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Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by age, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino origin, family income, poverty status, education, place of residence, region of residence, and where appropriate, health insurance coverage. The topics covered are health status and limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injuries and poisonings, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Source of Data

The NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2003, household interviews were completed for 92,148 persons living in 35,921 households, reflecting a household response rate of 89.2%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2003. About 34 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions, and about 4 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 41 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, 2003

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this year's set provide data on health measures for children and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and they replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for respondent-assessed health status, limitation in activities, special education or early intervention services, injury and poisoning episodes, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage. They are derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in tables 1–25 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and over, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region of residence. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. "Appendix I" contains brief technical notes,

"Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used in this report, and "Appendix III" contains tables of unadjusted estimates.

The NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973, and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of the NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is in "Appendix IV" of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for the NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic or Latino persons (11).

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997–2003 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 the NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, but the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category ''Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race'' in the tables is referred to as ''non-Hispanic black'' in the text. Although the tables contain information for persons of two or more races, the ''Selected Highlights'' section focuses on persons reporting one race.

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 Web site: http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; and wards for abused/neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, 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 the NHIS, using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in *Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004* (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS *Field Representative's Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core, the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, 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 or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2003 consisted of 35,921 households, which yielded 92,148 persons in 36,573 families. The total noninterview rate was 10.8%. Of this 10.8%, 7.1% was the result of respondent refusal and unacceptable partial interviews. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls (14).

Estimation Procedures

The estimates presented in this report are weighted, using the Person Record Weight, to provide national health estimates. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percents (or rates) for all persons and for various subgroups of the population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (and/or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small

(generally less than 1%) and are shown in ''Appendix I.'' Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if he or she elects to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 10% of respondents in the 2003 survey, and 17% of respondents stated that their combined family income was $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result (15). Health estimates for persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See ''Appendix I'' for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

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, the NHIS has 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. Furthermore, the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic. The person health estimates and sample adult health estimates were more affected than sample child estimates. The percent of health estimates expressed as percentages and rates with significant differences by health estimate were 0.27% for person estimates, 0.27% for sample adult estimates, and 0.0% percent for sample child estimates. The percent of health estimates expressed as frequencies with significant differences by health estimate were 13% for person estimates, 16% for sample adult estimates, and 1% for sample child estimates (16).

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 (17,18). 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 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 2003 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 more complex to compare 1997–2003 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted estimates shown in the ''Appendix III'' tables may be compared with those published in earlier reports. However, age-adjusted estimates should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (19).

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% are considered statistically unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided t-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as ''greater than,'' ''less than,'' ''more likely,'' ''less likely,'' ''compared with,'' or ''opposed to'' indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas ''similar,'' ''no difference,'' or ''comparable'' indicate that the estimates are not statistically different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a t-test was performed and the difference found to be not significant. Furthermore,

these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the NHIS from the NCHS Web site:

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

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

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, go to

http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

Fill in the appropriate information and click the ''National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers'' box, followed by the ''Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserve is made up of approximately 3,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in tables 1–25 are presented. Estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 standard U.S. population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups). All estimates were calculated using the Person Record Weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 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.
- Asian persons (38%) and white persons (37%) were more likely than black persons (29%) to be in excellent health.
- The percent of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (40%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (17%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $75,000 or more were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $20,000 to be in excellent health (49% vs. 25%).
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance or persons who were uninsured to be in excellent health.
- Persons who lived in an MSA were more likely than persons who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities (tables 3, 4)

- About 34.3 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 16% of adults aged 45–64 years and 44% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about two times less likely than white or black

persons to be limited in their usual activities due to 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 7.7 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.
- Persons aged 65 years and over who had both Medicaid and Medicare were more likely than others to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity (table 6)

- About 10.9 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.2 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 three to four times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons than persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 3% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 9% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (22%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (23%) were nearly twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (12%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (table 7)

- About 4.2 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2003.
- 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 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 Attended Injury and Poisoning Episodes (table 8)

- In 2003, there were 23.8 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 83 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes was higher for males than for females.
- Youth aged 12–17 years and adults aged 75 years and over had the highest rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (90 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rates among black persons (56 per 1,000 population) and Asian persons (22 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (89 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rate for Hispanic persons (51 per 1,000 population).
- Persons who were in fair or poor health had higher rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent, very good, or good health.

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

- The three leading external causes of medically attended injury episodes were falls (8.0 million episodes in 2003), transportation (3.8 million episodes), and overexertion (3.4 million episodes).
- For males, the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was almost two times the rate for females.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to being struck by a person or object was about one and one-half times the rate for non-Hispanic black persons and about two times the rate for Hispanic persons.

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

- About 5.2 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 3.3 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 3.4 million episodes occurred while working around the house or yard.
- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports were about twice as high for males as for females.
- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while participating in sports, working around the house or yard, or engaging in nonsport leisure activities were two to three times as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was 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 Episode (tables 13, 14)

- In 2003, 5.9 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred inside the home, and another 4.9 million occurred outside the home.
- Streets and highways (3.8 million episodes) and recreation areas (3.0 million episodes) were the next most common locations for medically attended injuries and poisonings, following those occurring inside the home.
- The rate of injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home were higher for females than for males, whereas the rate of injury and poisoning episodes occurring at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was highest for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons in other age groups.
- Rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home or in recreation areas were more than twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreation areas was more than twice as high for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (table 15)

- About 20.2 million persons (7%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost, and another 15.0 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 nine 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 three 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 18.8 million persons (7%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.4 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and almost 2 million persons had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely than younger persons to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months.
- Persons with the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than persons with higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid were 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, 172 million (69%) had private

health insurance, 29 million (12%) had Medicaid, and 41 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 (35%) were more than two and one-half times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (13%) 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 34 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2003, 21.3 million (63%) had private health insurance, and 8.0 million (24%) had Medicare alone.
- About 361,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2003.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 32% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 27% by Medicare only, and 29% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 72% were covered by private health insurance, and 17% 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 197 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, 10 million (27%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and 10 million (26%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (28%) were more likely than uninsured females (24%) 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 (51%) were more than three and one-half times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) to have never had health insurance coverage.
- Uninsured persons living in the West were more likely than uninsured persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South to have never had health insurance.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 21.2 million persons (58%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 10.4 million (28%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were more than 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 (18%) were over four times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (4%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Non-Hispanic persons (34%) were twice as likely as Hispanic persons (17%) to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.
- Persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about one and one-half times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	286,010	102,224	89,694	66,234	19,754	6,509
Sex						
Male	139,599	52,116	43,547	31,421	8,833	2,916
Female	146,412	50,108	46,146	34,813	10,921	3,593
Age						
Under 12 years	48,049	26,658	13,626	6,840	696	69
12–17 years	24,922	12,770	7,309	4,213	427	88
18–44 years	110,537	42,122	37,733	23,758	5,088	1,111
45–64 years	68,247	16,384	22,128	19,214	7,313	2,762
65–74 years	18,175	2,668	5,018	6,370	2,984	1,059
75 years and over	16,081	1,621	3,879	5,838	3,245	1,420
Race						
1 race[4]	281,810	100,480	88,543	65,328	19,463	6,404
White	233,582	84,582	74,356	52,768	15,397	5,178
Black or African American	35,337	11,044	10,058	9,677	3,352	1,015
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,039	679	527	551	195	69
Asian	10,478	4,054	3,479	2,249	482	133
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	373	120	124	84	*37	*9
2 or more races[5]	4,200	1,744	1,150	905	291	106
Black or African American, white	1,007	477	288	168	55	*18
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,285	378	380	318	144	65
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	39,735	13,434	11,213	11,140	3,059	781
Mexican or Mexican American	26,207	8,377	7,660	7,775	1,868	446
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,275	88,790	78,481	55,094	16,695	5,728
White, single race	196,405	72,107	63,837	42,268	12,539	4,456
Black or African American, single race	34,246	10,619	9,822	9,369	3,251	997
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	4,514	6,518	9,697	5,564	2,436
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,998	11,797	17,631	16,739	5,872	1,856
Some college	47,732	13,764	16,814	12,203	3,794	1,087
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	19,869	16,575	8,487	1,794	569
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	47,911	11,810	12,833	13,688	6,494	2,968
$20,000 or more	209,539	82,557	68,470	44,243	11,165	2,744
$20,000–$34,999	36,127	11,164	11,128	9,486	3,395	925
$35,000–$54,999	40,171	13,882	13,509	9,763	2,439	561
$55,000–$74,999	29,809	12,452	10,381	5,708	1,093	166
$75,000 or more	55,541	28,130	17,399	8,346	1,392	257
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	25,252	7,167	6,889	6,792	2,938	1,419
Near poor	37,213	11,617	10,406	10,003	3,781	1,382
Not poor	134,866	55,817	44,595	26,579	6,430	1,380
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	171,607	72,815	57,892	32,428	6,400	1,305
Medicaid	29,399	9,486	7,831	7,721	2,887	1,390
Other	6,831	2,082	1,575	1,515	1,060	575
Uninsured	41,095	12,816	12,751	11,585	3,051	708
65 years and over:						
Private	21,313	2,919	6,120	7,711	3,421	1,076
Medicare and Medicaid	1,985	105	251	533	599	493
Medicare only	8,002	844	1,803	3,004	1,658	636
Other	2,355	343	630	731	437	207
Uninsured	361	63	*37	162	64	*34

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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	136,657	51,867	42,583	30,530	8,191	2,521
Small MSA	92,694	33,006	29,041	21,446	6,629	2,143
Not in MSA	56,659	17,350	18,070	14,257	4,934	1,845
Region						
Northeast	53,125	19,609	16,391	12,357	3,570	1,050
Midwest	68,429	23,680	22,319	16,115	4,440	1,216
South	105,861	36,739	33,063	24,323	8,234	3,093
West	58,596	22,196	17,920	13,438	3,510	1,151
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,334	7,184	5,867	5,548	1,332	338
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,401	6,250	5,346	5,592	1,726	443
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	95,982	36,720	30,838	19,968	5,783	2,091
White, single race, female	100,422	35,387	32,999	22,300	6,756	2,366
Black or African American, single race, male	15,867	5,214	4,582	4,307	1,319	383
Black or African American, single race, female	18,379	5,406	5,240	5,062	1,932	614
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	6,689	1,966	1,799	2,028	657	233
Near poor	8,442	2,896	2,286	2,479	650	129
Not poor	11,576	4,965	3,187	2,688	625	109
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	11,494	3,163	3,315	2,785	1,402	791
Near poor	21,181	6,135	6,178	5,539	2,319	989
Not poor	104,335	43,674	35,011	19,749	4,732	1,127
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,443	1,404	1,404	1,614	708	308
Near poor	5,672	1,877	1,386	1,512	695	200
Not poor	11,847	4,141	4,073	2,786	733	93

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

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

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.0 (0.32)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.33)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	37.0 (0.35)	31.2 (0.32)	22.9 (0.28)	6.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.09)
Female	100.0	35.1 (0.35)	31.7 (0.31)	23.6 (0.28)	7.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.08)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.7 (0.64)	28.5 (0.57)	14.3 (0.43)	1.5 (0.11)	0.1 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	51.5 (0.79)	29.5 (0.68)	17.0 (0.54)	1.7 (0.16)	0.4 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	38.4 (0.41)	34.4 (0.37)	21.6 (0.32)	4.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.2 (0.41)	32.6 (0.43)	28.3 (0.40)	10.8 (0.24)	4.1 (0.16)
65–74 years	100.0	14.7 (0.58)	27.7 (0.77)	35.2 (0.74)	16.5 (0.61)	5.9 (0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	10.1 (0.50)	24.2 (0.71)	36.5 (0.76)	20.3 (0.65)	8.9 (0.51)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	36.1 (0.32)	31.5 (0.28)	23.2 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	37.1 (0.33)	32.0 (0.30)	22.4 (0.25)	6.4 (0.11)	2.1 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	29.3 (0.76)	27.9 (0.73)	28.2 (0.70)	10.9 (0.37)	3.6 (0.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	30.2 (3.54)	25.9 (2.47)	27.5 (3.02)	12.0 (1.48)	4.4 (1.06)
Asian	100.0	37.7 (1.45)	32.7 (1.37)	22.3 (1.21)	5.6 (0.54)	1.7 (0.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	27.4 (5.32)	31.9 (6.01)	22.7 (4.62)	*8.8 (2.66)	9.3 (1.38)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	33.2 (1.63)	27.7 (1.78)	24.4 (1.58)	10.5 (1.26)	4.2 (0.76)
Black or African American, white	100.0	30.3 (3.21)	29.7 (3.66)	18.3 (3.17)	18.0 (4.22)	*3.8 (1.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	27.8 (2.58)	28.9 (3.06)	25.1 (2.60)	12.2 (1.97)	5.9 (1.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	30.1 (0.60)	26.9 (0.57)	29.2 (0.61)	10.5 (0.35)	3.3 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.8 (0.69)	27.6 (0.72)	31.1 (0.79)	10.3 (0.45)	3.3 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.1 (0.35)	32.1 (0.31)	22.1 (0.27)	6.5 (0.11)	2.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.7 (0.38)	32.7 (0.34)	20.7 (0.27)	5.9 (0.12)	2.0 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.1 (0.77)	28.2 (0.75)	28.2 (0.71)	10.9 (0.37)	3.6 (0.23)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	17.3 (0.52)	23.7 (0.55)	33.4 (0.61)	18.0 (0.43)	7.6 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	22.5 (0.42)	32.9 (0.46)	30.7 (0.44)	10.5 (0.26)	3.3 (0.16)
Some college	100.0	28.1 (0.44)	34.9 (0.47)	26.3 (0.43)	8.3 (0.25)	2.5 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	40.2 (0.57)	34.8 (0.52)	19.0 (0.42)	4.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.12)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.4 (0.57)	27.0 (0.56)	28.2 (0.53)	13.3 (0.33)	6.2 (0.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	39.0 (0.37)	32.5 (0.33)	21.4 (0.27)	5.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.05)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	31.1 (0.75)	30.9 (0.63)	26.1 (0.61)	9.3 (0.32)	2.5 (0.16)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	33.8 (0.67)	33.5 (0.66)	24.8 (0.57)	6.4 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	40.0 (0.81)	34.6 (0.81)	20.1 (0.61)	4.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.16)
$75,000 or more	100.0	48.7 (0.67)	30.4 (0.62)	16.7 (0.52)	3.4 (0.24)	0.8 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	24.8 (0.76)	26.0 (0.76)	27.4 (0.73)	14.2 (0.49)	7.5 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	29.3 (0.69)	27.7 (0.66)	27.7 (0.62)	11.1 (0.39)	4.2 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	41.5 (0.42)	32.7 (0.37)	19.8 (0.30)	4.9 (0.13)	1.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	43.9 (0.41)	33.7 (0.37)	18.3 (0.28)	3.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	23.1 (0.67)	23.6 (0.70)	28.4 (0.72)	16.0 (0.54)	8.9 (0.47)
Other	100.0	38.5 (1.77)	24.9 (1.53)	19.3 (1.10)	11.7 (0.92)	5.7 (0.54)
Uninsured	100.0	32.2 (0.69)	31.0 (0.66)	27.6 (0.62)	7.4 (0.29)	1.8 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	13.7 (0.50)	28.8 (0.71)	36.3 (0.71)	16.1 (0.56)	5.1 (0.30)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.3 (1.02)	12.7 (1.49)	26.8 (1.74)	30.2 (1.93)	24.9 (2.00)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (0.78)	22.7 (1.00)	37.8 (1.08)	20.8 (0.92)	8.0 (0.62)
Other	100.0	14.1 (1.48)	26.5 (2.07)	31.3 (1.93)	19.0 (1.66)	9.2 (1.13)
Uninsured	100.0	18.9 (4.46)	*8.7 (2.69)	46.7 (5.22)	15.2 (3.24)	*10.4 (3.30)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Large MSA	100.0	37.8 (0.43)	31.3 (0.38)	22.7 (0.35)	6.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	36.3 (0.60)	31.5 (0.56)	23.0 (0.43)	7.0 (0.18)	2.2 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.2 (0.69)	32.1 (0.62)	25.0 (0.61)	8.5 (0.26)	3.1 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	38.2 (0.68)	30.9 (0.59)	22.7 (0.54)	6.3 (0.22)	1.8 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	35.1 (0.65)	32.9 (0.63)	23.7 (0.44)	6.6 (0.21)	1.8 (0.12)
South	100.0	34.9 (0.57)	31.3 (0.50)	23.1 (0.44)	7.8 (0.19)	2.9 (0.14)
West	100.0	37.4 (0.62)	30.8 (0.52)	23.4 (0.55)	6.3 (0.21)	2.1 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	31.5 (0.70)	27.7 (0.67)	28.2 (0.71)	9.4 (0.43)	3.2 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	28.6 (0.64)	26.2 (0.62)	30.1 (0.68)	11.5 (0.43)	3.5 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	39.5 (0.41)	32.2 (0.38)	20.4 (0.31)	5.8 (0.16)	2.1 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	38.0 (0.43)	33.0 (0.38)	21.0 (0.32)	6.0 (0.15)	2.0 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.4 (0.90)	28.1 (0.90)	28.1 (0.86)	10.1 (0.48)	3.3 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	28.2 (0.82)	28.2 (0.83)	28.2 (0.79)	11.6 (0.45)	3.9 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	23.8 (1.21)	24.0 (1.24)	30.8 (1.37)	14.9 (0.90)	6.6 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (1.25)	25.1 (1.15)	30.8 (1.25)	11.5 (0.74)	3.1 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	39.1 (1.05)	27.1 (0.96)	24.9 (0.93)	7.4 (0.56)	1.6 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.4 (1.25)	28.1 (1.24)	24.5 (1.11)	13.3 (0.70)	7.7 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	28.9 (0.93)	29.6 (0.98)	26.1 (0.81)	10.6 (0.54)	4.7 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	42.9 (0.47)	33.1 (0.43)	18.5 (0.33)	4.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	21.1 (1.68)	23.6 (1.70)	30.5 (1.63)	16.5 (1.10)	8.2 (0.73)
Near poor	100.0	29.1 (1.63)	23.5 (1.41)	28.4 (1.52)	14.6 (1.02)	4.4 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	33.3 (1.20)	33.6 (1.26)	24.1 (1.10)	7.7 (0.59)	1.3 (0.25)

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

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the question, "Would you say [person's] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups, 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table V in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		
Total[4]	286,010	249,169	35,960	34,317
Sex				
Male	139,599	122,634	16,516	15,734
Female	146,412	126,534	19,444	18,583
Age				
Under 12 years	48,049	44,811	3,040	2,891
12–17 years	24,922	22,642	2,136	2,089
18–44 years	110,537	103,131	7,149	6,604
45–64 years	68,247	56,578	11,494	11,027
65–74 years	18,175	13,234	4,877	4,745
75 years and over	16,081	8,773	7,264	6,961
Race				
1 race[5]	281,810	245,660	35,282	33,691
White	233,582	203,306	29,598	28,258
Black or African American	35,337	30,410	4,773	4,543
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,039	1,683	351	348
Asian	10,478	9,902	546	529
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	373	360	*14	*14
2 or more races[6]	4,200	3,509	677	626
Black or African American, white	1,007	888	117	114
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,285	952	324	293
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	39,735	36,586	3,045	2,858
Mexican or Mexican American	26,207	24,379	1,739	1,605
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,275	212,583	32,914	31,459
White, single race	196,405	169,012	26,807	25,649
Black or African American, single race	34,246	29,434	4,663	4,435
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	20,565	8,150	7,920
High school diploma or GED[9]	53,998	44,170	9,724	9,315
Some college	47,732	40,886	6,801	6,578
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	43,395	3,846	3,655
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	47,911	35,719	12,053	11,620
$20,000 or more	209,539	188,766	20,377	19,533
$20,000–$34,999	36,127	30,269	5,750	5,578
$35,000–$54,999	40,171	35,660	4,494	4,353
$55,000–$74,999	29,809	27,619	2,174	2,102
$75,000 or more	55,541	52,119	3,401	3,240
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	25,252	19,835	5,352	5,184
Near poor	37,213	30,339	6,787	6,602
Not poor	134,866	121,918	12,870	12,422
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	171,607	159,819	11,432	10,841
Medicaid	29,399	22,815	6,501	6,196
Other	6,831	4,512	2,310	2,254
Uninsured	41,095	37,450	3,439	3,228
65 years and over:				
Private	21,313	14,529	6,735	6,491
Medicare and Medicaid	1,985	651	1,334	1,304
Medicare only	8,002	4,918	3,035	2,916
Other	2,355	1,499	855	832
Uninsured	361	254	105	105

Limitation in usual activities[1]

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[3]			
Large MSA	136,657	122,407	13,803	13,059
Small MSA	92,694	79,700	12,664	12,147
Not in MSA	56,659	47,061	9,493	9,112
Region				
Northeast	53,125	46,382	6,608	6,282
Midwest	68,429	58,781	9,369	8,938
South	105,861	92,022	13,566	13,008
West	58,596	51,984	6,416	6,090
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,334	18,811	1,465	1,347
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,401	17,775	1,581	1,511
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	95,982	83,315	12,379	11,823
White, single race, female	100,422	85,697	14,428	13,826
Black or African American, single race, male	15,867	13,750	2,037	1,951
Black or African American, single race, female	18,379	15,683	2,626	2,485
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	6,689	5,973	697	676
Near poor	8,442	7,844	572	536
Not poor	11,576	10,842	732	693
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	11,494	8,281	3,175	3,064
Near poor	21,181	16,156	4,982	4,853
Not poor	104,335	93,537	10,733	10,395
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	5,443	4,246	1,194	1,160
Near poor	5,672	4,675	987	973
Not poor	11,847	10,923	914	867

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

[1]Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitations in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitations; and the duration of these conditions. 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

| Selected characteristic | Limitation in usual activities[1] | | | Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2] |
| | Total | Not limited | Limited | |
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4 (0.16)	12.6 (0.16)	12.1 (0.16)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.1 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.6 (0.20)	12.4 (0.20)	11.9 (0.20)
Female	100.0	87.2 (0.19)	12.8 (0.19)	12.3 (0.19)
Age[6]				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.6 (0.25)	6.4 (0.25)	6.1 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	91.4 (0.38)	8.6 (0.38)	8.4 (0.37)
18–44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.19)	6.5 (0.19)	6.0 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	83.1 (0.31)	16.9 (0.31)	16.3 (0.32)
65–74 years	100.0	73.1 (0.69)	26.9 (0.69)	26.3 (0.69)
75 years and over	100.0	54.7 (0.91)	45.3 (0.91)	44.0 (0.91)
Race				
1 race[7]	100.0	87.5 (0.16)	12.5 (0.16)	12.1 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.6 (0.17)	12.4 (0.17)	11.9 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	84.2 (0.43)	15.8 (0.43)	15.2 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	78.6 (2.08)	21.4 (2.08)	21.3 (2.09)
Asian	100.0	93.5 (0.56)	6.5 (0.56)	6.4 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.5 (1.65)	10.5 (1.65)	10.5 (1.65)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	78.4 (1.46)	21.6 (1.46)	20.3 (1.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	82.8 (3.51)	17.2 (3.51)	17.1 (3.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	73.5 (2.24)	26.5 (2.24)	24.8 (2.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	89.4 (0.31)	10.6 (0.31)	10.2 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	89.8 (0.37)	10.2 (0.37)	9.6 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.0 (0.18)	13.0 (0.18)	12.5 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	87.2 (0.20)	12.8 (0.20)	12.3 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	84.1 (0.44)	15.9 (0.44)	15.3 (0.43)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	75.3 (0.54)	24.7 (0.54)	24.1 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	82.6 (0.34)	17.4 (0.34)	16.7 (0.34)
Some college	100.0	84.6 (0.35)	15.4 (0.35)	14.9 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.2 (0.31)	9.8 (0.31)	9.4 (0.30)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	76.0 (0.48)	24.0 (0.48)	23.3 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	100.0	89.6 (0.17)	10.4 (0.17)	10.0 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	84.4 (0.43)	15.6 (0.43)	15.2 (0.42)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	88.0 (0.35)	12.0 (0.35)	11.7 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	91.2 (0.43)	8.8 (0.43)	8.5 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	100.0	91.8 (0.34)	8.2 (0.34)	7.9 (0.33)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	100.0	74.1 (0.63)	25.9 (0.63)	25.3 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	80.9 (0.49)	19.1 (0.49)	18.7 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	89.8 (0.20)	10.2 (0.20)	9.9 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.6 (0.15)	6.4 (0.15)	6.0 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	67.1 (0.69)	32.9 (0.69)	31.9 (0.68)
Other	100.0	73.8 (1.34)	26.2 (1.34)	25.9 (1.35)
Uninsured	100.0	91.1 (0.33)	8.9 (0.33)	8.5 (0.33)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	68.3 (0.73)	31.7 (0.73)	30.9 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	32.9 (2.18)	67.1 (2.18)	66.2 (2.20)
Medicare only	100.0	62.0 (1.08)	38.0 (1.08)	36.9 (1.08)
Other	100.0	62.6 (2.08)	37.4 (2.08)	36.4 (2.06)
Uninsured	100.0	69.6 (5.09)	30.4 (5.09)	30.4 (5.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Limitation in usual activities[1]		
Place of residence[15]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.4 (0.20)	10.6 (0.20)	10.1 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	86.6 (0.29)	13.4 (0.29)	12.9 (0.29)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.7 (0.43)	16.3 (0.43)	15.7 (0.44)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.1 (0.35)	11.9 (0.35)	11.3 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	86.1 (0.36)	13.9 (0.36)	13.3 (0.36)
South	100.0	87.1 (0.28)	12.9 (0.28)	12.4 (0.28)
West	100.0	88.4 (0.29)	11.6 (0.29)	11.1 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	90.0 (0.44)	10.0 (0.44)	9.4 (0.44)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	88.9 (0.39)	11.1 (0.39)	10.7 (0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	87.3 (0.25)	12.7 (0.25)	12.2 (0.25)
White, single race, female	100.0	87.2 (0.24)	12.8 (0.24)	12.3 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	84.8 (0.59)	15.2 (0.59)	14.7 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	83.9 (0.54)	16.1 (0.54)	15.5 (0.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	83.6 (0.89)	16.4 (0.89)	16.1 (0.88)
Near poor	100.0	89.9 (0.63)	10.1 (0.63)	9.7 (0.63)
Not poor	100.0	91.6 (0.60)	8.4 (0.60)	8.1 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	70.3 (0.98)	29.7 (0.98)	29.0 (0.96)
Near poor	100.0	77.7 (0.72)	22.3 (0.72)	21.9 (0.72)
Not poor	100.0	89.5 (0.22)	10.5 (0.22)	10.2 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	71.5 (1.33)	28.5 (1.33)	28.1 (1.32)
Near poor	100.0	80.2 (1.05)	19.8 (1.05)	19.5 (1.05)
Not poor	100.0	89.7 (0.59)	10.3 (0.59)	9.9 (0.59)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[10]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[12]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table VI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.8 (0.06)	3.7 (0.09)
Total[5] (crude)	213,039	3,821	7,692	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.10)
Sex					
Male	102,296	1,415	2,517	1.5 (0.08)	2.7 (0.11)
Female	110,743	2,406	5,175	2.1 (0.08)	4.5 (0.12)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	110,537	614	1,267	0.6 (0.05)	1.1 (0.07)
45–64 years	68,247	973	2,164	1.4 (0.09)	3.2 (0.13)
65–74 years	18,175	585	1,217	3.2 (0.25)	6.7 (0.37)
75 years and over	16,081	1,649	3,045	10.3 (0.48)	18.9 (0.71)
Race					
1 race[7]	210,936	3,750	7,562	1.8 (0.06)	3.7 (0.09)
White	177,106	3,074	6,277	1.7 (0.06)	3.5 (0.09)
Black or African American	24,238	562	1,094	2.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,348	*27	*47	*2.7 (0.83)	4.3 (1.17)
Asian	7,969	81	133	1.6 (0.39)	2.6 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	275	*5	*10	11.3 (1.38)	13.2 (2.05)
2 or more races[8]	2,103	71	130	4.6 (1.00)	7.6 (1.19)
Black or African American, white	226	*3	*11	*1.7 (1.68)	*5.0 (2.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	924	*42	79	5.5 (1.64)	9.3 (1.90)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,272	367	589	2.5 (0.22)	3.8 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	16,813	180	318	2.3 (0.28)	3.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	186,767	3,454	7,103	1.8 (0.06)	3.7 (0.10)
White, single race	152,434	2,745	5,746	1.7 (0.07)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	23,549	546	1,068	2.9 (0.24)	5.6 (0.32)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	1,279	2,428	3.5 (0.19)	6.7 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[11]	53,998	1,059	2,282	1.9 (0.12)	4.1 (0.18)
Some college	47,732	709	1,480	1.8 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	432	833	1.3 (0.12)	2.4 (0.16)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	35,948	1,454	3,285	3.6 (0.19)	8.0 (0.31)
$20,000 or more	154,931	1,889	3,496	1.5 (0.07)	2.6 (0.09)
$20,000–$34,999	26,795	500	1,053	1.7 (0.15)	3.7 (0.22)
$35,000–$54,999	29,473	345	659	1.4 (0.15)	2.6 (0.21)
$55,000–$74,999	21,477	165	287	1.4 (0.23)	2.2 (0.27)
$75,000 or more	40,012	274	459	1.7 (0.23)	2.4 (0.25)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	16,364	626	1,350	4.6 (0.33)	9.7 (0.46)
Near poor	25,379	677	1,519	2.5 (0.19)	5.7 (0.29)
Not poor	102,718	1,070	2,052	1.3 (0.08)	2.4 (0.10)
Health insurance[14]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	125,998	545	1,222	0.4 (0.03)	0.9 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	11,230	665	1,238	6.2 (0.47)	11.7 (0.63)
Other coverage	5,294	218	545	3.9 (0.62)	9.1 (0.95)
Uninsured	34,009	148	398	0.5 (0.08)	1.4 (0.13)
65 years and over:					
Private	21,313	1,056	2,128	5.0 (0.30)	10.0 (0.48)
Medicaid and Medicare	1,985	419	696	20.9 (1.73)	34.9 (2.08)
Medicare only	8,002	590	1,149	7.3 (0.54)	14.3 (0.80)
Other coverage	2,355	128	222	5.9 (0.95)	10.3 (1.23)
Uninsured	361	*15	*35	*5.2 (2.39)	*11.1 (3.50)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[15]	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA	101,498	1,664	3,134	1.8 (0.08)	3.4 (0.13)
Small MSA	69,317	1,322	2,715	1.9 (0.11)	3.8 (0.17)
Not in MSA	42,224	835	1,843	1.9 (0.13)	4.3 (0.18)
Region					
Northeast	40,683	810	1,532	1.9 (0.13)	3.6 (0.21)
Midwest	51,149	744	1,735	1.5 (0.12)	3.5 (0.21)
South	78,575	1,516	2,986	2.0 (0.10)	3.9 (0.14)
West	42,632	751	1,439	1.9 (0.14)	3.7 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,447	142	201	2.1 (0.31)	2.7 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,825	225	388	2.8 (0.29)	4.6 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,366	1,041	1,902	1.4 (0.09)	2.6 (0.13)
White, single race, female	79,068	1,704	3,844	1.9 (0.09)	4.2 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,456	168	325	2.1 (0.33)	4.1 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,093	378	743	3.4 (0.29)	6.6 (0.40)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,772	112	197	5.0 (0.73)	8.0 (0.85)
Near poor	5,295	50	84	1.8 (0.34)	3.0 (0.43)
Not poor	8,309	59	97	1.7 (0.41)	2.4 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	8,487	348	763	4.5 (0.49)	9.7 (0.62)
Near poor	15,299	499	1,198	2.8 (0.27)	6.7 (0.40)
Not poor	80,572	880	1,750	1.3 (0.08)	2.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,128	146	324	5.5 (0.75)	12.1 (1.15)
Near poor	3,549	100	184	3.1 (0.56)	5.7 (0.72)
Not poor	8,818	76	138	2.0 (0.38)	3.1 (0.47)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]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 percents (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

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

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[10]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[12]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table VII in "Appendix III".

