	10.5	(0.67)	7.0	(0.54)	18.2	(0.82)	42.3	(1.07)	22.0	(0.90)
Race											
1 race[4]	100.0	14.7	(0.48)	9.6	(0.39)	21.4	(0.54)	29.1	(0.59)	25.2	(0.69)
White	100.0	14.9	(0.54)	9.4	(0.43)	20.0	(0.58)	29.6	(0.67)	26.1	(0.78)
Black or African American	100.0	14.6	(1.16)	10.8	(0.91)	28.4	(1.51)	28.9	(1.42)	17.4	(1.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*12.3	(3.83)	*19.7	(6.35)	14.0	(3.54)	24.4	(4.75)	29.6	(5.64)
Asian	100.0	11.5	(2.27)	7.7	(2.10)	24.4	(3.18)	21.3	(2.56)	35.1	(3.43)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	†		†		*21.8	(8.91)	*32.3	(13.85)	†	
2 or more races[5]	100.0	16.3	(3.24)	13.3	(2.89)	26.6	(3.79)	31.0	(3.62)	12.8	(2.95)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*21.8	(6.87)	*15.3	(5.57)	37.3	(6.97)	*16.4	(6.33)	*9.3	(4.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*11.2	(4.17)	*10.4	(3.70)	*17.4	(5.31)	43.0	(6.56)	18.0	(5.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.2	(0.67)	7.4	(0.51)	15.0	(0.68)	18.1	(0.76)	49.2	(1.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.0	(0.76)	7.2	(0.60)	13.2	(0.74)	17.3	(0.88)	53.2	(1.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	16.9	(0.63)	10.7	(0.52)	24.7	(0.69)	34.5	(0.74)	13.1	(0.65)
White, single race	100.0	18.0	(0.76)	10.9	(0.62)	23.7	(0.81)	37.2	(0.90)	10.2	(0.74)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	14.8	(1.18)	10.8	(0.92)	28.2	(1.55)	29.2	(1.45)	17.0	(1.45)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	6.7	(0.57)	6.8	(0.54)	13.6	(0.76)	28.2	(1.00)	44.8	(1.23)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	11.6	(0.71)	8.2	(0.62)	21.9	(0.96)	39.6	(1.08)	18.7	(0.90)
Some college	100.0	17.6	(1.00)	9.7	(0.77)	23.8	(1.11)	37.3	(1.33)	11.6	(0.82)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	17.9	(1.54)	11.9	(1.36)	23.9	(1.85)	32.6	(1.91)	13.7	(1.49)
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	11.5	(0.79)	8.0	(0.55)	19.7	(0.81)	31.2	(1.00)	29.6	(1.14)
$20,000 or more	100.0	16.5	(0.65)	10.6	(0.52)	22.7	(0.71)	28.6	(0.73)	21.6	(0.78)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	13.8	(0.89)	11.0	(0.80)	20.8	(1.09)	29.4	(1.20)	25.1	(1.24)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	16.8	(1.36)	12.4	(1.20)	24.6	(1.41)	28.1	(1.49)	18.0	(1.43)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	25.3	(2.32)	9.6	(1.54)	23.0	(2.21)	26.5	(2.14)	15.6	(2.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	25.3	(2.38)	12.1	(1.68)	24.9	(2.36)	25.7	(2.44)	11.9	(2.10)
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	12.6	(1.11)	8.5	(0.70)	18.1	(1.06)	29.8	(1.31)	31.0	(1.52)
Near poor	100.0	13.4	(0.90)	10.2	(0.77)	22.9	(1.13)	27.9	(1.13)	25.6	(1.26)
Not poor	100.0	20.3	(1.00)	11.8	(0.79)	23.2	(0.99)	30.2	(1.02)	14.5	(0.83)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	14.1	(0.67)	9.4	(0.53)	21.8	(0.78)	24.5	(0.79)	30.2	(1.02)
Small MSA	100.0	16.0	(0.89)	9.4	(0.66)	21.2	(0.93)	32.5	(1.00)	20.9	(1.15)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.0	(1.08)	10.5	(1.01)	21.4	(1.20)	34.6	(1.49)	19.5	(1.49)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	18.5	(1.47)	8.9	(1.01)	22.7	(1.56)	27.8	(1.47)	22.0	(1.99)
Midwest	100.0	17.4	(1.34)	9.9	(0.86)	23.0	(1.36)	34.9	(1.58)	14.9	(1.52)
South	100.0	13.9	(0.68)	10.2	(0.60)	21.8	(0.79)	29.1	(0.87)	25.0	(1.02)
West	100.0	12.5	(0.88)	8.8	(0.80)	19.5	(0.98)	25.7	(1.08)	33.5	(1.33)

