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Vital and Health Statistics

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December 2003

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2001



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

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Data From the National Health
Interview Survey

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

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December 2003
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Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2001 National Health Interview Survey 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's National Center for Health Statistics. Household interviews were completed for 100,760 persons living in 38,932 households, reflecting a household response rate of 89%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2001. About 33 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. Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be limited in their ability to work. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. The three leading causes of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes were falls, transportation, and overexertion. Among persons under age 65 years, about 39 million (16%) 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, 2001

by *Patricia M. Barnes, M.A.; Patricia F. Adams; and Jeannine S. Schiller, M.P.H.; Division of Health Interview Statistics*

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2001 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multi-purpose health survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this 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 replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

definitions of terms used in this report.

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

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) and a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997 data to data from previous NHIS survey years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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

Methods

Data Source

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

nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in *Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004* (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative’s Manual* (12).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core, the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, limitations in activities, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and one randomly selected 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 2001 consisted of 38,932 households, which yielded 100,760 persons in 39,633 families. The total noninterview rate was 11.1%. Of this 11.1%, 7.3% 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 (13).

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), in order to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percents 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 calculated percentages are based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. Again, for most of these variables, the percent unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 9% of respondents in the 2001 survey, and 15% of respondents stated that their combined family income was \$20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result. Health estimates for persons with unknown socio-demographic characteristics are not

shown in the tables. See “[Appendix I](#)” for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Limitations of the Data

Although the data are presented for various age groups, estimates for other sociodemographic subgroups are not age adjusted so differences between groups should be interpreted with caution. Also, 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 1997–2001 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years.

In addition, 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 in order to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software that takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (14).

Standard errors are shown for all rates and percents in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% are considered statistically unreliable and are indicated with an

asterisk(*). The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t*-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas “similar,” “no difference,” or “comparable” indicate that the estimates are not statistically different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t*-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

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

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

The 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 listserv is made up of approximately 3,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, and conferences.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [tables 1–25](#) are presented. All estimates were calculated using the

Person Record Weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 1990 U.S. Census.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status ([tables 1,2](#))

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.
- Almost one-third of adults aged 75 years and over had fair or poor health.
- Non-Hispanic white persons (39%) and Hispanic persons (35%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black persons (33%) to be in excellent health.
- The percent of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (44%) were about three times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (16%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with less than a high school diploma (9%) were about three times as likely as high school graduates (3%) to be in poor 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 (51% vs. 26%).
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health than were persons with other types of health insurance or persons who were uninsured.
- Persons who lived in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) were more likely to be in excellent health than were persons who did not live in an MSA.
- Persons living in the West were more likely to be in excellent health than were persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South.

Limitations in Usual Activities (tables 3,4)

- About 32.6 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitations in usual activities due to 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 45% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- White persons (12%) and black persons (13%) were more than twice as likely as Asian persons (5%) to be limited in activity.
- Hispanic persons (8%) were less likely than non-Hispanic persons (13%) to be limited in activity.
- 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 to have an activity limitation than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicaid and Medicare or some other type of health care coverage were more likely to have an activity limitation than were persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or those who were uninsured.
- Among women aged 65 years and over, non-Hispanic black women (47%) were more likely to have some type of activity limitation than were non-Hispanic white women (36%) or Hispanic women (38%).

Limitations in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) (table 5)

- About 3.7 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing,

or bathing, and 7.4 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.

- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% of persons required the help of another person with activities of daily living, and about 20% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were about four times as likely to require help with ADLs and IADLs as were those who were not poor.
- 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 to need help with ADLs and IADLs than others.
- Women aged 65 years and over (15%) were more likely to require help with IADLs than were men in the same age group (9%).
- Among women aged 65 years and over, non-Hispanic black women (22%) were more likely to require help with IADLs than were non-Hispanic white women (14%) and Hispanic women (17%).
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (9%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (11%) were about twice as likely to need help with IADLs as were poor Hispanic persons (5%).

Limitation in Work Activity (table 6)

- About 9.9 million adults (6%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.0 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 8% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work or to be limited in kind or amount of work

activity.

- Persons who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than were persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (17%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (19%) were about twice as likely to be unable to work as were poor Hispanic persons (9%).

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (table 7)

- About 4.1 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2001.
- Overall, 6% of U.S. children received special education or early intervention services, with boys being almost twice as likely as girls to receive such services.
- Asian children (3%) were less likely to receive special education or early intervention services than were white children (6%) or black children (7%).
- Hispanic children (4%) were less likely to receive special education or early intervention services than were non-Hispanic children (6%).
- Children in poor families (8%) were more likely to receive special education or early intervention services than were children in near poor families (7%) or not poor families (5%).
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely to receive special education or early intervention services than were children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance.
- Children in the Northeast were more likely to receive special education or early intervention services than were children in the Midwest, South, or West.
- Among Hispanic children and non-Hispanic black children, receiving special education or early intervention services was not significantly associated with poverty status.

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

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

- In 2001, there were 24.6 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 89 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes was higher for males than for females.
- Youth aged 12–17 years had the highest rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among white persons was about twice the rate among black persons and about three times the rate among Asian persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic white persons was about twice the rate among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes was higher for persons who did not live in an MSA than persons who lived in an MSA.
- 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), transportation (3.5 million episodes),

and overexertion (3.2 million episodes).

- For males, the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was about two times the rate for females.
- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to being struck by a person or object was about two times the rate for non-Hispanic black persons and almost three times the rate for Hispanic persons.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, the rate of injury due to falls was about twice as high for women as for men.

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

- About 5.4 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsports leisure activities, 3.8 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 3.6 million episodes occurred while working around the house or yard.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports was twice as high for males as for females.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while participating in sports was almost twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was at least twice as high for persons with less than a bachelor's degree compared with persons with at least a bachelor's degree.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was more than twice as high for persons not living in an MSA as for persons living in a large MSA.

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

- In 2001, 6.3 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurred inside the home, and another 4.5 million occurred outside the home.
- Streets and highways (3.8 million episodes) and recreation areas (3.1 million episodes) were the next most common locations for medically attended injuries and poisonings, following those occurring outside the home.
- The 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 *inside* the home, *outside* the home, and in recreation areas were about twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes occurring in recreation areas was about three times as high for persons in the highest income group as for persons in the lowest income group.

Access to Medical Care (table 15)

- About 18.3 million persons (7%) delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, and another 12.9 million (5%) did not receive needed care due to cost of care.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely to delay or not receive medical care due to cost than were older adults and children.
- Delays in getting or inability to get needed medical care due to cost were strongly associated with education and income.
- Persons in the lowest income group were six times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and 10

times as likely to not get needed medical care.

- Persons who were uninsured were more likely to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost than were persons who were insured.
- Persons who were in fair or poor health were about three and one half times as likely to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost as were persons who were in excellent, very good, or good health.
- Among persons who were poor or near poor, prevalence of delays in medical care due to cost was higher for non-Hispanic white persons than for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.
- Among persons who were *not* poor, access to medical care did not differ significantly among non-Hispanic white persons, non-Hispanic black persons, and Hispanic persons.

Overnight Hospital Stays (tables 16,17)

- About 18.3 million persons (7%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.2 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and almost 2 million persons had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months than were younger persons.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than were persons with more education and higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid were about twice as likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year as were persons who had private health insurance and those who were uninsured.

Types of Health Insurance Coverage (tables 18,19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 172 million (72%) had private

health insurance, 24 million (10%) had Medicaid, and 39 million (16%) 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 to have private health insurance coverage than other race groups.
- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (34%) were two and one half times as likely to be uninsured as non-Hispanic persons (13%) under age 65 years.
- 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 two and one half times as likely to have Medicaid coverage as were persons under age 65 years who were in excellent, very good, or good health.
- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 years and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.
- Among the 33 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2001, 20.5 million (63%) had private health insurance, and 8.4 million (26%) had Medicare alone.
- About 418,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2001.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 33% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 29% by Medicare only, and 28% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 74% were covered by private health insurance, and 20% 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 191 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 to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year than were younger persons.
- Lower-income persons who had health insurance were more likely to have been without health insurance at some time in the past year than were higher income persons.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, nearly 9 million (27%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and nearly 9 million (27%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (30%) were more likely to have never had health insurance than were uninsured females (24%).
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with older persons.
- Uninsured persons age 45–64 years were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.

- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (52%) were more than three times as likely to have never had health insurance coverage as were non-Hispanic persons (16%).
- Uninsured persons living in the West were more likely to have never had health insurance than were uninsured persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 18.3 million persons (53%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 8.8 million (26%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were two and one half times as likely to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent as were uninsured males.
- Children under 12 years (23%) were almost six times as likely to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage as were adults aged 45–64 years (4%).
- Non-Hispanic persons (31%) were about twice as likely as Hispanic persons (15%) to be without health insurance coverage due to a loss of a job or a change in employment.
- Persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about twice as likely to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment as were persons who had not graduated from high school.
- Persons in the Midwest were more likely to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment than were persons in the Northeast, South, or West.

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Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands ²					
Total ³	276,476	103,050	85,784	61,534	18,652	6,217
Sex						
Male	134,893	52,479	41,677	28,895	8,240	2,981
Female	141,584	50,571	44,107	32,639	10,412	3,235
Age						
Under 12 years	48,302	27,196	13,291	6,842	712	115
12–17 years	24,346	12,594	7,186	4,011	437	46
18–44 years	108,435	42,598	37,512	22,051	4,703	1,079
45–64 years	62,530	16,092	19,907	17,099	6,596	2,491
65–74 years	17,764	2,957	4,570	6,088	2,899	1,171
75 years and over	15,100	1,614	3,318	5,444	3,304	1,315
Race						
1 race ⁴	272,383	101,567	84,550	60,594	18,304	6,143
White	218,150	83,368	69,034	46,458	13,710	4,692
Black or African American	33,723	11,080	9,289	8,895	3,279	1,021
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,914	625	558	481	157	82
Asian	9,712	3,463	3,175	2,284	492	161
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	374	109	102	*140	*12	*11
2 or more races ⁵	4,093	1,483	1,234	941	348	74
Black or African American, white	797	369	213	173	34	*5
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,491	401	451	407	187	42
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	34,140	12,078	10,390	8,541	2,367	701
Mexican or Mexican American	21,791	7,324	6,857	5,792	1,379	397
Not Hispanic or Latino	242,337	90,972	75,394	52,993	16,285	5,515
White, single race	193,829	74,735	61,414	40,535	12,091	4,194
Black or African American, single race	33,242	10,874	9,149	8,786	3,263	1,016
Education ⁷						
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	4,500	6,733	9,355	5,704	2,502
High school diploma or GED ⁸	52,261	12,449	16,887	15,641	5,530	1,661
Some college	45,181	14,126	15,607	10,928	3,377	1,089
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	19,343	15,313	7,638	1,491	414
Family income ⁹						
Less than \$20,000	47,170	12,330	12,508	13,116	6,398	2,706
\$20,000 or more	204,946	83,573	66,344	41,642	10,326	2,766
\$20,000–\$34,999	36,583	11,544	10,944	9,827	3,273	982
\$35,000–\$54,999	41,681	15,442	14,189	9,153	2,356	529
\$55,000–\$74,999	30,791	13,732	10,307	5,497	1,049	201
\$75,000 or more	52,230	26,613	16,457	7,740	1,144	263
Poverty status ¹⁰						
Poor	24,048	7,206	6,543	6,255	2,808	1,205
Near poor	35,606	11,056	10,173	9,337	3,615	1,402
Not poor	137,318	58,358	44,805	26,348	6,254	1,509
Health insurance coverage ¹¹						
Under 65 years:						
Private	172,234	75,644	57,110	31,530	6,300	1,352
Medicaid	23,910	7,763	6,204	6,169	2,480	1,243
Other	6,008	1,638	1,478	1,361	1,012	505
Uninsured	38,783	12,780	12,360	10,087	2,578	603
65 years and over:						
Private	20,464	3,214	5,245	7,326	3,406	1,215
Medicare and Medicaid	1,963	87	279	477	669	433
Medicare only	8,422	983	1,982	3,050	1,700	641
Other	1,350	163	273	455	308	142
Uninsured	418	87	71	124	81	*36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—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	130,732	51,229	40,564	28,043	7,897	2,368	
Small MSA	90,485	33,471	28,132	20,218	6,178	2,113	
Not in MSA	55,260	18,350	17,088	13,274	4,577	1,736	
Region							
Northeast	53,123	19,715	17,134	12,075	3,057	1,002	
Midwest	65,423	23,423	21,365	14,541	4,441	1,192	
South	99,235	36,785	29,668	22,025	7,578	2,873	
West	58,696	23,127	17,617	12,893	3,575	1,150	
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	24,680	13,591	6,940	3,573	409	86	
12–17 years	12,470	6,519	3,589	2,082	222	*17	
18–44 years	53,460	21,997	18,336	10,402	1,959	512	
45–64 years	30,259	8,277	9,599	7,999	3,036	1,196	
65 years and over	14,024	2,094	3,214	4,839	2,615	1,171	
Female:							
Under 12 years	23,622	13,604	6,351	3,269	303	28	
12–17 years	11,876	6,075	3,598	1,929	215	*28	
18–44 years	54,975	20,600	19,177	11,649	2,745	568	
45–64 years	32,271	7,815	10,308	9,099	3,561	1,295	
65 years and over	18,840	2,477	4,674	6,693	3,588	1,316	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age							
Hispanic or Latino, male:							
Under 12 years	4,374	2,083	1,324	846	100	17	
12–17 years	1,850	796	576	419	51	*7	
18–44 years	7,459	2,717	2,497	1,791	372	61	
45–64 years	2,484	543	688	787	332	129	
65 years and over	856	109	154	293	180	113	
Hispanic or Latina, female:							
Under 12 years	4,227	2,036	1,250	849	77	*8	
12–17 years	1,733	711	589	394	35	*5	
18–44 years	7,288	2,472	2,424	1,878	439	66	
45–64 years	2,706	470	699	906	458	166	
65 years and over	1,162	140	190	379	324	128	
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male:							
Under 12 years	15,145	9,070	4,189	1,613	162	53	
12–17 years	8,213	4,644	2,308	1,141	80	*5	
18–44 years	36,584	15,773	12,761	6,395	1,153	335	
45–64 years	23,422	6,790	7,854	5,857	2,024	792	
65 years and over	11,620	1,848	2,720	4,026	2,065	902	
White, single race, female:							
Under 12 years	14,499	9,124	3,775	1,455	87	*10	
12–17 years	7,578	4,194	2,296	958	107	*12	
18–44 years	36,874	14,608	13,205	6,997	1,541	347	
45–64 years	24,479	6,525	8,249	6,527	2,216	831	
65 years and over	15,415	2,158	4,057	5,567	2,655	906	
Black or African American, single race, male:							
Under 12 years	3,540	1,648	962	786	123	*15	
12–17 years	1,750	756	492	411	81	*5	
18–44 years	6,248	2,390	1,946	1,488	314	95	
45–64 years	2,824	539	667	894	490	204	
65 years and over	1,058	72	202	359	291	115	
Black or African American, single race, female:							
Under 12 years	3,331	1,653	867	675	124	*8	
12–17 years	1,844	808	497	459	63	*10	
18–44 years	7,515	2,386	2,396	1,987	592	131	
45–64 years	3,524	509	843	1,212	714	220	
65 years and over	1,607	113	276	514	471	213	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Number in thousands ²						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	5,879	1,872	1,551	1,712	523	213
Near poor	7,606	2,572	2,366	1,872	611	183
Not poor	10,783	4,678	3,281	2,176	522	125
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	10,871	3,109	3,201	2,641	1,267	640
Near poor	20,355	6,163	5,785	5,391	2,109	896
Not poor	107,241	46,337	35,343	19,659	4,676	1,190
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,535	1,615	1,285	1,537	824	271
Near poor	5,719	1,707	1,426	1,583	741	250
Not poor	11,718	4,355	3,726	2,774	718	136

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³	100.0	37.4 (0.31)	31.2 (0.27)	22.4 (0.23)	6.8 (0.11)	2.3 (0.06)
Sex						
Male	100.0	39.1 (0.36)	31.0 (0.31)	21.5 (0.26)	6.1 (0.13)	2.2 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.9 (0.33)	31.3 (0.29)	23.2 (0.26)	7.4 (0.14)	2.3 (0.08)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.5 (0.59)	27.6 (0.53)	14.2 (0.39)	1.5 (0.10)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	51.9 (0.71)	29.6 (0.65)	16.5 (0.50)	1.8 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	39.5 (0.38)	34.8 (0.35)	20.4 (0.30)	4.4 (0.13)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	25.9 (0.42)	32.0 (0.40)	27.5 (0.39)	10.6 (0.25)	4.0 (0.15)
65–74 years	100.0	16.7 (0.60)	25.8 (0.65)	34.4 (0.70)	16.4 (0.54)	6.6 (0.34)
75 years and over	100.0	10.8 (0.53)	22.1 (0.74)	36.3 (0.79)	22.0 (0.67)	8.8 (0.46)
Race						
1 race ⁴	100.0	37.5 (0.32)	31.2 (0.27)	22.3 (0.23)	6.8 (0.11)	2.3 (0.06)
White	100.0	38.4 (0.35)	31.8 (0.30)	21.4 (0.24)	6.3 (0.12)	2.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	33.0 (0.76)	27.7 (0.66)	26.5 (0.67)	9.8 (0.35)	3.0 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	32.8 (2.31)	29.3 (2.26)	25.3 (2.16)	8.3 (1.37)	4.3 (0.93)
Asian	100.0	36.2 (1.45)	33.2 (1.37)	23.9 (1.21)	5.1 (0.50)	1.7 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	29.2 (8.01)	27.3 (7.66)	*37.4 (13.77)	*3.1 (1.52)	*2.9 (1.53)
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	36.3 (1.74)	30.2 (1.53)	23.1 (1.44)	8.5 (0.90)	1.8 (0.37)
Black or African American, white	100.0	46.5 (3.60)	26.8 (3.24)	21.8 (2.83)	4.3 (1.23)	*0.6 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	27.0 (2.72)	30.3 (2.56)	27.4 (2.59)	12.6 (1.84)	2.8 (0.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.4 (0.68)	30.5 (0.70)	25.1 (0.56)	6.9 (0.24)	2.1 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.7 (0.84)	31.5 (0.95)	26.6 (0.74)	6.3 (0.28)	1.8 (0.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.7 (0.34)	31.3 (0.28)	22.0 (0.25)	6.8 (0.12)	2.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.7 (0.38)	31.8 (0.32)	21.0 (0.26)	6.3 (0.13)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	32.9 (0.76)	27.7 (0.67)	26.6 (0.68)	9.9 (0.35)	3.1 (0.17)
Education ⁷						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.6 (0.43)	23.4 (0.50)	32.5 (0.53)	19.8 (0.44)	8.7 (0.34)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	100.0	23.9 (0.41)	32.4 (0.44)	30.0 (0.41)	10.6 (0.27)	3.2 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	31.3 (0.47)	34.6 (0.46)	24.2 (0.42)	7.5 (0.24)	2.4 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	43.8 (0.53)	34.6 (0.49)	17.3 (0.39)	3.4 (0.17)	0.9 (0.08)
Family income ⁹						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	26.2 (0.57)	26.6 (0.54)	27.9 (0.50)	13.6 (0.37)	5.8 (0.24)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	40.8 (0.35)	32.4 (0.30)	20.3 (0.25)	5.0 (0.11)	1.4 (0.05)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	31.6 (0.68)	29.9 (0.60)	26.9 (0.58)	8.9 (0.30)	2.7 (0.16)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	37.1 (0.64)	34.1 (0.60)	22.0 (0.50)	5.7 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	44.6 (0.87)	33.5 (0.77)	17.9 (0.56)	3.4 (0.21)	0.7 (0.09)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	51.0 (0.67)	31.5 (0.60)	14.8 (0.44)	2.2 (0.13)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status ¹⁰						
Poor	100.0	30.0 (0.87)	27.2 (0.86)	26.0 (0.72)	11.7 (0.50)	5.0 (0.31)
Near poor	100.0	31.1 (0.71)	28.6 (0.62)	26.2 (0.58)	10.2 (0.35)	3.9 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	42.5 (0.40)	32.6 (0.36)	19.2 (0.28)	4.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage ¹¹						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	44.0 (0.39)	33.2 (0.34)	18.3 (0.27)	3.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	32.5 (0.81)	26.0 (0.76)	25.9 (0.69)	10.4 (0.41)	5.2 (0.32)
Other	100.0	27.3 (1.72)	24.7 (1.35)	22.7 (1.15)	16.9 (1.07)	8.4 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	33.3 (0.62)	32.2 (0.59)	26.3 (0.55)	6.7 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	15.8 (0.57)	25.7 (0.68)	35.9 (0.70)	16.7 (0.54)	6.0 (0.33)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	4.5 (0.86)	14.4 (1.37)	24.5 (1.67)	34.4 (1.99)	22.3 (1.80)
Medicare only	100.0	11.8 (0.75)	23.7 (0.91)	36.5 (1.07)	20.3 (0.87)	7.7 (0.53)
Other	100.0	12.1 (1.74)	20.4 (2.07)	33.9 (2.53)	23.0 (2.02)	10.6 (1.52)
Uninsured	100.0	21.8 (4.49)	17.9 (3.23)	31.1 (4.12)	20.2 (3.32)	*9.0 (2.76)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence ¹²						
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	39.4 (0.42)	31.2 (0.36)	21.6 (0.32)	6.1 (0.14)	1.8 (0.07)
Small MSA	100.0	37.1 (0.57)	31.2 (0.46)	22.4 (0.43)	6.9 (0.23)	2.3 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	33.3 (0.77)	31.1 (0.68)	24.1 (0.47)	8.3 (0.24)	3.2 (0.19)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.2 (0.69)	32.3 (0.62)	22.8 (0.52)	5.8 (0.20)	1.9 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	36.1 (0.63)	32.9 (0.57)	22.4 (0.46)	6.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.10)
South	100.0	37.2 (0.54)	30.0 (0.43)	22.3 (0.39)	7.7 (0.21)	2.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	39.6 (0.69)	30.2 (0.55)	22.1 (0.48)	6.1 (0.22)	2.0 (0.11)
Sex and age						
Male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.3 (0.70)	28.2 (0.64)	14.5 (0.45)	1.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.07)
12–17 years	100.0	52.4 (0.91)	28.9 (0.86)	16.8 (0.65)	1.8 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	41.3 (0.46)	34.5 (0.43)	19.6 (0.36)	3.7 (0.16)	1.0 (0.09)
45–64 years	100.0	27.5 (0.52)	31.9 (0.50)	26.6 (0.47)	10.1 (0.31)	4.0 (0.19)
65 years and over	100.0	15.0 (0.58)	23.1 (0.64)	34.7 (0.75)	18.8 (0.61)	8.4 (0.43)
Female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	57.8 (0.71)	27.0 (0.64)	13.9 (0.48)	1.3 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	51.3 (0.92)	30.4 (0.82)	16.3 (0.66)	1.8 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.08)
18–44 years	100.0	37.6 (0.42)	35.0 (0.40)	21.3 (0.35)	5.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	24.4 (0.46)	32.1 (0.48)	28.4 (0.47)	11.1 (0.33)	4.0 (0.20)
65 years and over	100.0	13.2 (0.46)	24.9 (0.63)	35.7 (0.64)	19.1 (0.54)	7.0 (0.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	47.7 (1.36)	30.3 (1.30)	19.4 (1.00)	2.3 (0.32)	0.4 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	43.1 (1.82)	31.1 (1.78)	22.6 (1.52)	2.8 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.16)
18–44 years	100.0	36.5 (0.93)	33.6 (0.94)	24.1 (0.82)	5.0 (0.37)	0.8 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	21.9 (1.15)	27.7 (1.32)	31.8 (1.28)	13.4 (0.94)	5.2 (0.63)
65 years and over	100.0	12.9 (1.70)	18.1 (2.00)	34.5 (2.24)	21.2 (2.03)	13.3 (2.02)
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	48.2 (1.39)	29.6 (1.32)	20.1 (1.08)	1.8 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	100.0	41.0 (1.75)	34.0 (1.75)	22.7 (1.57)	2.0 (0.44)	*0.3 (0.14)
18–44 years	100.0	34.0 (0.86)	33.3 (0.92)	25.8 (0.78)	6.0 (0.39)	0.9 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	17.4 (1.11)	25.9 (1.16)	33.6 (1.21)	17.0 (0.96)	6.1 (0.61)
65 years and over	100.0	12.1 (1.41)	16.4 (1.59)	32.6 (1.88)	27.9 (1.85)	11.1 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	60.1 (0.89)	27.8 (0.83)	10.7 (0.53)	1.1 (0.15)	0.4 (0.09)
12–17 years	100.0	56.8 (1.19)	28.2 (1.09)	13.9 (0.78)	1.0 (0.17)	*0.1 (0.05)
18–44 years	100.0	43.3 (0.58)	35.0 (0.54)	17.6 (0.43)	3.2 (0.19)	0.9 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	29.1 (0.61)	33.7 (0.59)	25.1 (0.53)	8.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.22)
65 years and over	100.0	16.0 (0.66)	23.5 (0.72)	34.8 (0.85)	17.9 (0.67)	7.8 (0.47)
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	63.1 (0.90)	26.1 (0.83)	10.1 (0.56)	0.6 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	55.4 (1.24)	30.3 (1.09)	12.7 (0.79)	1.4 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.09)
18–44 years	100.0	39.8 (0.54)	36.0 (0.51)	19.1 (0.42)	4.2 (0.20)	0.9 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	26.8 (0.56)	33.9 (0.57)	26.8 (0.56)	9.1 (0.37)	3.4 (0.24)
65 years and over	100.0	14.1 (0.54)	26.4 (0.72)	36.3 (0.74)	17.3 (0.61)	5.9 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	46.6 (1.76)	27.2 (1.55)	22.3 (1.45)	3.5 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.19)
12–17 years	100.0	43.3 (2.32)	28.2 (2.25)	23.5 (1.95)	4.6 (0.97)	*0.3 (0.20)
18–44 years	100.0	38.3 (1.33)	31.2 (1.16)	23.9 (1.09)	5.0 (0.49)	1.5 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	19.3 (1.21)	23.9 (1.25)	32.0 (1.38)	17.5 (1.19)	7.3 (0.73)
65 years and over	100.0	7.0 (1.45)	19.4 (2.37)	34.6 (2.66)	28.0 (2.50)	11.1 (1.54)
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	49.7 (1.74)	26.1 (1.39)	20.3 (1.36)	3.7 (0.57)	*0.2 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	43.9 (2.20)	27.1 (1.76)	25.0 (1.90)	3.4 (0.79)	*0.6 (0.29)
18–44 years	100.0	31.9 (0.92)	32.0 (1.00)	26.5 (0.95)	7.9 (0.55)	1.7 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	14.6 (1.01)	24.1 (1.21)	34.6 (1.29)	20.4 (1.08)	6.3 (0.60)
65 years and over	100.0	7.1 (0.99)	17.4 (1.46)	32.4 (1.89)	29.7 (1.90)	13.4 (1.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		Percent distribution ² (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	31.9 (1.58)	26.4 (1.76)	29.2 (1.24)	8.9 (0.61)	3.6 (0.47)
Near poor	100.0	33.8 (1.37)	31.1 (1.31)	24.6 (1.11)	8.0 (0.53)	2.4 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	43.4 (1.06)	30.4 (0.90)	20.2 (0.81)	4.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	28.6 (1.28)	29.5 (1.32)	24.3 (1.07)	11.7 (0.78)	5.9 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	30.3 (0.98)	28.4 (0.83)	26.5 (0.80)	10.4 (0.51)	4.4 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	43.2 (0.45)	33.0 (0.41)	18.3 (0.31)	4.4 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	29.2 (1.56)	23.2 (1.42)	27.8 (1.67)	14.9 (1.02)	4.9 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	29.9 (1.53)	25.0 (1.36)	27.7 (1.38)	13.0 (0.86)	4.4 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	37.2 (1.22)	31.8 (1.13)	23.7 (0.94)	6.1 (0.43)	1.2 (0.17)