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity[1]							
	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.08)	91.1 (0.15)
Total[4] (crude)	188,543	10,892	6,232	171,163	100.0	5.8 (0.13)	3.3 (0.09)	90.9 (0.15)
Sex								
Male	92,370	4,984	2,858	84,403	100.0	5.3 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	91.6 (0.21)
Female	96,173	5,909	3,375	86,760	100.0	6.0 (0.16)	3.4 (0.12)	90.6 (0.19)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	110,537	3,297	2,195	104,891	100.0	3.0 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.0 (0.14)
45–64 years	68,247	6,492	3,194	58,466	100.0	9.5 (0.25)	4.7 (0.16)	85.8 (0.29)
65–69 years	9,760	1,104	844	7,805	100.0	11.3 (0.62)	8.7 (0.57)	80.0 (0.80)
Race								
1 race[6]	186,573	10,670	6,101	169,551	100.0	5.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.08)	91.2 (0.15)
White	155,182	8,498	5,254	141,199	100.0	5.3 (0.13)	3.3 (0.09)	91.4 (0.16)
Black or African American	22,416	1,894	688	19,819	100.0	8.8 (0.38)	3.2 (0.22)	88.1 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,258	111	60	1,086	100.0	9.6 (1.95)	5.8 (1.30)	84.7 (2.38)
Asian	7,450	163	95	7,188	100.0	2.5 (0.41)	1.4 (0.28)	96.1 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	267	*4	*4	259	100.0	5.7 (0.43)	*1.2 (1.17)	93.1 (1.26)
2 or more races[7]	1,970	222	131	1,612	100.0	12.5 (1.56)	7.0 (1.25)	80.5 (1.79)
Black or African American, white	214	*12	*13	190	100.0	*8.6 (2.98)	*5.4 (2.42)	86.1 (3.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	870	155	87	623	100.0	17.8 (2.39)	10.0 (2.42)	72.2 (3.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	24,995	1,023	436	23,503	100.0	5.0 (0.25)	2.1 (0.17)	92.8 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	16,113	554	252	15,277	100.0	4.6 (0.29)	2.1 (0.21)	93.3 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	163,548	9,870	5,796	147,660	100.0	5.8 (0.14)	3.4 (0.09)	90.8 (0.17)
White, single race	131,722	7,553	4,849	119,119	100.0	5.4 (0.15)	3.5 (0.11)	91.1 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	21,757	1,866	675	19,204	100.0	8.9 (0.39)	3.2 (0.23)	87.9 (0.47)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	21,959	3,165	942	17,824	100.0	13.9 (0.50)	4.0 (0.26)	82.1 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[10]	45,838	3,494	2,068	40,211	100.0	7.4 (0.26)	4.3 (0.18)	88.3 (0.30)
Some college	43,093	2,454	1,796	38,826	100.0	5.7 (0.21)	4.2 (0.20)	90.1 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	43,655	1,000	896	41,726	100.0	2.3 (0.15)	2.1 (0.14)	95.6 (0.20)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	28,669	4,694	1,640	22,286	100.0	17.2 (0.50)	5.8 (0.27)	77.0 (0.57)
$20,000 or more	141,323	5,176	4,005	132,003	100.0	3.6 (0.11)	2.8 (0.09)	93.6 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	22,662	1,663	1,055	19,905	100.0	7.5 (0.36)	4.6 (0.28)	87.9 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999	26,824	1,161	1,062	24,600	100.0	4.4 (0.27)	4.0 (0.25)	91.6 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	20,499	493	421	19,581	100.0	2.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.21)	95.4 (0.31)
$75,000 or more	38,749	690	713	37,345	100.0	1.7 (0.14)	1.8 (0.14)	96.5 (0.20)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	14,739	2,479	715	11,514	100.0	19.8 (0.75)	5.5 (0.37)	74.8 (0.80)
Near poor	21,248	2,142	1,005	18,066	100.0	11.3 (0.51)	5.0 (0.28)	83.7 (0.60)
Not poor	94,284	3,050	2,820	88,405	100.0	3.1 (0.11)	3.0 (0.12)	93.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under 65 years:								
Private	125,998	3,469	3,037	119,406	100.0	2.6 (0.09)	2.3 (0.08)	95.1 (0.12)
Medicaid	11,230	3,327	804	7,077	100.0	31.4 (0.85)	7.4 (0.50)	61.2 (0.89)
Other	5,294	1,645	423	3,223	100.0	25.8 (1.60)	6.5 (0.72)	67.7 (1.77)
Uninsured	34,009	1,270	1,082	31,556	100.0	4.5 (0.25)	3.7 (0.23)	91.8 (0.33)
65 years and over:								
Private	6,055	397	480	5,176	100.0	6.6 (0.64)	7.9 (0.71)	85.5 (0.89)
Medicare and Medicaid	543	253	75	215	100.0	46.6 (4.15)	13.9 (2.86)	39.5 (4.08)
Medicare only	2,137	312	195	1,626	100.0	14.6 (1.38)	9.1 (1.29)	76.2 (1.83)
Other	787	120	73	595	100.0	15.2 (2.47)	9.2 (1.87)	75.6 (2.88)
Uninsured	147	*15	*12	120	100.0	*10.3 (5.90)	*8.3 (5.15)	81.3 (7.24)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	91,076	4,052	2,248	84,664	100.0	4.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.11)	93.0 (0.19)
Small MSA	60,625	3,904	2,156	54,465	100.0	6.2 (0.22)	3.5 (0.16)	90.3 (0.28)
Not in MSA	36,842	2,937	1,828	32,034	100.0	7.7 (0.38)	4.8 (0.21)	87.6 (0.41)
Region								
Northeast	35,175	1,970	993	32,157	100.0	5.4 (0.29)	2.7 (0.19)	91.9 (0.33)
Midwest	45,553	2,576	1,847	41,061	100.0	5.5 (0.24)	4.0 (0.17)	90.5 (0.27)
South	69,583	4,455	2,303	62,756	100.0	6.3 (0.23)	3.3 (0.15)	90.5 (0.28)
West	38,232	1,891	1,089	35,189	100.0	5.0 (0.23)	2.9 (0.17)	92.1 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	12,922	463	216	12,223	100.0	4.5 (0.32)	2.1 (0.23)	93.4 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,073	560	220	11,280	100.0	5.6 (0.34)	2.2 (0.23)	92.2 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	64,909	3,577	2,235	59,003	100.0	5.2 (0.20)	3.3 (0.15)	91.5 (0.27)
White, single race, female	66,813	3,976	2,615	60,117	100.0	5.6 (0.19)	3.7 (0.15)	90.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, male	9,795	763	302	8,723	100.0	8.1 (0.52)	3.2 (0.32)	88.8 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race, female	11,962	1,102	373	10,480	100.0	9.5 (0.49)	3.2 (0.29)	87.3 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	3,537	299	68	3,164	100.0	12.1 (0.99)	2.6 (0.46)	85.4 (1.12)
Near poor	5,036	181	85	4,756	100.0	4.5 (0.53)	2.6 (0.46)	92.9 (0.72)
Not poor	8,061	189	150	7,722	100.0	2.8 (0.34)	2.1 (0.31)	95.0 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	7,470	1,462	473	5,514	100.0	22.0 (1.09)	6.9 (0.60)	71.1 (1.15)
Near poor	11,964	1,562	769	9,612	100.0	13.7 (0.77)	6.4 (0.40)	79.8 (0.89)
Not poor	72,975	2,453	2,355	68,159	100.0	3.1 (0.12)	3.1 (0.14)	93.7 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	2,833	582	142	2,109	100.0	23.1 (1.58)	5.3 (0.77)	71.6 (1.69)
Near poor	3,139	327	105	2,708	100.0	11.5 (1.11)	3.5 (0.57)	85.0 (1.19)
Not poor	8,467	272	205	7,988	100.0	3.3 (0.38)	2.6 (0.34)	94.0 (0.52)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Limitation in work activity is based on the questions, "Does a physical, mental, or emotional problem NOW keep [person] from working at a job or business?" and for persons not kept from working, "Are [person] limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons 18–69 years of age" column.

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

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

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

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

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

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[11]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[12]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65. Estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are not age-adjusted.

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–69 years. For crude percents, refer to table VIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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)	. . .	. . .	5.8 (0.20)
Total[4] (crude)	72,971	4,224	5.8 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	37,302	2,742	7.4 (0.29)
Female	35,669	1,483	4.2 (0.22)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	48,049	2,410	5.0 (0.21)
12–17 years	24,922	1,814	7.3 (0.35)
Race			
1 race[6]	70,874	4,058	5.7 (0.20)
White	56,476	3,336	5.9 (0.23)
Black or African American	11,099	646	5.8 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*34	*5.1 (2.38)
Asian	2,510	*41	*1.6 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	99	–	–
2 or more races[7]	2,097	167	8.5 (1.29)
Black or African American, white	782	71	10.0 (2.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	361	*30	*8.6 (2.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	13,463	600	4.5 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,394	360	3.9 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,508	3,624	6.1 (0.23)
White, single race	43,970	2,793	6.3 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	10,697	616	5.8 (0.45)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	11,963	910	7.8 (0.57)
$20,000 or more	54,608	3,080	5.6 (0.22)
$20,000–$34,999	9,333	667	7.3 (0.55)
$35,000–$54,999	10,698	685	6.4 (0.49)
$55,000–$74,999	8,332	511	6.1 (0.57)
$75,000 or more	15,529	787	5.0 (0.41)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	8,889	676	7.7 (0.67)
Near poor	11,834	835	7.2 (0.50)
Not poor	32,149	1,860	5.7 (0.28)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private	45,609	2,241	4.9 (0.22)
Medicaid	18,168	1,596	9.3 (0.50)
Other	1,536	*54	*3.5 (1.05)
Uninsured	7,086	328	4.5 (0.54)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	35,159	1,877	5.4 (0.27)
Small MSA	23,378	1,370	5.9 (0.34)
Not in MSA	14,434	978	6.6 (0.50)
Region			
Northeast	12,441	940	7.6 (0.50)
Midwest	17,280	1,191	6.9 (0.51)
South	27,286	1,332	4.9 (0.29)
West	15,964	761	4.8 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex			
Hispanic or Latino, male	6,888	353	5.2 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,576	247	3.9 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	22,616	1,844	8.1 (0.40)
White, single race, female	21,354	949	4.4 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,411	415	7.7 (0.72)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,286	201	3.8 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	2,916	138	4.8 (0.68)
Near poor	3,146	113	3.8 (0.56)
Not poor	3,267	167	5.1 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,007	338	11.3 (1.50)
Near poor	5,882	519	9.1 (0.85)
Not poor	23,763	1,456	6.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	2,315	154	6.8 (1.13)
Near poor	2,122	167	7.7 (0.99)
Not poor	3,028	153	4.9 (0.78)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Receiving special education or early intervention services is based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons under 18 years" column.

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
		Number[1] in thousands[2]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	83.40 (2.45)
Total[3] (crude)	286,010	23,782	83.15 (2.45)
Sex			
Male	139,599	12,739	91.38 (3.48)
Female	146,412	11,043	75.04 (3.20)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years	48,049	3,473	72.28 (4.83)
12–17 years	24,922	2,905	116.56 (8.65)
18–44 years	110,537	9,817	88.81 (3.87)
45–64 years	68,247	4,725	69.23 (4.07)
65–74 years	18,175	1,040	57.22 (7.33)
75 years and over	16,081	1,822	113.30 (10.99)
Race			
1 race[5]	281,810	23,346	83.09 (2.45)
White	233,582	20,975	90.27 (2.86)
Black or African American	35,337	1,944	55.63 (4.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,039	*169	*80.28 (24.81)
Asian	10,478	244	22.20 (5.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	373	*15	*53.97 (51.75)
2 or more races[6]	4,200	436	109.80 (23.90)
Black or African American, white	1,007	*80	*104.83 (75.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,285	236	175.10 (47.84)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	39,735	2,067	50.87 (4.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	26,207	1,337	50.68 (5.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,275	21,715	88.77 (2.77)
White, single race	196,405	19,074	98.40 (3.33)
Black or African American, single race	34,246	1,885	55.62 (4.75)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	2,182	72.45 (6.11)
High school diploma or GED[9]	53,998	3,905	74.20 (4.95)
Some college	47,732	4,734	100.09 (6.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	3,891	86.99 (5.76)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000	47,911	4,562	95.07 (6.53)
$20,000 or more	209,539	17,767	85.21 (2.75)
$20,000–$34,999	36,127	2,921	80.98 (6.25)
$35,000–$54,999	40,171	3,728	92.19 (5.81)
$55,000–$74,999	29,809	2,537	85.76 (7.54)
$75,000 or more	55,541	5,577	101.99 (6.67)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	25,252	2,379	94.72 (8.94)
Near poor	37,213	3,263	88.12 (7.21)
Not poor	134,866	12,766	94.79 (3.59)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under 65 years:			
Private	171,607	14,999	88.20 (3.33)
Medicaid	29,399	2,399	92.16 (9.12)
Other	6,831	405	70.48 (14.39)
Uninsured	41,095	3,009	72.08 (5.66)
65 years and over:			
Private	21,313	1,732	81.46 (7.96)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,985	338	168.04 (39.53)
Medicare only	8,002	554	69.01 (12.10)
Other	2,355	231	108.17 (30.73)
Uninsured	361	*8	*32.69 (32.62)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]	
		Number[1] of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[13]		Number[1] in thousands[2]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	136,657	10,003	73.55 (2.99)
Small MSA	92,694	8,467	91.73 (4.82)
Not in MSA	56,659	5,312	94.10 (6.32)
Region			
Northeast	53,125	4,184	79.51 (5.55)
Midwest	68,429	6,351	93.30 (5.35)
South	105,861	8,325	78.83 (4.01)
West	58,596	4,922	83.97 (5.09)
Current health status			
Excellent	102,224	7,704	72.23 (3.54)
Very good	89,694	7,073	78.32 (4.17)
Good	66,234	5,540	86.60 (5.38)
Fair	19,754	2,130	123.67 (15.46)
Poor	6,509	1,287	213.27 (41.73)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to table X in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[3]	8,002	2,990	3,775	3,369	1,881	3,043	722
Sex							
Male	3,651	1,962	2,037	1,858	1,206	1,663	363
Female	4,351	1,028	1,739	1,511	675	1,380	359
Age							
Under 12 years	1,324	614	397	192	*254	491	*201
12–17 years	1,039	579	574	320	*109	236	*47
18–44 years	2,118	1,205	1,996	1,795	997	1,401	306
45–64 years	1,537	498	559	889	419	692	*131
65–74 years	631	*13	171	*106	*66	*41	*12
75 years and over	1,354	*81	*78	*67	*35	*182	*25
Race							
1 race[4]	7,856	2,919	3,655	3,350	1,881	2,971	715
White	7,056	2,546	3,094	3,071	1,729	2,809	670
Black or African Americian	631	314	458	214	*144	138	*45
American Indian or Alaska Native	*58	*17	*37	*33	–	*24	–
Asian	*96	*42	*65	*33	*7	–	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*15	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	*147	*71	*121	*19	–	*73	*6
Black or african American, white	*26	*10	*24	–	–	*15	*6
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*94	*27	*88	*13	–	*14	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	653	281	397	221	157	277	*81
Mexican or Mexican American	367	170	*276	159	*120	201	*45
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,350	2,709	3,379	3,148	1,724	2,766	640
White, single race	6,465	2,266	2,722	2,877	1,580	2,577	589
Black or African American, single race	608	314	444	214	*144	*116	*45
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	1,105	*171	317	205	195	153	*37
High school diploma or GED[8]	1,046	298	667	744	414	673	*62
Some college	1,676	412	689	745	417	679	*117
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,285	460	483	795	320	456	*92
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	1,929	537	838	344	309	468	*137
$20,000 or more	5,438	2,292	2,716	2,919	1,471	2,380	551
$20,000–-$34,999	889	290	516	454	308	409	*54
$35,000–$54,999	1,054	416	537	660	315	573	*174
$55,000–$74,999	873	377	300	346	*232	337	*74
$75,000 or more	1,665	868	800	1,032	361	697	*154
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	805	322	577	163	180	222	*110
Near poor	1,154	314	501	461	220	499	*115
Not poor	3,924	1,762	1,800	2,177	1,053	1,700	351
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	4,262	2,062	2,177	2,675	1,301	2,049	473
Medicaid	775	331	574	*119	149	299	*152
Other	*140	*104	*73	*41	*27	*21	–
Uninsured	833	373	686	337	283	451	*45
65 years and over:							
Private	1,093	*81	179	*113	*53	*175	*37
Medicare and Medicaid	312	–	–	–	*26	–	–
Medicare only	431	–	*45	*43	*10	*24	–
Other	*149	*13	*25	*15	*13	*15	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	*8	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor- tation	Over- exertion	Cutting/ piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA	3,391	1,400	1,717	1,420	600	1,215	262
Small MSA	2,704	1,044	1,375	1,230	768	1,099	*247
Not in MSA	1,908	546	684	719	513	730	*213
Region							
Northeast	1,700	471	575	591	289	406	*152
Midwest	2,082	801	882	1,090	473	885	*138
South	2,683	1,108	1,594	916	619	1,152	253
West	1,538	609	724	772	500	601	*178

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor- tation	Over- exertion	Cutting/ piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	28.24 (1.35)	10.46 (0.80)	13.24 (0.95)	11.71 (0.81)	6.57 (0.63)	10.65 (0.76)	2.53 (0.45)
Total[3] (crude)	27.98 (1.33)	10.45 (0.80)	13.20 (0.94)	11.78 (0.81)	6.58 (0.63)	10.64 (0.76)	2.52 (0.44)
Sex							
Male	26.94 (1.90)	13.80 (1.28)	14.54 (1.29)	13.10 (1.26)	8.50 (1.04)	11.90 (1.13)	2.60 (0.62)
Female	29.11 (1.91)	7.04 (0.93)	11.99 (1.20)	10.31 (1.08)	4.65 (0.71)	9.46 (1.02)	2.49 (0.64)
Age[4]							
Under 12 years	27.55 (2.82)	12.77 (1.96)	8.27 (1.62)	4.00 (1.09)	*5.29 (1.75)	10.22 (1.79)	*4.18 (1.47)
12–17 years	41.69 (5.32)	23.23 (3.80)	23.05 (4.20)	12.86 (2.82)	*4.36 (1.40)	9.49 (2.21)	*1.88 (1.12)
18–44 years	19.16 (1.76)	10.90 (1.33)	18.05 (1.68)	16.24 (1.56)	9.02 (1.13)	12.68 (1.30)	2.76 (0.76)
45–64 years	22.52 (2.29)	7.30 (1.55)	8.19 (1.31)	13.02 (1.75)	6.15 (1.09)	10.14 (1.57)	*1.92 (0.72)
65–74 years	34.74 (5.69)	*0.71 (0.71)	9.42 (2.71)	*5.81 (2.07)	*3.65 (1.65)	*2.26 (1.31)	*0.64 (0.64)
75 years and over	84.19 (9.68)	*5.02 (2.09)	*4.86 (2.02)	*4.14 (1.89)	*2.19 (1.31)	*11.31 (3.62)	*1.58 (1.14)
Race							
1 race[5]	28.13 (1.36)	10.38 (0.81)	13.01 (0.94)	11.80 (0.82)	6.67 (0.65)	10.54 (0.76)	2.56 (0.46)
White	30.23 (1.57)	11.08 (0.92)	13.41 (1.11)	13.11 (0.95)	7.44 (0.76)	12.08 (0.89)	2.92 (0.54)
Black or African American	19.12 (3.07)	8.36 (1.78)	12.80 (2.11)	6.09 (1.60)	*3.96 (1.20)	4.04 (1.15)	*1.26 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*26.49 (15.07)	*7.95 (7.81)	*16.80 (9.79)	*17.93 (14.53)	–	*11.11 (8.23)	–
Asian	*9.44 (3.52)	*3.40 (1.98)	*6.06 (2.83)	*2.71 (1.96)	*0.60 (0.60)	–	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*53.97 (51.75)	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*48.60 (17.61)	*13.13 (6.15)	*26.94 (12.48)	*6.15 (4.48)	–	*14.31 (9.11)	*0.67 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	*90.45 (75.46)	*2.62 (2.60)	*6.19 (4.46)	–	–	*3.89 (3.87)	*1.68 (1.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*69.98 (29.53)	*19.79 (14.30)	*65.91 (34.95)	*9.78 (9.80)	–	*9.63 (9.71)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17.97 (2.68)	6.21 (1.26)	9.02 (2.10)	5.59 (1.29)	3.66 (0.91)	6.69 (1.51)	*1.73 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.74 (2.83)	6.18 (1.72)	9.50 (2.80)	6.64 (1.94)	4.01 (1.18)	8.16 (2.38)	*1.43 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	29.78 (1.52)	11.22 (0.91)	13.95 (1.04)	12.77 (0.93)	7.07 (0.73)	11.32 (0.86)	2.65 (0.52)
White, single race	32.64 (1.83)	12.04 (1.08)	14.27 (1.24)	14.76 (1.13)	8.22 (0.91)	13.34 (1.05)	3.13 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race	18.99 (3.11)	8.64 (1.84)	12.77 (2.16)	6.28 (1.66)	*4.10 (1.24)	*3.55 (1.09)	*1.30 (0.68)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	31.27 (3.89)	*6.73 (2.14)	11.54 (2.64)	7.51 (2.14)	7.92 (2.07)	6.00 (1.66)	*1.47 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED[9]	19.09 (2.32)	5.60 (1.30)	12.99 (2.05)	14.16 (2.00)	8.31 (1.61)	12.95 (2.12)	*1.11 (0.61)
Some college	37.56 (4.19)	8.20 (1.89)	14.13 (2.04)	14.79 (2.10)	8.70 (1.58)	14.23 (2.30)	*2.47 (0.88)
Bachelor's degree or higher	32.60 (3.98)	9.35 (1.78)	10.10 (1.89)	16.75 (2.45)	6.90 (1.50)	9.34 (1.60)	*1.95 (0.76)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	37.02 (3.49)	11.97 (2.28)	18.61 (3.00)	7.51 (1.48)	6.72 (1.45)	10.09 (1.88)	*3.15 (1.14)
$20,000 or more	27.13 (1.57)	10.74 (0.90)	12.88 (1.08)	13.58 (1.01)	6.93 (0.77)	11.32 (0.92)	2.64 (0.54)
$20,000–$34,999	24.21 (3.24)	8.18 (2.10)	14.31 (2.52)	12.83 (2.54)	8.73 (1.94)	11.28 (2.19)	*1.44 (0.75)
$35,000–$54,999	26.99 (3.11)	10.44 (1.88)	12.94 (2.22)	15.94 (2.42)	7.63 (1.52)	14.14 (2.21)	*4.11 (1.60)
$55,000–$74,999	33.39 (5.14)	11.78 (2.68)	9.19 (2.00)	11.06 (2.25)	*7.23 (2.61)	10.81 (2.27)	*2.31 (1.04)
$75,000 or more	35.13 (4.42)	14.09 (2.00)	13.99 (2.30)	17.36 (2.31)	6.27 (1.39)	12.58 (2.30)	*2.57 (1.27)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	35.54 (5.00)	11.70 (3.11)	21.86 (4.36)	6.67 (1.87)	6.60 (1.80)	7.81 (2.19)	*4.53 (2.10)
Near poor	30.05 (3.56)	8.81 (2.09)	13.88 (2.58)	13.05 (2.75)	5.98 (1.58)	13.82 (2.60)	*2.53 (1.28)
Not poor	30.37 (1.98)	13.05 (1.27)	13.29 (1.31)	15.39 (1.35)	7.64 (1.07)	12.43 (1.21)	2.62 (0.66)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	25.06 (1.69)	12.27 (1.11)	12.93 (1.26)	15.42 (1.21)	7.63 (0.94)	11.99 (1.05)	2.89 (0.68)
Medicaid	30.72 (5.12)	10.87 (2.98)	23.69 (4.80)	*5.09 (2.20)	*6.06 (2.09)	10.57 (2.72)	*5.16 (2.39)
Other	*19.44 (7.28)	*21.32 (10.16)	*15.36 (7.83)	*9.22 (5.74)	*3.54 (2.74)	*1.60 (1.17)	–
Uninsured	21.68 (2.79)	9.19 (2.05)	16.09 (2.56)	6.97 (1.52)	6.14 (1.40)	10.95 (2.32)	*1.06 (0.69)
65 years and over:							
Private	51.48 (6.30)	*3.83 (1.59)	8.36 (2.41)	*5.31 (1.62)	*2.46 (1.26)	*8.28 (2.73)	*1.74 (1.02)
Medicare and Medicaid	154.85 (38.33)	–	–	–	*13.20 (9.54)	–	–
Medicare only	53.69 (11.21)	–	*5.67 (2.87)	*5.50 (2.80)	*1.17 (1.17)	*2.97 (2.19)	–
Other	*74.06 (27.84)	*6.57 (6.45)	*9.22 (6.70)	*8.05 (8.04)	*4.67 (4.69)	*5.61 (5.60)	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	*32.69 (32.62)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/ piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[13]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	25.77 (1.82)	10.11 (1.08)	12.49 (1.31)	10.22 (1.08)	4.31 (0.69)	8.77 (0.97)	1.88 (0.45)
Small MSA	28.85 (2.29)	11.42 (1.44)	15.13 (1.96)	13.25 (1.53)	8.43 (1.16)	11.92 (1.55)	*2.73 (0.89)
Not in MSA	33.60 (3.62)	9.64 (1.98)	12.15 (1.70)	12.63 (1.95)	9.16 (2.02)	13.20 (1.72)	*3.72 (1.38)
Region							
Northeast	32.16 (3.50)	9.31 (1.66)	10.94 (2.33)	11.02 (1.81)	5.40 (1.25)	7.71 (1.57)	*2.97 (1.45)
Midwest	30.91 (3.00)	11.72 (1.92)	12.97 (1.99)	15.90 (1.97)	6.87 (1.18)	12.92 (1.72)	*2.01 (0.67)
South	25.68 (2.14)	10.43 (1.39)	15.09 (1.47)	8.56 (1.09)	5.86 (0.97)	10.83 (1.31)	2.38 (0.62)
West	26.99 (2.51)	10.17 (1.33)	12.20 (2.12)	12.99 (1.92)	8.45 (1.74)	10.23 (1.48)	*2.95 (1.08)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to table XI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[4]	2,744	3,335	3,376	510	3,206	5,182	5,470
Sex							
Male	1,368	2,163	1,589	277	2,151	2,509	2,682
Female	1,376	1,172	1,787	233	1,055	2,673	2,788
Age							
Under 12 years	*223	–	*54	206	399	1,661	932
12–17 years	361	*37	*105	252	1,205	615	351
18–44 years	1,493	2,270	1,482	*52	1,200	1,466	1,863
45–64 years	475	978	1,032	–	362	837	1,071
65–74 years	*119	*49	263	–	*24	*151	427
75 years and over	*73	–	440	–	*15	452	826
Race							
1 race[5]	2,663	3,292	3,280	501	3,116	5,152	5,377
White	2,217	2,835	3,138	402	2,839	4,634	4,903
Black or African American	347	393	*142	*99	182	433	389
American Indian or Alaska Native	*49	*36	–	–	*9	*19	*56
Asian	*49	*13	–	–	*86	*66	*29
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	*15	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*81	*42	*96	*9	*90	*30	*93
Black or African American, white	*24	*14	–	–	*22	–	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*41	–	*91	–	*52	*30	*34
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*311	291	159	*87	239	426	579
Mexican or Mexican American	*212	251	154	*33	*81	270	348
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,432	3,043	3,217	423	2,967	4,756	4,891
White, single race	1,916	2,576	2,984	315	2,633	4,252	4,359
Black or African American, single race	347	384	*142	*99	182	396	381
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	249	342	430	–	*57	402	723
High school diploma or GED[9]	528	1,067	738	–	197	563	824
Some college	562	855	1,005	–	297	716	1,321
Bachelor's degree or higher	242	554	809	–	656	717	879
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	629	501	547	*133	409	1,136	1,282
$20,000 or more	1,928	2,663	2,567	338	2,631	3,844	3,878
$20,000–$34,999	288	523	524	*45	272	632	643
$35,000–$54,999	390	706	489	*97	457	774	811
$55,000–$74,999	208	359	356	*33	357	548	668
$75,000 or more	553	779	805	*110	1,077	1,258	1,060
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	412	*141	293	*108	302	627	562
Near poor	295	524	311	*79	294	885	887
Not poor	1,245	2,099	1,973	205	1,940	2,628	2,726
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,510	2,541	2,033	353	2,518	3,116	2,950
Medicaid	401	*66	267	*86	285	688	592
Other	*43	*11	*68	–	*84	*85	*115
Uninsured	587	668	288	*63	279	670	526
65 years and over:							
Private	*144	–	414	–	*15	428	710
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	*118	–	–	*52	*168
Medicare only	*34	*49	*100	–	*13	*94	255
Other	*14	–	*71	–	*11	*30	*105
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	*16

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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[13]	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA	1,340	1,221	1,288	200	1,500	2,330	2,228
Small MSA	921	1,182	1,185	202	1,079	1,813	2,027
Not in MSA	483	932	903	*108	627	1,040	1,214
Region							
Northeast	418	425	650	*175	641	985	958
Midwest	690	1,083	1,005	*71	908	1,343	1,153
South	1,235	1,073	1,104	*130	869	1,867	2,117
West	401	754	618	*134	788	987	1,241

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[3]"Other" includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