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, 2005—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	8.4 (0.69)	6.3 (0.52)	13.4 (0.74)	18.2 (0.90)	53.7 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	12.6 (0.84)	8.8 (0.67)	17.1 (0.90)	18.0 (0.89)	43.5 (1.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	15.8 (0.84)	9.8 (0.72)	23.3 (0.97)	39.1 (1.14)	11.9 (0.83)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.5 (1.00)	12.0 (0.82)	24.1 (1.06)	35.1 (1.09)	8.2 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	12.2 (1.22)	10.0 (1.20)	27.5 (1.86)	31.7 (1.84)	18.7 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	17.7 (1.64)	11.6 (1.25)	28.9 (1.89)	26.5 (1.68)	15.3 (1.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	9.7 (1.44)	8.0 (1.06)	12.1 (1.22)	15.8 (1.35)	54.4 (2.24)
Near poor	100.0	9.5 (1.10)	8.9 (1.06)	16.7 (1.45)	17.6 (1.48)	47.3 (2.12)
Not poor	100.0	15.0 (1.78)	9.4 (1.38)	17.8 (1.52)	24.2 (1.78)	33.6 (2.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.0 (2.06)	8.8 (1.23)	20.2 (1.88)	43.6 (2.48)	11.5 (1.47)
Near poor	100.0	16.3 (1.57)	11.5 (1.29)	24.7 (1.76)	36.4 (1.87)	11.1 (1.43)
Not poor	100.0	23.3 (1.41)	12.3 (1.06)	23.7 (1.34)	33.5 (1.31)	7.2 (0.79)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	11.1 (1.92)	8.9 (1.58)	27.8 (2.86)	32.1 (2.76)	20.2 (2.80)
Near poor	100.0	16.9 (2.60)	10.4 (2.11)	29.2 (2.82)	28.5 (2.85)	14.9 (2.98)
Not poor	100.0	16.1 (2.35)	15.2 (2.03)	30.9 (3.17)	27.6 (3.02)	10.3 (1.92)

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

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages 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.