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

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

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
	Number in thousands ³			
Total ⁴	276,476	241,421	34,048	32,648
Sex				
Male	134,893	118,263	16,153	15,476
Female	141,584	123,158	17,895	17,173
Age				
Under 12 years	48,302	45,076	2,997	2,853
12–17 years	24,346	22,116	2,101	2,015
18–44 years	108,435	101,113	7,036	6,596
45–64 years	62,530	52,018	10,307	9,967
65–74 years	17,764	12,995	4,704	4,580
75 years and over	15,100	8,103	6,903	6,638
Race				
1 race ⁵	272,383	238,002	33,397	32,015
White	218,150	190,241	27,155	26,061
Black or African American	33,723	28,975	4,608	4,399
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,914	1,562	336	328
Asian	9,712	9,115	543	503
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	374	336	*38	*34
2 or more races ⁶	4,093	3,418	651	634
Black or African American, white	797	696	99	96
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,491	1,149	324	316
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race				
Hispanic or Latino	34,140	31,410	2,673	2,548
Mexican or Mexican American	21,791	20,283	1,479	1,408
Not Hispanic or Latino	242,337	210,010	31,375	30,100
White, single race	193,829	167,730	25,381	24,374
Black or African American, single race	33,242	28,556	4,546	4,338
Education ⁸				
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	20,326	8,429	8,191
High school diploma or GED ⁹	52,261	43,580	8,543	8,243
Some college	45,181	38,778	6,315	6,098
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	40,836	3,362	3,217
Family income ¹⁰				
Less than \$20,000	47,170	35,354	11,694	11,361
\$20,000 or more	204,946	185,378	19,146	18,388
\$20,000–\$34,999	36,583	31,054	5,452	5,278
\$35,000–\$54,999	41,681	37,384	4,236	4,081
\$55,000–\$74,999	30,791	28,476	2,289	2,218
\$75,000 or more	52,230	49,154	2,983	2,893
Poverty status ¹¹				
Poor	24,048	19,053	4,937	4,829
Near poor	35,606	28,955	6,588	6,408
Not poor	137,318	124,464	12,647	12,239
Health insurance coverage ¹²				
Under 65 years:				
Private	172,234	160,266	11,542	10,999
Medicaid	23,910	18,224	5,600	5,411
Other	6,008	3,880	2,105	2,072
Uninsured	38,783	35,522	3,055	2,859
65 years and over:				
Private	20,464	13,781	6,637	6,436
Medicare and Medicaid	1,963	648	1,306	1,277
Medicare only	8,422	5,417	2,929	2,794
Other	1,350	777	571	560
Uninsured	418	308	102	98

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence ¹³				
		Number in thousands ³		
Large MSA	130,732	116,704	13,584	12,898
Small MSA	90,485	78,624	11,505	11,086
Not in MSA	55,260	46,092	8,958	8,664
Region				
Northeast	53,123	46,754	6,187	5,952
Midwest	65,423	56,264	8,855	8,485
South	99,235	86,616	12,332	11,830
West	58,696	51,787	6,673	6,381
Sex and age				
Male:				
Under 12 years	24,680	22,619	1,955	1,877
12–17 years	12,470	11,028	1,382	1,338
18–44 years	53,460	49,972	3,349	3,123
45–64 years	30,259	25,324	4,829	4,639
65 years and over	14,024	9,319	4,638	4,499
Female:				
Under 12 years	23,622	22,457	1,042	975
12–17 years	11,876	11,088	719	677
18–44 years	54,975	51,140	3,687	3,473
45–64 years	32,271	26,694	5,478	5,328
65 years and over	18,840	11,779	6,969	6,719
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age				
Hispanic or Latino, male:				
Under 12 years	4,374	4,146	228	212
12–17 years	1,850	1,699	146	139
18–44 years	7,459	7,153	289	276
45–64 years	2,484	2,128	347	341
65 years and over	856	578	277	268
Hispanic or Latina, female:				
Under 12 years	4,227	4,073	148	138
12–17 years	1,733	1,653	80	65
18–44 years	7,288	6,978	300	278
45–64 years	2,706	2,280	420	407
65 years and over	1,162	723	437	425
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	15,145	13,781	1,309	1,263
12–17 years	8,213	7,251	917	889
18–44 years	36,584	34,032	2,460	2,303
45–64 years	23,422	19,698	3,650	3,506
65 years and over	11,620	7,787	3,772	3,673
White, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	14,499	13,809	627	581
12–17 years	7,578	7,047	479	459
18–44 years	36,874	34,100	2,664	2,497
45–64 years	24,479	20,433	3,965	3,871
65 years and over	15,415	9,792	5,537	5,334
Black or African American, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	3,540	3,226	285	276
12–17 years	1,750	1,494	252	243
18–44 years	6,248	5,795	438	401
45–64 years	2,824	2,178	629	594
65 years and over	1,058	608	449	425
Black or African American, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	3,331	3,116	174	168
12–17 years	1,844	1,711	131	127
18–44 years	7,515	6,915	577	553
45–64 years	3,524	2,658	861	827
65 years and over	1,607	855	748	723

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Number in thousands ³				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	5,879	5,153	721	696
Near poor	7,606	6,945	640	610
Not poor	10,783	10,159	612	584
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	10,871	8,129	2,702	2,659
Near poor	20,355	15,785	4,532	4,413
Not poor	107,241	96,460	10,600	10,283
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	5,535	4,347	1,187	1,156
Near poor	5,719	4,609	1,108	1,089
Not poor	11,718	10,762	948	909

* 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.

¹Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s).

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

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

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

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

¹³MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 4. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities and percent (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
	Percent	Percent distribution ^{3,4} (standard error)	Percent	Percent ³ (standard error)
Total ⁵	100.0	87.6 (0.16)	12.4 (0.16)	11.9 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.0 (0.19)	12.0 (0.19)	11.5 (0.19)
Female	100.0	87.3 (0.19)	12.7 (0.19)	12.2 (0.19)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	93.8 (0.20)	6.2 (0.20)	5.9 (0.20)
12–17 years	100.0	91.3 (0.34)	8.7 (0.34)	8.3 (0.34)
18–44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.17)	6.5 (0.17)	6.1 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	83.5 (0.32)	16.5 (0.32)	16.0 (0.32)
65–74 years	100.0	73.4 (0.68)	26.6 (0.68)	26.0 (0.68)
75 years and over	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	46.0 (0.84)	44.7 (0.84)
Race				
1 race ⁶	100.0	87.7 (0.16)	12.3 (0.16)	11.8 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.5 (0.19)	12.5 (0.19)	12.0 (0.19)
Black or African American	100.0	86.3 (0.41)	13.7 (0.41)	13.2 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.3 (2.26)	17.7 (2.26)	17.3 (2.21)
Asian	100.0	94.4 (0.49)	5.6 (0.49)	5.2 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.9 (3.39)	*10.1 (3.39)	*9.1 (3.16)
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	84.0 (1.15)	16.0 (1.15)	15.6 (1.11)
Black or African American, white	100.0	87.6 (1.96)	12.4 (1.96)	12.1 (1.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	78.0 (2.20)	22.0 (2.20)	21.5 (2.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.2 (0.26)	7.8 (0.26)	7.5 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.2 (0.27)	6.8 (0.27)	6.5 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.0 (0.18)	13.0 (0.18)	12.5 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	86.9 (0.20)	13.1 (0.20)	12.7 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	86.3 (0.41)	13.7 (0.41)	13.2 (0.40)
Education ⁹				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	70.7 (0.57)	29.3 (0.57)	28.6 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	83.6 (0.34)	16.4 (0.34)	15.9 (0.33)
Some college	100.0	86.0 (0.34)	14.0 (0.34)	13.5 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.4 (0.26)	7.6 (0.26)	7.3 (0.25)
Family income ¹¹				
Less than \$20,000	100.0	75.1 (0.53)	24.9 (0.53)	24.3 (0.53)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	90.6 (0.16)	9.4 (0.16)	9.0 (0.15)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	85.1 (0.40)	14.9 (0.40)	14.5 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	89.8 (0.32)	10.2 (0.32)	9.8 (0.31)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	92.6 (0.36)	7.4 (0.36)	7.2 (0.36)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	94.3 (0.22)	5.7 (0.22)	5.6 (0.22)
Poverty status ¹²				
Poor	100.0	79.4 (0.65)	20.6 (0.65)	20.2 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	81.5 (0.48)	18.5 (0.48)	18.1 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	90.8 (0.18)	9.2 (0.18)	8.9 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage ¹³				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.3 (0.14)	6.7 (0.14)	6.4 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	76.5 (0.62)	23.5 (0.62)	22.8 (0.62)
Other	100.0	64.8 (1.64)	35.2 (1.64)	34.8 (1.63)
Uninsured	100.0	92.1 (0.26)	7.9 (0.26)	7.4 (0.25)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	67.5 (0.72)	32.5 (0.72)	31.7 (0.71)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	33.2 (2.04)	66.8 (2.04)	66.0 (2.06)
Medicare only	100.0	64.9 (1.08)	35.1 (1.08)	33.9 (1.08)
Other	100.0	57.6 (2.54)	42.4 (2.54)	41.9 (2.52)
Uninsured	100.0	75.1 (3.86)	24.9 (3.86)	23.9 (3.83)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities and percent (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
Place of residence ¹⁴	Percent distribution ^{3,4} (standard error)			Percent ³ (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.6 (0.20)	10.4 (0.20)	9.9 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	87.2 (0.31)	12.8 (0.31)	12.3 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.7 (0.44)	16.3 (0.44)	15.8 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.3 (0.32)	11.7 (0.32)	11.3 (0.32)
Midwest	100.0	86.4 (0.36)	13.6 (0.36)	13.1 (0.36)
South	100.0	87.5 (0.28)	12.5 (0.28)	12.0 (0.28)
West	100.0	88.6 (0.35)	11.4 (0.35)	10.9 (0.35)
Sex and age				
Male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.0 (0.29)	8.0 (0.29)	7.7 (0.29)
12–17 years	100.0	88.9 (0.54)	11.1 (0.54)	10.8 (0.54)
18–44 years	100.0	93.7 (0.22)	6.3 (0.22)	5.9 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	84.0 (0.40)	16.0 (0.40)	15.5 (0.40)
65 years and over	100.0	66.8 (0.78)	33.2 (0.78)	32.5 (0.79)
Female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.24)	4.4 (0.24)	4.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	93.9 (0.40)	6.1 (0.40)	5.7 (0.38)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.22)	6.7 (0.22)	6.3 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	83.0 (0.41)	17.0 (0.41)	16.6 (0.41)
65 years and over	100.0	62.8 (0.69)	37.2 (0.69)	36.1 (0.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age				
Hispanic or Latino, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	94.8 (0.48)	5.2 (0.48)	4.9 (0.46)
12–17 years	100.0	92.1 (0.85)	7.9 (0.85)	7.5 (0.83)
18–44 years	100.0	96.1 (0.31)	3.9 (0.31)	3.7 (0.30)
45–64 years	100.0	86.0 (1.01)	14.0 (1.01)	13.8 (1.01)
65 years and over	100.0	67.6 (2.77)	32.4 (2.77)	31.7 (2.79)
Hispanic or Latina, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	96.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.35)
12–17 years	100.0	95.4 (0.65)	4.6 (0.65)	3.8 (0.59)
18–44 years	100.0	95.9 (0.32)	4.1 (0.32)	3.8 (0.31)
45–64 years	100.0	84.4 (0.92)	15.6 (0.92)	15.1 (0.91)
65 years and over	100.0	62.3 (2.04)	37.7 (2.04)	36.8 (2.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	91.3 (0.42)	8.7 (0.42)	8.4 (0.41)
12–17 years	100.0	88.8 (0.71)	11.2 (0.71)	10.9 (0.71)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.28)	6.7 (0.28)	6.3 (0.27)
45–64 years	100.0	84.4 (0.48)	15.6 (0.48)	15.1 (0.48)
65 years and over	100.0	67.4 (0.87)	32.6 (0.87)	31.9 (0.87)
White, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	95.7 (0.32)	4.3 (0.32)	4.0 (0.30)
12–17 years	100.0	93.6 (0.54)	6.4 (0.54)	6.1 (0.53)
18–44 years	100.0	92.8 (0.28)	7.2 (0.28)	6.8 (0.27)
45–64 years	100.0	83.8 (0.48)	16.2 (0.48)	15.9 (0.48)
65 years and over	100.0	63.9 (0.78)	36.1 (0.78)	35.0 (0.78)
Black or African American, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	91.9 (0.76)	8.1 (0.76)	7.9 (0.75)
12–17 years	100.0	85.6 (1.56)	14.4 (1.56)	14.0 (1.56)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.63)	7.0 (0.63)	6.5 (0.58)
45–64 years	100.0	77.6 (1.30)	22.4 (1.30)	21.3 (1.31)
65 years and over	100.0	57.5 (2.71)	42.5 (2.71)	41.0 (2.70)
Black or African American, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	94.7 (0.61)	5.3 (0.61)	5.1 (0.60)
12–17 years	100.0	92.9 (1.03)	7.1 (1.03)	6.9 (0.99)
18–44 years	100.0	92.3 (0.53)	7.7 (0.53)	7.4 (0.52)
45–64 years	100.0	75.5 (1.25)	24.5 (1.25)	23.6 (1.26)
65 years and over	100.0	53.3 (2.06)	46.7 (2.06)	45.7 (2.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities and percent (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities ¹			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions ²
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution ^{3,4} (standard error)			Percent ³ (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	87.7 (0.78)	12.3 (0.78)	11.9 (0.76)
Near poor	100.0	91.6 (0.53)	8.4 (0.53)	8.1 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	94.3 (0.34)	5.7 (0.34)	5.4 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	75.1 (1.11)	24.9 (1.11)	24.6 (1.10)
Near poor	100.0	77.7 (0.71)	22.3 (0.71)	21.8 (0.70)
Not poor	100.0	90.1 (0.22)	9.9 (0.22)	9.6 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	78.5 (1.18)	21.5 (1.18)	21.0 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	80.6 (1.05)	19.4 (1.05)	19.1 (1.03)
Not poor	100.0	91.9 (0.47)	8.1 (0.47)	7.8 (0.46)

* 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.

¹Limitation in usual activities is based on a series of questions concerning: limitation(s) in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities for health reasons; the specific conditions causing the limitation(s); and the duration of these condition(s).

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

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

⁴Percents may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The 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.

¹²Poverty 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.