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

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

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

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	9.62 (0.83)	11.58 (0.84)	11.80 (0.78)	1.79 (0.30)	11.19 (0.78)	18.26 (1.04)	19.32 (1.15)
Total[5] (crude)	9.60 (0.83)	11.66 (0.84)	11.81 (0.78)	1.78 (0.30)	11.21 (0.78)	18.12 (1.03)	19.13 (1.14)
Sex							
Male	9.83 (1.08)	15.29 (1.32)	11.61 (1.09)	1.90 (0.40)	15.05 (1.29)	18.05 (1.47)	19.71 (1.67)
Female	9.42 (1.10)	7.95 (0.99)	11.90 (1.17)	1.66 (0.43)	7.36 (0.93)	18.40 (1.48)	18.65 (1.51)
Age[6]							
Under 12 years	*4.63 (1.46)	–	*1.12 (0.51)	4.29 (1.08)	8.30 (1.53)	34.57 (3.30)	19.39 (2.87)
12–17 years	14.47 (2.98)	*1.50 (0.89)	*4.22 (1.63)	10.11 (2.16)	48.38 (5.16)	24.68 (4.29)	14.08 (3.29)
18–44 years	13.51 (1.47)	20.55 (1.81)	13.41 (1.38)	*0.47 (0.36)	10.86 (1.31)	13.27 (1.49)	16.86 (1.71)
45–64 years	6.96 (1.45)	14.34 (1.95)	15.13 (1.67)	–	5.31 (1.08)	12.27 (1.59)	15.70 (1.96)
65–74 years	*6.57 (2.36)	*2.67 (1.56)	14.47 (3.36)	–	*1.34 (0.95)	*8.33 (2.76)	23.51 (4.39)
75 years and over	*4.53 (1.87)	–	27.37 (4.86)	–	*0.96 (0.96)	28.13 (5.41)	51.37 (7.48)
Race							
1 race[7]	9.46 (0.84)	11.56 (0.83)	11.59 (0.76)	1.80 (0.31)	11.06 (0.79)	18.50 (1.05)	19.26 (1.16)
White	9.59 (0.96)	12.03 (0.96)	13.19 (0.89)	1.81 (0.34)	12.42 (0.94)	20.21 (1.23)	21.01 (1.35)
Black or African American	9.87 (1.99)	11.15 (2.22)	*5.06 (1.61)	*2.28 (0.94)	4.46 (1.15)	11.42 (1.86)	12.66 (2.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*23.75 (12.10)	*18.07 (10.84)	–	–	*4.02 (4.05)	*6.78 (4.82)	*27.67 (14.75)
Asian	*4.34 (2.25)	*1.08 (1.08)	–	–	*7.23 (3.04)	*6.12 (2.83)	*3.43 (2.25)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	*53.97 (51.75)	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[8]	*15.96 (6.97)	*14.92 (10.53)	*33.57 (16.91)	*1.69 (1.69)	*21.01 (8.73)	*7.34 (5.36)	*19.38 (8.04)
Black or African American, white	*6.20 (4.47)	*82.48 (75.06)	–	–	*10.59 (8.14)	–	*3.90 (3.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*30.92 (17.43)	–	*67.76 (35.11)	–	*38.22 (19.32)	*22.65 (16.01)	*24.29 (14.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	6.82 (1.99)	7.23 (1.51)	4.17 (1.06)	*1.78 (0.61)	4.97 (0.97)	9.50 (1.47)	16.92 (2.65)
Mexican or Mexican American	*6.93 (2.64)	9.59 (2.35)	6.27 (1.67)	*0.99 (0.67)	*2.45 (0.81)	9.50 (1.94)	14.89 (2.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.98 (0.90)	12.33 (0.96)	12.79 (0.88)	1.81 (0.35)	12.31 (0.90)	19.70 (1.21)	19.92 (1.31)
White, single race	9.96 (1.05)	13.10 (1.12)	14.61 (1.04)	1.80 (0.40)	14.17 (1.12)	22.50 (1.49)	22.10 (1.60)
Black or African American, single race	10.18 (2.05)	11.27 (2.28)	*5.17 (1.65)	*2.37 (0.97)	4.61 (1.19)	10.80 (1.83)	12.78 (2.76)
Education[10]							
Less than a high school diploma	9.13 (2.35)	13.60 (2.54)	13.65 (3.11)	–	*2.39 (1.53)	12.72 (2.51)	22.08 (3.08)
High school diploma or GED[11]	10.24 (1.77)	20.86 (2.49)	13.59 (1.87)	–	3.87 (1.01)	10.53 (1.70)	15.41 (2.11)
Some college	11.56 (2.08)	17.08 (2.23)	21.04 (2.71)	–	5.97 (1.34)	14.88 (2.18)	29.80 (3.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.06 (1.22)	10.81 (2.04)	18.56 (2.54)	–	12.82 (2.02)	16.67 (2.76)	22.57 (3.10)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	13.99 (2.75)	11.37 (2.03)	10.54 (1.79)	*3.06 (1.07)	9.06 (2.07)	23.08 (2.84)	25.83 (3.10)
$20,000 or more	9.13 (0.93)	12.33 (0.97)	12.39 (0.96)	1.58 (0.32)	12.17 (0.90)	18.46 (1.21)	19.59 (1.42)
$20,000–$34,999	8.02 (1.82)	14.95 (2.88)	14.71 (2.63)	*1.28 (0.77)	7.77 (1.81)	17.11 (2.76)	17.34 (2.67)
$35,000–$54,999	9.36 (1.91)	17.02 (2.69)	12.68 (2.11)	*2.38 (0.89)	11.20 (1.98)	18.81 (2.81)	20.66 (2.98)
$55,000–$74,999	7.27 (2.04)	11.21 (2.35)	11.85 (2.47)	*1.00 (0.62)	10.89 (2.08)	19.50 (3.25)	24.76 (4.85)
$75,000 or more	9.70 (1.99)	12.85 (1.94)	13.72 (2.04)	*1.83 (0.63)	17.67 (2.08)	23.12 (3.18)	24.16 (3.81)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	15.99 (4.01)	*5.51 (1.68)	13.24 (2.73)	*3.64 (1.63)	10.30 (2.81)	23.28 (3.83)	25.44 (4.77)
Near poor	8.24 (1.97)	16.13 (3.14)	8.41 (1.98)	*1.83 (0.75)	7.82 (1.97)	22.82 (3.23)	23.66 (3.32)
Not poor	9.12 (1.11)	14.61 (1.31)	14.38 (1.27)	1.63 (0.42)	14.18 (1.21)	20.11 (1.63)	21.19 (1.81)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	8.93 (1.09)	14.47 (1.19)	11.42 (0.97)	2.24 (0.47)	14.93 (1.17)	18.85 (1.49)	17.54 (1.53)
Medicaid	18.11 (4.26)	*4.21 (1.90)	15.09 (4.29)	*1.69 (0.56)	*7.66 (2.36)	16.91 (2.67)	27.78 (5.25)
Other	*9.30 (6.66)	*2.47 (2.47)	*8.83 (4.73)	–	*18.90 (8.00)	*13.38 (5.70)	*17.60 (7.28)
Uninsured	13.67 (2.30)	13.36 (2.18)	6.19 (1.41)	*2.17 (1.17)	6.32 (1.60)	19.91 (3.19)	12.68 (2.09)
65 years and over:							
Private	*6.76 (2.17)	–	19.44 (3.60)	–	*0.73 (0.73)	20.17 (4.08)	33.38 (4.81)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	*58.85 (22.09)	–	–	*25.76 (12.89)	*83.43 (26.09)
Medicare only	*4.19 (2.46)	*6.20 (3.60)	*12.50 (4.66)	–	*1.66 (1.66)	*11.79 (4.52)	31.66 (8.24)
Other	*5.13 (5.18)	–	*34.96 (15.84)	–	*4.09 (4.14)	*15.58 (10.96)	*48.40 (24.37)
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	*65.38 (65.25)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
				Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]			
Place of residence[15]				Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)			
Large MSA	9.77 (1.20)	8.72 (1.01)	9.51 (1.06)	1.47 (0.37)	10.88 (1.10)	17.25 (1.48)	16.74 (1.40)
Small MSA	10.23 (1.63)	12.81 (1.58)	12.52 (1.43)	*2.23 (0.67)	11.66 (1.32)	19.73 (1.89)	21.98 (2.07)
Not in MSA	8.59 (1.60)	16.90 (2.35)	15.66 (1.69)	*1.82 (0.61)	10.99 (1.94)	18.63 (2.28)	21.33 (3.35)
Region							
Northeast	7.89 (1.79)	7.90 (1.45)	11.86 (1.90)	*3.58 (1.14)	12.53 (2.00)	18.82 (2.70)	18.21 (2.77)
Midwest	10.18 (1.84)	15.68 (2.07)	14.56 (1.79)	*1.04 (0.43)	13.26 (1.85)	20.02 (2.21)	17.20 (1.86)
South	11.66 (1.41)	10.04 (1.33)	10.49 (1.20)	*1.23 (0.37)	8.18 (1.01)	17.64 (1.75)	20.25 (1.87)
West	6.75 (1.63)	12.77 (1.75)	11.01 (1.56)	*2.14 (0.70)	12.99 (1.77)	16.66 (1.81)	21.65 (3.01)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[3]"Other" includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

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

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

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

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

[8]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[10]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[12]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[15]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to table XII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Number[1] in thousands									
Total[2]	5,926	4,949	1,261	392	3,832	3,039	1,089	1,082	661	1,482
Sex										
Male	2,482	2,649	741	*103	2,077	1,982	946	525	325	861
Female	3,444	2,300	520	289	1,755	1,057	*143	557	336	621
Age										
Under 12 years	1,325	841	314	–	333	401	*14	*11	*82	*145
12–17 years	314	456	663	–	506	749	*20	*59	*24	*150
18–44 years	1,800	1,906	248	153	1,953	1,319	657	664	284	802
45–64 years	1,163	1,183	*36	*35	758	475	361	221	*142	315
65–74 years	419	*158	–	*30	187	*63	*24	*45	*65	*43
75 years and over	905	405	–	*174	*95	*31	*12	*82	*64	*27
Race										
1 race[3]	5,853	4,817	1,235	392	3,741	2,962	1,089	1,082	619	1,471
White	5,445	4,454	1,077	320	3,135	2,711	1,010	880	541	1,344
Black or African American	380	265	*158	*72	460	178	*31	175	*78	120
American Indian or Alaska Native	*14	*53	–	–	*37	*17	*48	–	–	–
Asian	*15	*46	–	–	*93	*56	–	*26	–	*7
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	*15	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[4]	*73	*132	*26	–	*91	*76	–	–	*42	*11
Black or African American, white	–	*25	–	–	*24	*12	–	–	*14	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*34	*108	–	–	*43	*64	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	487	316	221	–	409	206	*102	152	*38	134
Mexican or Mexican American	302	226	*99	–	*283	111	*87	*139	*6	*90
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,439	4,634	1,040	392	3,423	2,833	987	929	623	1,348
White, single race	4,985	4,160	856	320	2,736	2,538	940	743	517	1,218
Black or African American, single race	372	265	*158	*72	460	170	*23	161	*64	120
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	776	375	*16	*55	378	*73	198	*134	*67	*118
High school diploma or GED[7]	931	801	*39	*61	636	294	457	223	*122	297
Some college	1,204	1,177	*30	*131	814	363	240	363	*96	306
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,062	793	*99	*101	516	719	*43	167	*181	223
Family income[8]										
Less than $20,000	1,144	1,053	237	*82	906	376	*133	324	*79	214
$20,000 or more	4,350	3,626	973	281	2,674	2,506	866	708	558	1,213
$20,000–$34,999	847	679	*132	*38	338	274	*171	*108	*121	212
$35,000–$54,999	936	780	208	*70	574	431	283	*163	*51	251
$55,000–$74,999	664	476	*151	*15	413	344	*156	*85	*34	189
$75,000 or more	1,293	1,083	314	*61	769	1,099	198	*194	*264	331

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Poverty status[9]	Number[1] in thousands									
Poor	666	566	*157	*13	522	*185	*82	*71	–	*132
Near poor	819	800	196	*67	435	325	*118	*162	*108	203
Not poor	3,130	2,530	645	*155	1,911	1,926	725	520	425	850
Health insurance coverage[10]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	3,160	3,054	964	*137	2,250	2,398	795	678	468	1,058
Medicaid	778	576	184	*22	486	179	*29	*26	*33	*105
Other	*96	*162	*24	–	*75	*31	–	*18	–	–
Uninsured	552	560	*80	*29	724	338	228	232	*31	235
65 years and over:										
Private	737	351	–	*101	190	*56	*23	*100	*94	*47
Medicare and Medicaid	202	*81	–	*31	*14	–	–	–	–	*10
Medicare only	294	*30	–	*52	*52	*38	*13	*27	*35	*13
Other	*84	*101	–	*20	*25	–	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	*8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	2,391	1,922	456	*170	1,972	1,354	290	501	311	678
Small MSA	2,165	1,727	413	*132	1,241	1,049	400	482	266	448
Not in MSA	1,370	1,300	392	*90	620	635	399	*99	*84	356
Region										
Northeast	1,117	837	257	*63	619	507	*58	*258	*174	311
Midwest	1,467	1,317	282	*104	952	915	497	*171	*165	360
South	2,083	1,945	392	*147	1,540	790	259	456	*220	507
West	1,259	851	331	*79	720	827	275	196	*102	303

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

[5]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[8]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[9]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
					Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	20.94 (1.20)	17.32 (1.00)	4.41 (0.48)	1.42 (0.31)	13.40 (1.05)	10.61 (0.75)	3.77 (0.46)	3.80 (0.49)	2.33 (0.40)	5.18 (0.55)
Total[3] (crude)	20.72 (1.18)	17.31 (1.00)	4.41 (0.48)	1.37 (0.29)	13.40 (1.05)	10.63 (0.75)	3.81 (0.47)	3.78 (0.49)	2.31 (0.40)	5.18 (0.55)
Sex										
Male	18.19 (1.62)	19.02 (1.49)	5.09 (0.70)	*0.88 (0.46)	14.87 (1.36)	13.97 (1.24)	6.71 (0.87)	3.81 (0.67)	2.40 (0.62)	6.12 (0.81)
Female	23.16 (1.66)	15.64 (1.32)	3.67 (0.63)	1.91 (0.44)	11.98 (1.41)	7.38 (0.93)	*0.96 (0.37)	3.74 (0.70)	2.26 (0.51)	4.27 (0.65)
Age[4]										
Under 12 years	27.58 (3.21)	17.50 (2.16)	6.53 (1.36)	–	6.93 (1.79)	8.34 (1.57)	*0.29 (0.29)	*0.23 (0.23)	*1.71 (0.94)	*3.02 (0.92)
12–17 years	12.61 (2.82)	18.30 (3.74)	26.61 (3.66)	–	20.33 (3.90)	30.08 (4.39)	*0.81 (0.59)	*2.37 (1.83)	*0.97 (0.71)	*6.02 (1.98)
18–44 years	16.29 (1.66)	17.25 (1.66)	2.24 (0.60)	1.38 (0.41)	17.67 (1.74)	11.94 (1.39)	5.95 (0.98)	6.01 (0.91)	2.57 (0.65)	7.26 (1.05)
45–64 years	17.05 (1.98)	17.34 (1.92)	*0.53 (0.34)	*0.52 (0.32)	11.11 (1.71)	6.97 (1.15)	5.29 (1.14)	3.23 (0.84)	*2.08 (0.81)	4.61 (1.01)
65–74 years	23.03 (4.21)	*8.71 (2.94)	–	*1.67 (1.18)	10.27 (3.03)	*3.48 (1.56)	*1.34 (0.95)	*2.46 (1.45)	*3.56 (1.69)	*2.37 (1.38)
75 years and over	56.31 (7.15)	25.21 (4.61)	–	*10.81 (3.96)	*5.89 (2.24)	*1.91 (1.35)	*0.74 (0.74)	*5.11 (2.50)	*4.00 (2.49)	*1.68 (1.24)
Race										
1 race[5]	21.00 (1.21)	17.11 (1.00)	4.42 (0.48)	1.43 (0.31)	13.26 (1.05)	10.51 (0.76)	3.81 (0.47)	3.84 (0.50)	2.20 (0.39)	5.21 (0.56)
White	23.41 (1.43)	19.07 (1.18)	4.80 (0.55)	1.35 (0.32)	13.52 (1.22)	11.79 (0.90)	4.27 (0.55)	3.74 (0.56)	2.31 (0.44)	5.80 (0.66)
Black or African American	11.98 (2.26)	6.83 (1.55)	*3.86 (1.35)	*2.79 (1.72)	13.13 (2.28)	4.61 (1.20)	*0.88 (0.57)	5.13 (1.41)	*2.14 (0.95)	3.45 (1.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.17 (4.67)	*24.34 (14.99)	–	–	*16.80 (9.79)	*7.95 (7.81)	*25.02 (16.25)	–	–	–
Asian	*1.42 (1.06)	*4.49 (2.57)	–	–	*8.79 (3.54)	*4.79 (2.41)	–	*2.11 (1.49)	–	*0.60 (0.60)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	*53.97 (51.75)	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	*16.94 (7.59)	*37.68 (17.08)	*4.75 (3.47)	–	*16.45 (7.67)	*20.66 (10.61)	–	–	*14.92 (10.53)	*3.18 (3.19)
Black or African American, white	–	*6.52 (4.64)	–	–	*6.20 (4.47)	*7.97 (7.72)	–	–	*82.48 (75.06)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*24.29 (14.48)	*80.75 (36.16)	–	–	*31.84 (23.86)	*47.80 (25.51)	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	12.31 (1.83)	8.39 (1.69)	4.69 (0.98)	–	10.05 (2.40)	4.22 (0.89)	2.46 (0.74)	*3.98 (1.31)	*1.01 (0.53)	*3.57 (1.10)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.66 (2.09)	9.05 (2.12)	*3.12 (1.05)	–	9.96 (2.81)	3.34 (0.96)	*3.19 (1.11)	*5.90 (2.16)	*0.19 (0.14)	*4.19 (1.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	22.17 (1.37)	18.88 (1.14)	4.39 (0.53)	1.58 (0.33)	14.01 (1.16)	11.69 (0.87)	3.96 (0.53)	3.80 (0.55)	2.53 (0.46)	5.53 (0.63)
White, single race	25.42 (1.70)	21.28 (1.39)	4.78 (0.62)	1.53 (0.36)	14.22 (1.38)	13.47 (1.07)	4.74 (0.65)	3.75 (0.65)	2.61 (0.52)	6.37 (0.79)
Black or African American, single race	12.08 (2.30)	7.06 (1.60)	*4.00 (1.40)	*2.85 (1.75)	13.54 (2.36)	4.56 (1.23)	*0.67 (0.54)	4.88 (1.39)	*1.81 (0.90)	3.55 (1.06)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	23.39 (3.18)	12.62 (2.75)	*0.66 (0.39)	*1.28 (0.78)	13.36 (2.81)	*2.70 (1.21)	7.78 (2.05)	*4.33 (1.50)	*2.09 (1.03)	*4.67 (1.56)
High school diploma or GED[9]	17.14 (2.18)	15.05 (2.22)	*0.78 (0.42)	*1.11 (0.50)	12.28 (2.11)	5.65 (1.20)	8.80 (1.56)	4.46 (1.28)	*2.33 (0.82)	5.76 (1.28)
Some college	26.24 (3.20)	24.73 (2.91)	*0.60 (0.38)	*3.59 (1.57)	16.43 (2.41)	7.41 (1.56)	4.73 (1.23)	7.53 (1.54)	*2.11 (0.85)	6.24 (1.42)
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.08 (3.13)	18.48 (2.65)	*1.93 (0.91)	*2.49 (1.00)	10.40 (2.08)	14.20 (2.08)	*1.07 (0.59)	3.21 (0.96)	*4.72 (1.87)	4.68 (1.23)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000	22.55 (3.02)	21.51 (2.79)	5.43 (1.34)	*1.38 (0.63)	19.94 (3.20)	8.39 (1.97)	*2.95 (0.94)	6.54 (1.46)	*1.32 (0.57)	4.82 (1.25)
$20,000 or more	21.61 (1.44)	17.37 (1.15)	4.52 (0.54)	1.60 (0.43)	12.67 (1.19)	11.68 (0.91)	3.98 (0.55)	3.34 (0.56)	2.71 (0.51)	5.72 (0.66)
$20,000–$34,999	22.72 (3.16)	18.75 (2.86)	*3.74 (1.20)	*0.97 (0.57)	9.61 (2.05)	7.78 (1.77)	*5.07 (1.82)	*3.12 (1.25)	*3.24 (1.20)	6.02 (1.71)
$35,000–$54,999	23.47 (3.14)	19.70 (2.73)	5.12 (1.28)	*1.89 (0.85)	13.83 (2.49)	10.46 (1.90)	6.86 (1.78)	*3.95 (1.19)	*1.23 (0.64)	6.15 (1.53)
$55,000–$74,999	24.94 (4.70)	14.81 (2.75)	*4.65 (1.63)	*0.48 (0.48)	14.62 (3.03)	11.03 (2.10)	*4.83 (1.53)	*3.15 (1.33)	*1.09 (0.80)	5.91 (1.56)
$75,000 or more	24.98 (3.40)	19.94 (2.72)	4.94 (1.09)	*3.67 (1.95)	13.41 (2.79)	18.31 (2.28)	*3.18 (0.96)	*3.20 (1.25)	*4.92 (1.57)	6.02 (1.41)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Poverty status[11]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Poor	28.72 (4.95)	21.23 (3.74)	*5.32 (1.84)	*0.50 (0.50)	20.59 (4.62)	*7.12 (2.50)	*3.15 (1.28)	*3.07 (1.08)	–	*5.58 (1.83)
Near poor	20.68 (3.00)	21.60 (3.09)	4.78 (1.21)	*1.80 (0.82)	12.19 (2.42)	8.75 (1.98)	*3.94 (1.36)	*4.75 (1.71)	*2.96 (1.16)	5.90 (1.75)
Not poor	24.07 (1.96)	18.78 (1.51)	4.93 (0.74)	*1.36 (0.42)	13.98 (1.57)	13.99 (1.25)	5.02 (0.78)	3.75 (0.75)	3.18 (0.70)	6.14 (0.82)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	18.73 (1.54)	17.84 (1.36)	5.92 (0.75)	*0.79 (0.25)	13.26 (1.41)	14.17 (1.14)	4.48 (0.69)	3.97 (0.68)	2.73 (0.57)	6.16 (0.78)
Medicaid	30.02 (5.39)	24.38 (4.90)	3.85 (0.92)	*1.28 (0.92)	22.18 (4.66)	3.75 (1.03)	*1.60 (1.06)	*1.69 (1.20)	*1.79 (1.23)	*2.83 (1.17)
Other	*16.41 (6.63)	*24.45 (7.98)	*5.59 (4.37)	–	*13.77 (7.35)	*7.25 (5.14)	–	*3.02 (2.53)	–	–
Uninsured	15.53 (2.72)	13.06 (2.27)	*2.54 (1.19)	*0.52 (0.37)	16.99 (2.70)	8.08 (1.93)	4.97 (1.34)	4.87 (1.41)	*0.55 (0.41)	5.05 (1.21)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.69 (4.89)	16.51 (3.49)	–	*4.76 (1.80)	8.91 (2.50)	*2.64 (1.32)	*1.09 (0.77)	*4.71 (2.07)	*4.40 (2.16)	*2.21 (1.29)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.39 (27.68)	*40.28 (18.16)	–	*15.34 (15.31)	*7.34 (7.31)	–	–	–	–	*4.69 (4.69)
Medicare only	36.42 (7.83)	*3.77 (2.20)	–	*6.31 (5.00)	*6.54 (3.92)	*4.81 (2.78)	*1.66 (1.66)	*3.38 (2.52)	*4.43 (2.65)	*1.69 (1.69)
Other	*37.71 (15.71)	*50.74 (19.88)	–	*10.49 (10.35)	*9.22 (6.70)	–	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	*32.69 (32.62)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	17.91 (1.40)	14.06 (1.29)	3.34 (0.58)	*1.41 (0.52)	14.40 (1.58)	9.80 (1.04)	2.08 (0.46)	3.60 (0.64)	2.38 (0.59)	4.89 (0.72)
Small MSA	23.47 (2.36)	18.55 (1.79)	4.52 (0.87)	*1.42 (0.47)	13.70 (1.90)	11.30 (1.40)	4.25 (0.80)	5.26 (1.08)	2.92 (0.79)	4.82 (0.93)
Not in MSA	24.34 (3.25)	22.97 (2.60)	6.66 (1.31)	*1.60 (0.65)	10.96 (2.04)	11.16 (1.76)	7.23 (1.61)	*1.80 (0.73)	*1.42 (0.75)	6.53 (1.52)
Region										
Northeast	21.03 (3.08)	15.79 (2.49)	5.23 (1.27)	*1.21 (0.58)	11.63 (2.14)	9.88 (1.65)	*1.01 (0.46)	*4.78 (1.75)	*3.30 (1.22)	5.92 (1.32)
Midwest	21.84 (2.39)	19.22 (2.11)	4.10 (1.08)	*1.59 (0.57)	13.95 (2.05)	13.44 (1.81)	7.18 (1.36)	2.56 (0.76)	*2.47 (0.78)	5.24 (1.04)
South	19.80 (1.84)	18.49 (1.65)	3.68 (0.66)	*1.46 (0.52)	14.52 (1.88)	7.43 (1.07)	2.43 (0.62)	4.31 (0.76)	*2.07 (0.62)	4.80 (0.84)
West	22.13 (2.68)	14.44 (1.92)	5.31 (1.01)	*1.51 (0.89)	12.15 (2.20)	13.87 (1.78)	4.64 (1.04)	3.29 (0.82)	*1.83 (0.84)	5.08 (1.38)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using six age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over. For crude rates, refer to table XIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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)	7.1 (0.13)
Total[4] (crude)	286,010	14,981	20,232	5.3 (0.11)	7.1 (0.13)
Sex					
Male	139,599	6,672	9,026	4.8 (0.13)	6.4 (0.15)
Female	146,412	8,309	11,206	5.7 (0.14)	7.6 (0.16)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	48,049	960	1,581	2.0 (0.14)	3.3 (0.19)
12–17 years	24,922	652	1,062	2.6 (0.22)	4.3 (0.30)
18–44 years	110,537	7,897	10,184	7.2 (0.20)	9.3 (0.21)
45–64 years	68,247	4,556	6,151	6.7 (0.21)	9.1 (0.24)
65 years and over	34,256	915	1,253	2.7 (0.19)	3.7 (0.21)
Race					
1 race[6]	281,810	14,626	19,814	5.2 (0.11)	7.0 (0.13)
White	233,582	12,000	16,867	5.1 (0.12)	7.2 (0.15)
Black or African American	35,337	2,195	2,341	6.4 (0.31)	6.8 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,039	184	231	9.4 (1.91)	11.5 (2.08)
Asian	10,478	236	360	2.1 (0.32)	3.3 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	373	*11	*15	*2.8 (1.37)	*3.6 (1.73)
2 or more races[7]	4,200	354	418	10.4 (1.30)	11.4 (1.24)
Black or African American, white	1,007	66	62	19.1 (5.26)	8.6 (2.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,285	169	206	12.6 (1.97)	15.6 (2.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	39,735	2,455	2,796	6.5 (0.28)	7.4 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	26,207	1,511	1,748	6.4 (0.34)	7.2 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,275	12,526	17,436	5.1 (0.12)	7.1 (0.15)
White, single race	196,405	9,725	14,268	4.9 (0.14)	7.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	34,246	2,118	2,262	6.4 (0.31)	6.8 (0.31)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	2,748	3,079	10.3 (0.41)	11.5 (0.41)
High school diploma or GED[10]	53,998	3,527	4,512	6.7 (0.23)	8.5 (0.26)
Some college	47,732	3,248	4,546	6.5 (0.23)	9.1 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	1,651	2,764	3.3 (0.17)	5.5 (0.22)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	47,911	5,536	6,246	12.3 (0.37)	13.9 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	209,539	8,263	12,507	3.9 (0.11)	5.8 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	36,127	3,083	4,080	8.9 (0.36)	11.7 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999	40,171	2,200	3,407	5.4 (0.27)	8.3 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	29,809	844	1,375	2.7 (0.23)	4.4 (0.31)
$75,000 or more	55,541	807	1,606	1.4 (0.13)	2.7 (0.19)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	25,252	2,691	2,923	11.9 (0.50)	12.8 (0.51)
Near poor	37,213	3,917	4,808	11.6 (0.40)	14.2 (0.47)
Not poor	134,866	4,815	7,778	3.4 (0.12)	5.5 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	171,607	4,227	7,238	2.4 (0.09)	4.2 (0.13)
Medicaid	29,399	1,433	1,592	7.4 (0.40)	7.7 (0.41)
Other	6,831	553	655	6.3 (0.68)	7.7 (0.80)
Uninsured	41,095	7,800	9,409	18.4 (0.53)	23.0 (0.60)
65 years and over:					
Private	21,313	301	482	1.4 (0.18)	2.3 (0.21)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,985	119	131	6.0 (1.01)	6.7 (1.08)
Medicare only	8,002	381	489	4.8 (0.51)	6.2 (0.56)
Other	2,355	*44	59	*1.9 (0.60)	2.6 (0.64)
Uninsured	361	61	82	17.7 (4.40)	21.7 (4.22)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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	136,657	6,445	8,428	4.7 (0.15)	6.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	92,694	5,116	6,877	5.6 (0.23)	7.5 (0.25)
Not in MSA	56,659	3,419	4,927	6.1 (0.27)	8.7 (0.34)
Region					
Northeast	53,125	2,080	2,842	3.9 (0.22)	5.3 (0.28)
Midwest	68,429	3,194	4,915	4.7 (0.24)	7.2 (0.30)
South	105,861	6,633	8,226	6.3 (0.21)	7.8 (0.22)
West	58,596	3,074	4,248	5.2 (0.22)	7.2 (0.24)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	191,917	6,417	9,811	3.3 (0.11)	5.0 (0.14)
Good	66,234	4,607	5,972	7.0 (0.23)	9.1 (0.26)
Fair or poor	26,263	3,936	4,415	16.1 (0.61)	17.8 (0.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,334	1,187	1,335	6.1 (0.34)	6.6 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,401	1,268	1,462	7.0 (0.35)	8.1 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	95,982	4,308	6,353	4.5 (0.16)	6.6 (0.19)
White, single race, female	100,422	5,416	7,915	5.4 (0.17)	7.9 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	15,867	861	936	5.7 (0.39)	6.2 (0.40)
Black or African American, single race, female	18,379	1,257	1,326	7.0 (0.37)	7.3 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,689	553	562	9.7 (0.77)	9.7 (0.77)
Near poor	8,442	669	815	9.1 (0.72)	11.2 (0.80)
Not poor	11,576	564	738	4.8 (0.46)	6.1 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,494	1,420	1,683	12.6 (0.77)	14.9 (0.82)
Near poor	21,181	2,531	3,264	13.1 (0.55)	17.0 (0.70)
Not poor	104,335	3,565	6,065	3.3 (0.14)	5.6 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,443	556	494	12.9 (1.01)	11.1 (0.97)
Near poor	5,672	535	518	10.6 (0.92)	10.3 (0.89)
Not poor	11,847	489	640	3.8 (0.45)	5.0 (0.51)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

[1]Did not receive medical care due to cost is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care but did not get it because [person] could not afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Delayed medical care due to cost is based on the question, "During the past 12 months has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

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

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

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

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

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

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[9]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using three age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II"). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XIV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	286,010	259,475	18,799	3,356	1,877
Sex					
Male	139,599	129,008	7,251	1,424	732
Female	146,412	130,466	11,548	1,932	1,145
Age					
Under 12 years	48,049	44,038	3,303	276	116
12–17 years	24,922	24,162	492	75	*23
18–44 years	110,537	101,797	6,565	726	481
45–64 years	68,247	61,708	4,206	1,024	612
65 years and over	34,256	27,770	4,232	1,256	645
Race					
1 race[4]	281,810	255,649	18,507	3,295	1,859
White	233,582	211,730	15,586	2,773	1,482
Black or African American	35,337	31,827	2,302	452	330
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,039	1,856	127	*33	*20
Asian	10,478	9,887	477	*35	*20
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	373	349	*15	*2	*7
2 or more races[5]	4,200	3,825	292	61	*18
Black or African American, white	1,007	926	67	*10	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,285	1,152	92	*30	*11
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	39,735	36,784	2,243	345	223
Mexican or Mexican American	26,207	24,359	1,436	211	127
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,275	222,691	16,556	3,012	1,653
White, single race	196,405	177,241	13,538	2,453	1,290
Black or African American, single race	34,246	30,852	2,218	442	315
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,777	25,186	2,471	656	410
High school diploma or GED[8]	53,998	48,332	4,109	893	509
Some college	47,732	42,921	3,543	774	408
Bachelor's degree or higher	47,324	43,616	2,906	469	240
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	47,911	42,111	4,107	906	656
$20,000 or more	209,539	192,880	12,984	2,126	1,031
$20,000–$34,999	36,127	32,545	2,738	521	303
$35,000–$54,999	40,171	36,764	2,686	497	216
$55,000–$74,999	29,809	27,737	1,701	246	112
$75,000 or more	55,541	51,879	3,138	344	156
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	25,252	22,594	1,872	422	304
Near poor	37,213	33,374	2,904	556	372
Not poor	134,866	124,348	8,487	1,346	624
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	171,607	159,191	9,322	1,238	532
Medicaid	29,399	25,510	2,900	486	406
Other	6,831	5,927	595	135	135
Uninsured	41,095	38,786	1,678	223	157
65 years and over:					
Private	21,313	17,353	2,717	756	366
Medicare and Medicaid	1,985	1,444	334	111	89
Medicare only	8,002	6,540	916	264	134
Other	2,355	1,933	236	117	51
Uninsured	361	338	*15	*5	*4

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, 2003—Con.