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2005

Selected characteristic	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 or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (crude)	24.0 (0.67)	2.8 (0.20)	8.4 (0.32)	14.8 (0.49)	53.1 (0.84)	10.2 (0.41)	5.3 (0.36)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	24.1 (0.75)	3.1 (0.24)	6.2 (0.24)	13.7 (0.50)	53.3 (0.93)	11.9 (0.52)	5.8 (0.45)
Sex							
Male.	24.7 (0.73)	1.8 (0.20)	9.4 (0.45)	17.5 (0.61)	54.4 (0.93)	5.7 (0.35)	5.6 (0.38)
Female	23.2 (0.78)	4.1 (0.34)	7.1 (0.38)	11.5 (0.52)	51.6 (0.96)	15.5 (0.61)	5.0 (0.42)
Age							
Under 12 years	21.6 (1.81)	3.0 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.23)	9.5 (1.15)	48.9 (2.12)	24.9 (1.77)	8.0 (1.26)
12–17 years	22.1 (1.89)	3.6 (0.86)	*1.1 (0.32)	7.0 (1.09)	52.8 (2.27)	17.1 (1.63)	7.8 (1.23)
18–44 years	22.8 (0.69)	2.1 (0.20)	13.0 (0.49)	16.3 (0.57)	51.0 (0.88)	9.3 (0.39)	4.8 (0.32)
45–64 years	29.2 (1.06)	4.6 (0.46)	0.6 (0.15)	14.8 (0.78)	61.1 (1.19)	4.5 (0.42)	4.9 (0.46)
Race							
1 race[5]	24.0 (0.67)	2.8 (0.21)	8.3 (0.32)	14.7 (0.49)	53.1 (0.84)	10.1 (0.41)	5.4 (0.36)
White	24.3 (0.77)	3.1 (0.24)	8.0 (0.36)	15.7 (0.57)	53.2 (0.93)	9.8 (0.45)	5.6 (0.44)
Black or African American	25.4 (1.44)	2.2 (0.43)	9.8 (0.81)	11.0 (0.88)	50.4 (1.82)	13.0 (1.15)	3.5 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.8 (6.11)	–	*8.6 (2.90)	10.8 (3.23)	55.5 (6.28)	*10.4 (3.49)	*6.5 (2.27)
Asian	15.0 (2.48)	†	8.1 (1.50)	11.4 (2.06)	61.0 (3.49)	*7.0 (2.14)	6.9 (1.71)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*24.3 (11.24)	†	†	†	45.2 (9.77)	†	†
2 or more races[6]	25.4 (3.89)	*3.7 (1.55)	14.5 (4.21)	17.5 (3.28)	53.2 (4.61)	12.1 (2.54)	†
Black or African American, white	*15.9 (5.34)	†	*20.5 (6.28)	*18.8 (6.31)	43.5 (7.67)	*18.1 (6.25)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	31.1 (6.50)	*8.3 (3.59)	*6.2 (2.99)	17.2 (4.73)	61.3 (5.91)	*8.3 (3.31)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.5 (0.85)	1.0 (0.14)	4.1 (0.32)	19.9 (0.94)	57.8 (1.18)	10.3 (0.56)	7.0 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.6 (0.98)	0.9 (0.15)	3.9 (0.37)	20.6 (1.14)	57.7 (1.40)	11.1 (0.66)	7.1 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	28.2 (0.87)	3.7 (0.29)	10.4 (0.46)	12.3 (0.51)	50.8 (1.06)	10.1 (0.54)	4.5 (0.46)
White, single race	30.3 (1.09)	4.5 (0.38)	10.5 (0.56)	13.0 (0.66)	49.9 (1.27)	9.4 (0.64)	4.7 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	25.5 (1.46)	2.2 (0.45)	9.9 (0.83)	10.2 (0.83)	50.8 (1.84)	13.1 (1.18)	3.6 (0.60)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	17.7 (0.97)	1.5 (0.26)	1.4 (0.27)	20.3 (0.99)	61.3 (1.17)	9.4 (0.60)	5.6 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]	30.6 (1.18)	3.5 (0.41)	3.2 (0.39)	15.8 (0.84)	57.5 (1.29)	5.9 (0.54)	3.5 (0.40)
Some college	35.6 (1.32)	5.0 (0.57)	4.6 (0.58)	16.4 (1.02)	52.5 (1.42)	7.5 (0.59)	4.0 (0.50)
Bachelor's degree or higher	30.8 (1.81)	2.3 (0.55)	6.3 (0.89)	15.4 (1.44)	54.8 (2.11)	3.8 (0.78)	7.0 (1.11)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	18.4 (0.90)	3.3 (0.44)	8.0 (0.60)	14.8 (0.77)	55.0 (1.20)	14.3 (0.78)	5.1 (0.49)
$20,000 or more	27.7 (0.88)	2.7 (0.25)	9.0 (0.40)	14.9 (0.61)	51.4 (1.03)	8.8 (0.50)	5.2 (0.44)
$20,000–$34,999	25.1 (1.21)	2.7 (0.44)	6.6 (0.58)	15.5 (0.98)	56.2 (1.47)	11.4 (0.86)	4.3 (0.59)
$35,000–$54,999	30.6 (1.74)	2.7 (0.43)	7.5 (0.71)	13.7 (1.14)	49.9 (1.93)	9.3 (0.99)	5.4 (0.89)
$55,000–$74,999	35.4 (2.64)	1.8 (0.49)	11.9 (1.35)	14.2 (1.91)	44.5 (2.87)	7.8 (1.47)	4.8 (1.05)
$75,000 or more	32.8 (2.98)	*2.1 (0.65)	18.3 (1.83)	13.1 (1.62)	38.5 (2.86)	4.6 (1.15)	6.9 (1.73)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	15.5 (1.14)	3.0 (0.56)	8.1 (0.77)	12.3 (0.94)	56.7 (1.64)	17.5 (1.11)	5.2 (0.72)
Near poor	25.0 (1.23)	3.0 (0.39)	6.1 (0.53)	15.3 (0.91)	53.2 (1.37)	12.4 (0.85)	5.5 (0.71)
Not poor	33.0 (1.24)	2.5 (0.32)	11.7 (0.67)	15.0 (0.77)	47.7 (1.42)	6.1 (0.60)	4.4 (0.47)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	21.2 (0.82)	2.0 (0.21)	7.5 (0.42)	17.2 (0.74)	53.0 (1.03)	9.6 (0.55)	6.3 (0.46)
Small MSA	25.5 (1.24)	3.7 (0.41)	9.5 (0.62)	14.1 (0.84)	52.2 (1.68)	10.7 (0.75)	4.6 (0.68)
Not in MSA	28.5 (1.83)	3.5 (0.58)	8.6 (0.74)	10.1 (0.98)	54.9 (2.00)	10.7 (0.92)	4.2 (0.94)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2005—Con.

Selected characteristic	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 or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast.	23.6 (1.71)	2.6 (0.56)	12.3 (1.18)	17.7 (1.43)	44.1 (1.95)	8.2 (1.02)	8.2 (1.53)
Midwest.	26.6 (1.50)	3.7 (0.55)	13.1 (1.04)	14.1 (0.99)	44.2 (1.87)	10.3 (1.02)	5.9 (0.94)
South	24.2 (1.07)	3.0 (0.32)	6.8 (0.43)	13.0 (0.71)	58.2 (1.29)	10.8 (0.64)	4.1 (0.47)
West.	22.2 (1.28)	2.0 (0.32)	6.0 (0.50)	17.2 (1.04)	54.1 (1.61)	9.9 (0.71)	5.9 (0.56)

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

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

– 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 percentages (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.

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2005. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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