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

¹⁴MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 5. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitations in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitations in ADLs ¹ and IADLs ²			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
		Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Total ⁵	203,828	3,657	7,352	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	97,743	1,545	2,639	1.6 (0.08)	2.7 (0.10)
Female	106,086	2,112	4,713	2.0 (0.08)	4.4 (0.12)
Age					
18–44 years	108,435	643	1,197	0.6 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
45–64 years	62,530	876	1,984	1.4 (0.09)	3.2 (0.14)
65–74 years	17,764	626	1,225	3.5 (0.26)	6.9 (0.37)
75 years and over	15,100	1,512	2,946	10.0 (0.45)	19.6 (0.65)
Race					
1 race ⁶	201,549	3,618	7,260	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
White	164,053	2,830	5,775	1.7 (0.07)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	23,057	577	1,071	2.5 (0.18)	4.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,301	*32	77	2.5 (0.74)	6.0 (1.14)
Asian	7,280	93	182	1.3 (0.27)	2.5 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	289	*5	*15	*1.8 (1.26)	*5.1 (2.74)
2 or more races ⁷	2,279	40	92	1.7 (0.44)	4.0 (0.71)
Black or African American, white	188	*–	*7	*–	*3.9 (3.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,118	*22	49	*2.0 (0.72)	4.4 (1.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	21,955	335	537	1.5 (0.13)	2.4 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,525	172	288	1.3 (0.13)	2.1 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	181,874	3,322	6,815	1.8 (0.07)	3.8 (0.10)
White, single race	148,395	2,592	5,407	1.7 (0.07)	3.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	22,776	573	1,063	2.5 (0.18)	4.7 (0.26)
Education ⁹					
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	1,318	2,617	4.6 (0.23)	9.1 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	52,261	1,024	2,064	2.0 (0.11)	4.0 (0.16)
Some college	45,181	622	1,394	1.4 (0.10)	3.1 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	340	690	0.8 (0.08)	1.6 (0.12)
Family income ¹¹					
Less than \$20,000	35,119	1,418	3,124	4.0 (0.21)	8.9 (0.32)
\$20,000 or more	149,579	1,804	3,348	1.2 (0.06)	2.2 (0.08)
\$20,000–\$34,999	26,813	588	1,064	2.2 (0.18)	4.0 (0.23)
\$35,000–\$54,999	30,247	362	750	1.2 (0.12)	2.5 (0.19)
\$55,000–\$74,999	21,785	163	294	0.7 (0.11)	1.4 (0.16)
\$75,000 or more	37,096	198	387	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.10)
Poverty status ¹²					
Poor	15,064	599	1,231	4.0 (0.31)	8.2 (0.44)
Near poor	24,084	716	1,529	3.0 (0.21)	6.3 (0.33)
Not poor	103,208	1,095	2,150	1.1 (0.06)	2.1 (0.09)
Health insurance ¹³					
Under 65 years:					
Private	124,212	587	1,214	0.5 (0.04)	1.0 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	9,251	566	1,174	6.1 (0.48)	12.7 (0.67)
Other coverage	4,619	200	456	4.3 (0.57)	9.9 (0.86)
Uninsured	30,837	163	328	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.11)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,464	1,039	2,048	5.1 (0.30)	10.0 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	1,963	406	705	20.7 (1.65)	35.9 (2.00)
Medicare only	8,422	535	1,141	6.4 (0.50)	13.6 (0.77)
Other coverage	1,350	123	206	9.1 (1.41)	15.2 (1.84)
Uninsured	418	*19	33	*4.7 (1.73)	8.0 (2.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of persons having limitations in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitations in ADLs ¹ and IADLs ²			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence ¹⁴		Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Large MSA	95,768	1,521	3,046	1.6 (0.08)	3.2 (0.12)
Small MSA	67,112	1,222	2,543	1.8 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)
Not in MSA	40,948	914	1,763	2.2 (0.15)	4.3 (0.22)
Region					
Northeast	39,871	733	1,392	1.8 (0.13)	3.5 (0.20)
Midwest	48,560	724	1,754	1.5 (0.11)	3.6 (0.19)
South	73,358	1,529	2,711	2.1 (0.11)	3.7 (0.14)
West	42,040	672	1,495	1.6 (0.12)	3.6 (0.20)
Sex and age					
Male:					
18–44 years	53,460	309	528	0.6 (0.06)	1.0 (0.08)
45–64 years	30,259	393	790	1.3 (0.11)	2.6 (0.17)
65 years and over	14,024	843	1,320	6.0 (0.39)	9.4 (0.50)
Female:					
18–44 years	54,975	334	669	0.6 (0.06)	1.2 (0.09)
45–64 years	32,271	483	1,194	1.5 (0.13)	3.7 (0.20)
65 years and over	18,840	1,295	2,850	6.9 (0.35)	15.2 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
18–44 years	7,459	31	42	0.4 (0.09)	0.6 (0.11)
45–64 years	2,484	31	53	1.3 (0.29)	2.1 (0.37)
65 years and over	856	82	108	9.6 (1.84)	12.7 (1.98)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
18–44 years	7,288	28	41	0.4 (0.10)	0.6 (0.12)
45–64 years	2,706	42	90	1.6 (0.30)	3.3 (0.49)
65 years and over	1,162	120	202	10.4 (1.26)	17.4 (1.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
18–44 years	36,584	209	353	0.6 (0.08)	1.0 (0.10)
45–64 years	23,422	289	543	1.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.18)
65 years and over	11,620	641	1,036	5.5 (0.42)	8.9 (0.55)
White, single race, female:					
18–44 years	36,874	235	485	0.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.11)
45–64 years	24,479	327	810	1.3 (0.15)	3.3 (0.23)
65 years and over	15,415	892	2,180	5.8 (0.37)	14.2 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
18–44 years	6,248	50	98	0.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.27)
45–64 years	2,824	66	147	2.3 (0.42)	5.2 (0.73)
65 years and over	1,058	104	136	9.8 (1.58)	12.9 (2.03)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
18–44 years	7,515	61	108	0.8 (0.18)	1.4 (0.23)
45–64 years	3,524	86	229	2.5 (0.40)	6.5 (0.69)
65 years and over	1,607	205	344	12.8 (1.28)	21.5 (1.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,241	98	164	3.0 (0.43)	5.1 (0.69)
Near poor	4,571	83	131	1.8 (0.33)	2.9 (0.35)
Not poor	7,533	54	84	0.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,741	309	673	4.0 (0.46)	8.7 (0.67)
Near poor	14,569	468	1,078	3.2 (0.29)	7.4 (0.45)
Not poor	81,585	886	1,755	1.1 (0.07)	2.2 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,060	165	323	5.4 (0.69)	10.5 (0.91)
Near poor	3,707	127	236	3.4 (0.56)	6.4 (0.76)
Not poor	8,637	119	205	1.4 (0.22)	2.4 (0.30)

* 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.

¹ADL 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?"

²IADL 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?"

³Unknowns 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.

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

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

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The 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.

¹²Poverty 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.

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

¹⁴MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 6. Frequencies and 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, 2001

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	180,382	9,926	6,026	164,200	100.0	5.5 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.1 (0.15)
Sex								
Male	88,057	4,572	2,851	80,524	100.0	5.2 (0.15)	3.2 (0.11)	91.6 (0.18)
Female	92,326	5,353	3,174	83,676	100.0	5.8 (0.16)	3.4 (0.11)	90.8 (0.19)
Age								
18–44 years	108,435	3,242	2,342	102,722	100.0	3.0 (0.10)	2.2 (0.09)	94.8 (0.14)
45–64 years	62,530	5,593	2,962	53,885	100.0	9.0 (0.24)	4.7 (0.17)	86.3 (0.29)
65–69 years	9,417	1,091	721	7,593	100.0	11.6 (0.61)	7.7 (0.50)	80.7 (0.76)
Race								
1 race ⁵	178,236	9,752	5,882	162,377	100.0	5.5 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.2 (0.15)
White	143,375	7,434	4,987	130,789	100.0	5.2 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	91.3 (0.17)
Black or African American	21,266	1,776	655	18,808	100.0	8.4 (0.37)	3.1 (0.21)	88.6 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,215	131	54	1,030	100.0	10.8 (1.84)	4.4 (1.04)	84.8 (2.07)
Asian	6,766	162	62	6,519	100.0	2.4 (0.37)	0.9 (0.19)	96.7 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	283	*20	*6	258	100.0	*7.0 (2.69)	*2.0 (1.41)	91.0 (3.40)
2 or more races ⁶	2,147	174	143	1,823	100.0	8.1 (1.01)	6.7 (0.95)	85.2 (1.38)
Black or African American, white	175	*3	*5	167	100.0	*1.5 (1.07)	*2.8 (2.00)	95.7 (2.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,035	108	99	828	100.0	10.5 (1.74)	9.5 (1.67)	80.0 (2.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	20,672	890	379	19,390	100.0	4.3 (0.22)	1.8 (0.13)	93.9 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	12,853	483	209	12,156	100.0	3.8 (0.25)	1.6 (0.14)	94.6 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	159,710	9,035	5,647	144,810	100.0	5.7 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	90.8 (0.17)
White, single race	128,750	6,832	4,765	116,992	100.0	5.3 (0.15)	3.7 (0.11)	91.0 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	20,993	1,758	643	18,564	100.0	8.4 (0.38)	3.1 (0.21)	88.5 (0.44)
Education ⁸								
Less than a high school diploma	21,449	3,126	1,027	17,265	100.0	14.6 (0.50)	4.8 (0.26)	80.6 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	44,881	3,023	1,812	40,013	100.0	6.7 (0.23)	4.0 (0.18)	89.2 (0.29)
Some college	41,082	2,202	1,703	37,145	100.0	5.4 (0.20)	4.1 (0.19)	90.5 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	40,875	783	919	39,155	100.0	1.9 (0.13)	2.2 (0.14)	95.8 (0.19)
Family income ¹⁰								
Less than \$20,000	27,553	4,371	1,513	21,614	100.0	15.9 (0.54)	5.5 (0.26)	78.6 (0.60)
\$20,000 or more	137,136	4,676	4,035	128,340	100.0	3.4 (0.10)	2.9 (0.09)	93.6 (0.14)
\$20,000–\$34,999	22,910	1,571	1,061	20,249	100.0	6.9 (0.32)	4.6 (0.27)	88.5 (0.41)
\$35,000–\$54,999	28,032	1,103	939	25,979	100.0	3.9 (0.23)	3.3 (0.20)	92.7 (0.30)
\$55,000–\$74,999	20,990	484	574	19,931	100.0	2.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.23)	95.0 (0.31)
\$75,000 or more	35,853	441	761	34,646	100.0	1.2 (0.11)	2.1 (0.15)	96.6 (0.19)
Poverty status ¹¹								
Poor	13,369	2,084	558	10,703	100.0	15.6 (0.76)	4.2 (0.30)	80.2 (0.80)
Near poor	19,943	2,149	1,016	16,759	100.0	10.8 (0.45)	5.1 (0.29)	84.1 (0.56)
Not poor	95,452	2,853	2,984	89,580	100.0	3.0 (0.11)	3.1 (0.11)	93.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage ¹²								
Under 65 years:								
Private	124,212	3,128	3,318	117,672	100.0	2.5 (0.09)	2.7 (0.09)	94.8 (0.13)
Medicaid	9,251	2,977	642	5,612	100.0	32.3 (1.02)	7.0 (0.49)	60.8 (1.02)
Other	4,619	1,515	342	2,751	100.0	32.9 (1.54)	7.4 (0.72)	59.7 (1.64)
Uninsured	30,837	1,164	959	28,643	100.0	3.8 (0.20)	3.1 (0.19)	93.1 (0.27)
65 years and over:								
Private	5,914	473	430	5,006	100.0	8.0 (0.64)	7.3 (0.59)	84.7 (0.86)
Medicare and Medicaid	476	226	52	197	100.0	47.6 (4.07)	10.9 (2.31)	41.5 (3.88)
Medicare only	2,261	255	184	1,815	100.0	11.3 (1.20)	8.2 (1.09)	80.5 (1.49)
Other	464	106	46	312	100.0	22.9 (3.31)	10.0 (2.39)	67.2 (3.73)
Uninsured	240	*24	*7	209	100.0	*9.9 (3.22)	*3.0 (2.08)	87.2 (3.67)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Frequencies and 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity ¹								
	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	
Place of residence ¹³		Number in thousands ²				Percent distribution ³ (standard error)			
Large MSA	85,782	3,769	2,362	79,530	100.0	4.4 (0.15)	2.8 (0.11)	92.8 (0.19)	
Small MSA	58,961	3,213	2,048	53,617	100.0	5.5 (0.22)	3.5 (0.17)	91.1 (0.28)	
Not in MSA	35,639	2,944	1,615	31,054	100.0	8.3 (0.36)	4.5 (0.22)	87.2 (0.44)	
Region									
Northeast	34,730	1,754	946	31,991	100.0	5.1 (0.25)	2.7 (0.17)	92.2 (0.30)	
Midwest	42,895	2,127	1,773	38,936	100.0	5.0 (0.22)	4.1 (0.21)	90.9 (0.31)	
South	65,274	4,157	2,086	58,976	100.0	6.4 (0.24)	3.2 (0.13)	90.4 (0.28)	
West	37,483	1,888	1,221	34,297	100.0	5.0 (0.23)	3.3 (0.22)	91.7 (0.33)	
Sex and age									
Male:									
18–44 years	53,460	1,480	1,120	50,794	100.0	2.8 (0.14)	2.1 (0.12)	95.1 (0.18)	
45–64 years	30,259	2,590	1,412	26,217	100.0	8.6 (0.30)	4.7 (0.23)	86.8 (0.35)	
65–69 years	4,338	502	320	3,513	100.0	11.6 (0.89)	7.4 (0.69)	81.0 (1.10)	
Female:									
18–44 years	54,975	1,762	1,222	51,927	100.0	3.2 (0.14)	2.2 (0.12)	94.6 (0.19)	
45–64 years	32,271	3,003	1,551	27,669	100.0	9.3 (0.33)	4.8 (0.23)	85.9 (0.39)	
65–69 years	5,079	589	402	4,080	100.0	11.6 (0.80)	7.9 (0.68)	80.5 (0.99)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age									
Hispanic or Latino, male:									
18–44 years	7,459	161	65	7,231	100.0	2.2 (0.22)	0.9 (0.14)	97.0 (0.26)	
45–64 years	2,484	220	82	2,176	100.0	8.9 (0.79)	3.3 (0.47)	87.8 (0.93)	
65–69 years	334	42	16	276	100.0	12.5 (2.57)	4.8 (1.40)	82.7 (2.91)	
Hispanic or Latina, female:									
18–44 years	7,288	156	88	7,044	100.0	2.1 (0.22)	1.2 (0.16)	96.7 (0.29)	
45–64 years	2,706	239	98	2,365	100.0	8.8 (0.76)	3.6 (0.49)	87.5 (0.87)	
65–69 years	401	72	30	299	100.0	18.0 (2.67)	7.4 (1.74)	74.6 (2.94)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race, male:									
18–44 years	36,584	980	898	34,667	100.0	2.7 (0.17)	2.5 (0.17)	94.9 (0.23)	
45–64 years	23,422	1,806	1,157	20,431	100.0	7.7 (0.34)	4.9 (0.27)	87.3 (0.41)	
65–69 years	3,411	390	263	2,755	100.0	11.4 (1.00)	7.7 (0.79)	80.8 (1.26)	
White, single race, female:									
18–44 years	36,874	1,196	925	34,705	100.0	3.2 (0.18)	2.5 (0.16)	94.2 (0.24)	
45–64 years	24,479	2,071	1,201	21,171	100.0	8.5 (0.37)	4.9 (0.27)	86.6 (0.46)	
65–69 years	3,979	390	320	3,262	100.0	9.8 (0.89)	8.1 (0.78)	82.1 (1.15)	
Black or African American, single race, male:									
18–44 years	6,248	277	101	5,861	100.0	4.4 (0.54)	1.6 (0.27)	93.9 (0.59)	
45–64 years	2,824	427	126	2,268	100.0	15.1 (1.08)	4.5 (0.66)	80.4 (1.19)	
65–69 years	383	61	*29	293	100.0	15.9 (3.43)	7.7 (2.29)	76.4 (3.87)	
Black or African American, single race, female:									
18–44 years	7,515	331	165	7,009	100.0	4.4 (0.39)	2.2 (0.30)	93.4 (0.48)	
45–64 years	3,524	559	182	2,778	100.0	15.9 (1.04)	5.2 (0.61)	78.9 (1.19)	
65–69 years	498	103	39	356	100.0	20.7 (2.76)	7.8 (1.91)	71.5 (3.18)	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status									
Hispanic or Latino:									
Poor	2,960	253	88	2,615	100.0	8.6 (0.80)	3.0 (0.42)	88.5 (0.92)	
Near poor	4,268	216	89	3,961	100.0	5.1 (0.47)	2.1 (0.29)	92.8 (0.58)	
Not poor	7,260	173	107	6,976	100.0	2.4 (0.27)	1.5 (0.19)	96.1 (0.33)	
Not Hispanic or Latino:									
White, single race:									
Poor	6,774	1,174	300	5,284	100.0	17.4 (1.21)	4.4 (0.47)	78.2 (1.30)	
Near poor	11,327	1,449	718	9,145	100.0	12.8 (0.68)	6.3 (0.46)	80.8 (0.83)	
Not poor	74,636	2,268	2,585	69,759	100.0	3.0 (0.12)	3.5 (0.14)	93.5 (0.19)	
Black or African American, single race:									
Poor	2,717	518	122	2,076	100.0	19.1 (1.48)	4.5 (0.67)	76.4 (1.63)	
Near poor	3,249	404	163	2,680	100.0	12.4 (1.02)	5.0 (0.58)	82.5 (1.19)	
Not poor	8,333	288	193	7,849	100.0	3.5 (0.37)	2.3 (0.31)	94.2 (0.46)	

* 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.

¹Limitation 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?"

²Unknowns 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.

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

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

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

¹³MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 7. Frequencies and 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Number and percent of persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	
		Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)
Total ⁴	72,648	4,109	5.7 (0.17)
Sex			
Male	37,150	2,767	7.5 (0.25)
Female	35,498	1,342	3.8 (0.20)
Age			
Under 12 years	48,302	2,402	5.0 (0.19)
12–17 years	24,346	1,707	7.0 (0.32)
Race			
1 race ⁵	70,834	3,964	5.6 (0.18)
White	54,097	2,997	5.6 (0.20)
Black or African American	10,666	689	6.5 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	613	*58	*9.7 (3.95)
Asian	2,432	62	2.6 (0.63)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	85	*5	*6.1 (3.80)
2 or more races ⁶	1,814	145	8.1 (1.18)
Black or African American, white	610	63	10.3 (2.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	374	*34	*9.6 (3.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	485	4.0 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,267	259	3.1 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,463	3,624	6.0 (0.20)
White, single race	45,434	2,705	6.0 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	10,466	670	6.4 (0.44)
Family income ⁸			
Less than \$20,000	12,051	914	7.6 (0.47)
\$20,000 or more	55,368	3,010	5.4 (0.20)
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,770	640	6.6 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,434	735	6.4 (0.46)
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,005	521	5.8 (0.51)
\$75,000 or more	15,134	725	4.8 (0.36)
Poverty status ⁹			
Poor	8,984	745	8.3 (0.59)
Near poor	11,522	806	7.0 (0.45)
Not poor	34,111	1,850	5.4 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁰			
Private	48,022	2,341	4.9 (0.20)
Medicaid	14,658	1,344	9.2 (0.47)
Other	1,389	97	7.1 (1.32)
Uninsured	7,946	316	4.0 (0.41)
Place of residence ¹¹			
Large MSA	34,964	1,811	5.2 (0.23)
Small MSA	23,372	1,440	6.2 (0.32)
Not in MSA	14,312	858	6.0 (0.42)
Region			
Northeast	13,252	982	7.4 (0.46)
Midwest	16,863	965	5.7 (0.38)
South	25,877	1,445	5.6 (0.29)
West	16,657	717	4.3 (0.30)
Sex and age			
Male:			
Under 12 years	24,680	1,587	6.5 (0.27)
12–17 years	12,470	1,180	9.5 (0.50)
Female:			
Under 12 years	23,622	815	3.5 (0.22)
12–17 years	11,876	527	4.5 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequencies and 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Number and percent of persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	
		Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age			
Hispanic or Latino, male:			
Under 12 years	4,374	183	4.2 (0.42)
12–17 years	1,850	135	7.3 (0.82)
Hispanic or Latina, female:			
Under 12 years	4,227	103	2.4 (0.30)
12–17 years	1,733	63	3.7 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male:			
Under 12 years	15,145	1,093	7.2 (0.38)
12–17 years	8,213	773	9.5 (0.65)
White, single race, female:			
Under 12 years	14,499	511	3.5 (0.29)
12–17 years	7,578	328	4.4 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race, male:			
Under 12 years	3,540	215	6.1 (0.66)
12–17 years	1,750	213	12.2 (1.49)
Black or African American, single race, female:			
Under 12 years	3,331	130	3.9 (0.55)
12–17 years	1,844	112	6.1 (0.99)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	2,637	125	4.8 (0.62)
Near poor	3,034	127	4.2 (0.53)
Not poor	3,250	135	4.1 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,130	384	12.3 (1.33)
Near poor	5,786	467	8.1 (0.72)
Not poor	25,656	1,438	5.6 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	2,475	194	7.9 (1.01)
Near poor	2,012	164	8.1 (1.13)
Not poor	3,081	181	5.9 (0.73)

* 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.

¹Receiving special education or early intervention services is based on the question, "Do any of the following [family members under 18 years of age] receive special education or Early Intervention Services?"

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

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

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Poverty 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.

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

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes ¹		
	All persons ²	Number ¹ of episodes	Rate ¹ of episodes
		Number in thousands	Rate ¹ per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total ³	276,476	24,551	88.80 (2.37)
Sex			
Male	134,893	12,966	96.12 (3.24)
Female	141,584	11,585	81.83 (3.17)
Age			
Under 12 years	48,302	3,835	79.40 (4.83)
12–17 years	24,346	2,889	118.66 (8.52)
18–44 years	108,435	10,016	92.37 (3.71)
45–64 years	62,530	5,119	81.87 (4.50)
65–74 years	17,764	1,297	73.04 (8.30)
75 years and over	15,100	1,394	92.32 (9.89)
Race			
1 race ⁴	272,383	23,945	87.91 (2.36)
White	218,150	21,285	97.57 (2.81)
Black or African American	33,723	1,698	50.34 (4.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,914	233	121.84 (30.01)
Asian	9,712	349	35.91 (7.84)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	374	*13	*35.37 (26.33)
2 or more races ⁵	4,093	606	148.04 (21.51)
Black or African American, white	797	*38	*48.02 (22.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,491	294	196.84 (42.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	34,140	1,841	53.91 (3.94)
Mexican or Mexican American	21,791	1,180	54.14 (4.66)
Not Hispanic or Latino	242,337	22,711	93.72 (2.63)
White, single race	193,829	20,016	103.26 (3.11)
Black or African American, single race	33,242	1,666	50.11 (4.05)
Education ⁷			
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	2,362	81.89 (6.63)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	52,261	4,285	81.98 (4.89)
Some college	45,181	4,520	100.03 (5.69)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	3,524	79.62 (4.95)
Family income ⁹			
Less than \$20,000	47,170	4,498	95.36 (5.53)
\$20,000 or more	204,946	18,711	91.30 (2.75)
\$20,000–\$34,999	36,583	4,039	110.40 (7.10)
\$35,000–\$54,999	41,681	3,993	95.80 (6.35)
\$55,000–\$74,999	30,791	2,926	95.04 (6.55)
\$75,000 or more	52,230	5,047	96.64 (5.38)
Poverty status ¹⁰			
Poor	24,048	2,159	89.79 (7.41)
Near poor	35,606	3,223	90.52 (6.39)
Not poor	137,318	14,109	102.75 (3.49)
Health insurance coverage ¹¹			
Under 65 years:			
Private	172,234	16,283	94.54 (3.04)
Medicaid	23,910	2,079	86.95 (7.96)
Other	6,008	542	90.21 (14.16)
Uninsured	38,783	2,844	73.33 (5.27)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,464	1,786	87.26 (8.44)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,963	215	109.54 (27.94)
Medicare only	8,422	576	68.42 (10.90)
Other	1,350	*71	*52.50 (22.50)
Uninsured	418	*27	*64.60 (39.28)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes ¹		
	All persons ²	Number ¹ of episodes	Rate ¹ of episodes
Place of residence ¹²			
		Number in thousands	Rate ¹ per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	130,732	10,401	79.56 (3.15)
Small MSA	90,485	8,213	90.76 (4.12)
Not in MSA	55,260	5,937	107.44 (6.17)
Region			
Northeast	53,123	4,598	86.55 (5.21)
Midwest	65,423	6,360	97.22 (5.09)
South	99,235	8,659	87.25 (4.09)
West	58,696	4,934	84.07 (4.72)
Current health status			
Excellent	103,050	8,226	79.82 (3.60)
Very good	85,784	7,075	82.48 (3.81)
Good	61,534	5,611	91.19 (4.55)
Fair	18,652	2,392	128.27 (10.38)
Poor	6,217	1,208	194.31 (24.53)
Sex and age			
Male:			
Under 12 years	24,680	2,203	89.28 (7.24)
12–17 years	12,470	1,782	142.91 (12.67)
18–44 years	53,460	5,581	104.40 (5.53)
45–64 years	30,259	2,464	81.43 (6.40)
65 years and over	14,024	935	66.70 (8.43)
Female:			
Under 12 years	23,622	1,632	69.08 (6.47)
12–17 years	11,876	1,107	93.20 (10.87)
18–44 years	54,975	4,435	80.68 (4.97)
45–64 years	32,271	2,656	82.29 (5.99)
65 years and over	18,840	1,756	93.21 (8.85)

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

¹Injury 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").