	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]				
Large MSA	136,657	125,112	7,984	1,422	816
Small MSA	92,694	83,392	6,608	1,147	640
Not in MSA	56,659	50,971	4,207	787	421
Region					
Northeast	53,125	48,772	3,239	643	299
Midwest	68,429	61,907	4,567	706	463
South	105,861	94,838	7,606	1,467	828
West	58,596	53,959	3,386	540	286
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,334	19,287	808	109	70
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,401	17,497	1,435	235	154
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	95,982	88,062	5,342	1,140	504
White, single race, female	100,422	89,180	8,196	1,313	786
Black or African American, single race, male	15,867	14,625	807	143	140
Black or African American, single race, female	18,379	16,227	1,411	299	175
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,689	6,142	384	95	60
Near poor	8,442	7,821	480	77	64
Not poor	11,576	10,872	601	62	41
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,494	10,115	991	215	142
Near poor	21,181	18,662	1,895	371	245
Not poor	104,335	95,831	6,822	1,138	494
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,443	4,812	425	96	89
Near poor	5,672	5,112	419	86	55
Not poor	11,847	10,973	691	101	69

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

[1]Number of hospital stays is based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded.

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

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

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

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

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.0 (0.14)	5.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.0 (0.18)	7.9 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.24)	6.9 (0.23)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.6 (0.19)	2.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
18–44 years	100.0	92.9 (0.15)	6.0 (0.13)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.4 (0.21)	6.2 (0.18)	1.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	81.9 (0.41)	12.5 (0.35)	3.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.14)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.5 (0.13)	6.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	90.4 (0.31)	7.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	89.9 (1.78)	6.9 (1.31)	*2.2 (0.74)	*1.0 (0.43)
Asian	100.0	94.5 (0.49)	4.8 (0.46)	*0.5 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.09)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	90.4 (4.39)	*4.0 (1.79)	*0.8 (0.75)	*4.7 (3.34)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	90.1 (0.96)	6.9 (0.85)	2.2 (0.58)	*0.7 (0.33)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.2 (2.12)	5.4 (1.51)	*1.2 (0.87)	*1.3 (1.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.4 (1.56)	7.2 (1.38)	*2.6 (1.00)	*0.8 (0.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.0 (0.25)	6.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.1 (0.32)	5.9 (0.28)	1.2 (0.15)	0.8 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.4 (0.13)	6.8 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.4 (0.15)	6.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	90.5 (0.31)	7.0 (0.27)	1.5 (0.14)	1.0 (0.11)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	88.9 (0.34)	7.8 (0.27)	2.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.12)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	90.0 (0.25)	7.5 (0.22)	1.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	89.5 (0.29)	7.8 (0.24)	1.8 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.5 (0.28)	6.7 (0.25)	1.2 (0.11)	0.6 (0.08)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.8 (0.30)	8.1 (0.27)	1.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.10)
$20,000 or more	100.0	92.0 (0.13)	6.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.4 (0.31)	7.4 (0.28)	1.4 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	91.2 (0.28)	6.9 (0.27)	1.3 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	92.6 (0.36)	6.0 (0.31)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.5 (0.32)	6.2 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	88.5 (0.44)	8.0 (0.38)	2.0 (0.18)	1.5 (0.16)
Near poor	100.0	89.6 (0.33)	7.7 (0.28)	1.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.10)
Not poor	100.0	91.9 (0.16)	6.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.5 (0.14)	5.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	83.5 (0.52)	11.9 (0.46)	2.4 (0.23)	2.3 (0.22)
Other	100.0	88.0 (0.94)	8.9 (0.83)	1.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.27)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.21)	4.0 (0.20)	0.5 (0.07)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	81.9 (0.51)	12.8 (0.44)	3.6 (0.26)	1.7 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	73.1 (1.81)	16.9 (1.70)	5.6 (0.94)	4.5 (0.90)
Medicare only	100.0	83.3 (0.86)	11.6 (0.75)	3.4 (0.38)	1.7 (0.26)
Other	100.0	82.5 (1.49)	10.1 (1.17)	5.1 (0.91)	2.3 (0.56)
Uninsured	100.0	94.0 (2.31)	*4.0 (2.06)	*1.2 (0.74)	*0.8 (0.81)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			3 or more
		None	1	2	
Place of residence[13]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	92.3 (0.17)	6.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.20)	7.2 (0.18)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.5 (0.27)	7.5 (0.23)	1.3 (0.08)	0.7 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.3 (0.23)	6.0 (0.22)	1.2 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Midwest	100.0	91.4 (0.22)	6.8 (0.20)	1.0 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
South	100.0	90.5 (0.22)	7.3 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.5 (0.23)	5.9 (0.22)	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.1 (0.30)	4.5 (0.25)	0.9 (0.14)	0.5 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	89.8 (0.39)	7.7 (0.34)	1.5 (0.16)	1.0 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.8 (0.17)	5.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.0 (0.23)	8.1 (0.20)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	92.0 (0.42)	5.8 (0.35)	1.2 (0.19)	1.1 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.1 (0.43)	8.0 (0.37)	1.8 (0.19)	1.0 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.7 (0.63)	6.7 (0.53)	2.1 (0.33)	1.5 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	91.5 (0.57)	6.0 (0.46)	1.4 (0.26)	1.1 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	93.2 (0.45)	5.6 (0.40)	0.7 (0.14)	0.5 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.9 (0.69)	8.7 (0.62)	2.0 (0.27)	1.3 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.49)	8.5 (0.42)	1.7 (0.18)	1.1 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	91.7 (0.19)	6.7 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	86.8 (1.09)	8.9 (0.90)	2.4 (0.41)	2.0 (0.40)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.80)	8.0 (0.71)	1.7 (0.32)	1.1 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	92.1 (0.50)	6.3 (0.45)	0.9 (0.18)	0.7 (0.14)

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

[1]Number of hospital stays is based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using five age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XV in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

| | 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]	251,754	171,607	29,399	6,831	41,095	34,256	21,313	1,985	8,002	2,355	361
Sex											
Male	125,097	85,320	12,989	3,448	21,953	14,502	9,228	585	3,127	1,303	162
Female	126,658	86,287	16,410	3,383	19,141	19,754	12,084	1,400	4,875	1,052	199
Age											
Under 12 years	48,049	28,958	13,395	1,061	4,278	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	24,922	16,652	4,774	476	2,807	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	110,537	73,773	7,727	1,926	25,579	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	68,247	52,225	3,504	3,368	8,430	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	34,256	21,313	1,985	8,002	2,355	361
Race											
1 race[4]	247,773	169,378	28,503	6,625	40,465	34,037	21,197	1,955	7,955	2,329	361
White	203,262	143,926	20,003	5,174	32,146	30,320	19,805	1,366	6,710	1,973	286
Black or African American	32,534	17,578	7,382	1,147	5,885	2,804	1,037	397	1,033	238	51
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,915	852	330	*50	663	124	46	*25	*27	*24	–
Asian	9,699	6,768	739	241	1,728	780	309	159	183	93	*25
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	363	254	*50	*12	*43	10	–	*8	*2	–	–
2 or more races[5]	3,981	2,229	895	206	630	219	116	31	47	*25	–
Black or African American, white	989	460	401	*32	92	18	*10	*1	*7	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,183	546	241	*40	356	102	58	*9	*20	*15	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	37,717	15,635	8,015	699	12,964	2,018	481	340	816	255	110
Mexican or Mexican American	25,151	9,770	5,316	390	9,412	1,056	268	183	401	121	74
Not Hispanic or Latino	214,038	155,972	21,384	6,132	28,130	32,237	20,832	1,646	7,186	2,100	251
White, single race	167,991	129,444	12,566	4,521	19,829	28,413	19,367	1,047	5,928	1,732	177
Black or African American, single race	31,485	17,175	7,053	1,127	5,602	2,761	1,020	388	1,022	233	51
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	19,857	7,822	3,193	814	7,884	8,921	4,241	1,192	2,689	583	184
High school diploma or GED[8]	42,456	29,468	2,947	1,540	8,159	11,542	7,844	374	2,486	767	51
Some college	41,080	31,922	1,826	1,398	5,725	6,652	4,577	167	1,334	488	64
Bachelor's degree or higher	41,899	37,373	506	861	2,987	5,424	3,935	162	839	442	*32
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	38,575	10,632	14,324	1,553	11,707	9,336	4,409	1,350	2,874	567	121
$20,000 or more	189,443	146,808	12,471	4,609	24,512	20,095	14,072	495	3,748	1,569	151
$20,000–$34,999	30,399	14,795	5,801	958	8,694	5,729	3,846	169	1,264	385	59
$35,000–$54,999	36,240	26,413	2,796	1,162	5,810	3,931	2,785	92	689	348	*18
$55,000–$74,999	28,206	24,356	763	740	2,322	1,603	1,115	*47	199	229	*12
$75,000 or more	53,371	49,768	554	817	2,170	2,170	1,665	59	266	174	*6

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, 2003—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	23,041	5,310	10,271	545	6,754	2,211	645	706	601	195	61
Near poor	31,766	13,208	7,291	1,360	9,718	5,447	2,857	453	1,713	341	77
Not poor	122,370	104,681	3,262	2,947	11,329	12,496	8,992	280	2,133	1,039	51
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	121,977	85,378	12,923	2,447	19,703	14,680	8,331	829	4,158	963	248
Small MSA	80,786	55,290	9,414	2,942	12,291	11,908	8,039	598	2,269	841	86
Not in MSA	48,991	30,939	7,062	1,441	9,101	7,668	4,943	558	1,575	550	*27
Region											
Northeast	45,693	33,652	5,535	768	5,088	7,432	5,186	303	1,520	271	66
Midwest	60,456	45,488	6,109	951	7,410	7,973	5,920	293	1,340	342	47
South	93,155	58,975	11,309	3,611	18,284	12,706	7,076	908	3,283	1,168	199
West	52,451	33,493	6,446	1,502	10,313	6,145	3,131	481	1,859	574	49
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	178,731	130,707	17,317	3,657	25,567	13,186	9,040	357	2,648	973	100
Good	54,025	32,428	7,721	1,515	11,585	12,209	7,711	533	3,004	731	162
Fair or poor	17,554	7,705	4,278	1,635	3,759	8,709	4,498	1,092	2,294	644	98
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	19,480	8,177	3,676	306	7,113	854	240	90	366	103	46
Hispanic or Latina, female	18,237	7,458	4,339	393	5,852	1,164	241	250	450	152	64
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	83,842	64,519	5,567	2,337	10,631	12,141	8,352	334	2,304	1,021	66
White, single race, female	84,149	64,925	6,999	2,184	9,198	16,273	11,015	713	3,623	711	111
Black or African American, single race, male	14,797	8,113	2,955	618	2,859	1,069	443	84	366	128	*30
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	16,687	9,061	4,098	509	2,743	1,692	576	304	655	105	*21
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	6,348	693	2,805	123	2,680	341	*20	130	108	63	*17
Near poor	8,035	2,446	1,906	166	3,489	407	76	66	190	43	*32
Not poor	11,139	7,984	689	174	2,271	437	218	*37	132	40	*10
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	10,165	3,462	4,008	260	2,373	1,328	556	341	329	69	*33
Near poor	16,931	7,953	3,471	900	4,499	4,250	2,509	269	1,185	245	*37
Not poor	93,310	82,049	1,780	2,215	7,163	11,025	8,190	163	1,774	876	*23
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	5,014	757	2,862	139	1,230	429	51	180	143	45	*11
Near poor	5,055	2,152	1,488	229	1,140	617	219	71	286	36	*3
Not poor	11,213	8,993	557	353	1,286	634	388	*30	153	54	*7

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

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

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

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

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	68.7 (0.39)	11.9 (0.24)	2.7 (0.15)	16.6 (0.26)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	68.9 (0.40)	11.8 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	16.5 (0.26)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Sex											
Male	100.0	68.9 (0.42)	10.4 (0.24)	2.7 (0.15)	18.0 (0.29)	100.0	64.2 (0.81)	4.0 (0.29)	21.7 (0.70)	9.0 (0.47)	1.1 (0.15)
Female	100.0	68.6 (0.43)	13.4 (0.29)	2.7 (0.17)	15.3 (0.28)	100.0	61.6 (0.75)	7.1 (0.38)	24.8 (0.63)	5.4 (0.35)	1.0 (0.14)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	60.7 (0.69)	28.1 (0.63)	2.2 (0.25)	9.0 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.4 (0.76)	19.3 (0.62)	1.9 (0.26)	11.4 (0.47)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	67.7 (0.43)	7.1 (0.20)	1.8 (0.14)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.3 (0.42)	5.2 (0.19)	5.0 (0.22)	12.5 (0.29)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Race											
1 race[5]	100.0	68.9 (0.39)	11.8 (0.24)	2.6 (0.15)	16.6 (0.25)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.28)	23.5 (0.56)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
White	100.0	71.2 (0.42)	10.3 (0.24)	2.5 (0.15)	16.1 (0.28)	100.0	65.7 (0.71)	4.5 (0.27)	22.3 (0.60)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	55.7 (0.93)	21.6 (0.71)	3.8 (0.33)	18.9 (0.56)	100.0	37.1 (1.71)	14.7 (1.32)	37.8 (1.63)	8.4 (1.10)	1.9 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	46.5 (3.51)	15.9 (2.55)	*3.2 (1.02)	34.4 (3.13)	100.0	36.0 (7.85)	*19.8 (6.82)	*22.4 (7.76)	*21.7 (7.31)	–
Asian	100.0	71.3 (1.71)	8.3 (0.99)	2.6 (0.44)	17.8 (1.32)	100.0	39.8 (3.79)	21.4 (3.63)	24.5 (3.55)	11.4 (2.37)	*2.8 (1.14)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	71.3 (5.92)	*14.3 (5.15)	*3.7 (1.63)	*10.7 (3.36)	100.0	–	83.7 (15.85)	*16.3 (15.85)	–	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	58.0 (2.03)	17.7 (1.48)	5.1 (0.96)	19.2 (1.69)	100.0	52.6 (6.62)	16.2 (4.49)	21.8 (5.58)	9.4 (2.64)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	53.6 (4.77)	25.0 (3.57)	*4.4 (1.82)	17.0 (4.20)	100.0	*56.9 (23.27)	*5.2 (5.86)	*37.9 (22.37)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.2 (3.70)	20.2 (2.49)	*3.4 (1.29)	30.3 (3.42)	100.0	57.3 (9.88)	*10.2 (5.68)	*20.2 (8.24)	*12.4 (4.81)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.3 (0.82)	19.4 (0.49)	2.1 (0.18)	35.1 (0.67)	100.0	23.0 (1.76)	17.9 (1.39)	40.9 (1.97)	12.8 (1.32)	5.3 (0.79)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	41.2 (1.07)	18.6 (0.58)	1.9 (0.20)	38.3 (0.87)	100.0	25.0 (2.36)	18.9 (1.82)	37.6 (2.58)	11.7 (1.68)	6.7 (1.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.4 (0.42)	10.4 (0.26)	2.8 (0.17)	13.4 (0.26)	100.0	65.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.28)	22.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.36)	0.8 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	77.4 (0.45)	8.0 (0.26)	2.6 (0.18)	12.0 (0.28)	100.0	68.6 (0.72)	3.7 (0.28)	21.0 (0.61)	6.1 (0.37)	0.6 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	56.2 (0.95)	21.4 (0.73)	3.8 (0.34)	18.6 (0.57)	100.0	37.1 (1.73)	14.6 (1.33)	38.0 (1.64)	8.4 (1.11)	2.0 (0.48)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	39.5 (0.83)	16.2 (0.56)	4.0 (0.28)	40.3 (0.76)	100.0	47.3 (1.09)	13.5 (0.69)	30.4 (0.98)	6.6 (0.52)	2.2 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	69.4 (0.55)	7.2 (0.28)	3.5 (0.22)	20.0 (0.46)	100.0	68.1 (1.02)	3.2 (0.36)	21.6 (0.87)	6.6 (0.56)	0.4 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	78.0 (0.49)	4.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.21)	14.1 (0.38)	100.0	69.0 (1.22)	2.5 (0.36)	20.3 (1.01)	7.2 (0.70)	0.9 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	89.6 (0.36)	1.2 (0.11)	2.0 (0.20)	7.2 (0.29)	100.0	72.6 (1.32)	3.0 (0.57)	15.6 (1.02)	8.2 (0.87)	*0.6 (0.22)
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	28.0 (0.84)	36.8 (0.70)	4.4 (0.25)	30.8 (0.72)	100.0	46.2 (1.17)	14.8 (0.82)	31.2 (1.03)	6.4 (0.52)	1.4 (0.23)
$20,000 or more	100.0	77.7 (0.37)	6.8 (0.19)	2.4 (0.17)	13.2 (0.25)	100.0	70.1 (0.84)	2.5 (0.23)	18.9 (0.69)	7.8 (0.51)	0.7 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	49.5 (0.90)	18.5 (0.62)	3.3 (0.30)	28.7 (0.72)	100.0	67.2 (1.49)	3.0 (0.47)	22.1 (1.29)	6.7 (0.81)	1.0 (0.27)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	73.1 (0.73)	7.7 (0.41)	3.2 (0.28)	16.0 (0.53)	100.0	70.7 (1.76)	2.3 (0.46)	17.8 (1.48)	8.7 (1.18)	*0.4 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	86.4 (0.71)	2.7 (0.29)	2.6 (0.46)	8.3 (0.47)	100.0	68.7 (3.03)	*3.3 (1.09)	13.5 (2.02)	13.8 (2.24)	*0.8 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.2 (0.38)	1.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.20)	4.2 (0.28)	100.0	75.1 (2.14)	2.9 (0.80)	14.0 (1.69)	7.7 (1.37)	*0.2 (0.16)

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, 2003—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under age 65 years | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	100.0	23.9 (1.15)	42.0 (0.93)	3.0 (0.25)	31.1 (0.97)	100.0	28.9 (2.08)	32.1 (2.02)	27.2 (1.93)	8.9 (1.14)	2.8 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	42.2 (0.92)	20.5 (0.58)	5.1 (0.37)	32.3 (0.72)	100.0	51.9 (1.48)	8.4 (0.84)	31.9 (1.35)	6.4 (0.70)	1.5 (0.33)
Not poor	100.0	85.5 (0.33)	2.9 (0.14)	2.4 (0.20)	9.3 (0.24)	100.0	71.7 (0.98)	2.3 (0.28)	17.4 (0.81)	8.2 (0.66)	0.4 (0.10)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	70.8 (0.52)	10.8 (0.32)	2.0 (0.11)	16.3 (0.34)	100.0	57.3 (1.02)	5.7 (0.43)	28.7 (0.91)	6.6 (0.49)	1.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	68.8 (0.71)	11.9 (0.40)	3.6 (0.41)	15.6 (0.45)	100.0	67.9 (1.10)	5.1 (0.47)	19.2 (0.88)	7.1 (0.61)	0.7 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	63.4 (0.99)	14.7 (0.67)	2.9 (0.25)	19.0 (0.70)	100.0	64.7 (1.40)	7.3 (0.62)	20.5 (1.01)	7.1 (0.76)	*0.3 (0.12)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	74.3 (0.86)	12.7 (0.63)	1.6 (0.16)	11.4 (0.46)	100.0	70.6 (1.30)	4.1 (0.52)	20.7 (1.13)	3.7 (0.43)	0.9 (0.21)
Midwest	100.0	75.6 (0.72)	10.4 (0.47)	1.5 (0.14)	12.4 (0.41)	100.0	74.5 (1.25)	3.7 (0.57)	16.9 (0.96)	4.3 (0.54)	0.6 (0.16)
South	100.0	63.8 (0.69)	12.3 (0.41)	3.9 (0.34)	20.0 (0.49)	100.0	56.1 (1.19)	7.2 (0.47)	26.0 (0.99)	9.2 (0.69)	1.6 (0.22)
West	100.0	64.8 (0.81)	12.3 (0.45)	2.9 (0.31)	20.0 (0.56)	100.0	51.4 (1.70)	7.9 (0.81)	30.5 (1.42)	9.4 (0.87)	0.8 (0.18)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.5 (0.38)	8.9 (0.22)	2.1 (0.17)	14.5 (0.26)	100.0	68.9 (0.97)	2.7 (0.30)	20.3 (0.83)	7.3 (0.55)	0.7 (0.14)
Good	100.0	57.8 (0.68)	17.8 (0.50)	2.5 (0.16)	21.9 (0.50)	100.0	63.5 (0.93)	4.4 (0.36)	24.7 (0.83)	6.0 (0.44)	1.3 (0.19)
Fair or poor	100.0	39.1 (1.10)	33.5 (1.10)	6.0 (0.45)	21.4 (0.89)	100.0	51.7 (1.20)	12.8 (0.75)	26.6 (1.02)	7.6 (0.59)	1.2 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	44.2 (0.89)	17.0 (0.49)	1.9 (0.18)	36.8 (0.78)	100.0	27.8 (2.56)	11.2 (1.55)	43.4 (2.61)	12.6 (1.92)	5.0 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	42.5 (0.88)	22.0 (0.62)	2.4 (0.23)	33.1 (0.72)	100.0	19.8 (1.73)	22.6 (1.83)	39.1 (2.30)	13.1 (1.54)	5.5 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.3 (0.48)	7.0 (0.27)	2.6 (0.18)	13.0 (0.32)	100.0	69.2 (0.89)	2.7 (0.30)	19.1 (0.77)	8.4 (0.50)	0.5 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.5 (0.50)	9.0 (0.32)	2.5 (0.21)	11.0 (0.31)	100.0	68.1 (0.80)	4.4 (0.36)	22.3 (0.68)	4.5 (0.37)	0.7 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	56.9 (1.07)	17.9 (0.75)	4.6 (0.41)	20.6 (0.75)	100.0	41.1 (2.68)	8.5 (1.33)	35.4 (2.69)	12.0 (1.97)	*3.1 (1.00)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	100.0	55.6 (1.03)	24.3 (0.88)	3.2 (0.36)	16.9 (0.64)	100.0	34.5 (1.95)	18.4 (1.80)	39.6 (1.99)	6.2 (1.03)	*1.3 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	11.7 (1.02)	39.1 (1.40)	2.6 (0.45)	46.5 (1.52)	100.0	*5.9 (1.80)	38.5 (4.60)	31.8 (4.71)	18.5 (3.61)	*5.3 (2.08)
Near poor	100.0	31.4 (1.73)	20.0 (0.97)	2.5 (0.40)	46.2 (1.41)	100.0	17.9 (2.94)	18.2 (2.73)	45.0 (3.91)	11.2 (2.37)	*7.6 (2.30)
Not poor	100.0	72.4 (1.13)	6.1 (0.57)	1.7 (0.31)	19.8 (0.93)	100.0	47.5 (4.38)	9.7 (2.62)	31.8 (4.14)	9.0 (2.25)	*1.9 (0.84)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	33.3 (1.84)	40.3 (1.53)	2.9 (0.39)	23.5 (1.41)	100.0	41.1 (2.98)	25.9 (2.73)	24.9 (2.56)	5.4 (1.27)	*2.7 (0.97)
Near poor	100.0	47.3 (1.25)	19.0 (0.84)	5.9 (0.52)	27.7 (0.92)	100.0	58.1 (1.76)	6.5 (0.91)	28.4 (1.58)	6.0 (0.85)	*1.0 (0.34)
Not poor	100.0	87.9 (0.37)	2.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.23)	7.7 (0.26)	100.0	74.1 (1.03)	1.5 (0.24)	16.3 (0.84)	7.9 (0.71)	*0.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	17.0 (1.74)	50.2 (1.86)	4.0 (0.57)	28.8 (1.48)	100.0	12.3 (2.96)	41.5 (4.14)	33.5 (4.03)	10.2 (2.67)	*2.5 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	43.9 (1.89)	25.4 (1.45)	5.6 (0.85)	25.1 (1.42)	100.0	36.0 (3.73)	11.8 (2.45)	46.0 (3.54)	5.9 (1.68)	*0.4 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	80.3 (1.08)	5.3 (0.58)	3.2 (0.60)	11.3 (0.74)	100.0	57.0 (4.01)	*5.9 (1.87)	27.2 (3.83)	8.7 (2.28)	*1.2 (0.72)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized. Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[8]Education is shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 25–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, for persons under 65 years of age, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For persons 65 years of age and over, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age two groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over. For crude percents, refer to table XVI in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	207,837	196,837	9,162	6,282	2,742
Sex					
Male	101,757	96,419	4,409	2,979	1,350
Female	106,080	100,417	4,753	3,304	1,392
Age					
Under 12 years	43,413	41,370	1,777	1,366	385
12–17 years	21,901	20,907	853	611	226
18–44 years	83,426	77,506	4,979	3,248	1,659
45–64 years	59,097	57,053	1,552	1,058	473
Race					
1 race[5]	204,506	193,748	8,934	6,125	2,672
White	169,103	160,569	7,200	5,013	2,088
Black or African American	26,108	24,470	1,312	826	453
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,231	1,134	88	*33	54
Asian	7,747	7,291	300	227	68
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	317	284	*33	*26	*8
2 or more races[6]	3,331	3,089	228	158	70
Black or African American, white	894	847	43	*19	*24
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	827	739	88	55	*33
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	24,349	22,628	1,495	873	581
Mexican or Mexican American	15,476	14,420	890	497	362
Not Hispanic or Latino	183,488	174,208	7,667	5,409	2,161
White, single race	146,531	139,570	5,843	4,230	1,555
Black or African American, single race	25,355	23,788	1,252	777	441
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	11,829	11,052	677	341	327
High school diploma or GED[9]	33,955	32,194	1,529	940	570
Some college	35,146	33,406	1,512	1,039	461
Bachelor's degree or higher	38,740	37,530	1,118	874	236
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	26,509	23,866	2,396	1,449	905
$20,000 or more	163,889	157,052	6,204	4,490	1,674
$20,000–$34,999	21,554	19,703	1,780	1,156	623
$35,000–$54,999	30,371	28,719	1,616	1,169	447
$55,000–$74,999	25,859	24,987	834	644	181
$75,000 or more	51,140	50,029	998	858	135
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	16,126	14,536	1,470	911	553
Near poor	21,859	19,940	1,837	1,157	675
Not poor	110,889	106,817	3,881	2,979	885
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100,749	95,647	4,104	2,868	1,174
Small MSA	67,646	63,937	3,182	2,201	918
Not in MSA	39,443	37,252	1,876	1,213	650
Region					
Northeast	39,955	38,157	1,664	1,193	449
Midwest	52,547	49,558	2,319	1,654	616
South	73,894	70,129	3,092	2,067	992
West	41,441	38,993	2,087	1,369	685

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, 2003—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	12,159	11,273	767	436	306
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,190	11,355	728	437	274
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	72,423	69,032	2,815	2,015	773
White, single race, female	74,108	70,537	3,028	2,215	782
Black or African American, single race, male	11,686	10,991	547	328	194
Black or African American, single race, female	13,668	12,797	705	449	247
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,621	3,267	323	180	140
Near poor	4,518	4,178	314	192	122
Not poor	8,847	8,395	431	252	174
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,730	6,900	763	501	262
Near poor	12,324	11,150	1,153	756	398
Not poor	86,044	83,163	2,743	2,216	519
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,758	3,421	315	199	114
Near poor	3,868	3,599	242	118	120
Not poor	9,903	9,433	447	306	139

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

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question, (asked of persons who currently had health insurance coverage) "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

[2]Duration of period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance coverage), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All currently insured persons under age 65 years" column and unknowns for duration of noncoverage are included in the "Yes" column.

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or 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 Inverview Survey, 2003.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.1 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	95.6 (0.14)	4.4 (0.14)	3.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.5 (0.17)	4.5 (0.17)	3.0 (0.14)	1.4 (0.09)
Female	100.0	95.4 (0.16)	4.6 (0.16)	3.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.9 (0.23)	4.1 (0.23)	3.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	96.1 (0.32)	3.9 (0.32)	2.8 (0.27)	1.0 (0.14)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.21)	6.0 (0.21)	3.9 (0.16)	2.0 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.15)	2.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[7]	100.0	95.5 (0.14)	4.5 (0.14)	3.1 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	95.5 (0.16)	4.5 (0.16)	3.1 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	94.8 (0.33)	5.2 (0.33)	3.2 (0.27)	1.9 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.2 (1.67)	7.8 (1.67)	*2.9 (1.02)	4.9 (1.31)
Asian	100.0	96.1 (0.66)	3.9 (0.66)	3.0 (0.60)	0.9 (0.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	90.5 (3.72)	*9.5 (3.72)	*7.4 (3.46)	*2.1 (1.56)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	92.0 (1.17)	8.0 (1.17)	5.9 (1.02)	2.1 (0.62)
Black or African American, white	100.0	95.1 (1.95)	*4.9 (1.95)	*2.7 (1.74)	*2.2 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.7 (2.21)	11.3 (2.21)	7.3 (1.92)	*4.0 (1.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.8 (0.35)	6.2 (0.35)	3.5 (0.27)	2.5 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.3 (0.41)	5.7 (0.41)	3.2 (0.32)	2.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.16)	3.1 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	95.8 (0.18)	4.2 (0.18)	3.0 (0.15)	1.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.9 (0.33)	5.1 (0.33)	3.1 (0.27)	1.9 (0.18)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.9 (0.48)	6.1 (0.48)	3.0 (0.34)	3.0 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	95.2 (0.29)	4.8 (0.29)	2.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	95.6 (0.24)	4.4 (0.24)	3.0 (0.20)	1.4 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.18)	2.3 (0.16)	0.6 (0.09)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.6 (0.46)	9.4 (0.46)	5.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.27)
$20,000 or more	100.0	96.1 (0.15)	3.9 (0.15)	2.8 (0.13)	1.1 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.6 (0.52)	8.4 (0.52)	5.4 (0.43)	3.0 (0.27)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	94.6 (0.38)	5.4 (0.38)	3.9 (0.33)	1.5 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.7 (0.32)	3.3 (0.32)	2.5 (0.29)	0.7 (0.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.0 (0.20)	2.0 (0.20)	1.8 (0.19)	0.3 (0.06)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	90.5 (0.63)	9.5 (0.63)	5.7 (0.52)	3.8 (0.37)
Near poor	100.0	91.4 (0.53)	8.6 (0.53)	5.3 (0.43)	3.3 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	96.4 (0.17)	3.6 (0.17)	2.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.07)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.8 (0.18)	4.2 (0.18)	2.9 (0.15)	1.2 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	95.1 (0.26)	4.9 (0.26)	3.4 (0.22)	1.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.0 (0.43)	5.0 (0.43)	3.2 (0.33)	1.8 (0.18)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.6 (0.32)	4.4 (0.32)	3.1 (0.26)	1.2 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	95.4 (0.32)	4.6 (0.32)	3.3 (0.27)	1.2 (0.13)
South	100.0	95.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.23)	2.9 (0.20)	1.4 (0.11)
West	100.0	94.8 (0.31)	5.2 (0.31)	3.4 (0.24)	1.7 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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	93.6 (0.43)	6.4 (0.43)	3.6 (0.34)	2.6 (0.27)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	94.1 (0.40)	5.9 (0.40)	3.5 (0.31)	2.3 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	95.9 (0.21)	4.1 (0.21)	2.9 (0.17)	1.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.7 (0.21)	4.3 (0.21)	3.1 (0.18)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.1 (0.45)	4.9 (0.45)	3.0 (0.38)	1.8 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	94.7 (0.39)	5.3 (0.39)	3.3 (0.32)	1.9 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.7 (1.24)	10.3 (1.24)	5.4 (0.91)	4.6 (0.82)
Near poor	100.0	92.9 (0.82)	7.1 (0.82)	4.4 (0.67)	2.6 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	95.2 (0.49)	4.8 (0.49)	2.8 (0.38)	2.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.3 (0.99)	9.7 (0.99)	6.2 (0.81)	3.5 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	90.6 (0.76)	9.4 (0.76)	6.0 (0.64)	3.4 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	96.7 (0.19)	3.3 (0.19)	2.7 (0.18)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.7 (1.17)	9.3 (1.17)	5.4 (0.97)	3.8 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	93.0 (0.89)	7.0 (0.89)	3.1 (0.58)	3.8 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	95.5 (0.50)	4.5 (0.50)	3.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.27)

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

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question, (asked of persons who currently had health insurance) "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?"