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode ¹						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) ²	Poisoning
	Number in thousands ¹						
Total ³	7,957	3,112	3,459	3,232	1,928	3,989	874
Sex							
Male	3,569	2,031	1,759	1,709	1,208	2,339	350
Female	4,389	1,081	1,700	1,523	720	1,650	524
Age							
Under 12 years	1,542	624	277	*79	317	679	318
12–17 years	700	867	364	324	218	350	*66
18–44 years	2,257	1,100	1,873	1,686	875	1,909	317
45–64 years	1,785	386	774	937	436	721	*82
65–74 years	710	*104	*94	*111	*36	207	*36
75 years and over	964	*32	*78	*95	*47	*123	*55
Race							
1 race ⁴	7,770	3,009	3,372	3,202	1,828	3,924	841
White	6,904	2,713	2,773	2,907	1,634	3,605	749
Black or African American	510	201	407	179	116	239	*45
American Indian or Alaska Native	*70	*42	*38	*40	*4	*39	*–
Asian	*115	*28	*101	*38	*51	*16	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*8	*–	*–	*–	*5	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁵	187	*103	*87	*31	*100	*65	*33
Black or African American, white	*12	*–	*7	*–	*12	*7	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*116	*63	*44	*25	*37	*–	*8
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	664	156	325	251	121	260	*64
Mexican or Mexican American	404	88	229	200	*68	181	*11
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,294	2,957	3,134	2,981	1,806	3,728	811
White, single race	6,475	2,613	2,524	2,706	1,545	3,420	732
Black or African American, single race	501	191	407	179	111	231	*45
Education ⁷							
Less than a high school diploma	984	148	463	296	*93	330	*48
High school diploma or GED ⁸	1,458	263	684	674	280	854	*71
Some college	1,538	438	572	828	358	658	*128
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,034	368	539	602	322	547	*110
Family income ⁹							
Less than \$20,000	1,702	431	655	497	317	693	204
\$20,000 or more	5,749	2,422	2,671	2,650	1,525	3,051	643
\$20,000–\$34,999	1,327	346	574	582	352	571	*286
\$35,000–\$54,999	1,120	351	638	719	355	616	*195
\$55,000–\$74,999	812	481	372	444	232	575	*10
\$75,000 or more	1,498	972	661	538	405	885	*88
Poverty status ¹⁰							
Poor	732	223	344	220	166	303	*170
Near poor	1,267	304	532	297	239	395	*188
Not poor	4,047	1,954	1,916	2,181	1,159	2,446	405
Health insurance coverage ¹¹							
Under 65 years:							
Private	4,679	2,255	2,343	2,468	1,306	2,761	471
Medicaid	759	278	308	*115	131	289	*198
Other	238	*54	*38	*42	*59	*78	*33
Uninsured	594	382	565	402	349	471	*81
65 years and over:							
Private	1,031	*111	*72	*182	*60	243	*88
Medicare and Medicaid	*148	*–	*36	*13	*–	*14	*4
Medicare only	401	*26	*59	*12	*22	*56	*–
Other	*54	*–	*–	*–	*–	*17	*–
Uninsured	*23	*–	*4	*–	*–	*–	*–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode ¹						Poisoning
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over-exertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury) ²	
Place of residence ¹²		Number in thousands ¹					
Large MSA	3,393	1,330	1,689	1,160	681	1,667	481
Small MSA	2,548	987	1,008	1,179	786	1,413	292
Not in MSA	2,016	795	763	894	460	908	*101
Region							
Northeast	1,591	468	659	593	364	743	*179
Midwest	1,998	1,038	919	761	503	939	*202
South	2,657	1,075	1,217	1,040	748	1,595	*327
West	1,711	532	664	838	313	711	*165
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	839	423	*95	*44	216	382	204
12–17 years	395	628	193	*167	132	225	*42
18–44 years	1,074	736	969	962	585	1,182	*72
45–64 years	755	217	421	436	213	402	*20
65 years and over	504	*27	*81	*101	*63	*147	*12
Female:							
Under 12 years	703	201	182	*34	*101	297	*114
12–17 years	305	239	*171	158	*86	*125	*23
18–44 years	1,182	363	904	725	290	726	*245
45–64 years	1,029	169	353	501	223	318	*62
65 years and over	1,169	*109	*91	*105	*20	183	*80

* 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.

¹Injury 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. 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.

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 10. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

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
	Rate per 1,000 population ¹ (standard error)						
Total ³	28.78 (1.27)	11.26 (0.76)	12.51 (0.87)	11.69 (0.80)	6.97 (0.56)	14.43 (0.84)	3.16 (0.55)
Sex							
Male	26.46 (1.65)	15.06 (1.27)	13.04 (1.13)	12.67 (1.13)	8.96 (0.93)	17.34 (1.31)	2.60 (0.61)
Female	31.00 (1.85)	7.64 (0.87)	12.01 (1.17)	10.76 (1.06)	5.08 (0.66)	11.65 (1.06)	3.70 (0.75)
Age							
Under 12 years	31.92 (2.86)	12.91 (1.91)	5.73 (1.31)	*1.63 (0.62)	6.57 (1.39)	14.05 (1.96)	6.59 (1.51)
12–17 years	28.76 (3.97)	35.62 (4.73)	14.93 (2.97)	13.32 (2.77)	8.94 (1.82)	14.39 (2.69)	*2.70 (1.94)
18–44 years	20.81 (1.64)	10.14 (1.18)	17.28 (1.51)	15.55 (1.47)	8.07 (1.00)	17.60 (1.46)	2.92 (0.82)
45–64 years	28.54 (2.52)	6.17 (1.04)	12.37 (1.77)	14.99 (2.02)	6.97 (1.15)	11.52 (1.51)	*1.31 (0.57)
65–74 years	39.94 (6.16)	*5.86 (1.99)	*5.29 (1.93)	*6.25 (2.32)	*2.01 (1.16)	11.65 (3.12)	*2.04 (1.17)
75 years and over	63.84 (8.26)	*2.13 (1.27)	*5.15 (1.94)	*6.29 (2.58)	*3.09 (1.82)	*8.16 (2.85)	*3.67 (2.03)
Race							
1 race ⁴	28.53 (1.28)	11.05 (0.76)	12.38 (0.87)	11.75 (0.82)	6.71 (0.55)	14.40 (0.84)	3.09 (0.55)
White	31.65 (1.51)	12.44 (0.92)	12.71 (1.00)	13.33 (0.99)	7.49 (0.65)	16.52 (1.01)	3.44 (0.65)
Black or African American	15.13 (2.41)	5.96 (1.34)	12.08 (1.95)	5.32 (1.28)	3.43 (0.91)	7.08 (1.45)	*1.34 (0.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*36.75 (14.63)	*21.71 (12.40)	*19.97 (11.47)	*20.77 (14.09)	*2.27 (2.28)	*20.37 (12.74)	*–
Asian	*11.87 (4.39)	*2.84 (1.71)	*10.42 (4.14)	*3.94 (2.33)	*5.23 (3.33)	*1.60 (1.60)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*21.01 (21.29)	*–	*–	*–	*14.36 (14.73)	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁵	45.80 (12.68)	*25.15 (10.35)	*21.35 (7.36)	*7.46 (4.52)	*24.36 (8.47)	*15.87 (6.79)	*8.04 (4.59)
Black or African American, white	*15.53 (10.94)	*–	*8.85 (8.84)	*–	*15.40 (15.36)	*8.24 (8.23)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*77.60 (28.42)	*42.03 (21.40)	*29.77 (15.12)	*16.89 (11.77)	*25.01 (14.32)	*–	*5.54 (5.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	19.44 (2.28)	4.56 (0.88)	9.52 (1.91)	7.36 (1.30)	3.55 (0.86)	7.62 (1.44)	*1.86 (1.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	18.52 (2.63)	4.04 (1.02)	10.50 (2.63)	9.16 (1.86)	*3.12 (0.97)	8.31 (1.97)	*0.50 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.10 (1.40)	12.20 (0.86)	12.93 (0.96)	12.30 (0.91)	7.45 (0.63)	15.39 (0.94)	3.35 (0.60)
White, single race	33.41 (1.66)	13.48 (1.02)	13.02 (1.09)	13.96 (1.10)	7.97 (0.72)	17.65 (1.12)	3.78 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race	15.06 (2.43)	5.75 (1.33)	12.26 (1.98)	5.40 (1.29)	3.33 (0.91)	6.95 (1.45)	*1.36 (0.56)
Education ⁷							
Less than a high school diploma	34.12 (4.17)	5.14 (1.44)	16.04 (2.73)	10.28 (2.18)	*3.22 (1.16)	11.44 (2.35)	*1.66 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	27.91 (2.92)	5.03 (1.06)	13.08 (1.92)	12.90 (1.91)	5.36 (1.19)	16.34 (2.12)	*1.36 (0.61)
Some college	34.03 (3.37)	9.69 (1.62)	12.66 (1.98)	18.32 (2.36)	7.93 (1.47)	14.56 (2.10)	*2.84 (0.85)
Bachelor's degree or higher	23.37 (2.74)	8.32 (1.70)	12.18 (2.01)	13.61 (2.06)	7.28 (1.39)	12.37 (1.96)	*2.49 (1.00)
Family income ⁹							
Less than \$20,000	36.08 (3.33)	9.13 (1.69)	13.89 (1.88)	10.53 (1.76)	6.71 (1.40)	14.70 (2.04)	4.32 (1.27)
\$20,000 or more	28.05 (1.45)	11.82 (0.93)	13.03 (1.07)	12.93 (0.99)	7.44 (0.69)	14.89 (0.98)	3.14 (0.66)
\$20,000–\$34,999	36.28 (3.91)	9.47 (1.81)	15.70 (2.64)	15.91 (2.71)	9.62 (1.85)	15.60 (2.32)	*7.82 (2.89)
\$35,000–\$54,999	26.87 (3.01)	8.41 (1.63)	15.30 (2.47)	17.26 (2.49)	8.52 (1.76)	14.78 (2.25)	*4.67 (1.59)
\$55,000–\$74,999	26.36 (3.33)	15.63 (2.57)	12.09 (2.29)	14.43 (2.52)	7.53 (1.88)	18.67 (3.08)	*0.32 (0.32)
\$75,000 or more	28.68 (2.83)	18.62 (2.32)	12.66 (2.20)	10.30 (1.67)	7.75 (1.40)	16.95 (2.15)	*1.69 (0.71)
Poverty status ¹⁰							
Poor	30.46 (4.36)	9.26 (2.39)	14.32 (2.77)	9.17 (2.33)	6.91 (1.83)	12.60 (2.70)	*7.09 (2.25)
Near poor	35.58 (3.61)	8.55 (1.76)	14.95 (2.45)	8.35 (1.81)	6.71 (1.48)	11.10 (1.96)	*5.27 (2.75)
Not poor	29.47 (1.76)	14.23 (1.22)	13.95 (1.37)	15.88 (1.37)	8.44 (0.91)	17.81 (1.32)	2.95 (0.67)
Health insurance coverage ¹¹							
Under 65 years:							
Private	27.17 (1.58)	13.09 (1.06)	13.60 (1.16)	14.33 (1.14)	7.58 (0.77)	16.03 (1.14)	2.73 (0.55)
Medicaid	31.74 (4.26)	11.63 (2.47)	12.89 (2.49)	*4.82 (1.63)	5.48 (1.45)	12.09 (2.62)	*8.29 (3.28)
Other	39.68 (9.94)	*8.92 (4.05)	*6.39 (3.26)	*6.91 (4.67)	*9.84 (4.48)	*12.98 (5.30)	*5.49 (4.19)
Uninsured	15.31 (2.24)	9.85 (1.84)	14.57 (2.33)	10.36 (1.94)	9.00 (1.88)	12.15 (2.02)	*2.09 (0.99)
65 years and over:							
Private	50.40 (6.45)	*5.40 (1.82)	*3.52 (1.36)	8.87 (2.66)	*2.93 (1.49)	11.86 (2.89)	*4.28 (1.80)
Medicare and Medicaid	*75.48 (24.47)	*–	*18.38 (11.13)	*6.45 (4.88)	*–	*7.15 (7.15)	*2.08 (2.07)
Medicare only	47.56 (9.29)	*3.04 (1.81)	*7.06 (3.25)	*1.38 (1.38)	*2.67 (1.89)	*6.70 (3.63)	*–
Other	*39.88 (18.78)	*–	*–	*–	*–	*12.62 (12.58)	*–
Uninsured	*54.97 (38.16)	*–	*9.63 (9.66)	*–	*–	*–	*–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—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 per 1,000 population ¹ (standard error)						
Large MSA	25.96 (1.74)	10.18 (1.04)	12.92 (1.23)	8.87 (0.95)	5.21 (0.72)	12.75 (1.17)	3.68 (0.96)	
Small MSA	28.16 (2.21)	10.91 (1.36)	11.13 (1.38)	13.03 (1.42)	8.69 (1.11)	15.62 (1.53)	3.23 (0.81)	
Not in MSA	36.48 (3.22)	14.38 (1.79)	13.81 (2.30)	16.17 (2.37)	8.33 (1.31)	16.44 (1.88)	*1.84 (0.79)	
Region								
Northeast	29.95 (2.96)	8.81 (1.62)	12.41 (1.90)	11.16 (1.84)	6.86 (1.20)	13.99 (2.00)	*3.37 (1.09)	
Midwest	30.54 (2.70)	15.86 (1.91)	14.05 (2.12)	11.63 (1.60)	7.69 (1.17)	14.35 (1.61)	*3.10 (0.93)	
South	26.77 (2.04)	10.83 (1.29)	12.26 (1.43)	10.48 (1.23)	7.54 (1.04)	16.07 (1.42)	*3.30 (1.13)	
West	29.16 (2.76)	9.06 (1.20)	11.31 (1.56)	14.28 (2.01)	5.32 (1.03)	12.12 (1.81)	*2.82 (0.98)	
Sex and age								
Male:								
Under 12 years	34.00 (4.16)	17.15 (3.08)	*3.85 (1.49)	*1.80 (0.91)	8.74 (2.26)	15.48 (2.87)	8.26 (2.30)	
12–17 years	31.71 (5.56)	50.37 (7.57)	15.46 (3.77)	*13.36 (4.01)	10.59 (3.13)	18.03 (4.26)	*3.39 (2.62)	
18–44 years	20.10 (2.39)	13.77 (1.97)	18.13 (2.17)	17.99 (2.14)	10.94 (1.68)	22.12 (2.35)	*1.35 (0.57)	
45–64 years	24.96 (3.44)	7.16 (1.69)	13.90 (2.63)	14.41 (2.85)	7.03 (1.59)	13.30 (2.39)	*0.67 (0.49)	
65 years and over	35.97 (6.19)	*1.95 (1.15)	*5.78 (2.26)	*7.18 (2.69)	*4.48 (2.02)	*10.50 (3.41)	*0.83 (0.83)	
Female:								
Under 12 years	29.76 (4.21)	8.49 (2.21)	7.70 (2.01)	*1.44 (0.84)	*4.30 (1.61)	12.56 (2.68)	*4.84 (1.90)	
12–17 years	25.67 (5.79)	20.12 (5.02)	*14.38 (4.63)	13.29 (3.93)	*7.21 (2.62)	*10.56 (3.22)	*1.97 (1.43)	
18–44 years	21.51 (2.36)	6.61 (1.33)	16.44 (2.00)	13.18 (1.90)	5.28 (1.10)	13.21 (1.83)	*4.45 (1.38)	
45–64 years	31.89 (3.73)	5.25 (1.37)	10.94 (2.05)	15.53 (2.52)	6.91 (1.67)	9.86 (1.93)	*1.91 (1.01)	
65 years and over	62.06 (7.26)	*5.78 (1.96)	*4.81 (1.69)	*5.58 (2.09)	*1.04 (1.03)	9.71 (2.73)	*4.24 (1.87)	

* 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.

¹Injury 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.

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

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 in thousands ¹						
Total ⁴	2,434	3,794	3,565	628	3,406	5,392	5,454
Sex							
Male	1,149	2,509	1,459	349	2,306	2,897	2,404
Female	1,284	1,285	2,106	279	1,101	2,495	3,050
Age							
Under 12 years	*140	*11	*75	231	403	1,816	1,149
12–17 years	*243	*66	*112	278	1,409	614	242
18–44 years	1,353	2,412	1,444	*119	1,281	1,692	1,741
45–64 years	573	1,258	1,078	*–	290	754	1,197
65–74 years	*79	*19	401	*–	*23	226	551
75 years and over	*46	*28	455	*–	*–	290	574
Race							
1 race ⁵	2,380	3,721	3,470	628	3,308	5,254	5,286
White	1,912	3,267	3,273	590	3,000	4,674	4,666
Black or African American	335	233	142	*14	174	357	464
American Indian or Alaska Native	*25	*80	*25	*–	*18	*53	*32
Asian	*92	*66	*13	*16	*53	*20	*77
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*8	*5	*–
2 or more races ⁶	*54	*73	*95	*–	*99	138	*168
Black or African American, white	*–	*–	*12	*–	*–	*26	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*43	*39	*70	*–	*52	*33	*66
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	233	397	161	65	253	421	310
Mexican or Mexican American	*168	300	92	50	177	258	144
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,200	3,397	3,403	563	3,154	4,971	5,144
White, single race	1,694	2,999	3,147	533	2,829	4,462	4,443
Black or African American, single race	335	233	132	*14	174	347	451
Education ⁸							
Less than a high school diploma	319	613	460	*–	*50	320	583
High school diploma or GED ⁹	528	978	800	*–	221	720	1,037
Some college	445	1,034	1,087	*28	224	589	1,199
Bachelor's degree or higher	364	438	687	*–	578	727	741
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$20,000	397	555	609	*143	452	1,061	1,340
\$20,000 or more	1,959	2,982	2,750	437	2,842	3,985	3,835
\$20,000–\$34,999	525	651	670	*82	377	707	1,021
\$35,000–\$54,999	444	725	628	*88	475	791	871
\$55,000–\$74,999	241	565	333	*95	542	640	544
\$75,000 or more	434	695	695	*107	1,178	1,152	868
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	240	185	201	*125	255	581	635
Near poor	437	336	528	*110	297	818	675
Not poor	1,297	2,515	2,018	269	2,382	2,800	2,984
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,555	2,762	2,055	423	2,802	3,765	3,025
Medicaid	253	170	179	*129	164	560	662
Other	*18	*63	116	*24	*71	*124	*113
Uninsured	482	750	358	*40	318	391	528
65 years and over:							
Private	*53	*22	607	*–	*23	392	710
Medicare and Medicaid	*21	*–	*–	*–	*–	*41	*142
Medicare only	*47	*24	206	*–	*–	*67	223
Other	*–	*–	*32	*–	*–	*–	*38
Uninsured	*4	*–	*11	*–	*–	*–	*11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—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	1,213	1,302	1,347	265	1,634	2,371	2,357
Small MSA	718	1,306	1,187	*179	1,097	1,955	1,782
Not in MSA	503	1,186	1,031	184	675	1,066	1,315
Region							
Northeast	462	722	746	*102	615	994	937
Midwest	561	1,015	971	*208	880	1,490	1,266
South	966	1,331	1,287	225	1,099	1,937	1,929
West	446	726	561	*93	813	972	1,321
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	*83	*11	*27	132	230	1,059	653
12–17 years	*86	*42	*53	165	955	416	*105
18–44 years	599	1,693	622	*53	918	924	808
45–64 years	327	740	435	*–	179	345	464
65 years and over	*54	*22	322	*–	*23	154	374
Female:							
Under 12 years	*57	*–	*48	*99	174	757	496
12–17 years	*157	*24	*59	*114	454	198	*138
18–44 years	753	719	822	*67	362	768	933
45–64 years	246	518	643	*–	*111	410	733
65 years and over	*71	*24	534	*–	*–	362	751

* 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.

¹Activity 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.

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

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

¹³MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 12. 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, 2001

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
Total ⁵	8.80 (0.77)	13.73 (0.83)	12.90 (0.85)	2.27 (0.36)	12.32 (0.83)	19.51 (1.00)	19.73 (1.09)
Sex							
Male	8.52 (1.00)	18.60 (1.39)	10.81 (1.03)	2.59 (0.50)	17.10 (1.36)	21.48 (1.47)	17.82 (1.42)
Female	9.07 (0.98)	9.08 (0.95)	14.88 (1.29)	1.97 (0.43)	7.78 (0.90)	17.62 (1.30)	21.55 (1.54)
Age							
Under 12 years	*2.90 (0.88)	*0.24 (0.24)	*1.55 (0.71)	4.77 (1.10)	8.35 (1.47)	37.61 (3.26)	23.80 (2.72)
12–17 years	*9.99 (3.02)	*2.70 (1.13)	*4.61 (1.44)	11.44 (2.87)	57.87 (5.81)	25.21 (3.53)	9.95 (2.19)
18–44 years	12.48 (1.30)	22.25 (1.72)	13.32 (1.37)	*1.10 (0.40)	11.81 (1.29)	15.60 (1.42)	16.06 (1.59)
45–64 years	9.17 (1.56)	20.12 (2.12)	17.24 (1.88)	–	4.64 (1.03)	12.07 (1.52)	19.14 (2.18)
65–74 years	*4.43 (1.73)	*1.05 (0.74)	22.57 (4.15)	–	*1.29 (1.29)	12.74 (3.35)	31.01 (5.30)
75 years and over	*3.06 (1.48)	*1.87 (1.32)	30.15 (5.96)	–	–	19.19 (4.30)	38.04 (6.08)
Race							
1 race ⁶	8.74 (0.77)	13.66 (0.83)	12.74 (0.85)	2.31 (0.36)	12.15 (0.83)	19.29 (1.00)	19.41 (1.09)
White	8.77 (0.89)	14.98 (0.98)	15.01 (1.04)	2.70 (0.44)	13.76 (1.00)	21.43 (1.20)	21.39 (1.27)
Black or African American	9.93 (1.75)	6.92 (1.35)	4.21 (1.16)	*0.43 (0.31)	5.17 (1.26)	10.59 (1.81)	13.75 (2.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*13.25 (9.44)	*41.63 (19.49)	*13.22 (8.79)	–	*9.60 (7.11)	*27.61 (14.04)	*16.53 (9.72)
Asian	*9.50 (4.03)	*6.78 (3.69)	*1.37 (1.37)	*1.60 (1.60)	*5.41 (2.83)	*2.10 (1.50)	*7.98 (3.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	*21.01 (21.29)	*14.36 (14.73)	–
2 or more races ⁷	*13.18 (5.88)	*17.90 (7.17)	*23.10 (10.65)	–	*24.08 (8.87)	33.72 (8.90)	*41.00 (13.50)
Black or African American, white	–	–	*15.40 (15.36)	–	–	*32.62 (16.23)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*28.67 (14.37)	*26.03 (14.73)	*47.14 (26.64)	–	*34.64 (17.54)	*21.82 (12.78)	*44.07 (24.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	6.84 (1.76)	11.63 (1.59)	4.72 (0.93)	1.90 (0.48)	7.40 (1.30)	12.32 (1.90)	9.09 (1.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	*7.73 (2.47)	13.74 (2.18)	4.24 (0.90)	2.29 (0.64)	8.11 (1.73)	11.84 (2.11)	6.60 (1.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.08 (0.84)	14.02 (0.92)	14.05 (0.96)	2.32 (0.40)	13.02 (0.93)	20.52 (1.11)	21.23 (1.24)
White, single race	8.74 (0.96)	15.48 (1.08)	16.24 (1.15)	2.75 (0.49)	14.60 (1.11)	23.03 (1.33)	22.93 (1.43)
Black or African American, single race	10.07 (1.78)	7.02 (1.37)	3.98 (1.14)	*0.44 (0.32)	5.24 (1.28)	10.45 (1.82)	13.57 (2.35)
Education ⁹							
Less than a high school diploma	11.08 (2.32)	21.25 (3.19)	15.94 (2.69)	–	*1.73 (1.04)	11.09 (2.28)	20.23 (3.45)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	10.11 (1.71)	18.72 (2.23)	15.31 (1.93)	–	4.23 (1.06)	13.78 (1.94)	19.84 (2.53)
Some college	9.84 (1.70)	22.90 (2.69)	24.06 (2.77)	*0.62 (0.44)	4.96 (1.32)	13.03 (1.81)	26.54 (2.98)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.22 (1.71)	9.91 (1.71)	15.52 (2.18)	–	13.06 (2.11)	16.42 (2.20)	16.74 (2.49)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$20,000	8.42 (1.43)	11.76 (1.75)	12.90 (2.10)	*3.03 (1.03)	9.59 (1.87)	22.50 (2.54)	28.41 (3.10)
\$20,000 or more	9.56 (0.97)	14.55 (1.07)	13.42 (1.00)	2.13 (0.37)	13.87 (1.02)	19.45 (1.14)	18.72 (1.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999	14.36 (2.89)	17.80 (2.96)	18.31 (2.64)	*2.24 (0.85)	10.31 (1.94)	19.33 (2.50)	27.91 (3.72)
\$35,000–\$54,999	10.66 (2.17)	17.39 (2.42)	15.06 (2.32)	*2.12 (0.80)	11.40 (1.96)	18.99 (2.72)	20.89 (2.80)
\$55,000–\$74,999	7.84 (1.93)	18.34 (2.93)	10.81 (2.25)	*3.09 (1.19)	17.59 (2.94)	20.78 (2.71)	17.65 (2.85)
\$75,000 or more	8.31 (1.94)	13.32 (2.02)	13.31 (1.89)	*2.05 (0.73)	22.56 (2.53)	22.06 (2.57)	16.62 (2.09)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	9.99 (2.25)	7.68 (2.25)	8.34 (1.94)	*5.19 (1.94)	10.58 (2.66)	24.16 (3.78)	26.40 (4.43)
Near poor	12.28 (2.84)	9.43 (1.78)	14.85 (2.46)	*3.09 (0.95)	8.35 (1.86)	22.97 (2.82)	18.97 (3.18)
Not poor	9.45 (1.17)	18.32 (1.53)	14.69 (1.25)	1.96 (0.44)	17.35 (1.42)	20.40 (1.48)	21.73 (1.51)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Under 65 years:							
Private	9.03 (0.99)	16.04 (1.19)	11.93 (1.02)	2.46 (0.48)	16.27 (1.21)	21.86 (1.37)	17.57 (1.26)
Medicaid	10.58 (2.71)	7.09 (2.09)	7.50 (1.87)	*5.39 (1.77)	6.86 (1.66)	23.44 (3.24)	27.71 (4.40)
Other	*3.06 (2.17)	*10.46 (4.58)	19.30 (5.63)	*4.01 (2.91)	*11.85 (5.44)	*20.66 (6.87)	*18.86 (7.72)
Uninsured	12.44 (2.22)	19.34 (2.51)	9.24 (1.61)	*1.04 (0.56)	8.19 (1.60)	10.09 (1.77)	13.61 (2.66)
65 years and over:							
Private	*2.61 (1.19)	*1.09 (0.79)	29.65 (4.81)	–	*1.12 (1.12)	19.15 (3.72)	34.70 (5.08)
Medicare and Medicaid	*10.66 (8.02)	–	–	–	–	*20.72 (12.02)	*72.50 (23.73)
Medicare only	*5.54 (2.87)	*2.90 (2.09)	24.41 (6.91)	–	–	*7.94 (3.66)	26.48 (6.69)
Other	–	–	*23.99 (15.18)	–	–	–	*28.51 (16.74)
Uninsured	*9.63 (9.66)	–	*27.47 (27.15)	–	–	–	*27.49 (27.32)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode ¹						
	Driving ²	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other ³
Place of residence ¹⁴							
	Rate per 1,000 population ⁴ (standard error)						
Large MSA	9.28 (1.15)	9.96 (1.05)	10.31 (1.12)	2.03 (0.45)	12.50 (1.16)	18.14 (1.40)	18.03 (1.47)
Small MSA	7.94 (1.20)	14.43 (1.50)	13.12 (1.45)	*1.97 (0.62)	12.13 (1.47)	21.61 (1.88)	19.70 (1.93)
Not in MSA	9.10 (1.85)	21.47 (2.23)	18.66 (2.34)	3.33 (0.99)	12.21 (1.91)	19.29 (2.19)	23.80 (2.78)
Region							
Northeast	8.69 (1.70)	13.59 (2.05)	14.04 (2.20)	*1.92 (0.71)	11.57 (1.78)	18.71 (2.44)	17.65 (2.48)
Midwest	8.57 (1.70)	15.52 (1.59)	14.84 (1.77)	*3.18 (0.98)	13.45 (1.83)	22.78 (2.40)	19.35 (2.31)
South	9.73 (1.37)	13.42 (1.48)	12.97 (1.39)	2.27 (0.57)	11.08 (1.30)	19.52 (1.51)	19.44 (1.80)
West	7.60 (1.34)	12.37 (1.61)	9.56 (1.64)	*1.59 (0.54)	13.85 (1.90)	16.56 (1.86)	22.52 (2.35)
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	*3.36 (1.40)	*0.46 (0.46)	*1.11 (0.69)	5.35 (1.58)	9.30 (2.26)	42.93 (4.98)	26.47 (3.83)
12–17 years	*6.88 (3.31)	*3.35 (1.74)	*4.24 (1.97)	13.20 (3.69)	76.62 (9.29)	33.38 (5.60)	*8.40 (2.71)
18–44 years	11.21 (1.76)	31.69 (2.89)	11.63 (1.74)	*0.99 (0.58)	17.18 (2.24)	17.28 (2.24)	15.12 (2.05)
45–64 years	10.81 (2.33)	24.46 (3.40)	14.37 (2.37)	–	5.93 (1.65)	11.39 (2.15)	15.32 (2.97)
65 years and over	*3.88 (1.80)	*1.60 (1.15)	22.96 (4.79)	–	*1.63 (1.63)	10.96 (3.18)	26.68 (5.81)
Female:							
Under 12 years	*2.42 (1.01)	–	*2.02 (1.26)	*4.18 (1.52)	7.36 (1.87)	32.05 (4.23)	21.01 (3.73)
12–17 years	*13.25 (4.47)	*2.02 (1.43)	*4.99 (2.11)	*9.58 (3.28)	38.19 (6.91)	16.63 (4.19)	*11.59 (3.48)
18–44 years	13.71 (1.80)	13.08 (1.84)	14.96 (2.07)	*1.21 (0.55)	6.59 (1.34)	13.97 (1.86)	16.97 (2.29)
45–64 years	7.62 (1.69)	16.05 (2.53)	19.93 (2.88)	–	*3.44 (1.27)	12.70 (2.39)	22.72 (3.19)
65 years and over	*3.74 (1.50)	*1.30 (0.94)	28.35 (4.79)	–	–	19.24 (3.96)	39.87 (5.37)

* 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.

¹Activity 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.

⁴Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The 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.

¹²Poverty 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.

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

¹⁴MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode ¹									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg	Other (unspecified)
	Number in thousands ¹									
Total ²	6,296	4,457	1,463	584	3,767	3,074	1,449	1,065	487	1,761
Sex										
Male	2,425	2,329	835	*101	1,984	2,091	1,297	549	203	1,081
Female	3,871	2,128	628	483	1,783	982	153	516	283	680
Age										
Under 12 years	1,629	743	444	*22	201	402	*24	*80	*72	175
12–17 years	271	399	772	*5	403	776	*6	*79	*34	*136
18–44 years	1,860	1,406	215	361	2,023	1,448	929	571	176	917
45–64 years	1,261	1,131	*32	154	902	413	463	246	153	352
65–74 years	602	365	*–	*14	*141	*20	*14	*32	*11	*99
75 years and over	673	413	*–	*28	*97	*15	*13	*56	*40	*82
Race										
1 race ³	6,063	4,306	1,453	560	3,698	3,017	1,384	1,047	487	1,753
White	5,404	3,848	1,349	440	3,065	2,759	1,225	977	440	1,598
Black or African American	459	344	*68	*45	447	136	*57	*37	*24	*81
American Indian or Alaska Native	*39	*37	*–	*36	*10	*34	*32	*4	*–	*41
Asian	*58	*24	*29	*26	*126	*32	*40	*–	*23	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*8	*–	*–	*5	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁴	233	151	*10	*24	*69	*57	*66	*18	*–	*8
Black or African American, white	*25	*13	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*84	*104	*–	*–	*56	*23	*27	*–	*–	*8
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁵ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	450	254	136	*29	377	209	191	77	*34	81
Mexican or Mexican American	252	136	98	*5	278	148	158	*39	*17	*45
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,846	4,203	1,327	554	3,390	2,865	1,258	988	453	1,681
White, single race	5,159	3,670	1,231	425	2,743	2,632	1,093	933	406	1,550
Black or African American, single race	445	326	*68	*45	447	136	*57	*37	*24	*81
Education ⁶										
Less than a high school diploma	666	462	*–	*76	520	*21	295	193	*28	*93
High school diploma or GED ⁷	851	1,029	*24	143	794	352	418	133	*54	455
Some college	1,401	949	*39	189	607	278	392	205	140	373
Bachelor's degree or higher	740	582	*70	*60	637	728	*122	*122	*130	273
Family income ⁸										
Less than \$20,000	1,461	834	216	*137	682	383	*101	246	*116	315
\$20,000 or more	4,498	3,389	1,176	432	2,954	2,567	1,271	669	359	1,307
\$20,000–\$34,999	1,086	830	166	*134	712	393	215	*214	*54	226
\$35,000–\$54,999	980	777	256	*108	686	313	407	*91	*120	285
\$55,000–\$74,999	637	549	237	*10	443	437	187	*107	*32	218
\$75,000 or more	1,171	791	321	*86	652	1,154	318	*152	*63	384
Poverty status ⁹										
Poor	658	396	*121	*20	404	231	*52	*121	*62	*102
Near poor	878	789	190	*61	526	243	*127	*127	*16	256
Not poor	3,364	2,482	838	350	2,141	2,152	1,032	522	276	960
Health insurance coverage ¹⁰										
Under 65 years:										
Private	3,772	2,686	1,046	479	2,461	2,702	1,045	499	321	1,173
Medicaid	689	404	228	*32	359	96	*29	*137	*23	*89
Other	*104	*171	*32	*–	*69	*64	*38	*30	*21	*22
Uninsured	450	418	146	*31	637	148	311	310	*69	284
65 years and over:										
Private	828	538	*–	*–	128	*35	*27	*51	*39	*145
Medicare and Medicaid	*68	*33	*–	*14	*59	*–	*–	*37	*–	*4
Medicare only	317	158	*–	*28	*47	*–	*–	*–	*12	*15
Other	*22	*32	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*16
Uninsured	*23	*–	*–	*–	*4	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode ¹									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg	Other (unspecified)
Place of residence ¹¹										
	Number in thousands ¹									
Large MSA	2,647	1,718	552	226	1,856	1,643	423	334	264	676
Small MSA	2,314	1,359	485	188	1,120	993	539	422	166	575
Not in MSA	1,335	1,380	426	170	790	438	488	309	*56	510
Region										
Northeast	1,190	814	212	142	735	615	169	*233	*141	291
Midwest	1,603	1,331	407	*89	813	741	489	285	*120	434
South	2,197	1,610	584	199	1,351	1,019	534	353	*80	730
West	1,306	702	260	*153	868	699	258	194	145	306
Sex and age										
Male:										
Under 12 years	920	452	245	*8	*100	248	*12	*55	*44	*98
12–17 years	*125	238	477	*–	245	557	*6	*38	*18	*84
18–44 years	724	742	*100	*62	1,037	980	852	328	*68	629
45–64 years	359	550	*12	*18	486	271	400	*76	*50	229
65 years and over	297	347	*–	*14	*117	*35	*27	*51	*23	*41
Female:										
Under 12 years	709	292	199	*15	*101	153	*12	*25	*28	*78
12–17 years	146	161	295	*5	*159	220	*–	*41	*17	*52
18–44 years	1,136	664	*116	299	986	467	*77	*243	*107	288
45–64 years	902	581	*19	136	416	*142	*63	169	*103	*123
65 years and over	978	431	*–	*28	*121	*–	*–	*38	*28	*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.

– Quantity zero.

¹Place 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").

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

³In 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.

⁴The 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.

⁵Persons 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.

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

⁷GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁸The 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.

⁹Poverty 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.

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

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 14. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode ¹										
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg	Other (unspecified)	
	Rate per 1,000 population ^{1,2} (standard error)										
Total ³	22.78 (1.11)	16.13 (0.89)	5.29 (0.54)	2.11 (0.32)	13.63 (0.90)	11.12 (0.77)	5.24 (0.48)	3.85 (0.47)	1.76 (0.29)	6.37 (0.55)	
Sex											
Male	17.98 (1.35)	17.27 (1.31)	6.19 (0.82)	*0.75 (0.28)	14.71 (1.23)	15.51 (1.24)	9.62 (0.93)	4.07 (0.64)	1.51 (0.41)	8.02 (0.89)	
Female	27.35 (1.71)	15.04 (1.23)	4.44 (0.64)	3.41 (0.57)	12.59 (1.15)	6.94 (0.90)	1.08 (0.32)	3.65 (0.68)	2.00 (0.42)	4.80 (0.68)	
Age											
Under 12 years	33.73 (3.12)	15.39 (1.95)	9.20 (1.61)	*0.46 (0.34)	4.16 (1.20)	8.32 (1.47)	*0.50 (0.35)	*1.66 (0.73)	*1.49 (0.73)	3.63 (0.98)	
12–17 years	11.15 (2.48)	16.38 (2.88)	31.70 (4.65)	*0.19 (0.19)	16.58 (3.48)	31.89 (4.23)	*0.24 (0.24)	*3.25 (1.35)	*1.41 (1.00)	*5.60 (1.80)	
18–44 years	17.16 (1.56)	12.97 (1.24)	1.99 (0.52)	3.33 (0.64)	18.67 (1.52)	13.35 (1.42)	8.57 (1.01)	5.27 (0.96)	1.62 (0.42)	8.46 (0.99)	
45–64 years	20.18 (2.13)	18.08 (1.87)	*0.51 (0.29)	2.46 (0.69)	14.43 (2.00)	6.61 (1.18)	7.41 (1.33)	3.93 (0.90)	2.45 (0.72)	5.63 (1.18)	
65–74 years	33.89 (5.94)	20.57 (4.09)	*–	*0.79 (0.79)	*7.92 (2.51)	*1.11 (0.80)	*0.78 (0.78)	*1.79 (1.04)	*0.62 (0.62)	*5.56 (2.09)	
75 years and over	44.56 (6.78)	27.34 (5.24)	*–	*1.83 (1.30)	*6.42 (2.12)	*1.01 (1.01)	*0.89 (0.89)	*3.73 (1.87)	*2.67 (1.58)	*5.41 (2.13)	
Race											
1 race ⁴	22.26 (1.10)	15.81 (0.89)	5.34 (0.55)	2.06 (0.32)	13.58 (0.91)	11.08 (0.77)	5.08 (0.48)	3.84 (0.47)	1.79 (0.30)	6.44 (0.56)	
White	24.78 (1.31)	17.64 (1.05)	6.18 (0.66)	2.02 (0.36)	14.05 (1.06)	12.65 (0.92)	5.62 (0.57)	4.48 (0.58)	2.02 (0.35)	7.33 (0.69)	
Black or African American	13.62 (2.17)	10.19 (1.86)	*2.01 (0.79)	*1.32 (0.55)	13.25 (2.09)	4.02 (1.18)	*1.69 (0.71)	*1.10 (0.56)	*0.70 (0.41)	*2.41 (0.74)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*20.18 (12.67)	*19.31 (10.48)	*–	*18.75 (11.01)	*5.35 (5.39)	*17.73 (10.64)	*16.97 (13.50)	*2.27 (2.28)	*–	*21.29 (12.19)	
Asian	*6.01 (2.70)	*2.45 (1.43)	*2.94 (2.09)	*2.64 (1.94)	*12.98 (4.52)	*3.30 (2.38)	*4.14 (3.14)	*–	*2.40 (2.40)	*–	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*21.01 (21.29)	*–	*–	*14.36 (14.73)	*–	*–	
2 or more races ⁵	56.97 (15.23)	36.92 (10.46)	*2.37 (2.38)	*5.75 (4.06)	*16.93 (6.48)	*13.94 (6.61)	*16.08 (7.04)	*4.37 (3.20)	*–	*2.02 (1.96)	
Black or African American, white	*31.28 (18.99)	*16.74 (11.80)	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*56.22 (27.43)	*69.98 (24.33)	*–	*–	*37.28 (16.05)	*15.21 (10.65)	*18.15 (13.34)	*–	*–	*5.54 (5.39)	
Hispanic or Latino origin⁶ and race											
Hispanic or Latino	13.17 (1.91)	7.44 (1.39)	3.99 (0.86)	*0.86 (0.53)	11.06 (1.96)	6.12 (1.17)	5.59 (1.12)	2.25 (0.66)	*0.99 (0.42)	2.36 (0.63)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11.58 (1.98)	6.26 (1.33)	4.48 (1.17)	*0.25 (0.25)	12.75 (2.73)	6.80 (1.50)	7.25 (1.63)	*1.80 (0.71)	*0.79 (0.48)	*2.07 (0.75)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	24.13 (1.24)	17.35 (0.98)	5.48 (0.61)	2.29 (0.36)	13.99 (1.00)	11.82 (0.86)	5.19 (0.53)	4.08 (0.53)	1.87 (0.33)	6.94 (0.62)	
White, single race	26.62 (1.47)	18.94 (1.15)	6.35 (0.73)	2.19 (0.40)	14.16 (1.14)	13.58 (1.02)	5.64 (0.62)	4.82 (0.66)	2.10 (0.39)	8.00 (0.77)	
Black or African American, single race	13.38 (2.18)	9.82 (1.85)	*2.04 (0.80)	*1.34 (0.56)	13.45 (2.12)	4.08 (1.19)	*1.72 (0.72)	*1.12 (0.56)	*0.71 (0.41)	*2.44 (0.75)	
Education⁷											
Less than a high school diploma	23.09 (3.78)	16.03 (2.82)	*–	*2.65 (1.04)	18.04 (2.77)	*0.74 (0.49)	10.24 (2.12)	6.70 (1.86)	*0.97 (0.57)	*3.23 (1.16)	
High school diploma or GED ⁸	16.29 (2.03)	19.70 (2.43)	*0.46 (0.27)	2.74 (0.79)	15.20 (2.02)	6.74 (1.40)	8.00 (1.41)	2.54 (0.70)	*1.03 (0.52)	8.71 (1.66)	
Some college	31.01 (3.23)	21.00 (2.53)	*0.87 (0.49)	4.18 (1.16)	13.44 (1.99)	6.15 (1.29)	8.69 (1.64)	4.54 (1.18)	3.10 (0.89)	8.26 (1.58)	
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.72 (2.26)	13.15 (2.00)	*1.59 (0.67)	*1.35 (0.62)	14.39 (2.22)	16.45 (2.30)	*2.75 (0.89)	*2.75 (0.89)	*2.93 (0.96)	6.17 (1.42)	
Family income⁹											
Less than \$20,000	30.98 (3.21)	17.69 (2.44)	4.57 (1.30)	2.91 (0.87)	14.45 (1.84)	8.12 (1.64)	*2.14 (0.66)	5.22 (1.27)	*2.45 (0.81)	6.68 (1.32)	
\$20,000 or more	21.95 (1.28)	16.54 (1.01)	5.74 (0.63)	2.11 (0.38)	14.42 (1.14)	12.53 (0.93)	6.20 (0.63)	3.27 (0.49)	1.75 (0.35)	6.38 (0.64)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	29.69 (3.71)	22.68 (2.88)	4.55 (1.21)	*3.66 (1.18)	19.46 (3.15)	10.76 (1.91)	5.87 (1.50)	*5.86 (1.90)	*1.49 (0.75)	6.18 (1.74)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	23.51 (2.88)	18.64 (2.39)	6.15 (1.37)	*2.59 (0.87)	16.45 (2.53)	7.51 (1.70)	9.77 (1.88)	*2.19 (0.82)	*2.87 (1.09)	6.85 (1.60)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	20.68 (3.25)	17.83 (2.77)	7.71 (2.03)	*0.32 (0.32)	14.39 (2.63)	14.19 (2.54)	6.08 (1.52)	*3.47 (1.26)	*1.05 (0.66)	7.09 (1.58)	
\$75,000 or more	22.42 (2.42)	15.14 (2.07)	6.14 (1.33)	*1.64 (0.70)	12.49 (2.20)	22.11 (2.51)	6.08 (1.29)	*2.90 (0.92)	*1.21 (0.52)	7.36 (1.39)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode ¹										
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/child care center/preschool	Hospital/residential institution	Street/highway/parking lot	Sport facility/recreation area/lake/river/pool	Industrial/construction/farm	Trade/service area	Other public bldg	Other (unspecified)	
Rate per 1,000 population ^{1,2} (standard error)											
Poverty status¹⁰											
Poor	27.38 (4.64)	16.47 (3.09)	*5.05 (2.16)	*0.81 (0.59)	16.79 (2.91)	9.59 (2.42)	*2.16 (0.88)	*5.02 (1.88)	*2.56 (1.18)	*4.23 (1.42)	
Near poor	24.66 (3.31)	22.15 (2.62)	5.34 (1.28)	*1.71 (0.73)	14.76 (2.93)	6.82 (1.60)	*3.57 (1.09)	*3.57 (1.16)	*0.45 (0.34)	7.20 (1.81)	
Not poor	24.50 (1.62)	18.08 (1.33)	6.10 (0.84)	2.55 (0.49)	15.59 (1.42)	15.67 (1.31)	7.52 (0.86)	3.80 (0.67)	2.01 (0.46)	6.99 (0.78)	
Health insurance coverage¹¹											
Under 65 years:											
Private	21.90 (1.38)	15.60 (1.09)	6.07 (0.74)	2.78 (0.46)	14.29 (1.18)	15.69 (1.17)	6.07 (0.65)	2.90 (0.53)	1.87 (0.39)	6.81 (0.71)	
Medicaid	28.81 (4.11)	16.91 (2.80)	9.54 (2.67)	*1.33 (0.70)	15.02 (3.04)	4.03 (1.20)	*1.23 (0.89)	*5.73 (2.00)	*0.96 (0.68)	*3.73 (1.30)	
Other	*17.26 (6.35)	*28.51 (9.06)	*5.30 (3.08)	*-	*11.49 (4.19)	*10.69 (4.81)	*6.26 (3.62)	*5.01 (3.54)	*3.55 (2.54)	*3.68 (2.72)	
Uninsured	11.59 (1.96)	10.78 (1.82)	3.76 (1.08)	*0.79 (0.49)	16.42 (2.49)	3.81 (1.05)	8.01 (1.69)	8.00 (1.83)	*1.79 (0.83)	7.32 (1.63)	
65 years and over:											
Private	40.47 (6.02)	26.31 (4.40)	*-	*-	6.26 (1.83)	*1.71 (1.02)	*1.33 (0.94)	*2.52 (1.26)	*1.92 (1.14)	*7.07 (2.13)	
Medicare and Medicaid	*34.63 (13.45)	*16.98 (14.65)	*-	*7.15 (7.14)	*30.04 (15.91)	*-	*-	*18.66 (10.92)	*-	*2.08 (2.07)	
Medicare only	37.63 (8.66)	18.72 (5.04)	*-	*3.29 (2.33)	*5.53 (2.87)	*-	*-	*-	*1.45 (1.45)	*1.81 (1.81)	
Other	*16.42 (11.61)	*23.99 (15.18)	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	*12.10 (12.08)	
Uninsured	*54.97 (38.16)	*-	*-	*-	*9.63 (9.66)	*-	*-	*-	*-	*-	
Place of residence¹²											
Large MSA	20.25 (1.53)	13.14 (1.14)	4.23 (0.65)	1.73 (0.44)	14.20 (1.31)	12.57 (1.12)	3.23 (0.56)	2.56 (0.58)	2.02 (0.45)	5.17 (0.73)	
Small MSA	25.58 (2.16)	15.03 (1.54)	5.36 (0.96)	2.07 (0.55)	12.39 (1.45)	10.97 (1.26)	5.95 (0.89)	4.66 (0.85)	1.84 (0.54)	6.35 (0.95)	
Not in MSA	24.17 (2.30)	24.98 (2.49)	7.71 (1.59)	3.08 (0.82)	14.31 (2.25)	7.93 (1.80)	8.84 (1.40)	5.59 (1.27)	*1.01 (0.49)	9.24 (1.50)	
Region											
Northeast	22.40 (2.46)	15.33 (2.00)	3.99 (1.14)	2.68 (0.80)	13.83 (1.96)	11.58 (1.85)	3.19 (0.90)	*4.38 (1.34)	*2.65 (0.83)	5.48 (1.41)	
Midwest	24.51 (2.56)	20.36 (2.04)	6.22 (1.26)	*1.36 (0.42)	12.44 (1.97)	11.34 (1.68)	7.47 (1.09)	4.36 (0.98)	*1.83 (0.65)	6.63 (0.92)	
South	22.15 (1.82)	16.22 (1.42)	5.89 (0.98)	2.01 (0.52)	13.62 (1.55)	10.27 (1.21)	5.38 (0.83)	3.56 (0.68)	*0.81 (0.31)	7.36 (1.04)	
West	22.26 (2.19)	11.96 (1.85)	4.43 (0.87)	*2.61 (0.87)	14.79 (1.81)	11.91 (1.60)	4.39 (1.04)	3.31 (0.89)	2.48 (0.74)	5.22 (1.02)	
Sex and age											
Male:											
Under 12 years	37.28 (4.51)	18.30 (2.84)	9.95 (2.36)	*0.31 (0.31)	*4.05 (1.52)	10.06 (2.30)	*0.48 (0.48)	*2.25 (1.00)	*1.79 (1.19)	*3.97 (1.49)	
12–17 years	*10.04 (3.21)	19.08 (4.58)	38.27 (6.83)	*-	19.65 (4.72)	44.65 (6.67)	*0.46 (0.46)	*3.05 (1.77)	*1.41 (1.41)	*6.73 (2.80)	
18–44 years	13.54 (1.91)	13.89 (1.85)	*1.87 (0.71)	*1.15 (0.54)	19.40 (2.18)	18.34 (2.27)	15.94 (1.97)	6.14 (1.38)	*1.28 (0.54)	11.77 (1.68)	
45–64 years	11.88 (2.25)	18.17 (2.83)	*0.41 (0.41)	*0.58 (0.58)	16.07 (3.00)	8.97 (1.97)	13.22 (2.57)	*2.52 (1.03)	*1.66 (0.93)	7.57 (1.97)	
65 years and over	21.16 (4.99)	24.77 (5.06)	*-	*1.00 (1.00)	*8.31 (2.92)	*2.50 (1.48)	*1.95 (1.37)	*3.60 (1.80)	*1.66 (1.17)	*2.95 (1.79)	
Female:											
Under 12 years	30.03 (4.44)	12.36 (2.41)	8.43 (2.17)	*0.62 (0.62)	*4.27 (1.68)	6.50 (1.80)	*0.51 (0.51)	*1.05 (1.05)	*1.19 (0.84)	*3.28 (1.27)	
12–17 years	12.32 (3.50)	13.55 (3.68)	24.81 (5.28)	*0.40 (0.40)	*13.35 (4.49)	18.49 (5.17)	*-	*3.47 (2.06)	*1.41 (1.41)	*4.41 (2.22)	
18–44 years	20.67 (2.42)	12.09 (1.79)	*2.10 (0.69)	5.45 (1.14)	17.95 (2.01)	8.50 (1.67)	*1.41 (0.58)	*4.43 (1.35)	*1.95 (0.64)	5.25 (1.15)	
45–64 years	27.95 (3.63)	18.00 (2.74)	*0.59 (0.42)	4.22 (1.22)	12.89 (2.23)	*4.40 (1.36)	*1.96 (0.90)	5.25 (1.44)	*3.19 (1.09)	*3.81 (1.20)	
65 years and over	51.92 (6.63)	22.88 (4.29)	*-	*1.47 (1.04)	*6.43 (1.93)	*-	*-	*2.00 (1.18)	*1.50 (1.09)	*7.38 (2.24)	