[2]Duration of period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

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

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

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

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

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

[8]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[12]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XVII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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]	41,095	5,867	3,838	7,514	10,068	9,678
Sex						
Male	21,953	2,758	1,869	3,874	5,541	5,740
Female	19,141	3,109	1,969	3,641	4,526	3,939
Age						
Under 12 years	4,278	964	536	563	434	1,099
12–17 years	2,807	513	246	438	532	685
18–44 years	25,579	3,538	2,454	5,090	6,030	6,274
45–64 years	8,430	852	602	1,424	3,072	1,620
Race						
1 race[4]	40,465	5,789	3,781	7,440	9,903	9,605
White	32,146	4,598	2,976	5,730	8,092	7,969
Black or African American	5,885	941	651	1,332	1,426	910
American Indian or Alaska Native	663	*50	*19	75	77	*85
Asian	1,728	192	123	295	307	628
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	43	*8	*13	*8	*1	*12
2 or more races[5]	630	77	*57	74	164	*74
Black or African American, white	92	*13	*14	*3	*30	*8
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	356	*29	*12	*48	99	*41
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	12,964	1,158	845	1,774	2,050	6,315
Mexican or Mexican American	9,412	756	520	1,225	1,389	4,912
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,130	4,709	2,993	5,740	8,018	3,363
White, single race	19,829	3,520	2,192	4,059	6,151	1,877
Black or African American, single race	5,602	907	621	1,280	1,377	825
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	7,884	602	439	1,085	2,084	3,302
High school diploma or GED[8]	8,159	1,007	678	1,585	2,730	1,488
Some college	5,725	900	684	1,305	1,761	569
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,987	496	318	586	815	369
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	11,707	1,369	1,090	2,030	3,252	3,293
$20,000 or more	24,512	4,015	2,484	4,766	5,856	5,063
$20,000–$34,999	8,694	1,156	773	1,807	2,257	2,139
$35,000–$54,999	5,810	1,232	628	1,032	1,371	1,088
$55,000–$74,999	2,322	481	251	478	541	288
$75,000 or more	2,170	482	295	390	480	226
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	6,754	762	608	1,196	1,607	2,272
Near poor	9,718	1,467	888	1,889	2,577	2,364
Not poor	11,329	2,202	1,280	2,245	2,910	1,554
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	19,703	2,550	1,802	3,495	4,235	5,899
Small MSA	12,291	2,096	1,176	2,226	3,223	2,221
Not in MSA	9,101	1,221	859	1,794	2,609	1,559
Region						
Northeast	5,088	890	542	978	1,167	1,103
Midwest	7,410	1,252	861	1,382	2,098	931
South	18,284	2,477	1,585	3,396	4,657	4,501
West	10,313	1,248	850	1,758	2,145	3,143

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, 2003—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	7,113	524	394	896	1,056	3,787
Hispanic or Latina, female	5,852	633	451	879	994	2,528
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	10,631	1,679	1,089	2,125	3,501	1,141
White, single race, female	9,198	1,841	1,103	1,935	2,650	736
Black or African American, single race, male	2,859	389	323	661	719	458
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	2,743	519	298	618	658	367
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	2,680	184	134	366	363	1,547
Near poor	3,489	356	268	521	595	1,586
Not poor	2,271	264	207	366	452	847
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,373	341	279	465	806	387
Near poor	4,499	840	483	1,032	1,509	423
Not poor	7,163	1,554	860	1,456	2,117	469
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,230	193	130	280	349	226
Near poor	1,140	204	121	255	336	190
Not poor	1,286	291	145	316	250	161

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

[1]Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under 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, 2003.

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, 2003

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	17.0 (0.62)	10.7 (0.49)	19.5 (0.56)	26.5 (0.65)	26.3 (0.77)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	15.9 (0.52)	10.4 (0.41)	20.3 (0.52)	27.2 (0.61)	26.2 (0.70)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.8 (0.67)	9.9 (0.55)	18.8 (0.67)	27.3 (0.81)	28.2 (0.92)
Female	100.0	18.7 (0.78)	11.6 (0.61)	20.2 (0.69)	25.5 (0.72)	24.0 (0.83)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.8 (1.84)	14.9 (1.42)	15.6 (1.28)	12.1 (1.20)	30.6 (1.89)
12–17 years	100.0	21.3 (1.86)	10.2 (1.29)	18.1 (1.65)	22.0 (1.89)	28.4 (1.86)
18–44 years	100.0	15.1 (0.51)	10.5 (0.43)	21.8 (0.58)	25.8 (0.63)	26.8 (0.74)
45–64 years	100.0	11.3 (0.76)	8.0 (0.63)	18.8 (0.92)	40.6 (1.27)	21.4 (1.02)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	17.0 (0.62)	10.6 (0.49)	19.5 (0.56)	26.4 (0.65)	26.5 (0.78)
White	100.0	16.8 (0.69)	10.4 (0.54)	18.6 (0.63)	27.0 (0.72)	27.2 (0.87)
Black or African American	100.0	19.4 (1.66)	12.3 (1.21)	24.5 (1.44)	25.5 (1.29)	18.3 (1.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*19.0 (6.61)	*6.8 (2.94)	23.1 (6.85)	25.8 (5.73)	25.3 (6.72)
Asian	100.0	12.7 (2.72)	10.2 (2.97)	18.7 (3.22)	19.2 (4.53)	39.2 (4.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*10.7 (5.80)	61.7 (3.80)	*10.7 (6.52)	*1.3 (1.39)	*15.7 (8.21)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	18.2 (4.29)	13.3 (3.89)	17.6 (4.11)	33.9 (4.76)	*17.0 (5.14)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*13.5 (5.57)	*21.1 (8.08)	*2.3 (2.24)	51.9 (9.01)	*11.1 (6.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*15.1 (6.58)	*4.2 (2.64)	*22.8 (7.34)	36.4 (6.32)	*21.5 (9.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.2 (0.70)	7.0 (0.54)	14.3 (0.70)	17.3 (0.79)	51.1 (1.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.0 (0.81)	5.7 (0.50)	14.0 (0.83)	16.2 (0.86)	55.0 (1.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.9 (0.85)	12.7 (0.71)	21.9 (0.77)	30.5 (0.88)	14.0 (0.84)
White, single race	100.0	22.0 (1.05)	12.9 (0.88)	21.4 (0.96)	32.5 (1.05)	11.2 (0.98)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.7 (1.72)	12.4 (1.26)	24.6 (1.47)	25.9 (1.35)	17.4 (1.85)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	8.1 (0.61)	5.7 (0.50)	14.4 (0.81)	28.6 (1.12)	43.1 (1.30)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	13.4 (0.81)	8.9 (0.68)	21.1 (0.99)	37.5 (1.22)	19.2 (0.98)
Some college	100.0	16.5 (1.06)	12.8 (0.99)	24.8 (1.19)	35.6 (1.32)	10.3 (0.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	18.4 (1.59)	12.0 (1.37)	22.5 (1.72)	32.9 (1.98)	14.2 (1.59)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	13.9 (1.02)	9.9 (0.81)	17.5 (0.87)	28.1 (1.17)	30.6 (1.52)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.3 (0.85)	11.5 (0.67)	20.6 (0.77)	25.7 (0.82)	22.9 (0.87)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	15.1 (1.14)	9.4 (0.84)	21.9 (1.27)	26.9 (1.28)	26.7 (1.37)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	24.5 (1.89)	12.2 (1.40)	18.7 (1.48)	25.0 (1.58)	19.6 (1.51)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	25.6 (2.98)	13.0 (2.69)	21.9 (2.40)	26.2 (2.55)	13.4 (2.06)
$75,000 or more	100.0	26.2 (3.41)	16.6 (3.13)	19.3 (2.35)	25.3 (2.79)	12.6 (3.13)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	12.0 (1.17)	9.4 (0.97)	17.6 (1.20)	25.3 (1.41)	35.7 (1.93)
Near poor	100.0	17.2 (1.21)	9.7 (0.94)	20.3 (1.20)	27.5 (1.22)	25.4 (1.30)
Not poor	100.0	24.2 (1.47)	13.1 (1.13)	20.6 (1.03)	27.6 (1.19)	14.5 (1.01)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	15.3 (0.82)	10.3 (0.65)	18.7 (0.72)	23.2 (0.85)	32.6 (1.11)
Small MSA	100.0	20.5 (1.23)	10.8 (0.88)	19.7 (1.08)	28.4 (1.18)	20.7 (1.34)
Not in MSA	100.0	16.5 (1.33)	11.5 (1.22)	20.9 (1.34)	31.0 (1.58)	20.1 (1.73)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	21.8 (1.95)	12.3 (1.44)	18.7 (1.50)	22.8 (1.50)	24.4 (2.11)
Midwest	100.0	20.1 (1.69)	14.5 (1.55)	20.6 (1.56)	30.7 (1.84)	14.0 (1.40)
South	100.0	16.1 (0.94)	9.7 (0.65)	19.2 (0.82)	27.3 (1.01)	27.6 (1.20)
West	100.0	14.6 (0.99)	9.2 (0.87)	19.3 (1.02)	23.6 (1.12)	33.2 (1.56)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	9.3 (0.77)	6.4 (0.72)	13.4 (0.85)	16.5 (0.95)	54.4 (1.49)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	11.5 (0.89)	7.9 (0.67)	15.5 (0.85)	18.3 (0.94)	46.8 (1.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	20.7 (1.18)	11.8 (0.94)	20.6 (1.11)	34.6 (1.28)	12.3 (1.21)
White, single race, female	100.0	23.7 (1.30)	14.0 (1.13)	22.3 (1.18)	30.1 (1.16)	9.8 (1.01)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	17.0 (1.82)	13.3 (1.67)	25.8 (1.95)	26.7 (1.77)	17.2 (1.92)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	22.6 (2.29)	11.4 (1.31)	23.6 (1.82)	24.8 (1.74)	17.6 (2.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	6.9 (1.13)	5.3 (0.83)	13.9 (1.57)	14.9 (1.53)	59.0 (2.45)
Near poor	100.0	11.6 (1.38)	8.1 (1.05)	15.7 (1.47)	18.6 (1.62)	46.0 (2.28)
Not poor	100.0	14.1 (1.79)	10.2 (1.72)	16.4 (1.87)	22.0 (2.13)	37.3 (2.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.5 (2.76)	12.4 (2.20)	18.1 (2.06)	33.4 (2.84)	19.6 (4.19)
Near poor	100.0	21.3 (2.06)	11.2 (1.69)	23.9 (2.07)	33.5 (1.96)	10.1 (1.19)
Not poor	100.0	27.3 (1.96)	13.7 (1.55)	21.0 (1.36)	31.0 (1.58)	7.1 (1.12)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.3 (3.42)	10.8 (2.20)	23.3 (3.31)	28.5 (2.88)	19.1 (4.06)
Near poor	100.0	21.1 (3.40)	10.9 (2.63)	20.9 (2.81)	28.5 (2.62)	18.5 (3.41)
Not poor	100.0	28.2 (4.42)	12.7 (3.04)	24.9 (2.91)	20.8 (2.63)	13.3 (2.12)

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

[1]Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XVIII in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/ insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
		Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	41,095	10,381	930	2,885	5,918	21,166	3,277	2,535
Sex								
Male	21,953	5,510	248	1,884	3,609	11,545	1,040	1,417
Female	19,141	4,870	681	1,001	2,309	9,621	2,236	1,118
Age								
Under 12 years	4,278	913	52	*24	298	2,000	651	328
12–17 years	2,807	662	*38	*25	193	1,474	331	234
18–44 years	25,579	6,150	511	2,818	4,266	12,749	2,019	1,420
45–64 years	8,430	2,655	329	*19	1,161	4,943	275	554
Race								
1 race[5]	40,465	10,259	921	2,828	5,850	20,950	3,208	2,481
White	32,146	8,224	803	2,260	4,755	17,175	2,427	2,005
Black or African American	5,885	1,649	104	474	768	2,722	716	229
American Indian or Alaska Native	663	*67	*6	*29	*52	157	*35	*20
Asian	1,728	293	*6	64	266	876	*31	222
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	43	*26	*2	*1	*9	*20	–	*5
2 or more races[6]	630	121	*9	57	69	216	69	*55
Black or African American, white	92	*18	*1	*6	*13	*29	*19	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	356	*66	*6	*32	*38	127	*25	*27
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	12,964	1,921	128	397	2,281	7,930	1,100	913
Mexican or Mexican American	9,412	1,310	89	302	1,633	5,795	830	618
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,130	8,459	801	2,488	3,637	13,237	2,176	1,622
White, single race	19,829	6,399	683	1,898	2,583	9,535	1,389	1,176
Black or African American, single race	5,602	1,597	101	455	716	2,610	681	200
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	7,884	1,660	131	127	1,436	4,952	627	478
High school diploma or GED[9]	8,159	2,629	295	176	1,298	4,390	514	390
Some college	5,725	2,204	227	177	983	2,925	340	241
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,987	929	69	196	474	1,363	77	242
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	11,707	2,589	308	884	1,700	6,249	1,368	903
$20,000 or more	24,512	7,012	545	1,839	3,773	12,538	1,656	1,307
$20,000–$34,999	8,694	2,474	221	511	1,432	4,923	910	413
$35,000–$54,999	5,810	2,019	82	346	831	2,845	351	318
$55,000–$74,999	2,322	742	69	203	404	1,051	*82	87
$75,000 or more	2,170	718	*65	269	326	865	*42	138
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6,754	1,342	165	435	871	3,743	1,030	551
Near poor	9,718	2,665	225	614	1,585	5,277	1,102	527
Not poor	11,329	3,906	304	970	1,819	5,365	377	572
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	19,703	4,467	344	1,145	3,480	10,727	1,356	1,291
Small MSA	12,291	3,250	304	1,130	1,453	6,133	1,041	740
Not in MSA	9,101	2,663	281	610	985	4,306	880	504
Region								
Northeast	5,088	1,304	146	468	765	2,372	337	501
Midwest	7,410	2,283	220	775	1,138	3,452	534	446
South	18,284	4,414	373	1,107	2,355	10,032	1,701	928
West	10,313	2,380	191	535	1,660	5,310	704	660

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

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason.

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

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All currently uninsured persons under 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, 2003.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	28.3 (0.74)	2.5 (0.18)	5.7 (0.22)	14.4 (0.51)	57.7 (0.90)	9.7 (0.47)	7.3 (0.48)
Total[4] (crude)	27.9 (0.64)	2.5 (0.17)	7.8 (0.31)	15.9 (0.49)	56.9 (0.85)	8.8 (0.38)	6.8 (0.39)
Sex							
Male	28.3 (0.83)	1.4 (0.19)	6.5 (0.30)	16.0 (0.62)	58.5 (1.00)	7.3 (0.51)	7.6 (0.53)
Female	28.3 (0.87)	3.7 (0.28)	4.6 (0.27)	12.5 (0.55)	56.6 (1.03)	12.7 (0.61)	7.0 (0.54)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years	25.3 (1.81)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.22)	8.3 (1.02)	55.4 (2.00)	18.0 (1.48)	9.1 (1.29)
12–17 years	27.3 (2.00)	*1.6 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.43)	7.9 (1.22)	60.7 (2.23)	13.7 (1.46)	9.6 (1.48)
18–44 years	26.1 (0.66)	2.2 (0.20)	12.0 (0.47)	18.1 (0.57)	54.1 (0.92)	8.6 (0.40)	6.0 (0.35)
45–64 years	34.8 (1.24)	4.3 (0.40)	*0.2 (0.12)	15.2 (0.87)	64.8 (1.26)	3.6 (0.41)	7.3 (0.64)
Race							
1 race[6]	28.3 (0.75)	2.5 (0.18)	5.6 (0.23)	14.4 (0.51)	57.9 (0.90)	9.5 (0.46)	7.2 (0.48)
White	28.4 (0.83)	2.7 (0.21)	5.6 (0.25)	14.4 (0.54)	59.1 (0.97)	9.0 (0.51)	7.2 (0.54)
Black or African American	30.5 (1.79)	1.9 (0.42)	6.3 (0.59)	13.8 (1.47)	52.9 (2.20)	14.6 (1.38)	4.8 (0.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*25.0 (8.00)	*2.4 (1.80)	*7.7 (2.72)	13.8 (3.54)	50.6 (7.08)	*12.6 (5.56)	*7.0 (2.67)
Asian	20.8 (3.96)	*0.4 (0.28)	*3.4 (1.04)	17.2 (4.24)	53.8 (4.98)	*2.1 (1.06)	14.8 (3.08)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	38.6 (7.95)	*2.2 (2.08)	*1.3 (1.39)	27.6 (4.55)	53.8 (6.98)	–	*6.7 (4.59)
2 or more races[7]	26.9 (5.04)	*1.9 (1.03)	9.9 (2.49)	15.0 (3.47)	46.7 (6.09)	16.5 (3.22)	*13.1 (4.63)
Black or African American, white	*28.3 (10.18)	*3.0 (2.94)	*12.7 (6.46)	*12.6 (6.67)	45.6 (9.99)	*23.0 (7.99)	*4.4 (3.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	25.2 (6.06)	*2.0 (1.45)	*9.9 (3.69)	*13.3 (4.14)	49.7 (10.34)	12.2 (3.65)	*13.6 (8.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16.5 (0.85)	1.2 (0.22)	2.4 (0.22)	17.1 (0.84)	66.6 (1.25)	9.1 (0.70)	7.7 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.1 (1.00)	1.3 (0.29)	2.6 (0.27)	16.9 (1.00)	67.5 (1.50)	9.1 (0.87)	7.1 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	34.2 (0.97)	3.1 (0.24)	7.3 (0.31)	13.2 (0.63)	52.9 (1.15)	10.1 (0.64)	7.1 (0.67)
White, single race	36.5 (1.16)	3.6 (0.30)	7.8 (0.38)	12.7 (0.67)	52.9 (1.32)	9.2 (0.76)	7.3 (0.85)
Black or African American, single race	31.0 (1.85)	2.0 (0.44)	6.4 (0.61)	13.4 (1.51)	53.3 (2.25)	14.7 (1.41)	4.4 (0.78)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	22.9 (0.98)	1.9 (0.28)	1.5 (0.24)	18.8 (0.90)	66.5 (1.24)	7.9 (0.56)	6.7 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED[10]	35.3 (1.24)	4.1 (0.46)	2.0 (0.30)	16.3 (0.81)	59.0 (1.31)	6.1 (0.49)	5.3 (0.55)
Some college	42.1 (1.50)	4.6 (0.58)	2.9 (0.40)	18.4 (1.13)	56.5 (1.52)	6.0 (0.63)	4.6 (0.57)
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.5 (1.92)	2.7 (0.65)	6.6 (1.04)	18.1 (1.67)	53.3 (2.27)	2.8 (0.65)	9.6 (1.25)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	23.0 (1.13)	2.8 (0.37)	5.9 (0.41)	13.6 (0.79)	56.5 (1.50)	14.3 (1.01)	9.0 (1.15)
$20,000 or more	32.1 (1.00)	2.4 (0.22)	6.0 (0.29)	15.4 (0.67)	57.5 (1.10)	7.9 (0.52)	6.3 (0.47)
$20,000–$34,999	30.5 (1.53)	2.6 (0.35)	4.6 (0.40)	16.2 (1.03)	60.6 (1.64)	11.9 (0.97)	5.7 (0.75)
$35,000–$54,999	39.0 (2.11)	1.4 (0.30)	4.8 (0.54)	13.7 (1.10)	54.1 (2.07)	7.0 (0.96)	6.2 (0.78)
$55,000–$74,999	36.6 (3.17)	3.2 (0.86)	6.9 (0.93)	19.0 (2.50)	53.9 (3.32)	*4.4 (1.64)	4.5 (1.16)
$75,000 or more	40.1 (3.74)	*3.3 (1.15)	10.3 (1.26)	16.3 (2.29)	48.2 (3.75)	*2.2 (0.80)	7.8 (1.72)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	21.5 (1.47)	2.6 (0.49)	5.0 (0.50)	12.3 (1.06)	58.6 (1.90)	16.2 (1.32)	9.0 (1.60)
Near poor	29.7 (1.50)	2.4 (0.30)	4.9 (0.38)	15.8 (1.01)	57.6 (1.57)	12.9 (0.96)	6.4 (0.68)
Not poor	39.7 (1.48)	2.7 (0.35)	6.7 (0.44)	15.8 (0.90)	53.6 (1.53)	4.2 (0.59)	5.8 (0.58)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	25.3 (0.98)	2.0 (0.24)	4.6 (0.30)	17.6 (0.80)	60.9 (1.15)	8.2 (0.58)	7.4 (0.58)
Small MSA	29.6 (1.27)	2.7 (0.31)	7.6 (0.48)	11.8 (0.77)	56.3 (1.59)	10.5 (0.87)	7.3 (0.82)
Not in MSA	33.1 (1.93)	3.4 (0.47)	5.5 (0.41)	10.9 (0.98)	52.5 (2.30)	12.0 (1.27)	7.1 (1.38)
Region							
Northeast	28.5 (1.88)	3.1 (0.62)	6.7 (0.67)	13.7 (1.21)	50.6 (2.70)	8.5 (1.40)	12.9 (1.94)
Midwest	36.0 (2.08)	3.4 (0.57)	8.4 (0.63)	15.3 (1.26)	52.9 (2.12)	9.7 (1.31)	6.9 (0.93)
South	25.9 (0.98)	2.1 (0.23)	4.9 (0.31)	13.0 (0.74)	60.7 (1.42)	11.0 (0.74)	5.9 (0.74)
West	27.4 (1.62)	2.3 (0.32)	4.5 (0.40)	16.8 (1.06)	58.7 (1.58)	8.0 (0.69)	7.7 (0.72)

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

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

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

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

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

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

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

[7]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[11]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[12]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percents, refer to table XIX in "Appendix III."

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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 2003 in-house Person File, which is derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files, with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percents and rates in the tables (19). Rates or percents with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk, as are the associated frequencies. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percent, rate, or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and the reliability of the corresponding percentages (or rates) is 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 projected year 2000 population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (17,18). 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:

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

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
p_i = standard population in age group i, and
n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 projected U.S. population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT and RATIO procedures of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health 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 (18). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 standard U.S. resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25–1130/p251130.pdf.

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between "unknown" income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table IV shows weighted counts of persons in the U.S. population with unknown values for family income and poverty status as well as education and health insurance coverage.

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allowed respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Those respondents who did reply to the "above-below $20,000" question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of

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.

their family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (66% of the 2003 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (2% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (21% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (10% 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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (tables 1, 2)	1,596	0.56
Limitation in usual activities (tables 3, 4)	861	0.30
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (tables 3, 4)	1,077	0.38
Limitation in activities of daily living (table 5)	16	0.01
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (table 5)	104	0.05
Limitation in work activity (table 6)	256	0.14
Special education or early intervention services (table 7)	292	0.40
Medical care not received due to cost (table 15)	1,482	0.52
Medical care delayed due to cost (table 15)	1,638	0.57
Number of overnight hospital stays (tables 16, 17)	113	0.04
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (tables 18, 19)	2,823	1.12
Health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over (tables 18, 19)	240	0.70
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20, 21)	1,838	0.88
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20, 21)	138	0.07
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 22, 23) . . .	4,130	10.05
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 24, 25)	3,871	9.42

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percents of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (tables 11, 12) . . .	344	1.43
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (tables 13, 14)	329	1.37

Table IV. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	28,561	9.99
Poverty status	88,678	31.01
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	7,440	4.02
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,823	1.12
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	240	0.70

for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2002 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Persons who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes those persons with family incomes of

100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. 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 versus below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 10% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 31% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Ten percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 32% of the NHIS sample is

missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

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

Changes in the Survey Instrument

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

Users familiar with the NHIS injury/poisoning data are undoubtedly aware of the fluctuation in the overall number of injuries and poisonings reported since the injury and poisoning section was added to the NHIS in 1997. These fluctuations may be at least partially attributable to underreporting of injuries and poisonings due to the length of the recall period, declining response rates, and/or a reluctance by respondents to answer detailed questions about injuries and poisonings. As a result, an evaluation of the 3-month recall reference period is underway. The

number of injuries and poisonings reported by week across the 3-month period is being evaluated to determine whether more injuries are reported in weeks closer to the interview. If respondents underreport injuries and poisonings later in the 3-month recall period, it will artificially lower the annualized numbers of injuries and poisonings. This will affect the estimated number of injuries in comparison to other data on injuries in the population, but it should not affect the number of injuries from year to year. The results of this evaluation will be published, and appropriate modifications to the estimate procedures will be implemented. More information about the NHIS injury/poisoning data can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/injury/nhis_poisoning.pdf and http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/otheract/injury/injury_interview.htm.

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

where X_a and X_b are the two 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 of significance was 1.96.

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

Education—The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 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—including wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the household), pensions, government payments, child support/alimony, dividends, and help from relatives—is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or 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, and/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 persons aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage—Includes 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 and/or other State-sponsored health plans, including SCHIP.

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

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

have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons aged 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (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 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 and/or other State-sponsored health plans including SCHIP.

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

Other coverage—Includes older persons who have not been previously classified as having private, Medicare and Medicaid, or Medicare-only coverage. 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, 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 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 2003 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, 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 the 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 Web site: 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, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii

Terms Related to Health Characteristics or Outcomes

Limitation in activities of daily living (ADLs)—Activities of daily living include such activities as bathing, eating, dressing, getting in or out of a bed or chair, using the toilet, or getting around inside the home. Persons were limited in ADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Data in this report are shown only for persons aged 18 years and over, although the questions were asked of or about persons aged 3 years and over. Persons with a limitation in ADLs (table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited (tables 3, 4).

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—Instrumental

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

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

> *Not limited* describes persons who were not limited in their usual age-appropriate work, school, or play activities, activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, or in any other way due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem.

> *Limited* describes persons who were limited in some way due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem, including age-appropriate work, school, or play activities, activities of daily living, or instrumental activities of daily living.

> *Limited due to one or more chronic conditions* describes persons whose limitation was due to at least one condition that is considered chronic; this category is a subset of the "limited" category.

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

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

> *Limited in work* describes adults who were able to work, but were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do due to a

physical, mental, or emotional problem.

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

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

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

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

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

Instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)—See "Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)." *Overnight hospital stay*—An overnight hospital stay is a measure of the number of times a person was hospitalized in the previous 12 months. Visits to a hospital emergency room that did not result in admission to the hospital are not included. Overnight hospital stays for the birth of a child are

counted for both the mother and the child.

Period without health insurance coverage—A period without health insurance coverage may be of any duration and for any reason. Information on the number of months without coverage was collected for persons who had health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Number of months without coverage was collapsed into two categories for presentation in this report.

Reasons for no health insurance coverage—Persons without heath insurance coverage at the time of interview were asked the reasons for not having coverage. A maximum of five reasons could be reported. Persons who reported more than one reason within a category were counted only once for that category. Unknown reasons were included in the ''other'' category.

Respondent-assessed health status—Respondent-assessed health status was based on the question, ''Would you say your health, in general, was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?'' Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children 17 years of age and under.

Special education—Special education is teaching designed to meet the needs of a child with special needs and/or disabilities. It is paid for by the public school system and may take place at a regular school, 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 the 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 collapsed for presentation in this report. ''One month'' includes durations of 1 month or less (but more than zero).

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	35.9 (0.33)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	36.0 (0.32)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	37.5 (0.36)	31.4 (0.33)	22.6 (0.29)	6.4 (0.14)	2.1 (0.09)
Female	100.0	34.4 (0.36)	31.7 (0.31)	23.9 (0.29)	7.5 (0.14)	2.5 (0.08)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.7 (0.64)	28.5 (0.57)	14.3 (0.43)	1.5 (0.11)	0.1 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	51.5 (0.79)	29.5 (0.68)	17.0 (0.54)	1.7 (0.16)	0.4 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	38.4 (0.41)	34.4 (0.37)	21.6 (0.32)	4.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.2 (0.41)	32.6 (0.43)	28.3 (0.40)	10.8 (0.24)	4.1 (0.16)
65–74 years	100.0	14.7 (0.58)	27.7 (0.77)	35.2 (0.74)	16.5 (0.61)	5.9 (0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	10.1 (0.50)	24.2 (0.71)	36.5 (0.76)	20.3 (0.65)	8.9 (0.51)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	35.9 (0.33)	31.6 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.9 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	36.4 (0.35)	32.0 (0.30)	22.7 (0.26)	6.6 (0.12)	2.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.4 (0.83)	28.6 (0.78)	27.5 (0.74)	9.5 (0.34)	2.9 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.6 (4.04)	26.1 (2.74)	27.3 (3.34)	9.6 (1.31)	3.4 (0.80)
Asian	100.0	39.0 (1.51)	33.5 (1.40)	21.6 (1.21)	4.6 (0.46)	1.3 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	32.2 (6.62)	33.1 (6.34)	22.5 (5.22)	*9.9 (3.47)	*2.3 (1.31)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	41.6 (1.93)	27.4 (1.60)	21.6 (1.52)	6.9 (0.79)	2.5 (0.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	47.4 (3.42)	28.6 (2.97)	16.7 (2.21)	5.5 (1.57)	*1.8 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	29.4 (2.65)	29.6 (3.13)	24.8 (2.59)	11.2 (1.84)	5.1 (1.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.9 (0.66)	28.3 (0.60)	28.1 (0.62)	7.7 (0.28)	2.0 (0.11)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	32.1 (0.79)	29.3 (0.75)	29.8 (0.82)	7.2 (0.33)	1.7 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.3 (0.36)	32.1 (0.31)	22.5 (0.27)	6.8 (0.12)	2.3 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	36.9 (0.39)	32.7 (0.33)	21.7 (0.28)	6.4 (0.13)	2.3 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.2 (0.84)	28.8 (0.80)	27.5 (0.75)	9.5 (0.34)	2.9 (0.19)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.7 (0.49)	22.7 (0.53)	33.8 (0.59)	19.4 (0.44)	8.5 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	21.9 (0.42)	32.7 (0.45)	31.1 (0.44)	10.9 (0.27)	3.4 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	28.9 (0.46)	35.3 (0.48)	25.6 (0.43)	8.0 (0.23)	2.3 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	42.0 (0.59)	35.0 (0.52)	17.9 (0.39)	3.8 (0.18)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.7 (0.59)	26.9 (0.55)	28.6 (0.52)	13.6 (0.34)	6.2 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	100.0	39.5 (0.39)	32.7 (0.33)	21.2 (0.27)	5.3 (0.11)	1.3 (0.05)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	30.9 (0.79)	30.8 (0.63)	26.3 (0.61)	9.4 (0.34)	2.6 (0.17)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	34.6 (0.71)	33.6 (0.67)	24.3 (0.57)	6.1 (0.27)	1.4 (0.11)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	41.8 (0.87)	34.8 (0.80)	19.2 (0.60)	3.7 (0.24)	0.6 (0.08)
$75,000 or more	100.0	50.7 (0.68)	31.3 (0.61)	15.0 (0.47)	2.5 (0.15)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	28.4 (0.91)	27.3 (0.82)	26.9 (0.78)	11.7 (0.43)	5.6 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	31.2 (0.75)	28.0 (0.68)	26.9 (0.62)	10.2 (0.36)	3.7 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	41.4 (0.44)	33.1 (0.37)	19.7 (0.31)	4.8 (0.13)	1.0 (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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.6 (0.41)	33.9 (0.36)	19.0 (0.28)	3.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	32.4 (0.82)	26.7 (0.75)	26.3 (0.73)	9.8 (0.37)	4.7 (0.27)
Other	100.0	30.6 (1.83)	23.1 (1.35)	22.3 (1.17)	15.6 (1.12)	8.5 (0.78)
Uninsured	100.0	31.3 (0.64)	31.2 (0.60)	28.3 (0.57)	7.5 (0.28)	1.7 (0.13)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	13.7 (0.50)	28.8 (0.71)	36.3 (0.71)	16.1 (0.56)	5.1 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.3 (1.02)	12.7 (1.49)	26.9 (1.74)	30.2 (1.93)	24.9 (2.01)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (0.77)	22.7 (1.00)	37.8 (1.08)	20.9 (0.92)	8.0 (0.63)
Other	100.0	14.6 (1.53)	26.8 (2.10)	31.1 (1.86)	18.6 (1.58)	8.8 (1.06)
Uninsured	100.0	17.4 (3.79)	10.3 (3.08)	45.0 (4.94)	17.7 (3.98)	*9.5 (2.96)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	38.2 (0.44)	31.4 (0.38)	22.5 (0.35)	6.0 (0.15)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	35.8 (0.61)	31.5 (0.55)	23.2 (0.44)	7.2 (0.19)	2.3 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.7 (0.73)	32.0 (0.62)	25.3 (0.62)	8.7 (0.29)	3.3 (0.21)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.0 (0.69)	30.9 (0.59)	23.3 (0.55)	6.7 (0.24)	2.0 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	34.9 (0.67)	32.9 (0.63)	23.8 (0.45)	6.6 (0.22)	1.8 (0.11)
South	100.0	34.8 (0.59)	31.4 (0.49)	23.1 (0.45)	7.8 (0.19)	2.9 (0.14)
West	100.0	38.1 (0.65)	30.8 (0.53)	23.1 (0.56)	6.0 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	35.4 (0.76)	28.9 (0.69)	27.4 (0.70)	6.6 (0.32)	1.7 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.3 (0.71)	27.6 (0.64)	28.9 (0.68)	8.9 (0.35)	2.3 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	38.5 (0.42)	32.3 (0.38)	20.9 (0.32)	6.1 (0.17)	2.2 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.5 (0.43)	33.1 (0.37)	22.3 (0.33)	6.8 (0.17)	2.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	33.0 (1.00)	29.0 (0.96)	27.3 (0.88)	8.3 (0.43)	2.4 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.6 (0.88)	28.7 (0.87)	27.7 (0.82)	10.6 (0.44)	3.4 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	29.4 (1.47)	26.9 (1.39)	30.3 (1.41)	9.8 (0.69)	3.5 (0.34)
Near poor	100.0	34.3 (1.38)	27.1 (1.24)	29.4 (1.30)	7.7 (0.53)	1.5 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	42.9 (1.19)	27.5 (0.97)	23.2 (0.91)	5.4 (0.39)	0.9 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	27.6 (1.40)	28.9 (1.29)	24.3 (1.13)	12.2 (0.72)	6.9 (0.58)
Near poor	100.0	29.0 (0.99)	29.2 (0.94)	26.2 (0.80)	11.0 (0.53)	4.7 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	41.9 (0.50)	33.6 (0.43)	18.9 (0.34)	4.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	25.8 (2.03)	25.8 (1.95)	29.7 (1.80)	13.0 (0.91)	5.7 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	33.1 (1.92)	24.4 (1.55)	26.7 (1.57)	12.3 (0.94)	3.5 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	35.0 (1.28)	34.4 (1.23)	23.6 (1.11)	6.2 (0.46)	0.8 (0.14)

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

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the question, "Would you say [person] health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category ''Uninsured'' includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see ''Appendix II'').

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. ''Not in MSA'' consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.1 (0.17)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.4 (0.16)	12.6 (0.16)	12.1 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.1 (0.21)	11.9 (0.21)	11.4 (0.21)
Female	100.0	86.7 (0.21)	13.3 (0.21)	12.8 (0.21)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.6 (0.25)	6.4 (0.25)	6.1 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	91.4 (0.38)	8.6 (0.38)	8.4 (0.37)
18–44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.19)	6.5 (0.19)	6.0 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	83.1 (0.31)	16.9 (0.31)	16.3 (0.32)
65–74 years	100.0	73.1 (0.69)	26.9 (0.69)	26.3 (0.69)
75 years and over	100.0	54.7 (0.91)	45.3 (0.91)	44.0 (0.91)
Race				
1 race[6]	100.0	87.4 (0.17)	12.6 (0.17)	12.0 (0.17)
White	100.0	87.3 (0.19)	12.7 (0.19)	12.2 (0.19)
Black or African American	100.0	86.4 (0.44)	13.6 (0.44)	13.0 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.7 (2.26)	17.3 (2.26)	17.1 (2.26)
Asian	100.0	94.8 (0.48)	5.2 (0.48)	5.1 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.3 (1.65)	*3.7 (1.65)	*3.7 (1.65)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	83.8 (1.18)	16.2 (1.18)	15.1 (1.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	88.4 (1.94)	11.6 (1.94)	11.4 (1.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	74.6 (2.57)	25.4 (2.57)	23.4 (2.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.3 (0.26)	7.7 (0.26)	7.2 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.3 (0.27)	6.7 (0.27)	6.2 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.6 (0.19)	13.4 (0.19)	12.9 (0.19)
White, single race	100.0	86.3 (0.22)	13.7 (0.22)	13.2 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	86.3 (0.45)	13.7 (0.45)	13.1 (0.44)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	71.6 (0.62)	28.4 (0.62)	27.7 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	82.0 (0.36)	18.0 (0.36)	17.4 (0.36)
Some college	100.0	85.7 (0.34)	14.3 (0.34)	13.8 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.9 (0.27)	8.1 (0.27)	7.8 (0.26)
Family income[11]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	74.8 (0.56)	25.2 (0.56)	24.5 (0.55)
$20,000 or more	100.0	90.3 (0.17)	9.7 (0.17)	9.4 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	84.0 (0.47)	16.0 (0.47)	15.5 (0.46)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	88.8 (0.36)	11.2 (0.36)	10.9 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	92.7 (0.35)	7.3 (0.35)	7.1 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.9 (0.24)	6.1 (0.24)	5.8 (0.23)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	78.8 (0.65)	21.2 (0.65)	20.7 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	81.7 (0.52)	18.3 (0.52)	17.8 (0.51)
Not poor	100.0	90.5 (0.20)	9.5 (0.20)	9.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[13]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.3 (0.15)	6.7 (0.15)	6.3 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	77.8 (0.58)	22.2 (0.58)	21.3 (0.57)
Other	100.0	66.1 (1.72)	33.9 (1.72)	33.3 (1.72)
Uninsured	100.0	91.6 (0.30)	8.4 (0.30)	7.9 (0.30)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	68.3 (0.76)	31.7 (0.76)	30.8 (0.76)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	32.8 (2.18)	67.2 (2.18)	66.3 (2.20)
Medicare only	100.0	61.8 (1.11)	38.2 (1.11)	37.1 (1.10)
Other	100.0	63.7 (2.03)	36.3 (2.03)	35.4 (2.01)
Uninsured	100.0	70.8 (4.78)	29.2 (4.78)	29.2 (4.78)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percents (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.9 (0.21)	10.1 (0.21)	9.6 (0.21)
Small MSA	100.0	86.3 (0.32)	13.7 (0.32)	13.2 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.2 (0.46)	16.8 (0.46)	16.2 (0.47)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.5 (0.39)	12.5 (0.39)	11.9 (0.38)
Midwest	100.0	86.3 (0.38)	13.7 (0.38)	13.2 (0.38)
South	100.0	87.2 (0.30)	12.8 (0.30)	12.4 (0.30)
West	100.0	89.0 (0.30)	11.0 (0.30)	10.5 (0.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	92.8 (0.33)	7.2 (0.33)	6.7 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.8 (0.32)	8.2 (0.32)	7.8 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	87.1 (0.26)	12.9 (0.26)	12.4 (0.26)
White, single race, female	100.0	85.6 (0.27)	14.4 (0.27)	13.9 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	87.1 (0.55)	12.9 (0.55)	12.4 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	85.7 (0.56)	14.3 (0.56)	13.6 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	89.6 (0.64)	10.4 (0.64)	10.2 (0.61)
Near poor	100.0	93.2 (0.46)	6.8 (0.46)	6.4 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	93.7 (0.47)	6.3 (0.47)	6.0 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	72.3 (1.14)	27.7 (1.14)	26.9 (1.12)
Near poor	100.0	76.4 (0.76)	23.6 (0.76)	23.1 (0.75)
Not poor	100.0	89.7 (0.23)	10.3 (0.23)	10.0 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	78.1 (1.30)	21.9 (1.30)	21.4 (1.29)
Near poor	100.0	82.6 (1.08)	17.4 (1.08)	17.2 (1.08)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.48)	7.7 (0.48)	7.3 (0.47)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.10)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.06)	3.7 (0.09)
Sex		
Male	1.4 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Female	2.2 (0.09)	4.7 (0.14)
Age		
18–44 years	0.6 (0.05)	1.1 (0.07)
45–64 years	1.4 (0.09)	3.2 (0.13)
65–74 years	3.2 (0.25)	6.7 (0.37)
75 years and over	10.3 (0.48)	18.9 (0.71)
Race		
1 race[5]	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.10)
White	1.7 (0.07)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	2.3 (0.19)	4.5 (0.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.0 (0.62)	3.5 (0.96)
Asian	1.0 (0.23)	1.7 (0.29)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*2.0 (1.35)	*3.6 (1.79)
2 or more races[6]	3.4 (0.76)	6.2 (0.98)
Black or African American, white	*1.1 (1.13)	*5.1 (2.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*4.5 (1.36)	8.5 (1.73)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.1 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8 (0.07)	3.8 (0.11)
White, single race	1.8 (0.07)	3.8 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	2.3 (0.19)	4.5 (0.28)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	4.4 (0.24)	8.4 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.0 (0.13)	4.2 (0.19)
Some college	1.5 (0.11)	3.1 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.9 (0.08)	1.8 (0.12)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	4.0 (0.21)	9.1 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	1.2 (0.06)	2.3 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	1.9 (0.17)	3.9 (0.24)
$35,000–$54,999	1.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.19)
$55,000–$74,999	0.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	3.8 (0.29)	8.3 (0.44)
Near poor	2.7 (0.20)	6.0 (0.33)
Not poor	1.0 (0.06)	2.0 (0.09)
Health insurance[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.4 (0.03)	1.0 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	5.9 (0.45)	11.0 (0.60)
Other coverage	4.1 (0.53)	10.3 (0.87)
Uninsured	0.4 (0.07)	1.2 (0.11)
65 years and over:		
Private	5.0 (0.30)	10.0 (0.50)
Medicaid and Medicare	21.1 (1.80)	35.1 (2.09)
Medicare only	7.4 (0.56)	14.4 (0.82)
Other coverage	5.5 (0.87)	9.4 (1.13)
Uninsured	*4.1 (2.00)	*9.8 (3.28)
Place of residence[13]		
Large MSA	1.6 (0.08)	3.1 (0.13)
Small MSA	1.9 (0.11)	3.9 (0.18)
Not in MSA	2.0 (0.14)	4.4 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
Selected characteristic	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Northeast	2.0 (0.14)	3.8 (0.24)
Midwest	1.5 (0.12)	3.4 (0.21)
South	1.9 (0.10)	3.8 (0.15)
West	1.8 (0.14)	3.4 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.8 (0.18)	3.0 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.4 (0.09)	2.6 (0.13)
White, single race, female	2.2 (0.11)	4.9 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.6 (0.24)	3.1 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, female	2.9 (0.25)	5.7 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	3.0 (0.45)	5.2 (0.56)
Near poor	1.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.24)
Not poor	0.7 (0.16)	1.2 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	4.1 (0.45)	9.0 (0.65)
Near poor	3.3 (0.29)	7.8 (0.48)
Not poor	1.1 (0.07)	2.2 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	4.7 (0.67)	10.4 (1.10)
Near poor	2.8 (0.52)	5.2 (0.70)
Not poor	0.9 (0.17)	1.6 (0.23)

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

[1]ADL is activities of daily living. Limitation in ADL is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons with PERSONAL CARE NEEDS, such as eating, bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?"

[2]IADL is instrumental activities of daily living. Limitation in IADL is based on the question, "Because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem, does [person] need the help of other persons in handling ROUTINE NEEDS, such as everyday household chores, doing necessary business, shopping, or getting around for other purposes?"

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 5.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	5.8 (0.13)	3.3 (0.09)	90.9 (0.15)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.7 (0.12)	3.3 (0.08)	91.1 (0.15)
Sex				
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.17)	3.1 (0.12)	91.5 (0.22)
Female	100.0	6.2 (0.17)	3.5 (0.12)	90.3 (0.20)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	3.0 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.0 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	9.5 (0.25)	4.7 (0.16)	85.8 (0.29)
65–69 years	100.0	11.3 (0.62)	8.7 (0.57)	80.0 (0.80)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	5.7 (0.13)	3.3 (0.09)	91.0 (0.16)
White	100.0	5.5 (0.14)	3.4 (0.10)	91.1 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	8.5 (0.38)	3.1 (0.22)	88.5 (0.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	8.9 (1.79)	4.8 (1.15)	86.3 (2.18)
Asian	100.0	2.2 (0.36)	1.3 (0.26)	96.5 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*1.5 (1.09)	*1.5 (1.43)	97.1 (1.79)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	11.3 (1.44)	6.7 (1.17)	82.0 (1.70)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*5.5 (2.33)	*5.9 (2.70)	88.6 (3.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	17.9 (2.46)	10.0 (2.48)	72.1 (3.30)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.1 (0.21)	1.7 (0.14)	94.2 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	3.4 (0.23)	1.6 (0.16)	95.0 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.0 (0.14)	3.5 (0.10)	90.4 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	5.7 (0.15)	3.7 (0.11)	90.6 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	8.6 (0.39)	3.1 (0.23)	88.3 (0.48)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	14.4 (0.53)	4.3 (0.27)	81.3 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	7.6 (0.27)	4.5 (0.19)	87.8 (0.31)
Some college	100.0	5.7 (0.21)	4.2 (0.19)	90.1 (0.28)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.3 (0.14)	2.1 (0.14)	95.7 (0.19)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	16.4 (0.55)	5.7 (0.27)	77.9 (0.63)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.11)	2.8 (0.09)	93.5 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.4 (0.37)	4.7 (0.28)	88.0 (0.45)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.3 (0.27)	4.0 (0.25)	91.7 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	2.4 (0.22)	2.1 (0.20)	95.5 (0.30)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.13)	1.8 (0.14)	96.4 (0.20)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	16.9 (0.78)	4.9 (0.34)	78.3 (0.86)
Near poor	100.0	10.1 (0.48)	4.7 (0.27)	85.2 (0.57)
Not poor	100.0	3.2 (0.12)	3.0 (0.12)	93.8 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.8 (0.09)	2.4 (0.09)	94.8 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	29.7 (0.90)	7.2 (0.49)	63.1 (0.96)
Other	100.0	31.1 (1.62)	8.0 (0.71)	60.9 (1.69)
Uninsured	100.0	3.7 (0.21)	3.2 (0.19)	93.1 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	6.6 (0.64)	7.9 (0.71)	85.5 (0.89)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	46.6 (4.15)	13.9 (2.86)	39.5 (4.08)
Medicare only	100.0	14.6 (1.38)	9.1 (1.29)	76.2 (1.83)
Other	100.0	15.2 (2.47)	9.2 (1.87)	75.6 (2.88)
Uninsured	100.0	*10.3 (5.90)	*8.3 (5.15)	81.3 (7.24)
Place of residence[12]				
Large MSA	100.0	4.5 (0.15)	2.5 (0.10)	93.1 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	6.4 (0.23)	3.6 (0.17)	90.0 (0.29)
Not in MSA	100.0	8.0 (0.40)	5.0 (0.21)	87.1 (0.43)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Region		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)		
Northeast	100.0	5.6 (0.31)	2.8 (0.20)	91.6 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	5.7 (0.24)	4.1 (0.18)	90.3 (0.28)
South	100.0	6.4 (0.24)	3.3 (0.15)	90.3 (0.29)
West	100.0	5.0 (0.22)	2.9 (0.17)	92.2 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.6 (0.26)	1.7 (0.18)	94.7 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.6 (0.29)	1.8 (0.19)	93.5 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	100.0	5.5 (0.22)	3.4 (0.15)	91.0 (0.28)
White, single race, female	100.0	6.0 (0.20)	3.9 (0.15)	90.1 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	7.8 (0.53)	3.1 (0.31)	89.1 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	9.2 (0.49)	3.1 (0.29)	87.7 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	8.5 (0.75)	1.9 (0.35)	89.6 (0.86)
Near poor	100.0	3.6 (0.43)	1.7 (0.30)	94.7 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	2.3 (0.27)	1.9 (0.26)	95.8 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	19.6 (1.23)	6.3 (0.58)	74.0 (1.39)
Near poor	100.0	13.1 (0.74)	6.4 (0.41)	80.5 (0.88)
Not poor	100.0	3.4 (0.13)	3.2 (0.15)	93.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	20.6 (1.63)	5.0 (0.71)	74.4 (1.79)
Near poor	100.0	10.4 (1.11)	3.3 (0.56)	86.3 (1.22)
Not poor	100.0	3.2 (0.37)	2.4 (0.31)	94.4 (0.50)

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

[1]Limitation in work activity is based on the questions, "Does a physical, mental, or emotional problem NOW keep [family members 18 years of age or older] from working at a job or business?" and for persons not kept from working, "Are [family members 18 years of age and older] limited in the kind or amount of work they can do because of a physical, mental, or emotional problem?"

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table IX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
	Percent[2] (standard error)
Total[3] (crude)	5.8 (0.20)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	5.8 (0.20)
Sex	
Male	7.4 (0.29)
Female	4.2 (0.22)
Age	
Under 12 years	5.0 (0.21)
12–17 years	7.3 (0.35)
Race	
1 race[4]	5.7 (0.20)
White	5.9 (0.23)
Black or African American	5.9 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.0 (2.35)
Asian	*1.7 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–
2 or more races[5]	8.0 (1.20)
Black or African American, white	9.1 (1.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*8.5 (2.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	4.5 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.8 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.1 (0.23)
White, single race	6.4 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race	5.8 (0.46)
Family income[7]	
Less than $20,000	7.6 (0.56)
$20,000 or more	5.6 (0.22)
$20,000–$34,999	7.2 (0.55)
$35,000–$54,999	6.4 (0.49)
$55,000–$74,999	6.1 (0.58)
$75,000 or more	5.1 (0.41)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	7.6 (0.66)
Near poor	7.1 (0.50)
Not poor	5.8 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private	4.9 (0.22)
Medicaid	8.8 (0.47)
Other	*3.5 (1.06)
Uninsured	4.7 (0.58)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	5.4 (0.27)
Small MSA	5.9 (0.35)
Not in MSA	6.8 (0.51)
Region	
Northeast	7.6 (0.50)
Midwest	6.9 (0.51)
South	4.9 (0.30)
West	4.8 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.1 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	3.8 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male	8.2 (0.41)
White, single race, female	4.5 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race, male	7.7 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race, female	3.8 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor	4.7 (0.67)
Near poor	3.6 (0.52)
Not poor	5.1 (0.88)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	11.3 (1.50)
Near poor	8.8 (0.84)
Not poor	6.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	6.7 (1.10)
Near poor	7.9 (1.02)
Not poor	5.0 (0.81)

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

[1]Receiving special education or early intervention services is based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

[7]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[8]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[9]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[10]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 7.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1] Rate[1] of episodes
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)	83.15 (2.45)
Total[2] (age-adjusted)	83.40 (2.45)
Sex	
Male	91.25 (3.47)
Female	75.43 (3.21)
Age	
Under 12 years	72.28 (4.83)
12–17 years	116.56 (8.65)
18–44 years	88.81 (3.87)
45–64 years	69.23 (4.07)
65–74 years	57.22 (7.33)
75 years and over	113.30 (10.99)
Race	
1 race[3]	82.84 (2.45)
White	89.80 (2.84)
Black or African American	55.01 (4.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	82.73 (24.78)
Asian	23.25 (5.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*40.65 (39.82)
2 or more races[4]	103.81 (19.77)
Black or African American, white	*79.86 (30.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	183.77 (50.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	52.02 (4.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	51.02 (5.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	88.17 (2.74)
White, single race	97.12 (3.24)
Black or African American, single race	55.05 (4.53)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma	75.82 (6.21)
High school diploma or GED[7]	72.32 (4.83)
Some college	99.19 (6.00)
Bachelor's degree or higher	82.23 (5.33)
Family income[8]	
Less than $20,000	95.21 (6.28)
$20,000 or more	84.79 (2.73)
$20,000–$34,999	80.85 (6.19)
$35,000–$54,999	92.81 (5.97)
$55,000–$74,999	85.10 (7.17)
$75,000 or more	100.42 (6.01)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor	94.21 (8.83)
Near poor	87.69 (7.11)
Not poor	94.65 (3.55)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Under 65 years:	
Private	87.40 (3.27)
Medicaid	81.62 (6.84)
Other	59.30 (11.51)
Uninsured	73.22 (5.39)
65 years and over:	
Private	81.24 (7.98)
Medicare and Medicaid	170.45 (40.68)
Medicare only	69.18 (12.13)
Other	97.93 (27.55)
Uninsured	*21.57 (21.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[11]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	73.20 (2.97)
Small MSA	91.34 (4.75)
Not in MSA	93.76 (6.34)
Region	
Northeast	78.77 (5.47)
Midwest	92.81 (5.31)
South	78.64 (4.03)
West	84.00 (5.16)
Current health status	
Excellent	75.37 (3.38)
Very good	78.85 (4.22)
Good	83.65 (4.94)
Fair	107.82 (10.07)
Poor	197.74 (25.20)

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

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

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

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

[4]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[5]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[8]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[9]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to table 8.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transpor-tation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3] (crude)	27.98 (1.33)	10.45 (0.80)	13.20 (0.94)	11.78 (0.81)	6.58 (0.63)	10.64 (0.76)	2.52 (0.44)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	28.24 (1.35)	10.46 (0.80)	13.24 (0.95)	11.71 (0.81)	6.57 (0.63)	10.65 (0.76)	2.53 (0.45)
Sex							
Male	26.15 (1.82)	14.06 (1.30)	14.59 (1.30)	13.31 (1.27)	8.64 (1.06)	11.91 (1.13)	2.60 (0.62)
Female	29.72 (1.94)	7.02 (0.93)	11.88 (1.18)	10.32 (1.09)	4.61 (0.70)	9.43 (1.02)	2.45 (0.63)
Age							
Under 12 years	27.55 (2.82)	12.77 (1.96)	8.27 (1.62)	4.00 (1.09)	*5.29 (1.75)	10.22 (1.79)	*4.18 (1.47)
12–17 years	41.69 (5.32)	23.23 (3.80)	23.05 (4.20)	12.86 (2.82)	*4.36 (1.40)	9.49 (2.21)	*1.88 (1.12)
18–44 years	19.16 (1.76)	10.90 (1.33)	18.05 (1.68)	16.24 (1.56)	9.02 (1.13)	12.68 (1.30)	2.76 (0.76)
45–64 years	22.52 (2.29)	7.30 (1.55)	8.19 (1.31)	13.02 (1.75)	6.15 (1.09)	10.14 (1.57)	*1.92 (0.72)
65–74 years	34.74 (5.69)	*0.71 (0.71)	9.42 (2.71)	*5.81 (2.07)	*3.65 (1.65)	*2.26 (1.31)	*0.64 (0.64)
75 years and over	84.19 (9.68)	*5.02 (2.09)	*4.86 (2.02)	*4.14 (1.89)	*2.19 (1.31)	*11.31 (3.62)	*1.58 (1.14)
Race							
1 race[4]	27.88 (1.34)	10.36 (0.81)	12.97 (0.94)	11.89 (0.82)	6.67 (0.64)	10.54 (0.76)	2.54 (0.45)
White	30.21 (1.57)	10.90 (0.92)	13.25 (1.08)	13.15 (0.95)	7.40 (0.75)	12.03 (0.89)	2.87 (0.52)
Black or African American	17.85 (2.54)	8.89 (1.85)	12.96 (2.09)	6.05 (1.60)	*4.08 (1.23)	3.91 (1.11)	*1.28 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*28.50 (15.80)	*8.31 (8.16)	*18.29 (10.82)	*16.04 (12.70)	–	*11.60 (8.60)	–
Asian	*9.16 (3.33)	*3.99 (2.32)	*6.23 (2.86)	*3.17 (2.31)	*0.70 (0.70)	–	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*40.65 (39.82)	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	*34.97 (11.22)	*16.80 (6.89)	*28.75 (12.21)	*4.46 (3.39)	–	*17.29 (9.04)	*1.52 (1.53)
Black or African American, white	*25.54 (17.92)	*9.89 (9.85)	*23.37 (16.91)	–	–	*14.70 (14.64)	*6.35 (6.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*73.31 (30.89)	*21.09 (15.14)	*68.55 (36.61)	*10.12 (10.15)	–	*10.71 (10.80)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16.43 (2.08)	7.07 (1.38)	9.99 (2.45)	5.57 (1.22)	3.95 (1.00)	6.97 (1.37)	*2.05 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.99 (2.28)	6.48 (1.69)	*10.52 (3.33)	6.05 (1.64)	*4.58 (1.39)	7.67 (1.76)	*1.73 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	29.84 (1.51)	11.00 (0.90)	13.72 (1.02)	12.78 (0.93)	7.00 (0.71)	11.23 (0.86)	2.60 (0.50)
White, single race	32.92 (1.82)	11.54 (1.05)	13.86 (1.18)	14.65 (1.11)	8.04 (0.86)	13.12 (1.03)	3.00 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race	17.75 (2.59)	9.17 (1.91)	12.95 (2.14)	6.24 (1.65)	*4.21 (1.27)	*3.40 (1.04)	*1.32 (0.69)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	38.39 (4.71)	*5.94 (1.85)	11.02 (2.43)	7.12 (1.98)	6.77 (1.77)	5.31 (1.42)	*1.27 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED[8]	19.37 (2.34)	5.52 (1.30)	12.35 (1.94)	13.77 (1.93)	7.67 (1.48)	12.47 (2.04)	*1.16 (0.64)
Some college	35.11 (3.75)	8.64 (2.02)	14.44 (2.08)	15.60 (2.22)	8.73 (1.58)	14.23 (2.25)	*2.44 (0.86)
Bachelor's degree or higher	27.15 (3.15)	9.72 (1.84)	10.21 (1.89)	16.80 (2.43)	6.77 (1.43)	9.63 (1.64)	*1.94 (0.75)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	40.26 (3.67)	11.22 (2.12)	17.48 (2.83)	7.17 (1.41)	6.45 (1.41)	9.76 (1.83)	*2.86 (1.00)
$20,000 or more	25.95 (1.46)	10.94 (0.92)	12.96 (1.09)	13.93 (1.03)	7.02 (0.78)	11.36 (0.92)	2.63 (0.54)
$20,000–$34,999	24.62 (3.27)	8.03 (1.99)	14.29 (2.49)	12.57 (2.50)	8.53 (1.89)	11.31 (2.19)	*1.50 (0.77)
$35,000–$54,999	26.23 (3.06)	10.35 (1.86)	13.37 (2.31)	16.43 (2.50)	7.83 (1.56)	14.26 (2.22)	*4.34 (1.69)
$55,000–$74,999	29.27 (4.10)	12.64 (2.88)	10.05 (2.20)	11.59 (2.32)	*7.77 (2.78)	11.30 (2.34)	*2.47 (1.11)
$75,000 or more	29.98 (3.05)	15.63 (2.25)	14.40 (2.32)	18.59 (2.47)	6.50 (1.40)	12.56 (2.07)	*2.78 (1.30)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	31.89 (4.36)	12.74 (3.27)	22.85 (4.67)	6.46 (1.80)	7.14 (1.92)	8.79 (2.39)	*4.34 (1.79)
Near poor	31.02 (3.59)	8.44 (1.97)	13.47 (2.51)	12.39 (2.64)	5.90 (1.48)	13.40 (2.38)	*3.08 (1.65)
Not poor	29.09 (1.87)	13.07 (1.28)	13.34 (1.30)	16.14 (1.41)	7.81 (1.05)	12.60 (1.22)	2.60 (0.66)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	24.83 (1.65)	12.02 (1.10)	12.69 (1.22)	15.59 (1.21)	7.58 (0.89)	11.94 (1.05)	2.76 (0.64)
Medicaid	26.35 (3.46)	11.27 (2.52)	19.52 (3.97)	*4.05 (1.63)	5.08 (1.46)	10.17 (2.20)	*5.18 (1.74)
Other	*20.49 (6.34)	*15.17 (7.80)	*10.63 (5.58)	*5.98 (3.64)	*3.92 (2.77)	*3.11 (2.27)	–
Uninsured	20.26 (2.56)	9.08 (1.87)	16.70 (2.52)	8.21 (1.75)	6.90 (1.53)	10.98 (2.03)	*1.10 (0.62)
65 years and over:							
Private	51.30 (6.31)	*3.81 (1.58)	8.38 (2.41)	*5.32 (1.62)	*2.48 (1.27)	*8.23 (2.72)	*1.74 (1.01)
Medicare and Medicaid	157.17 (39.51)	–	–	–	*13.28 (9.64)	–	–
Medicare only	53.85 (11.25)	–	*5.66 (2.86)	*5.43 (2.76)	*1.20 (1.20)	*3.04 (2.24)	–
Other	*63.23 (23.71)	*5.34 (5.30)	*10.80 (7.79)	*6.54 (6.54)	*5.46 (5.48)	*6.56 (6.55)	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	*21.57 (21.56)	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA	24.81 (1.74)	10.25 (1.10)	12.56 (1.31)	10.39 (1.10)	4.39 (0.71)	8.89 (0.99)	1.91 (0.46)
Small MSA	29.17 (2.33)	11.26 (1.41)	14.83 (1.91)	13.27 (1.51)	8.28 (1.12)	11.85 (1.53)	*2.67 (0.86)
Not in MSA	33.67 (3.60)	9.63 (1.97)	12.07 (1.69)	12.69 (1.95)	9.05 (1.93)	12.89 (1.71)	*3.76 (1.36)
Region							
Northeast	31.99 (3.48)	8.87 (1.57)	10.83 (2.27)	11.12 (1.81)	5.45 (1.25)	7.63 (1.56)	*2.87 (1.38)
Midwest	30.42 (2.96)	11.71 (1.89)	12.88 (1.96)	15.93 (1.96)	6.91 (1.18)	12.94 (1.72)	*2.01 (0.67)
South	25.34 (2.14)	10.47 (1.41)	15.06 (1.46)	8.65 (1.11)	5.84 (0.96)	10.88 (1.31)	2.39 (0.63)
West	26.25 (2.37)	10.39 (1.35)	12.36 (2.19)	13.17 (1.95)	8.53 (1.78)	10.25 (1.47)	*3.04 (1.12)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to table 10.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Total[5] (crude)	9.60 (0.83)	11.66 (0.84)	11.81 (0.78)	1.78 (0.30)	11.21 (0.78)	18.12 (1.03)	19.13 (1.14)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	9.62 (0.83)	11.58 (0.84)	11.80 (0.78)	1.79 (0.30)	11.19 (0.78)	18.26 (1.04)	19.32 (1.15)
Sex							
Male	9.80 (1.07)	15.50 (1.33)	11.39 (1.06)	1.98 (0.42)	15.42 (1.31)	17.98 (1.46)	19.22 (1.63)
Female	9.40 (1.10)	8.00 (1.00)	12.21 (1.19)	1.59 (0.42)	7.20 (0.91)	18.26 (1.47)	19.05 (1.53)
Age							
Under 12 years	*4.63 (1.46)	–	*1.12 (0.51)	4.29 (1.08)	8.30 (1.53)	34.57 (3.30)	19.39 (2.87)
12–17 years	14.47 (2.98)	*1.50 (0.89)	*4.22 (1.63)	10.11 (2.16)	48.38 (5.16)	24.68 (4.29)	14.08 (3.29)
18–44 years	13.51 (1.47)	20.55 (1.81)	13.41 (1.38)	*0.47 (0.36)	10.86 (1.31)	13.27 (1.49)	16.86 (1.71)
45–64 years	6.96 (1.45)	14.34 (1.95)	15.13 (1.67)	–	5.31 (1.08)	12.27 (1.59)	15.70 (1.96)
65–74 years	*6.57 (2.36)	*2.67 (1.56)	14.47 (3.36)	–	*1.34 (0.95)	*8.33 (2.76)	23.51 (4.39)
75 years and over	*4.53 (1.87)	–	27.37 (4.86)	–	*0.96 (0.96)	28.13 (5.41)	51.37 (7.48)
Race							
1 race[6]	9.45 (0.83)	11.69 (0.84)	11.64 (0.76)	1.78 (0.30)	11.06 (0.79)	18.29 (1.04)	19.09 (1.15)
White	9.49 (0.94)	12.14 (0.97)	13.44 (0.90)	1.72 (0.32)	12.16 (0.91)	19.85 (1.21)	21.00 (1.34)
Black or African American	9.83 (1.98)	11.12 (2.24)	*4.03 (1.27)	*2.79 (1.15)	5.16 (1.31)	12.24 (1.99)	11.00 (2.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*24.21 (12.46)	*17.53 (10.53)	–	–	*4.19 (4.22)	*9.31 (6.82)	*27.50 (13.98)
Asian	*4.69 (2.41)	*1.26 (1.26)	–	–	*8.23 (3.46)	*6.31 (2.89)	*2.76 (1.69)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	*40.65 (39.82)	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[7]	*19.17 (7.87)	*10.08 (7.51)	*22.92 (11.62)	*2.18 (2.18)	*21.45 (7.91)	*7.23 (5.08)	*22.08 (8.05)
Black or African American, white	*23.41 (16.94)	*13.79 (13.78)	–	–	*21.70 (15.15)	–	*14.72 (14.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*32.17 (18.27)	–	*70.44 (36.80)	–	*40.27 (20.27)	*23.61 (16.33)	*26.42 (15.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*7.83 (2.38)	7.33 (1.39)	4.01 (1.00)	*2.20 (0.74)	6.03 (1.18)	10.72 (1.59)	14.58 (1.99)
Mexican or Mexican American	*8.09 (3.25)	9.56 (2.01)	5.87 (1.50)	*1.27 (0.83)	*3.07 (1.00)	10.30 (1.80)	13.29 (2.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.88 (0.88)	12.36 (0.96)	13.07 (0.90)	1.72 (0.33)	12.05 (0.88)	19.32 (1.18)	19.86 (1.29)
White, single race	9.76 (1.01)	13.12 (1.12)	15.20 (1.06)	1.60 (0.36)	13.41 (1.05)	21.66 (1.41)	22.20 (1.55)
Black or African American, single race	10.15 (2.04)	11.23 (2.30)	*4.16 (1.31)	*2.88 (1.18)	5.32 (1.35)	11.57 (1.95)	11.13 (2.21)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	8.65 (2.16)	11.89 (2.23)	14.95 (3.06)	–	*1.98 (1.27)	13.96 (2.74)	25.13 (3.40)
High school diploma or GED[10]	9.79 (1.68)	19.77 (2.37)	13.68 (1.88)	–	3.64 (0.95)	10.43 (1.68)	15.26 (2.06)
Some college	11.78 (2.15)	17.93 (2.34)	21.06 (2.63)	–	6.22 (1.39)	15.00 (2.10)	27.67 (3.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.11 (1.22)	11.72 (2.20)	17.09 (2.30)	–	13.88 (2.18)	15.15 (2.48)	18.58 (2.48)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	13.13 (2.61)	10.46 (1.84)	11.42 (1.84)	*2.78 (0.99)	8.54 (1.97)	23.72 (2.89)	26.76 (3.04)
$20,000 or more	9.21 (0.94)	12.71 (1.00)	12.25 (0.94)	1.61 (0.33)	12.56 (0.93)	18.35 (1.20)	18.51 (1.33)
$20,000–$34,999	7.97 (1.77)	14.48 (2.78)	14.50 (2.59)	*1.25 (0.77)	7.52 (1.76)	17.50 (2.81)	17.81 (2.72)
$35,000–$54,999	9.71 (2.01)	17.58 (2.78)	12.17 (2.04)	*2.41 (0.91)	11.38 (2.01)	19.26 (2.87)	20.19 (2.92)
$55,000–$74,999	6.98 (1.80)	12.05 (2.52)	11.95 (2.44)	*1.10 (0.68)	11.98 (2.29)	18.37 (2.83)	22.42 (4.17)
$75,000 or more	9.95 (2.03)	14.03 (2.10)	14.49 (2.04)	*1.97 (0.67)	19.39 (2.26)	22.65 (2.83)	19.10 (2.64)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	16.31 (4.31)	*5.59 (1.72)	11.62 (2.30)	*4.27 (1.80)	11.95 (3.14)	24.82 (3.91)	22.27 (4.10)
Near poor	7.94 (1.92)	14.09 (2.65)	8.37 (1.98)	*2.13 (0.89)	7.92 (1.95)	23.79 (3.39)	23.83 (3.42)
Not poor	9.23 (1.13)	15.57 (1.39)	14.63 (1.28)	1.52 (0.39)	14.39 (1.22)	19.49 (1.57)	20.22 (1.71)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	8.80 (1.07)	14.81 (1.21)	11.85 (0.99)	2.06 (0.44)	14.68 (1.15)	18.17 (1.42)	17.20 (1.47)
Medicaid	13.64 (3.65)	*2.25 (1.02)	9.08 (2.42)	*2.92 (0.96)	9.69 (2.19)	23.41 (3.16)	20.14 (3.31)
Other	*6.35 (4.77)	*1.54 (1.54)	*9.92 (4.50)	–	*12.31 (5.18)	*12.40 (4.82)	*16.77 (6.03)
Uninsured	14.27 (2.32)	16.26 (2.57)	7.01 (1.58)	*1.52 (0.75)	6.79 (1.65)	16.31 (2.33)	12.81 (2.09)
65 years and over:							
Private	*6.77 (2.18)	–	19.41 (3.60)	–	*0.73 (0.72)	20.06 (4.07)	33.30 (4.82)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	–	*59.59 (22.47)	–	–	*26.21 (13.16)	*84.65 (26.76)
Medicare only	*4.21 (2.46)	*6.08 (3.53)	*12.55 (4.68)	–	*1.62 (1.62)	*11.76 (4.51)	31.92 (8.34)
Other	*6.01 (6.04)	–	*30.03 (13.57)	–	*4.79 (4.84)	*12.67 (8.95)	*44.43 (21.19)
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	–	*43.14 (43.12)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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[14]	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Large MSA	9.81 (1.21)	8.93 (1.04)	9.42 (1.05)	1.46 (0.37)	10.98 (1.12)	17.06 (1.47)	16.31 (1.35)
Small MSA	9.94 (1.57)	12.75 (1.55)	12.79 (1.46)	2.18 (0.65)	11.65 (1.31)	19.56 (1.87)	21.88 (2.05)
Not in MSA	8.52 (1.57)	16.46 (2.31)	15.94 (1.72)	*1.91 (0.65)	11.07 (1.93)	18.35 (2.25)	21.43 (3.34)
Region							
Northeast	7.86 (1.77)	7.99 (1.47)	12.23 (1.96)	*3.29 (1.06)	12.06 (1.93)	18.55 (2.63)	18.03 (2.67)
Midwest	10.09 (1.81)	15.83 (2.09)	14.70 (1.78)	*1.04 (0.43)	13.27 (1.84)	19.63 (2.15)	16.87 (1.84)
South	11.67 (1.41)	10.14 (1.34)	10.43 (1.21)	*1.23 (0.37)	8.21 (1.01)	17.64 (1.75)	20.01 (1.86)
West	6.84 (1.67)	12.88 (1.77)	10.55 (1.47)	*2.29 (0.74)	13.45 (1.84)	16.85 (1.83)	21.19 (3.00)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[3]"Other" includes unpaid work such as housework, shopping, volunteer work, sleeping, resting, eating, drinking, cooking, hands-on care from another person, and other unspecified activities.