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

- Quantity zero.

¹Place 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").

²Unknowns were excluded from the denominator when calculating rates.

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 15. Frequencies and 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	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
Total ⁴	276,476	12,885	18,312	4.7 (0.10)	6.7 (0.13)
Sex					
Male	134,893	5,744	8,103	4.3 (0.13)	6.0 (0.15)
Female	141,584	7,141	10,209	5.1 (0.12)	7.2 (0.15)
Age					
Under 12 years	48,302	1,023	1,841	2.1 (0.15)	3.8 (0.22)
12–17 years	24,346	730	1,089	3.0 (0.22)	4.5 (0.29)
18–44 years	108,435	6,833	9,325	6.3 (0.16)	8.6 (0.20)
45–64 years	62,530	3,576	4,893	5.7 (0.19)	7.9 (0.22)
65 years and over	32,864	724	1,164	2.2 (0.16)	3.6 (0.20)
Race					
1 race ⁵	272,383	12,563	17,898	4.6 (0.10)	6.6 (0.13)
White	218,150	9,606	14,330	4.4 (0.11)	6.6 (0.15)
Black or African American	33,723	1,955	2,288	5.8 (0.30)	6.8 (0.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,914	167	176	8.7 (1.40)	9.2 (1.54)
Asian	9,712	287	400	3.0 (0.49)	4.2 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	374	*22	*16	*5.8 (2.56)	*4.3 (1.94)
2 or more races ⁶	4,093	323	414	7.9 (0.85)	10.1 (0.99)
Black or African American, white	797	42	51	5.3 (1.43)	6.5 (1.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,491	164	207	11.0 (1.70)	13.9 (1.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	34,140	1,888	2,320	5.5 (0.25)	6.8 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	21,791	1,205	1,444	5.5 (0.32)	6.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	242,337	10,997	15,992	4.6 (0.11)	6.6 (0.14)
White, single race	193,829	8,355	12,825	4.3 (0.12)	6.7 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	33,242	1,900	2,241	5.8 (0.31)	6.8 (0.31)
Education ⁸					
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	2,459	2,943	8.5 (0.32)	10.2 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	52,261	2,743	3,692	5.3 (0.19)	7.1 (0.22)
Some college	45,181	2,768	3,875	6.1 (0.22)	8.6 (0.25)
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	1,263	2,314	2.9 (0.17)	5.2 (0.22)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$20,000	47,170	5,007	6,070	10.6 (0.34)	12.9 (0.36)
\$20,000 or more	204,946	7,071	11,079	3.5 (0.10)	5.4 (0.14)
\$20,000–\$34,999	36,583	2,940	3,993	8.0 (0.34)	10.9 (0.43)
\$35,000–\$54,999	41,681	1,731	3,028	4.2 (0.24)	7.3 (0.33)
\$55,000–\$74,999	30,791	759	1,326	2.5 (0.24)	4.3 (0.29)
\$75,000 or more	52,230	555	1,101	1.1 (0.11)	2.1 (0.15)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	24,048	2,339	2,753	9.7 (0.46)	11.5 (0.46)
Near poor	35,606	3,353	4,352	9.4 (0.36)	12.2 (0.45)
Not poor	137,318	4,328	7,180	3.2 (0.11)	5.2 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Under 65 years:					
Private	172,234	3,771	6,864	2.2 (0.09)	4.0 (0.12)
Medicaid	23,910	1,222	1,572	5.1 (0.32)	6.6 (0.40)
Other	6,008	563	646	9.4 (0.83)	10.8 (0.84)
Uninsured	38,783	6,561	7,990	17.1 (0.46)	20.9 (0.54)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,464	244	471	1.2 (0.15)	2.3 (0.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,963	71	102	3.7 (0.75)	5.2 (0.92)
Medicare only	8,422	337	504	4.0 (0.40)	6.1 (0.51)
Other	1,350	33	44	2.4 (0.69)	3.3 (0.81)
Uninsured	418	39	44	10.1 (2.30)	11.1 (2.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Selected measures of health care access			
		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 ¹³		Number in thousands		Percent ³ (standard error)	
Large MSA	130,732	5,454	7,706	4.2 (0.14)	5.9 (0.16)
Small MSA	90,485	4,323	6,158	4.8 (0.18)	6.8 (0.21)
Not in MSA	55,260	3,108	4,449	5.7 (0.28)	8.1 (0.38)
Region					
Northeast	53,123	1,828	2,754	3.5 (0.19)	5.2 (0.26)
Midwest	65,423	2,640	4,033	4.1 (0.20)	6.2 (0.24)
South	99,235	5,586	7,466	5.7 (0.19)	7.6 (0.22)
West	58,696	2,831	4,059	4.8 (0.23)	6.9 (0.31)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, good	250,368	9,390	14,208	3.8 (0.09)	5.7 (0.13)
Fair or poor	24,868	3,458	4,049	14.0 (0.46)	16.3 (0.47)
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	24,680	561	980	2.3 (0.19)	4.0 (0.29)
12–17 years	12,470	338	492	2.7 (0.26)	4.0 (0.35)
18–44 years	53,460	3,130	4,219	5.9 (0.22)	7.9 (0.25)
45–64 years	30,259	1,427	1,988	4.7 (0.23)	6.6 (0.27)
65 years and over	14,024	288	424	2.1 (0.24)	3.0 (0.27)
Female:					
Under 12 years	23,622	462	861	2.0 (0.18)	3.7 (0.26)
12–17 years	11,876	391	597	3.3 (0.34)	5.0 (0.41)
18–44 years	54,975	3,703	5,105	6.8 (0.19)	9.3 (0.23)
45–64 years	32,271	2,149	2,905	6.7 (0.25)	9.0 (0.28)
65 years and over	18,840	436	741	2.3 (0.18)	3.9 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	4,374	158	192	3.6 (0.48)	4.4 (0.50)
12–17 years	1,850	75	87	4.1 (0.62)	4.7 (0.69)
18–44 years	7,459	395	493	5.3 (0.39)	6.6 (0.42)
45–64 years	2,484	181	206	7.3 (0.71)	8.3 (0.73)
65 years and over	856	28	39	3.3 (0.80)	4.6 (1.23)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	4,227	122	191	2.9 (0.38)	4.5 (0.51)
12–17 years	1,733	96	114	5.5 (0.89)	6.6 (0.96)
18–44 years	7,288	505	635	6.9 (0.44)	8.7 (0.49)
45–64 years	2,706	287	306	10.6 (0.78)	11.3 (0.80)
65 years and over	1,162	41	58	3.6 (0.79)	5.0 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	15,145	268	619	1.8 (0.23)	4.1 (0.40)
12–17 years	8,213	193	320	2.4 (0.32)	3.9 (0.48)
18–44 years	36,584	2,102	2,980	5.8 (0.28)	8.2 (0.32)
45–64 years	23,422	976	1,466	4.2 (0.25)	6.3 (0.31)
65 years and over	11,620	197	312	1.7 (0.25)	2.7 (0.29)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	14,499	209	485	1.5 (0.23)	3.4 (0.34)
12–17 years	7,578	211	356	2.8 (0.43)	4.7 (0.51)
18–44 years	36,874	2,468	3,610	6.7 (0.24)	9.8 (0.30)
45–64 years	24,479	1,446	2,131	5.9 (0.28)	8.7 (0.32)
65 years and over	15,415	284	546	1.9 (0.19)	3.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,540	89	117	2.5 (0.51)	3.3 (0.58)
12–17 years	1,750	49	68	2.8 (0.80)	3.9 (0.79)
18–44 years	6,248	445	497	7.2 (0.70)	8.0 (0.71)
45–64 years	2,824	195	220	6.9 (0.81)	7.8 (0.87)
65 years and over	1,058	43	49	4.1 (0.95)	4.6 (1.03)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	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
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	3,331	89	127	2.7 (0.52)	3.9 (0.57)
12–17 years	1,844	61	90	3.3 (0.73)	4.9 (0.93)
18–44 years	7,515	520	614	7.0 (0.51)	8.2 (0.56)
45–64 years	3,524	325	352	9.3 (0.76)	10.0 (0.82)
65 years and over	1,607	85	108	5.3 (0.85)	6.8 (0.95)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	5,879	508	520	8.6 (0.70)	8.9 (0.68)
Near poor	7,606	514	601	6.8 (0.54)	7.9 (0.56)
Not poor	10,783	411	579	3.8 (0.34)	5.4 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	10,871	1,265	1,619	11.7 (0.81)	14.9 (0.84)
Near poor	20,355	2,114	2,958	10.4 (0.51)	14.5 (0.67)
Not poor	107,241	3,203	5,580	3.0 (0.12)	5.2 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,535	410	441	7.4 (0.71)	8.0 (0.64)
Near poor	5,719	486	531	8.5 (0.74)	9.3 (0.79)
Not poor	11,718	475	669	4.1 (0.41)	5.7 (0.48)

* 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.

¹Did 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.)

²Delayed 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.)

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

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

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

¹³MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Number in thousands ²				
Total ³	276,476	250,737	18,271	3,241	1,972
Sex					
Male	134,893	124,613	6,956	1,336	887
Female	141,584	126,124	11,315	1,905	1,085
Age					
Under 12 years	48,302	43,804	3,710	313	133
12–17 years	24,346	23,644	491	72	*36
18–44 years	108,435	99,849	6,359	887	500
45–64 years	62,530	56,851	3,725	815	556
65 years and over	32,864	26,590	3,987	1,155	747
Race					
1 race ⁴	272,383	247,008	17,998	3,202	1,925
White	218,150	197,759	14,555	2,580	1,493
Black or African American	33,723	30,379	2,300	408	331
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,914	1,667	179	*44	*15
Asian	9,712	8,994	458	85	*23
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	374	357	*11	*6	*–
2 or more races ⁵	4,093	3,729	273	39	48
Black or African American, white	797	713	73	*6	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,491	1,354	89	*19	*26
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	34,140	31,425	2,124	299	225
Mexican or Mexican American	21,791	20,133	1,356	167	95
Not Hispanic or Latino	242,337	219,312	16,147	2,942	1,748
White, single race	193,829	175,368	13,018	2,369	1,351
Black or African American, single race	33,242	29,960	2,259	401	324
Education ⁷					
Less than a high school diploma	28,842	24,915	2,645	703	503
High school diploma or GED ⁸	52,261	47,111	3,693	815	519
Some college	45,181	40,724	3,312	659	401
Bachelor's degree or higher	44,256	40,949	2,599	403	229
Family income ⁹					
Less than \$20,000	47,170	41,325	4,061	925	747
\$20,000 or more	204,946	188,523	12,793	2,031	1,033
\$20,000–\$34,999	36,583	33,069	2,673	512	293
\$35,000–\$54,999	41,681	38,345	2,655	464	193
\$55,000–\$74,999	30,791	28,623	1,814	238	116
\$75,000 or more	52,230	48,631	3,009	360	203
Poverty status ¹⁰					
Poor	24,048	21,383	1,888	378	354
Near poor	35,606	31,832	2,767	605	357
Not poor	137,318	126,718	8,562	1,307	670
Health insurance coverage ¹¹					
Under 65 years:					
Private	172,234	160,196	9,659	1,285	579
Medicaid	23,910	20,551	2,380	493	390
Other	6,008	5,206	532	107	124
Uninsured	38,783	36,151	1,645	187	132
65 years and over:					
Private	20,464	16,774	2,462	677	443
Medicare and Medicaid	1,963	1,367	311	163	119
Medicare only	8,422	6,785	1,030	264	148
Other	1,350	1,103	156	43	36
Uninsured	418	358	*27	*8	*3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence ¹²					
			Number in thousands ²		
Large MSA	130,732	119,499	8,150	1,325	869
Small MSA	90,485	81,608	6,314	1,218	666
Not in MSA	55,260	49,630	3,807	697	437
Region					
Northeast	53,123	48,731	3,330	500	378
Midwest	65,423	58,976	4,467	863	438
South	99,235	89,099	7,087	1,280	810
West	58,696	53,932	3,386	599	346
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	24,680	22,333	1,892	202	85
12–17 years	12,470	12,159	213	*28	*16
18–44 years	53,460	51,199	1,438	217	156
45–64 years	30,259	27,654	1,721	337	275
65 years and over	14,024	11,269	1,692	552	354
Female:					
Under 12 years	23,622	21,470	1,817	111	49
12–17 years	11,876	11,485	278	44	*19
18–44 years	54,975	48,651	4,921	669	343
45–64 years	32,271	29,197	2,004	478	281
65 years and over	18,840	15,321	2,295	602	393
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	4,374	4,028	299	28	*15
12–17 years	1,850	1,813	30	*5	*2
18–44 years	7,459	7,247	136	35	23
45–64 years	2,484	2,290	122	34	*27
65 years and over	856	683	91	27	*42
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	4,227	3,881	318	*22	*4
12–17 years	1,733	1,664	61	*6	*1
18–44 years	7,288	6,369	786	70	54
45–64 years	2,706	2,475	162	37	28
65 years and over	1,162	976	120	35	27
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	15,145	13,630	1,215	135	45
12–17 years	8,213	7,988	153	*18	*13
18–44 years	36,584	35,019	1,012	139	92
45–64 years	23,422	21,398	1,373	247	184
65 years and over	11,620	9,335	1,420	473	266
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	14,499	13,167	1,119	63	*32
12–17 years	7,578	7,348	151	*29	*15
18–44 years	36,874	32,812	3,140	433	193
45–64 years	24,479	22,205	1,488	329	200
65 years and over	15,415	12,467	1,946	502	311
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,540	3,226	244	*22	*15
12–17 years	1,750	1,712	*20	*5	*2
18–44 years	6,248	5,921	206	*25	37
45–64 years	2,824	2,556	169	*32	50
65 years and over	1,058	818	149	43	*34
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	3,331	3,019	237	*18	*9
12–17 years	1,844	1,781	46	*9	*3
18–44 years	7,515	6,535	723	126	78
45–64 years	3,524	3,097	287	72	44
65 years and over	1,607	1,294	178	50	51

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Number in thousands ²					
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	5,879	5,283	444	73	75
Near poor	7,606	7,042	438	66	50
Not poor	10,783	10,051	632	74	26
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	10,871	9,609	892	176	161
Near poor	20,355	17,918	1,789	406	208
Not poor	107,241	98,795	6,756	1,080	570
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,535	4,883	441	107	100
Near poor	5,719	5,138	402	100	78
Not poor	11,718	10,802	771	83	58

* 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.

¹Number 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.