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

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

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

[7]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[11]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[12]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[14]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to table 12.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude)	20.72 (1.18)	17.31 (1.00)	4.41 (0.48)	1.37 (0.29)	13.40 (1.05)	10.63 (0.75)	3.81 (0.47)	3.78 (0.49)	2.31 (0.40)	5.18 (0.55)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	20.94 (1.20)	17.32 (1.00)	4.41 (0.48)	1.42 (0.31)	13.40 (1.05)	10.61 (0.75)	3.77 (0.46)	3.80 (0.49)	2.33 (0.40)	5.18 (0.55)
Sex										
Male	17.78 (1.59)	18.98 (1.47)	5.31 (0.72)	*0.74 (0.36)	14.88 (1.36)	14.20 (1.25)	6.78 (0.88)	3.76 (0.64)	2.33 (0.57)	6.17 (0.82)
Female	23.53 (1.68)	15.71 (1.32)	3.55 (0.61)	1.97 (0.46)	11.99 (1.41)	7.22 (0.91)	*0.98 (0.37)	3.80 (0.70)	2.30 (0.53)	4.24 (0.65)
Age										
Under 12 years	27.58 (3.21)	17.50 (2.16)	6.53 (1.36)	–	6.93 (1.79)	8.34 (1.57)	*0.29 (0.29)	*0.23 (0.23)	*1.71 (0.94)	*3.02 (0.92)
12–17 years	12.61 (2.82)	18.30 (3.74)	26.61 (3.66)	–	20.33 (3.90)	30.08 (4.39)	*0.81 (0.59)	*2.37 (1.83)	*0.97 (0.71)	*6.02 (1.98)
18–44 years	16.29 (1.66)	17.25 (1.66)	2.24 (0.60)	1.38 (0.41)	17.67 (1.74)	11.94 (1.39)	5.95 (0.98)	6.01 (0.91)	2.57 (0.65)	7.26 (1.05)
45–64 years	17.05 (1.98)	17.34 (1.92)	*0.53 (0.34)	*0.52 (0.32)	11.11 (1.71)	6.97 (1.15)	5.29 (1.14)	3.23 (0.84)	*2.08 (0.81)	4.61 (1.01)
65–74 years	23.03 (4.21)	*8.71 (2.94)	–	*1.67 (1.18)	10.27 (3.03)	*3.48 (1.56)	*1.34 (0.95)	*2.46 (1.45)	*3.56 (1.69)	*2.37 (1.38)
75 years and over	56.31 (7.15)	25.21 (4.61)	–	*10.81 (3.96)	*5.89 (2.24)	*1.91 (1.35)	*0.74 (0.74)	*5.11 (2.50)	*4.00 (2.49)	*1.68 (1.24)
Race										
1 race[4]	20.78 (1.20)	17.10 (0.99)	4.38 (0.48)	1.39 (0.30)	13.28 (1.05)	10.51 (0.75)	3.87 (0.47)	3.84 (0.50)	2.20 (0.39)	5.22 (0.56)
White	23.32 (1.41)	19.07 (1.17)	4.61 (0.53)	1.37 (0.32)	13.43 (1.21)	11.61 (0.88)	4.33 (0.56)	3.77 (0.56)	2.32 (0.45)	5.76 (0.65)
Black or African American	10.75 (1.89)	7.49 (1.69)	*4.47 (1.52)	*2.04 (1.03)	13.01 (2.28)	5.04 (1.31)	*0.88 (0.58)	4.96 (1.37)	*2.20 (0.97)	3.38 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*6.91 (5.11)	*25.78 (15.59)	–	–	*18.29 (10.82)	*8.31 (8.16)	*23.45 (14.80)	–	–	–
Asian	*1.40 (1.01)	*4.40 (2.53)	–	–	8.91 (3.52)	*5.37 (2.70)	–	*2.48 (1.75)	–	*0.70 (0.70)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	*40.65 (39.82)	–	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	*17.36 (6.90)	*31.54 (12.80)	*6.11 (4.34)	–	*21.69 (9.70)	*18.18 (8.60)	–	–	*10.08 (7.51)	*2.57 (2.57)
Black or African American, white	–	*24.63 (17.61)	–	–	*23.41 (16.94)	*11.79 (11.66)	–	–	*13.79 (13.78)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*26.42 (15.82)	*83.79 (37.81)	–	–	*33.29 (25.12)	*50.18 (26.59)	–	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	12.25 (1.70)	7.95 (1.46)	5.57 (1.19)	–	10.30 (2.51)	5.18 (1.09)	*2.57 (0.80)	3.83 (1.09)	*0.95 (0.49)	3.37 (0.90)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.53 (2.07)	8.64 (1.79)	*3.78 (1.33)	–	*10.81 (3.35)	4.24 (1.20)	*3.31 (1.17)	*5.31 (1.62)	*0.25 (0.17)	*3.42 (1.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino	22.09 (1.35)	18.82 (1.13)	4.22 (0.51)	1.59 (0.34)	13.90 (1.15)	11.51 (0.85)	4.01 (0.53)	3.78 (0.55)	2.53 (0.46)	5.48 (0.62)
White, single race	25.39 (1.66)	21.18 (1.36)	4.36 (0.57)	1.63 (0.38)	13.94 (1.34)	12.93 (1.02)	4.79 (0.65)	3.78 (0.64)	2.64 (0.53)	6.20 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race	10.87 (1.93)	7.73 (1.75)	*4.61 (1.56)	*2.10 (1.06)	13.43 (2.35)	4.97 (1.33)	*0.67 (0.54)	4.70 (1.35)	*1.86 (0.91)	3.49 (1.04)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	26.97 (3.50)	13.03 (2.66)	*0.57 (0.33)	*1.91 (1.24)	13.14 (2.70)	*2.55 (1.13)	6.89 (1.80)	*4.66 (1.68)	*2.32 (1.07)	*4.08 (1.34)
High school diploma or GED[8]	17.25 (2.18)	14.85 (2.17)	*0.72 (0.38)	*1.12 (0.51)	11.77 (2.02)	5.45 (1.17)	8.47 (1.52)	4.13 (1.17)	*2.27 (0.79)	5.51 (1.24)
Some college	25.22 (3.08)	24.67 (2.78)	*0.63 (0.40)	*2.75 (1.12)	17.05 (2.53)	7.61 (1.60)	5.02 (1.30)	7.60 (1.55)	*2.01 (0.82)	6.41 (1.43)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.45 (2.62)	16.76 (2.42)	*2.09 (0.99)	*2.13 (0.82)	10.91 (2.18)	15.19 (2.20)	*0.91 (0.47)	3.52 (1.05)	*3.82 (1.39)	4.71 (1.20)
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	23.87 (2.99)	21.99 (2.76)	4.95 (1.23)	*1.71 (0.85)	18.91 (3.04)	7.85 (1.84)	*2.78 (0.88)	6.77 (1.49)	*1.66 (0.70)	4.48 (1.15)
$20,000 or more	20.76 (1.38)	17.31 (1.14)	4.64 (0.55)	1.34 (0.34)	12.77 (1.21)	11.96 (0.92)	4.14 (0.57)	3.38 (0.57)	2.66 (0.50)	5.79 (0.67)
$20,000–$34,999	23.44 (3.25)	18.79 (2.85)	*3.67 (1.19)	*1.06 (0.63)	9.36 (1.98)	7.57 (1.71)	*4.74 (1.68)	*2.99 (1.21)	*3.35 (1.22)	5.88 (1.68)
$35,000–$54,999	23.30 (3.24)	19.42 (2.64)	5.17 (1.30)	*1.74 (0.76)	14.30 (2.59)	10.74 (1.96)	7.05 (1.85)	*4.05 (1.23)	*1.27 (0.66)	6.25 (1.56)
$55,000–$74,999	22.28 (3.89)	15.98 (2.95)	*5.08 (1.76)	*0.51 (0.51)	13.85 (2.65)	11.55 (2.15)	*5.22 (1.65)	*2.84 (1.10)	*1.15 (0.85)	6.33 (1.67)
$75,000 or more	23.28 (2.75)	19.50 (2.39)	5.66 (1.27)	*1.09 (0.56)	13.84 (2.93)	19.79 (2.45)	3.56 (1.05)	*3.49 (1.38)	4.76 (1.42)	5.96 (1.29)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/preschool	Hospital/residential institution	Street/highway/parking lot	Sport facility/recreation area/lake/river/pool	Industrial/construction/farm	Trade/service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	26.37 (4.46)	22.41 (3.80)	*6.24 (2.04)	*0.52 (0.52)	20.66 (4.77)	*7.34 (2.44)	*3.23 (1.29)	*2.81 (0.94)	–	*5.22 (1.68)
Near poor	22.01 (3.29)	21.50 (3.06)	5.26 (1.34)	*1.79 (0.81)	11.69 (2.34)	8.73 (1.96)	*3.16 (1.05)	*4.35 (1.49)	*2.90 (1.14)	5.47 (1.61)
Not poor	23.21 (1.88)	18.76 (1.49)	4.78 (0.72)	*1.15 (0.35)	14.17 (1.61)	14.28 (1.26)	5.38 (0.83)	3.85 (0.76)	3.15 (0.69)	6.30 (0.84)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	18.42 (1.48)	17.80 (1.35)	5.62 (0.71)	*0.80 (0.25)	13.12 (1.40)	13.98 (1.12)	4.64 (0.70)	3.95 (0.67)	2.73 (0.57)	6.17 (0.77)
Medicaid	26.46 (3.91)	19.58 (3.20)	6.26 (1.44)	*0.75 n(0.54)	16.53 (3.82)	6.08 (1.47)	*1.00 (0.59)	*0.90 (0.65)	*1.12 (0.73)	*3.56 (1.27)
Other	*14.02 (5.58)	23.68 (6.88)	*3.50 (2.73)	–	*10.96 (5.45)	*4.53 (3.21)	–	*2.61 (1.88)	–	–
Uninsured	13.43 (2.17)	13.63 (2.35)	*1.95 (0.79)	*0.72 (0.51)	17.61 (2.59)	8.21 (1.84)	5.56 (1.43)	5.64 (1.48)	*0.77 (0.57)	5.72 (1.35)
65 years and over:										
Private	34.57 (4.88)	16.46 (3.49)	–	*4.74 (1.79)	8.91 (2.51)	*2.63 (1.32)	*1.09 (0.77)	*4.69 (2.05)	*4.40 (2.15)	*2.22 (1.29)
Medicare and Medicaid	101.75 (28.38)	*40.95 (18.50)	–	*15.78 (15.76)	*7.15 (7.14)	–	–	–	–	*4.82 (4.84)
Medicare only	36.68 (7.90)	*3.80 (2.23)	–	*6.45 (5.10)	*6.47 (3.87)	*4.72 (2.73)	*1.63 (1.63)	*3.36 (2.49)	*4.41 (2.64)	*1.66 (1.66)
Other	*35.67 (14.57)	*42.93 (16.94)	–	*8.53 (8.49)	*10.80 (7.79)	–	–	–	–	–
Uninsured	*21.57 (21.56)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	17.50 (1.37)	14.07 (1.29)	3.34 (0.58)	*1.25 (0.45)	14.43 (1.60)	9.91 (1.05)	2.12 (0.47)	3.66 (0.66)	2.28 (0.56)	4.96 (0.73)
Small MSA	23.37 (2.34)	18.64 (1.78)	4.46 (0.85)	*1.42 (0.47)	13.39 (1.85)	11.32 (1.38)	4.31 (0.82)	5.20 (1.07)	2.87 (0.77)	4.83 (0.92)
Not in MSA	24.19 (3.16)	22.96 (2.61)	6.91 (1.37)	*1.59 (0.65)	10.94 (2.04)	11.22 (1.75)	7.05 (1.56)	*1.75 (0.70)	*1.48 (0.80)	6.28 (1.46)
Region										
Northeast	21.03 (3.08)	15.75 (2.46)	4.83 (1.19)	*1.18 (0.56)	11.65 (2.13)	9.54 (1.58)	*1.09 (0.50)	*4.85 (1.72)	*3.28 (1.17)	5.86 (1.32)
Midwest	21.45 (2.33)	19.25 (2.10)	4.12 (1.08)	*1.52 (0.54)	13.92 (2.03)	13.38 (1.79)	7.27 (1.37)	2.51 (0.75)	*2.42 (0.76)	5.26 (1.04)
South	19.68 (1.85)	18.37 (1.65)	3.70 (0.66)	*1.39 (0.49)	14.55 (1.90)	7.46 (1.07)	2.45 (0.63)	4.31 (0.76)	*2.08 (0.63)	4.79 (0.84)
West	21.48 (2.65)	14.53 (1.95)	5.64 (1.08)	*1.34 (0.77)	12.29 (2.25)	14.11 (1.81)	4.69 (1.05)	3.35 (0.83)	*1.73 (0.76)	5.18 (1.41)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I"). The methodology used to produce the estimates for the injury section is being evaluated (see "Appendix I").

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted rates, refer to table 14.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIV. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

	Selected measures of health care access	
Selected characteristic	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)	7.1 (0.13)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	5.2 (0.11)	7.1 (0.13)
Sex		
Male	4.8 (0.13)	6.5 (0.15)
Female	5.7 (0.14)	7.7 (0.16)
Age		
Under 12 years	2.0 (0.14)	3.3 (0.19)
12–17 years	2.6 (0.22)	4.3 (0.30)
18–44 years	7.2 (0.20)	9.3 (0.21)
45–64 years	6.7 (0.21)	9.1 (0.24)
65 years and over	2.7 (0.19)	3.7 (0.21)
Race		
1 race[5]	5.2 (0.11)	7.1 (0.13)
White	5.2 (0.12)	7.3 (0.15)
Black or African American	6.3 (0.30)	6.7 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.0 (2.00)	11.4 (2.24)
Asian	2.3 (0.35)	3.4 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*3.1 (1.49)	*4.0 (1.78)
2 or more races[6]	8.4 (1.04)	10.0 (1.10)
Black or African American, white	6.6 (1.77)	6.1 (1.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.1 (2.16)	16.0 (2.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	6.2 (0.26)	7.1 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.8 (0.30)	6.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.1 (0.12)	7.1 (0.15)
White, single race	5.0 (0.14)	7.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	6.2 (0.31)	6.7 (0.31)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	9.6 (0.38)	10.7 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[9]	6.5 (0.22)	8.4 (0.26)
Some college	6.8 (0.23)	9.5 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.5 (0.18)	5.8 (0.23)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	11.6 (0.35)	13.0 (0.36)
$20,000 or more	3.9 (0.12)	6.0 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	8.5 (0.35)	11.3 (0.43)
$35,000–$54,999	5.5 (0.28)	8.5 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	2.8 (0.24)	4.6 (0.32)
$75,000 or more	1.5 (0.13)	2.9 (0.20)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	10.7 (0.47)	11.6 (0.48)
Near poor	10.5 (0.38)	12.9 (0.46)
Not poor	3.6 (0.13)	5.8 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	2.5 (0.09)	4.2 (0.13)
Medicaid	4.9 (0.28)	5.4 (0.31)
Other	8.1 (0.73)	9.6 (0.85)
Uninsured	19.1 (0.52)	23.0 (0.57)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.4 (0.18)	2.3 (0.21)
Medicare and Medicaid	6.0 (1.00)	6.6 (1.08)
Medicare only	4.8 (0.51)	6.1 (0.56)
Other	*1.9 (0.58)	2.5 (0.59)
Uninsured	17.2 (4.07)	23.3 (4.45)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percents (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access	
	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	4.7 (0.15)	6.2 (0.17)
Small MSA	5.6 (0.22)	7.5 (0.25)
Not in MSA	6.1 (0.26)	8.7 (0.34)
Region		
Northeast	3.9 (0.22)	5.4 (0.28)
Midwest	4.7 (0.24)	7.2 (0.30)
South	6.3 (0.21)	7.8 (0.23)
West	5.3 (0.22)	7.3 (0.25)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	3.4 (0.11)	5.1 (0.14)
Good	7.0 (0.22)	9.1 (0.25)
Fair or poor	15.0 (0.47)	16.9 (0.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.9 (0.31)	6.6 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.5 (0.32)	7.6 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	4.5 (0.16)	6.7 (0.19)
White, single race, female	5.4 (0.16)	7.9 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race, male	5.5 (0.38)	5.9 (0.39)
Black or African American, single race, female	6.9 (0.38)	7.3 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.3 (0.71)	8.4 (0.71)
Near poor	7.9 (0.63)	9.7 (0.66)
Not poor	4.9 (0.42)	6.4 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	12.4 (0.76)	14.7 (0.81)
Near poor	12.0 (0.51)	15.4 (0.66)
Not poor	3.4 (0.14)	5.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	10.2 (0.88)	9.1 (0.86)
Near poor	9.4 (0.86)	9.1 (0.83)
Not poor	4.1 (0.47)	5.4 (0.54)

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

[1]Did not receive medical care due to cost is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [person] needed medical care but did not get it because [person] could not afford it?" (Excludes dental care.)

[2]Delayed medical care due to cost is based on the question, "During the past 12 months has [person] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" (Excludes dental care.)

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 15.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.2 (0.14)	5.2 (0.12)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Female	100.0	89.9 (0.18)	8.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.24)	6.9 (0.23)	0.6 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.6 (0.19)	2.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
18–44 years	100.0	92.9 (0.15)	6.0 (0.13)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.4 (0.21)	6.2 (0.18)	1.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	81.9 (0.41)	12.5 (0.35)	3.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.14)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	91.5 (0.12)	6.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.4 (0.13)	6.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.2 (0.30)	6.6 (0.25)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.1 (1.50)	6.2 (1.10)	*1.6 (0.57)	*1.0 (0.42)
Asian	100.0	94.9 (0.47)	4.6 (0.44)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.08)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	93.6 (2.51)	*4.1 (1.91)	*0.6 (0.60)	*1.7 (1.01)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	91.2 (0.80)	7.0 (0.75)	1.4 (0.34)	*0.4 (0.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.1 (1.53)	6.7 (1.43)	*1.0 (0.49)	*0.3 (0.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.7 (1.49)	7.1 (1.39)	*2.4 (0.89)	*0.8 (0.66)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.9 (0.22)	5.7 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	0.6 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.2 (0.27)	5.5 (0.24)	0.8 (0.08)	0.5 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.3 (0.13)	6.8 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.1 (0.15)	7.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.2 (0.30)	6.6 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	0.9 (0.10)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	87.7 (0.36)	8.6 (0.29)	2.3 (0.16)	1.4 (0.13)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	89.8 (0.26)	7.6 (0.23)	1.7 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	90.1 (0.28)	7.4 (0.23)	1.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.3 (0.25)	6.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.1 (0.32)	8.6 (0.28)	1.9 (0.12)	1.4 (0.10)
$20,000 or more	100.0	92.3 (0.13)	6.2 (0.12)	1.0 (0.04)	0.5 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.1 (0.33)	7.6 (0.29)	1.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.10)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	91.5 (0.29)	6.7 (0.27)	1.2 (0.11)	0.5 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	93.1 (0.32)	5.7 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.4 (0.26)	5.7 (0.24)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.04)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	89.7 (0.41)	7.4 (0.36)	1.7 (0.15)	1.2 (0.13)
Near poor	100.0	89.7 (0.33)	7.8 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.10)
Not poor	100.0	92.2 (0.16)	6.3 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.5 (0.14)	5.5 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	87.1 (0.40)	9.9 (0.36)	1.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.13)
Other	100.0	87.3 (0.86)	8.8 (0.73)	2.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.29)
Uninsured	100.0	95.0 (0.21)	4.1 (0.19)	0.5 (0.07)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	81.9 (0.51)	12.8 (0.44)	3.6 (0.26)	1.7 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	73.0 (1.81)	16.9 (1.70)	5.6 (0.95)	4.5 (0.90)
Medicare only	100.0	83.3 (0.87)	11.7 (0.75)	3.4 (0.38)	1.7 (0.26)
Other	100.0	82.7 (1.44)	10.1 (1.14)	5.0 (0.87)	2.2 (0.52)
Uninsured	100.0	93.6 (2.22)	*4.0 (1.86)	*1.3 (0.73)	*1.1 (1.07)

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, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	92.4 (0.17)	5.9 (0.14)	1.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.21)	7.2 (0.18)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.4 (0.28)	7.5 (0.24)	1.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.1 (0.25)	6.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	91.5 (0.22)	6.8 (0.20)	1.0 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
South	100.0	90.5 (0.22)	7.3 (0.17)	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.8 (0.23)	5.8 (0.22)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.1 (0.23)	4.0 (0.21)	0.5 (0.08)	0.3 (0.06)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.6 (0.35)	7.4 (0.31)	1.2 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	92.6 (0.18)	5.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	89.7 (0.23)	8.2 (0.20)	1.3 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.1 (0.38)	5.1 (0.32)	0.9 (0.13)	0.9 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.6 (0.42)	7.8 (0.36)	1.7 (0.17)	1.0 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.9 (0.48)	5.7 (0.42)	1.4 (0.22)	0.9 (0.17)
Near poor	100.0	92.7 (0.48)	5.7 (0.43)	0.9 (0.17)	0.8 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	93.9 (0.38)	5.2 (0.35)	0.5 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.2 (0.71)	8.6 (0.63)	1.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	88.1 (0.51)	8.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.18)	1.2 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	91.9 (0.19)	6.5 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.8 (0.94)	7.8 (0.80)	1.8 (0.32)	1.6 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	90.1 (0.76)	7.4 (0.67)	1.5 (0.28)	1.0 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	92.7 (0.46)	5.8 (0.41)	0.9 (0.15)	0.6 (0.12)

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

[1]Number of hospital stays is based on the questions: "During the past 12 months was [person] a patient in a hospital overnight?" and "How many different times did [person] stay in any hospital overnight or longer during the past 12 months?" Hospital stays due to childbirth are included but overnight stays in an emergency room are excluded.

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or Africian 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 coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 17.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

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] (crude)	100.0	68.9 (0.40)	11.8 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	16.5 (0.26)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	68.7 (0.39)	11.9 (0.24)	2.7 (0.15)	16.6 (0.26)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Sex											
Male	100.0	69.0 (0.42)	10.5 (0.25)	2.8 (0.15)	17.7 (0.30)	100.0	64.1 (0.81)	4.1 (0.29)	21.7 (0.70)	9.0 (0.47)	1.1 (0.16)
Female	100.0	68.9 (0.43)	13.1 (0.29)	2.7 (0.17)	15.3 (0.27)	100.0	61.6 (0.75)	7.1 (0.39)	24.9 (0.63)	5.4 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	60.7 (0.69)	28.1 (0.63)	2.2 (0.25)	9.0 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.4 (0.76)	19.3 (0.62)	1.9 (0.26)	11.4 (0.47)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	67.7 (0.43)	7.1 (0.20)	1.8 (0.14)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.3 (0.42)	5.2 (0.19)	5.0 (0.22)	12.5 (0.29)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.29)	23.5 (0.55)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
Race											
1 race[4]	100.0	69.1 (0.40)	11.6 (0.25)	2.7 (0.15)	16.5 (0.26)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	5.8 (0.28)	23.5 (0.56)	6.9 (0.34)	1.1 (0.11)
White	100.0	71.5 (0.42)	9.9 (0.24)	2.6 (0.15)	16.0 (0.28)	100.0	65.7 (0.71)	4.5 (0.27)	22.3 (0.60)	6.5 (0.36)	0.9 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	54.9 (0.98)	23.1 (0.83)	3.6 (0.33)	18.4 (0.57)	100.0	37.6 (1.71)	14.4 (1.30)	37.5 (1.62)	8.7 (1.12)	1.8 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	45.0 (3.80)	17.4 (3.24)	*2.6 (0.87)	35.0 (3.29)	100.0	37.3 (8.51)	*20.4 (7.05)	*22.4 (7.64)	*19.8 (8.21)	–
Asian	100.0	71.4 (1.70)	7.8 (0.97)	2.5 (0.44)	18.2 (1.34)	100.0	40.2 (3.77)	20.6 (3.51)	23.8 (3.42)	12.1 (2.60)	*3.2 (1.31)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	70.6 (6.03)	*13.9 (5.40)	*3.5 (1.58)	*12.0 (3.93)	100.0	–	77.9 (21.27)	*22.1 (21.27)	–	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	56.3 (2.08)	22.6 (1.77)	5.2 (1.03)	15.9 (1.49)	100.0	53.0 (6.35)	14.0 (3.88)	21.3 (5.15)	*11.6 (3.61)	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	46.7 (3.78)	40.7 (3.90)	*3.3 (1.12)	9.3 (2.25)	100.0	*57.3 (23.54)	*6.2 (6.60)	*36.5 (22.58)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	46.1 (3.74)	20.4 (2.53)	*3.4 (1.39)	30.1 (3.48)	100.0	57.3 (9.77)	*8.4 (5.18)	*20.0 (7.98)	*14.4 (6.40)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	41.9 (0.84)	21.5 (0.55)	1.9 (0.17)	34.7 (0.68)	100.0	24.0 (1.82)	17.0 (1.29)	40.8 (1.95)	12.7 (1.28)	5.5 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.3 (1.09)	21.4 (0.67)	1.6 (0.18)	37.8 (0.88)	100.0	25.7 (2.39)	17.5 (1.70)	38.3 (2.63)	11.5 (1.65)	7.0 (1.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.7 (0.41)	10.1 (0.26)	2.9 (0.17)	13.3 (0.26)	100.0	65.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.28)	22.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.36)	0.8 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	77.8 (0.44)	7.6 (0.25)	2.7 (0.17)	11.9 (0.28)	100.0	68.6 (0.72)	3.7 (0.28)	21.0 (0.61)	6.1 (0.37)	0.6 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	55.5 (1.00)	22.8 (0.84)	3.6 (0.34)	18.1 (0.58)	100.0	37.6 (1.72)	14.3 (1.31)	37.6 (1.64)	8.6 (1.13)	1.9 (0.45)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	39.7 (0.84)	16.2 (0.56)	4.1 (0.29)	40.0 (0.79)	100.0	47.7 (1.10)	13.4 (0.69)	30.2 (0.98)	6.6 (0.52)	2.1 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	70.0 (0.56)	7.0 (0.28)	3.7 (0.23)	19.4 (0.46)	100.0	68.1 (1.02)	3.2 (0.36)	21.6 (0.87)	6.7 (0.57)	0.4 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	78.1 (0.48)	4.5 (0.21)	3.4 (0.21)	14.0 (0.38)	100.0	69.0 (1.22)	2.5 (0.36)	20.1 (1.01)	7.4 (0.71)	1.0 (0.23)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	89.6 (0.36)	1.2 (0.11)	2.1 (0.20)	7.2 (0.29)	100.0	72.7 (1.31)	3.0 (0.56)	15.5 (1.01)	8.2 (0.87)	*0.6 (0.22)
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	27.8 (0.90)	37.5 (0.83)	4.1 (0.25)	30.6 (0.71)	100.0	47.3 (1.19)	14.5 (0.81)	30.8 (1.02)	6.1 (0.49)	1.3 (0.21)
$20,000 or more	100.0	77.9 (0.37)	6.6 (0.19)	2.4 (0.17)	13.0 (0.25)	100.0	70.2 (0.84)	2.5 (0.23)	18.7 (0.68)	7.8 (0.51)	0.8 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	48.9 (0.93)	19.2 (0.69)	3.2 (0.30)	28.7 (0.73)	100.0	67.2 (1.49)	3.0 (0.47)	22.1 (1.29)	6.7 (0.81)	1.0 (0.27)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	73.0 (0.74)	7.7 (0.42)	3.2 (0.28)	16.1 (0.54)	100.0	70.8 (1.74)	2.3 (0.47)	17.5 (1.44)	8.9 (1.19)	*0.4 (0.20)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	86.4 (0.71)	2.7 (0.29)	2.6 (0.46)	8.2 (0.47)	100.0	69.6 (2.92)	*3.0 (0.98)	12.4 (1.85)	14.3 (2.25)	*0.7 (0.39)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.4 (0.37)	1.0 (0.13)	1.5 (0.21)	4.1 (0.27)	100.0	76.7 (2.03)	2.7 (0.75)	12.2 (1.48)	8.0 (1.41)	*0.3 (0.20)

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, 2003—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[10]					Percent distribution[2] (standard error)						
Poor	100.0	23.2 (1.24)	44.9 (1.12)	2.4 (0.21)	29.5 (0.92)	100.0	29.2 (2.10)	32.0 (2.02)	27.2 (1.93)	8.8 (1.12)	2.8 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	41.8 (0.94)	23.1 (0.66)	4.3 (0.34)	30.8 (0.73)	100.0	52.5 (1.53)	8.3 (0.83)	31.5 (1.36)	6.3 (0.69)	1.4 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	85.7 (0.32)	2.7 (0.13)	2.4 (0.20)	9.3 (0.24)	100.0	72.0 (0.98)	2.2 (0.28)	17.1 (0.80)	8.3 (0.67)	0.4 (0.11)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	70.9 (0.53)	10.7 (0.33)	2.0 (0.11)	16.4 (0.34)	100.0	57.3 (1.02)	5.7 (0.43)	28.6 (0.91)	6.6 (0.49)	1.7 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	69.2 (0.72)	11.8 (0.42)	3.7 (0.40)	15.4 (0.45)	100.0	67.9 (1.11)	5.1 (0.47)	19.2 (0.88)	7.1 (0.61)	0.7 (0.16)
Not in MSA	100.0	63.7 (0.99)	14.5 (0.67)	3.0 (0.25)	18.7 (0.70)	100.0	64.6 (1.41)	7.3 (0.61)	20.6 (1.03)	7.2 (0.77)	*0.4 (0.13)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	74.7 (0.85)	12.3 (0.63)	1.7 (0.17)	11.3 (0.45)	100.0	70.6 (1.30)	4.1 (0.52)	20.7 (1.13)	3.7 (0.43)	0.9 (0.21)
Midwest	100.0	75.9 (0.73)	10.2 (0.48)	1.6 (0.14)	12.4 (0.41)	100.0	74.5 (1.26)	3.7 (0.57)	16.9 (0.96)	4.3 (0.55)	0.6 (0.16)
South	100.0	64.0 (0.70)	12.3 (0.42)	3.9 (0.34)	19.8 (0.50)	100.0	56.0 (1.19)	7.2 (0.47)	26.0 (0.99)	9.2 (0.69)	1.6 (0.22)
West	100.0	64.7 (0.83)	12.5 (0.48)	2.9 (0.31)	19.9 (0.57)	100.0	51.4 (1.70)	7.9 (0.81)	30.5 (1.42)	9.4 (0.87)	0.8 (0.18)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.7 (0.41)	9.8 (0.25)	2.1 (0.17)	14.4 (0.27)	100.0	68.9 (0.97)	2.7 (0.29)	20.2 (0.82)	7.4 (0.56)	0.8 (0.14)
Good	100.0	60.9 (0.64)	14.5 (0.45)	2.8 (0.17)	21.8 (0.48)	100.0	63.5 (0.93)	4.4 (0.36)	24.7 (0.83)	6.0 (0.44)	1.3 (0.19)
Fair or poor	100.0	44.3 (0.89)	24.6 (0.75)	9.4 (0.52)	21.6 (0.69)	100.0	52.1 (1.19)	12.7 (0.73)	26.6 (1.02)	7.5 (0.59)	1.1 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	42.4 (0.90)	19.1 (0.56)	1.6 (0.16)	36.9 (0.81)	100.0	28.4 (2.54)	10.7 (1.40)	43.3 (2.57)	12.2 (1.77)	5.5 (1.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	41.3 (0.91)	24.0 (0.69)	2.2 (0.23)	32.4 (0.72)	100.0	20.8 (1.80)	21.6 (1.74)	38.9 (2.26)	13.1 (1.49)	5.5 (0.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.7 (0.47)	6.7 (0.26)	2.8 (0.18)	12.8 (0.32)	100.0	69.2 (0.89)	2.8 (0.30)	19.1 (0.76)	8.5 (0.50)	0.5 (0.14)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.9 (0.48)	8.4 (0.30)	2.6 (0.20)	11.0 (0.31)	100.0	68.1 (0.80)	4.4 (0.36)	22.4 (0.69)	4.4 (0.37)	0.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	55.8 (1.11)	20.3 (0.91)	4.3 (0.41)	19.7 (0.76)	100.0	42.1 (2.64)	8.0 (1.25)	34.8 (2.60)	12.2 (1.96)	*2.8 (0.88)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	55.2 (1.08)	25.0 (0.97)	3.1 (0.36)	16.7 (0.65)	100.0	34.7 (1.94)	18.3 (1.79)	39.5 (1.97)	6.3 (1.04)	*1.2 (0.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	11.0 (1.04)	44.5 (1.45)	1.9 (0.36)	42.5 (1.48)	100.0	*5.8 (1.74)	38.4 (4.59)	32.0 (4.76)	18.7 (3.61)	*5.1 (1.97)
Near poor	100.0	30.5 (1.84)	23.8 (1.09)	2.1 (0.38)	43.6 (1.46)	100.0	18.7 (2.99)	16.3 (2.49)	46.6 (4.04)	10.6 (2.20)	7.8 (2.35)
Not poor	100.0	71.8 (1.17)	6.2 (0.59)	1.6 (0.30)	20.4 (0.98)	100.0	49.9 (4.57)	8.5 (2.43)	30.3 (4.00)	9.1 (2.14)	*2.2 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	34.3 (2.18)	39.7 (1.85)	2.6 (0.36)	23.5 (1.38)	100.0	41.9 (3.00)	25.6 (2.70)	24.8 (2.56)	5.2 (1.20)	*2.5 (0.90)
Near poor	100.0	47.3 (1.27)	20.6 (0.93)	5.4 (0.50)	26.7 (0.93)	100.0	59.1 (1.79)	6.3 (0.87)	27.9 (1.56)	5.8 (0.81)	*0.9 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	88.0 (0.35)	1.9 (0.13)	2.4 (0.22)	7.7 (0.25)	100.0	74.3 (1.03)	1.5 (0.25)	16.1 (0.84)	7.9 (0.72)	*0.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	15.2 (1.65)	57.4 (2.05)	2.8 (0.44)	24.7 (1.45)	100.0	12.0 (2.95)	41.9 (4.17)	33.3 (4.04)	10.4 (2.77)	*2.5 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	43.0 (2.00)	29.7 (1.71)	4.6 (0.82)	22.8 (1.44)	100.0	35.6 (3.70)	11.5 (2.37)	46.6 (3.57)	5.9 (1.71)	*0.4 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	80.4 (1.06)	5.0 (0.55)	3.2 (0.59)	11.5 (0.75)	100.0	61.3 (3.73)	*4.7 (1.61)	24.3 (3.45)	8.6 (2.11)	*1.2 (0.69)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private coverage or private coverage in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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	95.6 (0.14)	4.4 (0.14)	3.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.1 (0.12)	1.4 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.6 (0.17)	4.4 (0.17)	3.0 (0.14)	1.3 (0.08)
Female	100.0	95.5 (0.16)	4.5 (0.16)	3.1 (0.14)	1.3 (0.07)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.9 (0.23)	4.1 (0.23)	3.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	96.1 (0.32)	3.9 (0.32)	2.8 (0.27)	1.0 (0.14)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.21)	6.0 (0.21)	3.9 (0.16)	2.0 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.15)	2.6 (0.15)	1.8 (0.12)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[6]	100.0	95.6 (0.14)	4.4 (0.14)	3.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
White	100.0	95.7 (0.16)	4.3 (0.16)	3.0 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	94.9 (0.33)	5.1 (0.33)	3.2 (0.28)	1.8 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.8 (1.56)	7.2 (1.56)	*2.7 (0.91)	4.5 (1.28)
Asian	100.0	96.0 (0.67)	4.0 (0.67)	3.0 (0.60)	0.9 (0.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.6 (4.56)	*10.4 (4.56)	*8.0 (4.17)	*2.4 (1.78)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	93.1 (0.98)	6.9 (0.98)	4.8 (0.82)	2.1 (0.51)
Black or African American, white	100.0	95.2 (1.30)	4.8 (1.30)	*2.2 (0.89)	*2.7 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.3 (2.24)	10.7 (2.24)	6.7 (1.83)	*4.0 (1.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.8 (0.35)	6.2 (0.35)	3.6 (0.28)	2.4 (0.22)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.2 (0.41)	5.8 (0.41)	3.2 (0.32)	2.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.8 (0.15)	4.2 (0.15)	3.0 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	96.0 (0.17)	4.0 (0.17)	2.9 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	95.0 (0.34)	5.0 (0.34)	3.1 (0.28)	1.8 (0.18)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	94.2 (0.45)	5.8 (0.45)	2.9 (0.31)	2.8 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	95.5 (0.27)	4.5 (0.27)	2.8 (0.21)	1.7 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	95.7 (0.23)	4.3 (0.23)	3.0 (0.20)	1.3 (0.12)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.18)	2.3 (0.16)	0.6 (0.09)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	90.9 (0.45)	9.1 (0.45)	5.5 (0.38)	3.4 (0.26)
$20,000 or more	100.0	96.2 (0.15)	3.8 (0.15)	2.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.7 (0.52)	8.3 (0.52)	5.4 (0.44)	2.9 (0.26)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	94.7 (0.38)	5.3 (0.38)	3.9 (0.33)	1.5 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.8 (0.31)	3.2 (0.31)	2.5 (0.28)	0.7 (0.13)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.0 (0.19)	2.0 (0.19)	1.7 (0.18)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	90.8 (0.62)	9.2 (0.62)	5.7 (0.53)	3.5 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	91.6 (0.53)	8.4 (0.53)	5.3 (0.44)	3.1 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	96.5 (0.16)	3.5 (0.16)	2.7 (0.15)	0.8 (0.06)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.9 (0.17)	4.1 (0.17)	2.9 (0.15)	1.2 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	95.3 (0.25)	4.7 (0.25)	3.3 (0.21)	1.4 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.2 (0.41)	4.8 (0.41)	3.1 (0.32)	1.7 (0.17)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.8 (0.31)	4.2 (0.31)	3.0 (0.25)	1.1 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	95.5 (0.32)	4.5 (0.32)	3.2 (0.26)	1.2 (0.12)
South	100.0	95.8 (0.22)	4.2 (0.22)	2.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.10)
West	100.0	94.9 (0.31)	5.1 (0.31)	3.3 (0.24)	1.7 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percents (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—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	93.6 (0.42)	6.4 (0.42)	3.6 (0.34)	2.5 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	94.0 (0.41)	6.0 (0.41)	3.6 (0.32)	2.3 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	96.1 (0.20)	3.9 (0.20)	2.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.9 (0.19)	4.1 (0.19)	3.0 (0.17)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.3 (0.43)	4.7 (0.43)	2.8 (0.36)	1.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	94.8 (0.39)	5.2 (0.39)	3.3 (0.33)	1.8 (0.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.0 (1.07)	9.0 (1.07)	5.0 (0.80)	3.9 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	93.0 (0.76)	7.0 (0.76)	4.3 (0.60)	2.7 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	95.1 (0.49)	4.9 (0.49)	2.9 (0.38)	2.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (1.00)	10.0 (1.00)	6.5 (0.85)	3.4 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	90.6 (0.78)	9.4 (0.78)	6.1 (0.67)	3.2 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	96.8 (0.18)	3.2 (0.18)	2.6 (0.17)	0.6 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.6 (1.20)	8.4 (1.20)	5.3 (1.05)	3.1 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	93.7 (0.87)	6.3 (0.87)	3.1 (0.62)	3.1 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	95.5 (0.50)	4.5 (0.50)	3.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.27)

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

[1]Any period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), ''In the PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [person] did NOT have ANY health insurance or coverage?''

[2]Duration of period without coverage is based on the question (asked of persons who currently had health insurance), "In the PAST 12 MONTHS, about how many months was [person] without coverage?"

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

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

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

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

[7]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[11]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[12]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[13]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 21.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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, 2003

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	15.9 (0.52)	10.4 (0.41)	20.3 (0.52)	27.2 (0.61)	26.2 (0.70)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	17.0 (0.62)	10.7 (0.49)	19.5 (0.56)	26.5 (0.65)	26.3 (0.77)
Sex						
Male	100.0	13.9 (0.55)	9.4 (0.46)	19.6 (0.61)	28.0 (0.75)	29.0 (0.84)
Female	100.0	18.1 (0.68)	11.5 (0.54)	21.2 (0.66)	26.3 (0.71)	22.9 (0.74)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.8 (1.84)	14.9 (1.42)	15.6 (1.28)	12.1 (1.20)	30.6 (1.89)
12–17 years	100.0	21.3 (1.86)	10.2 (1.29)	18.1 (1.65)	22.0 (1.89)	28.4 (1.86)
18–44 years	100.0	15.1 (0.51)	10.5 (0.43)	21.8 (0.58)	25.8 (0.63)	26.8 (0.74)
45–64 years	100.0	11.3 (0.76)	8.0 (0.63)	18.8 (0.92)	40.6 (1.27)	21.4 (1.02)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	15.9 (0.52)	10.4 (0.41)	20.4 (0.52)	27.1 (0.61)	26.3 (0.70)
White	100.0	15.7 (0.58)	10.1 (0.46)	19.5 (0.58)	27.6 (0.69)	27.1 (0.78)
Black or African American	100.0	17.9 (1.36)	12.4 (1.03)	25.3 (1.29)	27.1 (1.31)	17.3 (1.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*16.2 (5.91)	*6.3 (2.56)	24.5 (5.96)	25.2 (5.35)	27.9 (7.22)
Asian	100.0	12.5 (2.28)	7.9 (2.04)	19.1 (2.74)	19.8 (3.78)	40.6 (4.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*19.5 (10.84)	*29.8 (9.71)	*19.5 (11.52)	*2.4 (2.56)	*28.7 (15.88)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	17.4 (3.95)	12.7 (3.79)	16.6 (3.87)	36.8 (5.03)	16.5 (4.88)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*19.5 (9.33)	*21.0 (10.18)	*4.7 (4.57)	43.6 (11.35)	*11.2 (6.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*12.7 (5.48)	*5.2 (3.52)	*21.1 (7.16)	43.2 (8.14)	*17.8 (8.27)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.5 (0.60)	7.0 (0.48)	14.6 (0.66)	16.9 (0.74)	52.0 (1.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.6 (0.70)	5.9 (0.46)	13.9 (0.76)	15.8 (0.82)	55.8 (1.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.0 (0.69)	12.1 (0.56)	23.1 (0.70)	32.3 (0.81)	13.5 (0.68)
White, single race	100.0	19.8 (0.84)	12.3 (0.68)	22.8 (0.85)	34.6 (0.99)	10.5 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.1 (1.42)	12.4 (1.06)	25.5 (1.33)	27.5 (1.37)	16.5 (1.55)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	8.0 (0.58)	5.8 (0.50)	14.4 (0.80)	27.7 (1.08)	44.0 (1.29)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	13.5 (0.82)	9.1 (0.67)	21.2 (0.95)	36.5 (1.18)	19.9 (0.95)
Some college	100.0	17.2 (1.10)	13.1 (1.00)	25.0 (1.19)	33.7 (1.27)	10.9 (0.81)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.2 (1.64)	12.3 (1.40)	22.7 (1.71)	31.5 (2.00)	14.3 (1.55)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	12.4 (0.74)	9.9 (0.67)	18.4 (0.78)	29.5 (1.06)	29.8 (1.25)
$20,000 or more	100.0	18.1 (0.73)	11.2 (0.57)	21.5 (0.70)	26.4 (0.78)	22.8 (0.79)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	14.2 (0.97)	9.5 (0.76)	22.2 (1.15)	27.8 (1.27)	26.3 (1.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	23.0 (1.76)	11.7 (1.24)	19.3 (1.38)	25.6 (1.58)	20.3 (1.44)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	23.6 (2.65)	12.3 (2.23)	23.5 (2.31)	26.5 (2.36)	14.1 (2.03)
$75,000 or more	100.0	25.8 (3.05)	15.7 (2.73)	20.8 (2.31)	25.6 (2.60)	12.1 (2.80)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	11.8 (1.05)	9.4 (0.87)	18.6 (1.14)	24.9 (1.37)	35.3 (1.78)
Near poor	100.0	16.0 (1.03)	9.7 (0.84)	20.6 (1.06)	28.1 (1.21)	25.7 (1.21)
Not poor	100.0	21.6 (1.16)	12.6 (0.87)	22.0 (0.96)	28.6 (1.07)	15.2 (0.87)
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	100.0	14.2 (0.68)	10.0 (0.56)	19.4 (0.68)	23.6 (0.80)	32.8 (1.02)
Small MSA	100.0	19.2 (1.00)	10.8 (0.77)	20.3 (0.97)	29.5 (1.09)	20.3 (1.17)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.2 (1.17)	10.7 (0.93)	22.3 (1.24)	32.4 (1.55)	19.4 (1.48)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.0 (1.42)	11.6 (1.18)	20.9 (1.40)	24.9 (1.48)	23.6 (1.77)
Midwest	100.0	19.2 (1.41)	13.2 (1.22)	21.2 (1.30)	32.2 (1.69)	14.3 (1.25)
South	100.0	14.9 (0.78)	9.5 (0.55)	20.4 (0.80)	28.0 (0.94)	27.1 (1.07)
West	100.0	13.6 (0.87)	9.3 (0.76)	19.2 (0.93)	23.5 (1.07)	34.4 (1.49)

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, 2003—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	7.9 (0.61)	5.9 (0.56)	13.5 (0.78)	15.9 (0.86)	56.9 (1.36)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	11.5 (0.82)	8.2 (0.65)	16.0 (0.83)	18.1 (0.90)	46.1 (1.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	17.6 (0.90)	11.4 (0.74)	22.3 (0.99)	36.7 (1.16)	12.0 (0.92)
White, single race, female	100.0	22.3 (1.09)	13.3 (0.91)	23.4 (1.08)	32.1 (1.17)	8.9 (0.80)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	15.3 (1.56)	12.7 (1.38)	25.9 (1.76)	28.2 (1.80)	18.0 (1.77)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	21.1 (1.88)	12.1 (1.23)	25.1 (1.64)	26.8 (1.83)	14.9 (1.79)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	7.1 (1.05)	5.2 (0.82)	14.1 (1.49)	14.0 (1.42)	59.6 (2.33)
Near poor	100.0	10.7 (1.21)	8.1 (0.98)	15.7 (1.33)	17.9 (1.45)	47.7 (2.11)
Not poor	100.0	12.4 (1.46)	9.7 (1.46)	17.1 (1.73)	21.2 (1.76)	39.7 (2.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	15.0 (2.21)	12.2 (1.78)	20.4 (1.99)	35.4 (2.86)	17.0 (3.47)
Near poor	100.0	19.6 (1.68)	11.3 (1.42)	24.1 (1.74)	35.2 (2.01)	9.9 (1.05)
Not poor	100.0	24.1 (1.55)	13.3 (1.18)	22.6 (1.27)	32.8 (1.43)	7.3 (0.86)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.4 (2.66)	11.0 (1.92)	23.8 (2.77)	29.6 (3.01)	19.2 (3.31)
Near poor	100.0	18.5 (2.74)	11.0 (2.23)	23.0 (2.64)	30.4 (3.04)	17.2 (3.01)
Not poor	100.0	25.0 (3.60)	12.4 (2.29)	27.2 (2.78)	21.5 (2.39)	13.8 (1.99)

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

[1]Length of time since last had health insurance coverage is based on the question (asked of persons currently without health insurance coverage), "Not including Single Service Plans, about how long has it been since [person] last had health care coverage?"

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

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

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

[5]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[9]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[10]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 23.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIX. Crude percents (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (crude)	27.9 (0.64)	2.5 (0.17)	7.8 (0.31)	15.9 (0.49)	56.9 (0.85)	8.8 (0.38)	6.8 (0.39)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	28.3 (0.74)	2.5 (0.18)	5.7 (0.22)	14.4 (0.51)	57.7 (0.90)	9.7 (0.47)	7.3 (0.48)
Sex							
Male	27.7 (0.72)	1.2 (0.16)	9.5 (0.45)	18.1 (0.61)	58.0 (0.93)	5.2 (0.37)	7.1 (0.43)
Female	28.1 (0.77)	3.9 (0.29)	5.8 (0.34)	13.3 (0.54)	55.6 (0.96)	12.9 (0.56)	6.5 (0.45)
Age							
Under 12 years	25.3 (1.81)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.22)	8.3 (1.02)	55.4 (2.00)	18.0 (1.48)	9.1 (1.29)
12–17 years	27.3 (2.00)	*1.6 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.43)	7.9 (1.22)	60.7 (2.23)	13.7 (1.46)	9.6 (1.48)
18–44 years	26.1 (0.66)	2.2 (0.20)	12.0 (0.47)	18.1 (0.57)	54.1 (0.92)	8.6 (0.40)	6.0 (0.35)
45–64 years	34.8 (1.24)	4.3 (0.40)	*0.2 (0.12)	15.2 (0.87)	64.8 (1.26)	3.6 (0.41)	7.3 (0.64)
Race							
1 race[5]	27.9 (0.65)	2.5 (0.17)	7.7 (0.31)	15.9 (0.49)	57.0 (0.84)	8.7 (0.38)	6.7 (0.39)
White	27.8 (0.73)	2.7 (0.20)	7.7 (0.35)	16.1 (0.54)	58.1 (0.90)	8.2 (0.42)	6.8 (0.43)
Black or African American	30.9 (1.56)	1.9 (0.39)	8.9 (0.86)	14.4 (1.26)	51.0 (2.02)	13.4 (1.15)	4.3 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*21.5 (7.18)	*2.0 (1.39)	*9.2 (2.80)	16.5 (4.17)	50.2 (6.62)	*11.1 (5.33)	*6.2 (2.33)
Asian	19.1 (3.25)	*0.4 (0.29)	4.2 (1.21)	17.4 (3.81)	57.1 (4.50)	*2.0 (0.89)	14.5 (3.25)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*59.3 (18.70)	*4.1 (3.68)	*2.4 (2.56)	*20.1 (8.04)	*46.0 (16.01)	–	*12.2 (8.14)
2 or more races[6]	26.5 (5.27)	*1.9 (1.08)	12.4 (3.37)	15.0 (3.37)	47.1 (6.23)	15.0 (3.56)	*11.9 (4.25)
Black or African American, white	*27.9 (11.81)	*2.1 (2.12)	*9.0 (5.23)	*19.3 (10.36)	44.3 (12.12)	*29.6 (11.20)	*4.9 (3.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	26.5 (7.86)	*2.2 (1.74)	*12.8 (5.13)	*15.4 (4.75)	51.0 (10.22)	*10.0 (3.53)	*10.7 (6.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (0.79)	1.1 (0.18)	3.3 (0.28)	18.9 (0.85)	65.5 (1.21)	9.1 (0.63)	7.5 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.9 (0.91)	1.0 (0.23)	3.4 (0.33)	18.6 (1.02)	66.1 (1.46)	9.5 (0.79)	7.0 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	33.7 (0.80)	3.2 (0.24)	9.9 (0.43)	14.5 (0.58)	52.7 (1.03)	8.7 (0.47)	6.5 (0.51)
White, single race	35.5 (0.94)	3.8 (0.30)	10.5 (0.54)	14.3 (0.65)	52.9 (1.16)	7.7 (0.54)	6.5 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	31.4 (1.60)	2.0 (0.40)	8.9 (0.88)	14.1 (1.28)	51.3 (2.08)	13.4 (1.19)	3.9 (0.60)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	22.2 (0.97)	1.7 (0.27)	1.7 (0.27)	19.2 (0.91)	66.3 (1.24)	8.4 (0.58)	6.4 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[9]	34.7 (1.19)	3.9 (0.43)	2.3 (0.35)	17.1 (0.84)	58.0 (1.32)	6.8 (0.53)	5.1 (0.52)
Some college	41.8 (1.44)	4.3 (0.55)	3.4 (0.47)	18.6 (1.10)	55.5 (1.50)	6.4 (0.68)	4.6 (0.55)
Bachelor's degree or higher	35.6 (1.89)	2.6 (0.59)	7.5 (1.19)	18.2 (1.64)	52.2 (2.22)	3.0 (0.63)	9.3 (1.19)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	23.4 (0.96)	2.8 (0.31)	8.0 (0.58)	15.3 (0.76)	56.4 (1.27)	12.3 (0.73)	8.1 (0.84)
$20,000 or more	31.4 (0.87)	2.4 (0.21)	8.2 (0.41)	16.9 (0.64)	56.1 (1.04)	7.4 (0.45)	5.8 (0.41)
$20,000–$34,999	30.3 (1.37)	2.7 (0.35)	6.2 (0.57)	17.5 (0.97)	60.3 (1.50)	11.1 (0.84)	5.1 (0.60)
$35,000–$54,999	37.5 (1.92)	1.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.72)	15.4 (1.17)	52.8 (1.95)	6.5 (0.81)	5.9 (0.71)
$55,000–$74,999	36.2 (2.79)	3.4 (0.90)	9.9 (1.43)	19.7 (2.26)	51.3 (3.04)	*4.0 (1.37)	4.2 (0.99)
$75,000 or more	38.0 (3.38)	3.5 (1.03)	14.2 (1.92)	17.3 (2.24)	45.8 (3.48)	*2.2 (0.74)	7.3 (1.48)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	20.9 (1.38)	2.6 (0.44)	6.8 (0.70)	13.5 (1.06)	58.2 (1.76)	16.0 (1.15)	8.6 (1.33)
Near poor	28.9 (1.34)	2.4 (0.31)	6.7 (0.53)	17.2 (0.96)	57.2 (1.47)	12.0 (0.83)	5.7 (0.56)
Not poor	38.1 (1.21)	3.0 (0.35)	9.5 (0.62)	17.7 (0.86)	52.3 (1.35)	3.7 (0.44)	5.6 (0.50)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	24.8 (0.88)	1.9 (0.21)	6.4 (0.41)	19.3 (0.78)	59.5 (1.07)	7.5 (0.48)	7.2 (0.51)
Small MSA	29.3 (1.09)	2.7 (0.32)	10.2 (0.66)	13.1 (0.75)	55.3 (1.50)	9.4 (0.72)	6.7 (0.68)
Not in MSA	32.9 (1.62)	3.5 (0.43)	7.5 (0.61)	12.2 (0.90)	53.1 (2.18)	10.9 (0.99)	6.2 (1.03)
Region							
Northeast	27.8 (1.59)	3.1 (0.59)	10.0 (1.04)	16.3 (1.25)	50.5 (2.23)	7.2 (0.99)	10.7 (1.35)
Midwest	34.5 (1.71)	3.3 (0.48)	11.7 (0.91)	17.2 (1.20)	52.2 (1.91)	8.1 (0.92)	6.8 (0.82)
South	26.2 (0.88)	2.2 (0.24)	6.6 (0.43)	14.0 (0.71)	59.7 (1.38)	10.1 (0.62)	5.5 (0.61)
West	26.1 (1.42)	2.1 (0.28)	5.9 (0.50)	18.2 (1.04)	58.3 (1.47)	7.7 (0.63)	7.3 (0.64)

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

[1]Reasons for no health insurance coverage are based on the question, "Which of these are reasons [person] stopped being covered or does not have health insurance?" Persons may report more than one reason. In columns that include more than one reason, persons are counted only once.

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

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

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

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

[6]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

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

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

[10]The categories "Less than $20,000" and "$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

[11]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[12]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: For age-adjusted percents, refer to table 25.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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