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 17. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Percent distribution ² (standard error)				
Total ³	100.0	91.4 (0.11)	6.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.1 (0.13)	5.2 (0.12)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.05)
Female	100.0	89.8 (0.16)	8.1 (0.14)	1.4 (0.06)	0.8 (0.04)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.3 (0.24)	7.7 (0.22)	0.7 (0.07)	0.3 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	97.5 (0.18)	2.0 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	92.8 (0.14)	5.9 (0.12)	0.8 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.20)	6.0 (0.17)	1.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	81.9 (0.37)	12.3 (0.32)	3.6 (0.19)	2.3 (0.16)
Race					
1 race ⁴	100.0	91.4 (0.12)	6.7 (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)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	90.9 (0.30)	6.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	87.5 (1.28)	9.4 (1.24)	*2.3 (0.69)	*0.8 (0.30)
Asian	100.0	94.1 (0.54)	4.8 (0.50)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.09)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	95.4 (2.36)	*3.0 (2.00)	*1.6 (1.14)	*–
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	91.2 (0.73)	6.7 (0.65)	0.9 (0.24)	1.2 (0.28)
Black or African American, white	100.0	89.6 (1.58)	9.2 (1.47)	*0.8 (0.47)	*0.4 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	91.0 (1.23)	6.0 (1.05)	*1.3 (0.49)	*1.7 (0.61)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.2 (0.24)	6.2 (0.21)	0.9 (0.07)	0.7 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.6 (0.28)	6.2 (0.25)	0.8 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.3 (0.13)	6.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.3 (0.14)	6.8 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	90.9 (0.30)	6.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.10)	1.0 (0.09)
Education ⁷					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	86.6 (0.35)	9.2 (0.29)	2.4 (0.15)	1.7 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	100.0	90.4 (0.25)	7.1 (0.20)	1.6 (0.10)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	90.3 (0.26)	7.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.7 (0.23)	5.9 (0.21)	0.9 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)
Family income ⁹					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	87.8 (0.30)	8.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.10)	1.6 (0.11)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	92.2 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.04)	0.5 (0.03)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	90.5 (0.30)	7.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.09)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	92.0 (0.27)	6.4 (0.24)	1.1 (0.10)	0.5 (0.07)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	93.0 (0.32)	5.9 (0.28)	0.8 (0.10)	0.4 (0.07)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	93.2 (0.24)	5.8 (0.22)	0.7 (0.07)	0.4 (0.05)
Poverty status ¹⁰					
Poor	100.0	89.1 (0.41)	7.9 (0.34)	1.6 (0.14)	1.5 (0.15)
Near poor	100.0	89.5 (0.32)	7.8 (0.28)	1.7 (0.12)	1.0 (0.10)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.15)	6.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage ¹¹					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.3 (0.13)	5.6 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	86.3 (0.43)	10.0 (0.37)	2.1 (0.16)	1.6 (0.14)
Other	100.0	87.2 (0.84)	8.9 (0.70)	1.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.39)
Uninsured	100.0	94.8 (0.20)	4.3 (0.18)	0.5 (0.06)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.4 (0.48)	12.1 (0.41)	3.3 (0.23)	2.2 (0.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	69.8 (1.72)	15.9 (1.32)	8.3 (1.10)	6.1 (1.08)
Medicare only	100.0	82.5 (0.77)	12.5 (0.66)	3.2 (0.36)	1.8 (0.26)
Other	100.0	82.5 (1.76)	11.7 (1.55)	3.2 (0.81)	2.7 (0.77)
Uninsured	100.0	90.6 (2.59)	*6.7 (2.35)	*2.0 (1.26)	*0.6 (0.64)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence ¹²					
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Large MSA	100.0	92.0 (0.15)	6.3 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.21)	7.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.9 (0.29)	7.0 (0.23)	1.3 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.1 (0.25)	6.3 (0.22)	0.9 (0.07)	0.7 (0.08)
Midwest	100.0	91.1 (0.24)	6.9 (0.21)	1.3 (0.09)	0.7 (0.06)
South	100.0	90.7 (0.21)	7.2 (0.17)	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.05)
West	100.0	92.6 (0.20)	5.8 (0.18)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.1 (0.34)	7.7 (0.32)	0.8 (0.11)	0.3 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	97.9 (0.24)	1.7 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	96.6 (0.14)	2.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.05)	0.3 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	92.2 (0.29)	5.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.11)
65 years and over	100.0	81.3 (0.60)	12.2 (0.51)	4.0 (0.30)	2.6 (0.26)
Female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.6 (0.34)	7.8 (0.33)	0.5 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	97.1 (0.26)	2.3 (0.24)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	89.1 (0.24)	9.0 (0.22)	1.2 (0.09)	0.6 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	91.4 (0.27)	6.3 (0.23)	1.5 (0.12)	0.9 (0.09)
65 years and over	100.0	82.3 (0.50)	12.3 (0.44)	3.2 (0.23)	2.1 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.2 (0.57)	6.8 (0.53)	0.6 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	98.0 (0.43)	1.6 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.11)
18–44 years	100.0	97.4 (0.26)	1.8 (0.22)	0.5 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	92.6 (0.78)	4.9 (0.60)	1.4 (0.32)	*1.1 (0.43)
65 years and over	100.0	80.9 (2.26)	10.8 (1.47)	3.2 (0.91)	*5.0 (1.92)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.9 (0.58)	7.5 (0.56)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	96.1 (0.75)	3.5 (0.73)	*0.3 (0.20)	*0.0 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	87.5 (0.54)	10.8 (0.50)	1.0 (0.15)	0.7 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	91.6 (0.74)	6.0 (0.64)	1.4 (0.36)	1.0 (0.24)
65 years and over	100.0	84.3 (1.50)	10.4 (1.25)	3.0 (0.62)	2.3 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	90.7 (0.48)	8.1 (0.44)	0.9 (0.17)	0.3 (0.08)
12–17 years	100.0	97.8 (0.32)	1.9 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.08)
18–44 years	100.0	96.6 (0.18)	2.8 (0.17)	0.4 (0.06)	0.3 (0.05)
45–64 years	100.0	92.2 (0.34)	5.9 (0.29)	1.1 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)
65 years and over	100.0	81.2 (0.67)	12.4 (0.58)	4.1 (0.35)	2.3 (0.26)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.6 (0.46)	7.8 (0.44)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	100.0	97.4 (0.33)	2.0 (0.29)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.10)
18–44 years	100.0	89.7 (0.31)	8.6 (0.28)	1.2 (0.12)	0.5 (0.07)
45–64 years	100.0	91.7 (0.32)	6.1 (0.28)	1.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)
65 years and over	100.0	81.9 (0.58)	12.8 (0.50)	3.3 (0.27)	2.0 (0.24)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.0 (0.77)	7.0 (0.72)	*0.6 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	98.5 (0.47)	*1.1 (0.42)	*0.3 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.10)
18–44 years	100.0	95.7 (0.48)	3.3 (0.44)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.6 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	91.0 (0.82)	6.0 (0.68)	*1.2 (0.36)	1.8 (0.41)
65 years and over	100.0	78.4 (2.32)	14.3 (1.92)	4.1 (1.05)	3.2 (0.97)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.0 (0.77)	7.2 (0.74)	*0.5 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.17)
12–17 years	100.0	96.8 (0.68)	2.5 (0.61)	*0.5 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.13)
18–44 years	100.0	87.6 (0.65)	9.7 (0.56)	1.7 (0.25)	1.0 (0.20)
45–64 years	100.0	88.5 (0.89)	8.2 (0.75)	2.1 (0.36)	1.3 (0.28)
65 years and over	100.0	82.3 (1.48)	11.3 (1.30)	3.1 (0.65)	3.3 (0.65)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays ¹				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution ² (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.9 (0.56)	7.6 (0.47)	1.2 (0.19)	1.3 (0.29)
Near poor	100.0	92.7 (0.47)	5.8 (0.42)	0.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.17)
Not poor	100.0	93.2 (0.40)	5.9 (0.37)	0.7 (0.13)	0.2 (0.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.7 (0.68)	8.2 (0.58)	1.6 (0.22)	1.5 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	88.2 (0.47)	8.8 (0.41)	2.0 (0.18)	1.0 (0.13)
Not poor	100.0	92.2 (0.18)	6.3 (0.16)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.3 (0.76)	8.0 (0.58)	1.9 (0.32)	1.8 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	89.9 (0.69)	7.0 (0.58)	1.7 (0.27)	1.4 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	92.2 (0.49)	6.6 (0.46)	0.7 (0.15)	0.5 (0.11)

* 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.

0.0 Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision and quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

¹Number 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.

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

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

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 18. 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands ²										
Total ³	243,613	172,234	23,910	6,008	38,783	32,864	20,464	1,963	8,422	1,350	418
Sex											
Male	120,869	85,549	10,438	3,118	20,410	14,024	8,907	592	3,446	807	199
Female	122,744	86,684	13,472	2,890	18,373	18,840	11,557	1,371	4,976	543	219
Age											
Under 12 years	48,302	31,225	10,738	911	5,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	24,346	16,796	3,920	478	2,891	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	108,435	75,603	6,426	1,782	23,255	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	62,530	48,609	2,825	2,836	7,582	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	32,864	20,464	1,963	8,422	1,350	418
Race											
1 race ⁴	239,748	169,873	23,263	5,815	38,146	32,635	20,354	1,922	8,349	1,350	413
White	189,487	141,524	14,340	4,374	27,510	28,663	18,903	1,294	6,956	1,036	275
Black or African American	31,048	17,179	6,395	1,045	5,745	2,675	1,012	390	952	208	74
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,770	863	282	33	581	144	47	*17	*65	*5	*9
Asian	8,920	6,332	699	212	1,515	792	326	124	226	67	*45
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	362	*269	*33	*11	*49	12	*-	*3	*4	*5	*-
2 or more races ⁵	3,865	2,361	647	193	637	229	110	42	72	*-	*5
Black or African American, white	782	354	261	*43	109	16	*10	*1	*4	*-	*-
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,351	805	198	*42	306	141	67	*27	*42	*-	*5
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race											
Hispanic or Latino	32,122	14,718	5,637	536	10,930	2,018	508	461	767	157	111
Mexican or Mexican American	20,740	8,881	3,453	263	7,952	1,051	271	217	433	63	64
Not Hispanic or Latino	211,491	157,516	18,273	5,471	27,853	30,846	19,956	1,502	7,655	1,193	307
White, single race	166,794	131,187	10,488	4,021	19,592	27,036	18,472	941	6,351	909	174
Black or African American, single race	30,577	16,979	6,260	1,025	5,636	2,665	1,009	389	948	207	74
Education ⁷											
Less than a high school diploma	19,286	8,555	2,820	809	6,958	9,556	4,916	1,221	2,725	491	176
High school diploma or GED ⁸	41,662	30,628	2,306	1,300	7,129	10,599	7,086	405	2,603	368	87
Some college	39,167	31,454	1,437	1,182	4,897	6,014	4,203	146	1,355	273	*22
Bachelor's degree or higher	39,240	35,475	360	696	2,565	5,017	3,797	94	884	169	*60
Family income ⁹											
Less than \$20,000	37,528	11,663	12,681	1,433	11,448	9,641	4,792	1,338	2,841	512	114
\$20,000 or more	186,432	149,079	9,459	4,092	22,718	18,514	13,080	478	3,994	732	172
\$20,000–\$34,999	30,905	17,269	4,523	1,061	7,933	5,678	3,946	126	1,292	257	46
\$35,000–\$54,999	38,259	29,870	2,097	909	5,206	3,422	2,538	105	616	131	*30
\$55,000–\$74,999	29,449	26,075	623	717	1,987	1,341	970	*30	258	67	*13
\$75,000 or more	50,278	46,999	475	756	1,928	1,952	1,467	*40	377	62	*6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Poverty status ¹⁰											
Poor	21,808	5,446	9,099	497	6,643	2,240	626	732	640	170	68
Near poor	30,132	14,424	5,800	1,237	8,523	5,473	2,978	509	1,612	310	54
Not poor	125,624	109,106	2,787	2,827	10,551	11,695	8,671	215	2,293	442	61
Place of residence ¹¹											
Large MSA	116,674	84,159	10,794	2,226	18,055	14,058	8,059	842	4,177	592	233
Small MSA	79,086	56,302	7,513	2,369	12,137	11,398	7,381	600	2,752	494	114
Not in MSA	47,853	31,773	5,602	1,413	8,591	7,408	5,024	522	1,493	264	71
Region											
Northeast	46,030	34,870	4,726	646	5,261	7,093	4,643	385	1,746	191	*56
Midwest	57,603	44,488	4,759	1,049	6,651	7,819	5,639	266	1,546	236	96
South	87,703	57,505	8,950	3,013	17,325	11,531	6,886	838	2,983	569	165
West	52,276	35,371	5,475	1,300	9,545	6,420	3,297	474	2,146	354	101
Current health status											
Excellent, very good, good	226,378	164,284	20,136	4,476	35,227	23,990	15,785	843	6,014	891	283
Fair or poor	16,179	7,652	3,724	1,517	3,181	8,690	4,621	1,102	2,342	450	116
Sex and age											
Male:											
Under 12 years	24,680	16,023	5,429	451	2,572	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	12,470	8,640	1,981	237	1,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	53,460	37,181	1,960	803	12,795	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	30,259	23,705	1,068	1,628	3,552	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	14,024	8,907	592	3,446	807	199
Female:											
Under 12 years	23,622	15,202	5,309	461	2,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	11,876	8,156	1,939	241	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	54,975	38,422	4,466	980	10,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	32,271	24,904	1,758	1,208	4,030	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	18,840	11,557	1,371	4,976	543	219
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male:											
Under 12 years	4,374	1,741	1,535	52	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,850	796	464	*27	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,459	3,420	358	70	3,509	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,484	1,402	176	110	782	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	856	254	141	344	75	39
Hispanic or Latina, female:											
Under 12 years	4,227	1,658	1,518	64	962	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,733	775	460	*28	460	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,288	3,455	817	86	2,857	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,706	1,470	308	98	805	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	254	320	423	82	72

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Number in thousands ²											
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	15,145	11,627	2,112	281	1,038	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	8,213	6,523	789	151	684	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	36,584	27,986	1,062	557	6,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	23,422	19,428	588	1,176	2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11,620	7,979	298	2,608	592	92
White, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	14,499	11,095	2,064	271	993	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	7,578	6,041	771	145	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	36,874	28,403	2,135	620	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	24,479	20,085	968	821	2,359	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	15,415	10,493	642	3,743	316	82
Black or African American, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	3,540	1,647	1,416	66	353	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,750	914	604	32	164	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	6,248	3,650	411	136	1,887	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,824	1,803	205	275	484	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,058	439	104	346	119	*34
Black or African American, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	3,331	1,468	1,404	88	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,844	942	571	*42	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,515	4,283	1,280	193	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	3,524	2,273	370	194	606	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	570	285	602	88	41
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	5,498	675	2,135	94	2,561	381	37	167	109	34	34
Near poor	7,117	2,585	1,411	147	2,923	488	73	110	239	43	23
Not poor	10,305	7,888	447	176	1,766	478	206	48	164	37	*21
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,638	3,467	3,557	236	2,337	1,233	490	344	294	89	*12
Near poor	16,196	8,791	2,762	768	3,820	4,159	2,642	253	1,051	195	*10
Not poor	96,959	86,125	1,654	2,065	6,867	10,282	7,942	113	1,854	339	*28
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	5,050	950	2,697	141	1,222	485	78	179	174	44	*11
Near poor	5,090	2,322	1,281	252	1,192	629	199	87	272	58	*11
Not poor	11,177	9,063	492	353	1,214	541	326	*25	156	*29	*3

* 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.

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

¹Health 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 private coverage either

alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 19. 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution ² (standard error)										
Total ³	100.0	71.5 (0.37)	9.9 (0.21)	2.5 (0.11)	16.1 (0.25)	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	6.0 (0.30)	25.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	71.6 (0.39)	8.7 (0.21)	2.6 (0.12)	17.1 (0.29)	100.0	63.8 (0.82)	4.2 (0.33)	24.7 (0.73)	5.8 (0.36)	1.4 (0.19)
Female	100.0	71.4 (0.39)	11.1 (0.24)	2.4 (0.14)	15.1 (0.27)	100.0	61.9 (0.75)	7.3 (0.38)	26.7 (0.68)	2.9 (0.22)	1.2 (0.14)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	65.1 (0.65)	22.4 (0.53)	1.9 (0.23)	10.5 (0.40)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	69.7 (0.74)	16.3 (0.57)	2.0 (0.23)	12.0 (0.47)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	70.6 (0.39)	6.0 (0.17)	1.7 (0.11)	21.7 (0.34)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	78.6 (0.40)	4.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.19)	12.3 (0.29)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	62.7 (0.67)	6.0 (0.30)	25.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)
Race											
1 race ⁴	100.0	71.6 (0.37)	9.8 (0.21)	2.5 (0.11)	16.1 (0.25)	100.0	62.8 (0.67)	5.9 (0.30)	25.8 (0.60)	4.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)
White	100.0	75.4 (0.38)	7.6 (0.20)	2.3 (0.12)	14.7 (0.27)	100.0	66.4 (0.72)	4.5 (0.29)	24.4 (0.64)	3.6 (0.23)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	56.6 (0.99)	21.1 (0.77)	3.4 (0.25)	18.9 (0.66)	100.0	38.4 (1.79)	14.8 (1.25)	36.1 (1.73)	7.9 (0.90)	2.8 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	49.0 (4.78)	16.0 (2.99)	*1.9 (0.57)	33.0 (4.97)	100.0	32.6 (8.26)	*12.2 (5.11)	45.6 (8.25)	*3.8 (2.37)	*5.9 (3.90)
Asian	100.0	72.3 (1.67)	8.0 (1.06)	2.4 (0.47)	17.3 (1.29)	100.0	41.4 (4.04)	15.7 (3.33)	28.7 (3.49)	8.5 (2.05)	*5.7 (1.76)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	74.2 (7.52)	*9.2 (3.45)	*3.0 (2.08)	*13.6 (4.59)	100.0	...	*24.3 (21.45)	*31.0 (24.85)	*44.7 (25.29)	*...
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	61.5 (1.85)	16.9 (1.45)	5.0 (0.82)	16.6 (1.35)	100.0	48.0 (5.84)	18.2 (4.63)	31.7 (6.28)	*...	*2.1 (2.06)
Black or African American, white	100.0	46.1 (3.68)	34.1 (3.89)	5.7 (1.69)	14.2 (2.59)	100.0	*64.4 (20.61)	*6.9 (7.18)	*28.7 (19.33)	*...	*...
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	59.6 (3.65)	14.6 (2.43)	*3.1 (1.06)	22.7 (3.01)	100.0	47.6 (7.27)	*18.9 (6.27)	30.1 (8.11)	*...	*3.4 (3.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin⁶ and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	46.3 (0.78)	17.7 (0.50)	1.7 (0.14)	34.3 (0.73)	100.0	25.4 (1.70)	23.0 (1.87)	38.3 (1.79)	7.8 (0.84)	5.5 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	43.2 (0.99)	16.8 (0.63)	1.3 (0.14)	38.7 (0.94)	100.0	25.9 (2.34)	20.7 (1.86)	41.3 (2.27)	6.0 (0.97)	6.1 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.3 (0.38)	8.7 (0.22)	2.6 (0.13)	13.3 (0.25)	100.0	65.2 (0.69)	4.9 (0.27)	25.0 (0.62)	3.9 (0.23)	1.0 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	79.4 (0.37)	6.3 (0.21)	2.4 (0.13)	11.9 (0.26)	100.0	68.8 (0.73)	3.5 (0.26)	23.7 (0.66)	3.4 (0.24)	0.6 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	56.8 (1.00)	20.9 (0.78)	3.4 (0.25)	18.8 (0.67)	100.0	38.4 (1.79)	14.8 (1.26)	36.1 (1.74)	7.9 (0.91)	2.8 (0.60)
Education⁷											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	44.7 (0.73)	14.7 (0.51)	4.2 (0.27)	36.3 (0.70)	100.0	51.6 (1.10)	12.8 (0.68)	28.6 (0.95)	5.1 (0.41)	1.8 (0.22)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	100.0	74.0 (0.46)	5.6 (0.22)	3.1 (0.17)	17.2 (0.38)	100.0	67.2 (1.00)	3.8 (0.37)	24.7 (0.93)	3.5 (0.34)	0.8 (0.17)
Some college	100.0	80.7 (0.40)	3.7 (0.18)	3.0 (0.18)	12.6 (0.33)	100.0	70.1 (1.27)	2.4 (0.40)	22.6 (1.08)	4.5 (0.51)	*0.4 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.7 (0.31)	0.9 (0.10)	1.8 (0.14)	6.6 (0.26)	100.0	75.9 (1.26)	1.9 (0.42)	17.7 (1.10)	3.4 (0.60)	*1.2 (0.38)
Family income⁹											
Less than \$20,000	100.0	31.3 (0.85)	34.1 (0.79)	3.8 (0.22)	30.8 (0.67)	100.0	49.9 (1.10)	13.9 (0.78)	29.6 (0.98)	5.3 (0.45)	1.2 (0.20)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	80.4 (0.31)	5.1 (0.15)	2.2 (0.13)	12.3 (0.23)	100.0	70.9 (0.80)	2.6 (0.25)	21.6 (0.74)	4.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.14)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	56.1 (0.82)	14.7 (0.55)	3.4 (0.33)	25.8 (0.68)	100.0	69.6 (1.43)	2.2 (0.36)	22.8 (1.31)	4.5 (0.56)	0.8 (0.21)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	78.4 (0.63)	5.5 (0.31)	2.4 (0.25)	13.7 (0.47)	100.0	74.2 (1.68)	3.1 (0.72)	18.0 (1.47)	3.8 (0.71)	*0.9 (0.33)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	88.7 (0.61)	2.1 (0.23)	2.4 (0.29)	6.8 (0.43)	100.0	72.6 (2.74)	*2.2 (0.68)	19.3 (2.30)	5.0 (1.23)	*1.0 (0.45)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	93.7 (0.32)	0.9 (0.11)	1.5 (0.19)	3.8 (0.23)	100.0	75.2 (2.07)	*2.0 (0.63)	19.3 (1.93)	3.2 (0.79)	*0.3 (0.24)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Poverty status ¹⁰											
Percent distribution ² (standard error)											
Poor	100.0	25.1 (1.17)	42.0 (1.12)	2.3 (0.20)	30.6 (0.93)	100.0	28.0 (1.92)	32.8 (2.14)	28.6 (1.91)	7.6 (0.96)	3.1 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	48.1 (0.86)	19.3 (0.61)	4.1 (0.37)	28.4 (0.71)	100.0	54.5 (1.41)	9.3 (0.79)	29.5 (1.30)	5.7 (0.59)	1.0 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	87.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.11)	2.3 (0.15)	8.4 (0.21)	100.0	74.2 (0.90)	1.8 (0.23)	19.6 (0.84)	3.8 (0.39)	0.5 (0.14)
Place of residence ¹¹											
Large MSA	100.0	73.0 (0.48)	9.4 (0.29)	1.9 (0.11)	15.7 (0.34)	100.0	58.0 (1.03)	6.1 (0.43)	30.0 (0.91)	4.3 (0.33)	1.7 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	71.9 (0.61)	9.6 (0.37)	3.0 (0.26)	15.5 (0.41)	100.0	65.1 (1.16)	5.3 (0.53)	24.3 (1.01)	4.4 (0.42)	1.0 (0.18)
Not in MSA	100.0	67.1 (1.06)	11.8 (0.49)	3.0 (0.29)	18.1 (0.72)	100.0	68.1 (1.35)	7.1 (0.65)	20.2 (1.22)	3.6 (0.45)	1.0 (0.27)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	76.6 (0.74)	10.4 (0.51)	1.4 (0.13)	11.6 (0.44)	100.0	66.1 (1.43)	5.5 (0.72)	24.9 (1.22)	2.7 (0.43)	*0.8 (0.25)
Midwest	100.0	78.1 (0.63)	8.4 (0.40)	1.8 (0.18)	11.7 (0.38)	100.0	72.4 (1.22)	3.4 (0.43)	19.9 (1.05)	3.0 (0.36)	1.2 (0.28)
South	100.0	66.3 (0.66)	10.3 (0.32)	3.5 (0.26)	20.0 (0.47)	100.0	60.2 (1.14)	7.3 (0.49)	26.1 (1.06)	5.0 (0.41)	1.4 (0.22)
West	100.0	68.4 (0.84)	10.6 (0.49)	2.5 (0.20)	18.5 (0.60)	100.0	51.7 (1.69)	7.4 (0.81)	33.7 (1.48)	5.6 (0.63)	1.6 (0.28)
Current health status											
Excellent, very good, good	100.0	73.3 (0.37)	9.0 (0.20)	2.0 (0.12)	15.7 (0.26)	100.0	66.3 (0.72)	3.5 (0.23)	25.3 (0.67)	3.7 (0.24)	1.2 (0.14)
Fair or poor	100.0	47.6 (0.82)	23.2 (0.75)	9.4 (0.45)	19.8 (0.64)	100.0	53.5 (1.14)	12.8 (0.75)	27.1 (1.02)	5.2 (0.45)	1.3 (0.23)
Sex and age											
Male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	65.5 (0.77)	22.2 (0.62)	1.8 (0.26)	10.5 (0.48)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	70.0 (0.88)	16.0 (0.68)	1.9 (0.28)	12.1 (0.62)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	70.5 (0.47)	3.7 (0.17)	1.5 (0.10)	24.3 (0.43)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	79.1 (0.46)	3.6 (0.20)	5.4 (0.25)	11.9 (0.35)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	63.8 (0.82)	4.2 (0.33)	24.7 (0.73)	5.8 (0.36)	1.4 (0.19)
Female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	64.8 (0.73)	22.6 (0.62)	2.0 (0.25)	10.6 (0.45)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	69.5 (0.92)	16.5 (0.71)	2.1 (0.28)	11.9 (0.59)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	70.7 (0.43)	8.2 (0.24)	1.8 (0.16)	19.3 (0.37)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	78.1 (0.46)	5.5 (0.24)	3.8 (0.21)	12.6 (0.34)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	61.9 (0.75)	7.3 (0.38)	26.7 (0.68)	2.9 (0.22)	1.2 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	40.1 (1.35)	35.4 (1.19)	1.2 (0.24)	23.3 (1.16)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	43.5 (1.80)	25.4 (1.57)	*1.5 (0.49)	29.6 (1.72)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	46.5 (0.98)	4.9 (0.37)	0.9 (0.16)	47.7 (1.01)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	56.7 (1.43)	7.1 (0.71)	4.5 (0.57)	31.7 (1.29)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	29.8 (2.39)	16.5 (2.27)	40.3 (2.51)	8.8 (1.25)	4.6 (0.93)
Hispanic or Latina, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	39.5 (1.30)	36.1 (1.29)	1.5 (0.31)	22.9 (1.12)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	45.0 (1.84)	26.7 (1.70)	*1.6 (0.53)	26.7 (1.63)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	47.9 (0.97)	11.3 (0.54)	1.2 (0.20)	39.6 (0.98)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	54.8 (1.40)	11.5 (0.83)	3.7 (0.53)	30.0 (1.22)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	22.1 (1.93)	27.8 (2.16)	36.8 (2.07)	7.1 (1.02)	6.2 (1.03)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage ¹ by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Percent distribution ² (standard error)											
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	77.2 (0.91)	14.0 (0.74)	1.9 (0.35)	6.9 (0.55)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	80.1 (0.99)	9.7 (0.70)	1.9 (0.30)	8.4 (0.73)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	77.3 (0.54)	2.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.13)	18.2 (0.49)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	83.7 (0.50)	2.5 (0.19)	5.1 (0.28)	8.7 (0.38)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	69.0 (0.88)	2.6 (0.28)	22.5 (0.79)	5.1 (0.39)	0.8 (0.18)
White, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	76.9 (0.83)	14.3 (0.70)	1.9 (0.30)	6.9 (0.49)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	80.5 (1.01)	10.3 (0.73)	1.9 (0.33)	7.3 (0.67)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	77.7 (0.47)	5.8 (0.26)	1.7 (0.17)	14.7 (0.40)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	82.9 (0.50)	4.0 (0.26)	3.4 (0.23)	9.7 (0.37)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	68.7 (0.82)	4.2 (0.34)	24.5 (0.76)	2.1 (0.22)	0.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	47.3 (1.89)	40.7 (1.73)	1.9 (0.39)	10.1 (1.37)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	53.3 (2.44)	35.2 (2.50)	1.9 (0.54)	9.6 (1.25)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	60.0 (1.22)	6.8 (0.64)	2.2 (0.34)	31.0 (1.14)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	65.2 (1.57)	7.4 (0.82)	9.9 (0.95)	17.5 (1.21)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	42.2 (2.75)	10.0 (1.56)	33.2 (2.58)	11.5 (1.65)	3.2 (0.95)
Black or African American, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	44.6 (1.98)	42.7 (1.82)	2.7 (0.67)	10.0 (1.24)	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	52.3 (2.30)	31.7 (2.26)	*2.3 (0.71)	13.6 (1.63)	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	58.5 (1.16)	17.5 (0.91)	2.6 (0.41)	21.4 (0.96)	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	66.0 (1.39)	10.7 (0.91)	5.6 (0.64)	17.6 (0.97)	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	35.9 (1.82)	18.0 (1.60)	38.0 (1.92)	5.5 (0.87)	2.6 (0.63)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	12.4 (0.98)	39.1 (1.53)	1.7 (0.34)	46.9 (1.61)	100.0	9.6 (2.62)	43.8 (5.18)	28.6 (3.47)	8.9 (1.88)	9.0 (1.89)
Near poor	100.0	36.6 (1.42)	20.0 (0.99)	2.1 (0.35)	41.4 (1.35)	100.0	14.9 (2.57)	22.5 (2.78)	49.0 (3.48)	8.8 (1.81)	4.8 (1.33)
Not poor	100.0	76.8 (0.95)	4.3 (0.39)	1.7 (0.26)	17.2 (0.81)	100.0	43.4 (3.71)	10.0 (2.10)	34.4 (3.60)	7.7 (1.93)	*4.4 (1.99)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	36.1 (2.06)	37.1 (1.74)	2.5 (0.31)	24.4 (1.34)	100.0	39.9 (2.94)	28.0 (2.66)	23.9 (2.47)	7.2 (1.38)	*1.0 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	54.5 (1.21)	17.1 (0.84)	4.8 (0.51)	23.7 (0.97)	100.0	63.7 (1.58)	6.1 (0.71)	25.3 (1.46)	4.7 (0.65)	*0.2 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	89.1 (0.29)	1.7 (0.11)	2.1 (0.16)	7.1 (0.23)	100.0	77.3 (0.93)	1.1 (0.20)	18.0 (0.88)	3.3 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	19.0 (1.63)	53.8 (2.01)	2.8 (0.46)	24.4 (1.55)	100.0	16.0 (2.71)	36.9 (4.27)	35.8 (4.16)	9.1 (2.16)	*2.2 (1.22)
Near poor	100.0	46.0 (1.85)	25.4 (1.51)	5.0 (0.66)	23.6 (1.33)	100.0	31.8 (3.34)	13.9 (2.58)	43.4 (3.49)	9.3 (2.05)	*1.7 (0.71)
Not poor	100.0	81.5 (0.90)	4.4 (0.44)	3.2 (0.37)	10.9 (0.68)	100.0	60.4 (3.95)	*4.6 (1.78)	29.0 (3.35)	*5.4 (2.01)	*0.5 (0.51)

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

... Category not applicable.

– Quantity zero.

¹Health 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 private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, private includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 20. 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	Any period without coverage ¹		Duration of period without coverage ²		
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months	
		Number in thousands ³				
Total ⁴	202,151	191,225	9,818	6,671	2,985	
Sex						
Male	99,105	94,064	4,456	3,004	1,377	
Female	103,046	97,161	5,361	3,666	1,608	
Age						
Under 12 years	42,875	40,685	2,071	1,547	497	
12–17 years	21,195	20,172	923	610	300	
18–44 years	83,811	77,811	5,427	3,606	1,733	
45–64 years	54,271	52,557	1,396	908	455	
Race						
1 race ⁵	198,951	188,248	9,610	6,508	2,942	
White	160,238	151,814	7,595	5,257	2,230	
Black or African American	24,620	23,169	1,314	839	436	
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	1,093	63	*50	*13	
Asian	7,243	7,008	193	124	65	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	313	299	*9	*7	*2	
2 or more races ⁶	3,200	2,977	208	162	44	
Black or African American, white	658	632	*25	*21	*4	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,045	932	108	80	*26	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	20,891	19,335	1,443	811	600	
Mexican or Mexican American	12,597	11,650	882	469	399	
Not Hispanic or Latino	181,260	171,891	8,375	5,860	2,385	
White, single race	145,696	138,221	6,688	4,757	1,842	
Black or African American, single race	24,265	22,862	1,267	812	422	
Education ⁸						
Less than a high school diploma	12,184	11,233	895	501	376	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	34,234	32,461	1,578	1,047	505	
Some college	34,073	32,313	1,618	1,103	500	
Bachelor's degree or higher	36,531	35,348	1,056	806	247	
Family income ¹⁰						
Less than \$20,000	25,777	23,148	2,497	1,480	1,000	
\$20,000 or more	162,630	155,222	6,826	4,857	1,863	
\$20,000–\$34,999	22,854	20,566	2,221	1,495	706	
\$35,000–\$54,999	32,876	30,749	2,057	1,447	583	
\$55,000–\$74,999	27,414	26,346	992	787	182	
\$75,000 or more	48,231	47,226	918	709	201	
Poverty status ¹¹						
Poor	15,043	13,541	1,466	893	563	
Near poor	21,460	19,077	2,319	1,432	872	
Not poor	114,720	109,981	4,480	3,347	1,074	
Place of residence ¹²						
Large MSA	97,179	92,223	4,405	2,995	1,316	
Small MSA	66,184	62,568	3,306	2,229	1,046	
Not in MSA	38,788	36,434	2,106	1,446	624	
Region						
Northeast	40,242	38,539	1,508	1,064	416	
Midwest	50,295	47,639	2,344	1,767	541	
South	69,468	65,420	3,723	2,421	1,260	
West	42,146	39,628	2,243	1,419	768	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65	Any period without coverage ¹		Duration of period without coverage ²	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	21,903	20,875	964	716	234
12–17 years	10,857	10,349	449	299	146
18–44 years	39,944	37,236	2,413	1,586	789
45–64 years	26,400	25,605	630	404	208
Female:					
Under 12 years	20,971	19,810	1,107	831	264
12–17 years	10,337	9,823	474	311	154
18–44 years	43,867	40,576	3,014	2,020	945
45–64 years	27,870	26,953	767	504	246
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	3,329	3,126	200	108	89
12–17 years	1,288	1,193	90	43	43
18–44 years	3,848	3,514	298	168	119
45–64 years	1,688	1,601	69	46	22
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	3,239	2,999	232	135	93
12–17 years	1,263	1,169	90	49	40
18–44 years	4,358	3,954	378	220	151
45–64 years	1,877	1,778	86	41	41
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	14,020	13,389	585	467	111
12–17 years	7,463	7,155	266	197	69
18–44 years	29,604	27,635	1,759	1,215	526
45–64 years	21,192	20,580	486	313	159
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	13,431	12,720	680	550	126
12–17 years	6,957	6,646	281	191	80
18–44 years	31,157	28,900	2,069	1,436	605
45–64 years	21,873	21,197	562	388	165
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,129	2,975	143	113	*24
12–17 years	1,550	1,462	75	45	*31
18–44 years	4,197	3,917	246	139	99
45–64 years	2,282	2,208	56	34	*21
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	2,959	2,795	154	110	39
12–17 years	1,555	1,478	74	*42	*33
18–44 years	5,756	5,300	421	266	142
45–64 years	2,837	2,726	98	63	34
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	2,904	2,603	296	144	148
Near poor	4,144	3,695	429	215	208
Not poor	8,511	8,054	437	303	125
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,261	6,468	766	481	278
Near poor	12,321	10,741	1,551	1,017	530
Not poor	89,843	86,237	3,404	2,589	791
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,788	3,458	330	216	114
Near poor	3,854	3,616	224	124	93
Not poor	9,908	9,440	445	305	115

* 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.

¹Any 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?"

²Duration 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?"

³Unknowns 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 with health insurance" column and unknowns for duration of noncoverage are included in the "Yes" column.

⁴Total 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.

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 21. 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage		Duration of period without coverage ²	
		No	Yes ¹	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Total ⁵	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.5 (0.07)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.5 (0.16)	4.5 (0.16)	3.0 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Female	100.0	94.8 (0.16)	5.2 (0.16)	3.6 (0.14)	1.6 (0.08)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.2 (0.27)	4.8 (0.27)	3.6 (0.24)	1.2 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	95.6 (0.32)	4.4 (0.32)	2.9 (0.28)	1.4 (0.17)
18–44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.19)	6.5 (0.19)	4.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.15)	2.6 (0.15)	1.7 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race ⁶	100.0	95.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.5 (0.07)
White	100.0	95.2 (0.17)	4.8 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	1.4 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	94.6 (0.36)	5.4 (0.36)	3.4 (0.30)	1.8 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	94.6 (1.41)	5.4 (1.41)	4.3 (1.27)	*1.2 (0.55)
Asian	100.0	97.3 (0.47)	2.7 (0.47)	1.7 (0.38)	0.9 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	97.2 (1.81)	*2.8 (1.81)	*2.2 (1.68)	*0.6 (0.63)
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	93.5 (0.98)	6.5 (0.98)	5.1 (0.91)	1.4 (0.36)
Black or African American, white	100.0	96.2 (1.30)	*3.8 (1.30)	*3.2 (1.22)	*0.6 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	89.6 (2.40)	10.4 (2.40)	7.7 (2.16)	*2.5 (0.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.1 (0.38)	6.9 (0.38)	3.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.0 (0.49)	7.0 (0.49)	3.7 (0.35)	3.2 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.4 (0.15)	4.6 (0.15)	3.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	95.4 (0.18)	4.6 (0.18)	3.3 (0.15)	1.3 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.7 (0.35)	5.3 (0.35)	3.4 (0.30)	1.7 (0.18)
Education ⁹					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	92.6 (0.45)	7.4 (0.45)	4.1 (0.33)	3.1 (0.29)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	95.4 (0.24)	4.6 (0.24)	3.1 (0.19)	1.5 (0.12)
Some college	100.0	95.2 (0.23)	4.8 (0.23)	3.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.18)	2.2 (0.16)	0.7 (0.08)
Family income ¹¹					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	90.3 (0.47)	9.7 (0.47)	5.8 (0.35)	3.9 (0.30)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	95.8 (0.15)	4.2 (0.15)	3.0 (0.13)	1.1 (0.07)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	90.3 (0.54)	9.7 (0.54)	6.6 (0.49)	3.1 (0.26)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	93.7 (0.38)	6.3 (0.38)	4.4 (0.32)	1.8 (0.19)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	96.4 (0.31)	3.6 (0.31)	2.9 (0.29)	0.7 (0.13)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	98.1 (0.19)	1.9 (0.19)	1.5 (0.17)	0.4 (0.08)
Poverty status ¹²					
Poor	100.0	90.2 (0.66)	9.8 (0.66)	5.9 (0.52)	3.8 (0.43)
Near poor	100.0	89.2 (0.59)	10.8 (0.59)	6.7 (0.52)	4.1 (0.33)
Not poor	100.0	96.1 (0.16)	3.9 (0.16)	2.9 (0.14)	0.9 (0.08)
Place of residence ¹³					
Large MSA	100.0	95.4 (0.19)	4.6 (0.19)	3.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	95.0 (0.24)	5.0 (0.24)	3.4 (0.19)	1.6 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	94.5 (0.43)	5.5 (0.43)	3.8 (0.39)	1.6 (0.15)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	96.2 (0.26)	3.8 (0.26)	2.7 (0.21)	1.0 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	95.3 (0.29)	4.7 (0.29)	3.5 (0.25)	1.1 (0.11)
South	100.0	94.6 (0.27)	5.4 (0.27)	3.5 (0.23)	1.8 (0.13)
West	100.0	94.6 (0.32)	5.4 (0.32)	3.4 (0.25)	1.8 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage		Duration of period without coverage ²	
		No	Yes ¹	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.6 (0.30)	4.4 (0.30)	3.3 (0.28)	1.1 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	95.8 (0.38)	4.2 (0.38)	2.8 (0.31)	1.4 (0.22)
18–44 years	100.0	93.9 (0.24)	6.1 (0.24)	4.0 (0.20)	2.0 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.6 (0.18)	2.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)
Female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.7 (0.34)	5.3 (0.34)	4.0 (0.30)	1.3 (0.17)
12–17 years	100.0	95.4 (0.44)	4.6 (0.44)	3.0 (0.37)	1.5 (0.23)
18–44 years	100.0	93.1 (0.23)	6.9 (0.23)	4.6 (0.20)	2.2 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.2 (0.18)	2.8 (0.18)	1.8 (0.14)	0.9 (0.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.0 (0.61)	6.0 (0.61)	3.2 (0.44)	2.7 (0.40)
12–17 years	100.0	93.0 (1.10)	7.0 (1.10)	3.4 (0.71)	3.4 (0.77)
18–44 years	100.0	92.2 (0.63)	7.8 (0.63)	4.4 (0.48)	3.1 (0.40)
45–64 years	100.0	95.8 (0.69)	4.2 (0.69)	2.8 (0.59)	1.3 (0.37)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.8 (0.72)	7.2 (0.72)	4.2 (0.50)	2.9 (0.54)
12–17 years	100.0	92.9 (1.21)	7.1 (1.21)	3.9 (0.93)	3.2 (0.80)
18–44 years	100.0	91.3 (0.59)	8.7 (0.59)	5.1 (0.47)	3.5 (0.35)
45–64 years	100.0	95.4 (0.70)	4.6 (0.70)	2.2 (0.51)	2.2 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.8 (0.41)	4.2 (0.41)	3.3 (0.38)	0.8 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	96.4 (0.44)	3.6 (0.44)	2.7 (0.39)	0.9 (0.24)
18–44 years	100.0	94.0 (0.29)	6.0 (0.29)	4.1 (0.24)	1.8 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	97.7 (0.20)	2.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.15)	0.8 (0.13)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.9 (0.46)	5.1 (0.46)	4.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.20)
12–17 years	100.0	95.9 (0.52)	4.1 (0.52)	2.8 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.28)	6.7 (0.28)	4.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.21)	2.6 (0.21)	1.8 (0.16)	0.8 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.4 (0.83)	4.6 (0.83)	3.6 (0.78)	*0.8 (0.27)
12–17 years	100.0	95.1 (1.06)	4.9 (1.06)	2.9 (0.77)	*2.0 (0.77)
18–44 years	100.0	94.1 (0.64)	5.9 (0.64)	3.3 (0.48)	2.4 (0.40)
45–64 years	100.0	97.5 (0.49)	2.5 (0.49)	1.5 (0.40)	*0.9 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.8 (0.74)	5.2 (0.74)	3.7 (0.66)	1.3 (0.35)
12–17 years	100.0	95.2 (1.05)	4.8 (1.05)	*2.7 (0.83)	*2.1 (0.67)
18–44 years	100.0	92.6 (0.59)	7.4 (0.59)	4.7 (0.49)	2.5 (0.35)
45–64 years	100.0	96.5 (0.56)	3.5 (0.56)	2.2 (0.48)	1.2 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.8 (1.17)	10.2 (1.17)	5.0 (0.75)	5.1 (0.97)
Near poor	100.0	89.6 (0.97)	10.4 (0.97)	5.2 (0.73)	5.1 (0.64)
Not poor	100.0	94.9 (0.49)	5.1 (0.49)	3.6 (0.42)	1.5 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	89.4 (1.01)	10.6 (1.01)	6.7 (0.81)	3.8 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	87.4 (0.88)	12.6 (0.88)	8.3 (0.78)	4.3 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	96.2 (0.19)	3.8 (0.19)	2.9 (0.16)	0.9 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (1.30)	8.7 (1.30)	5.7 (1.09)	3.0 (0.71)
Near poor	100.0	94.2 (0.91)	5.8 (0.91)	3.2 (0.73)	2.4 (0.54)
Not poor	100.0	95.5 (0.48)	4.5 (0.48)	3.1 (0.41)	1.2 (0.22)

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

¹Any 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?"

²Duration 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?"

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

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

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

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The 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.

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 22. 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, 2001

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
Total ³	38,783	5,459	3,425	6,203	8,965	8,980
Sex						
Male	20,410	2,627	1,779	3,110	4,762	5,179
Female	18,373	2,832	1,646	3,092	4,203	3,801
Age						
Under 12 years	5,055	958	470	821	552	1,285
12–17 years	2,891	419	223	355	554	785
18–44 years	23,255	3,309	2,211	4,132	5,317	5,428
45–64 years	7,582	773	520	895	2,543	1,483
Race						
1 race ⁴	38,146	5,374	3,351	6,107	8,841	8,887
White	27,510	3,914	2,366	4,577	6,608	6,146
Black or African American	5,745	954	598	900	1,489	928
American Indian or Alaska Native	581	*48	*49	47	*41	*50
Asian	1,515	156	103	209	288	474
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*49	*9	*2	*10	*8	*18
2 or more races ⁵	637	85	74	96	124	93
Black or African American, white	109	*31	*19	*15	*11	*21
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	306	*22	*22	*36	66	*44
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,930	1,099	773	1,355	1,682	5,343
Mexican or Mexican American	7,952	790	503	946	1,198	4,029
Not Hispanic or Latino	27,853	4,360	2,652	4,848	7,284	3,637
White, single race	19,592	3,142	1,890	3,619	5,367	2,154
Black or African American, single race	5,636	947	555	884	1,471	912
Education ⁷						
Less than a high school diploma	6,958	543	494	834	1,901	2,830
High school diploma or GED ⁸	7,129	933	654	1,193	2,280	1,250
Some college	4,897	837	464	904	1,572	500
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,565	389	200	364	609	335
Family income ⁹						
Less than \$20,000	11,448	1,374	993	2,068	2,987	3,178
\$20,000 or more	22,718	3,712	2,194	3,687	5,157	4,733
\$20,000–\$34,999	7,933	1,269	757	1,456	2,143	1,850
\$35,000–\$54,999	5,206	985	654	962	1,147	1,053
\$55,000–\$74,999	1,987	408	196	293	507	361
\$75,000 or more	1,928	405	211	363	382	193
Poverty status ¹⁰						
Poor	6,643	849	510	1,170	1,595	2,114
Near poor	8,523	1,145	819	1,653	2,245	2,172
Not poor	10,551	2,191	1,221	1,835	2,683	1,596
Place of residence ¹¹						
Large MSA	18,055	2,423	1,551	2,755	3,563	5,302
Small MSA	12,137	1,779	1,184	2,017	3,059	2,204
Not in MSA	8,591	1,257	689	1,430	2,343	1,474
Region						
Northeast	5,261	870	520	907	1,160	1,066
Midwest	6,651	1,144	657	1,036	1,571	918
South	17,325	2,323	1,457	2,829	4,322	4,058
West	9,545	1,123	791	1,430	1,911	2,938
Sex and age						
Male:						
Under 12 years	2,572	544	213	390	283	684
12–17 years	1,490	212	139	169	279	397
18–44 years	12,795	1,507	1,199	2,151	3,030	3,349
45–64 years	3,552	363	228	400	1,169	749

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. 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, 2001—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
Number in thousands ²						
Female:						
Under 12 years	2,483	414	257	431	269	601
12–17 years	1,400	207	84	186	274	388
18–44 years	10,460	1,802	1,013	1,981	2,287	2,079
45–64 years	4,030	410	292	494	1,374	734
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	1,012	150	89	142	117	427
12–17 years	542	47	56	63	62	278
18–44 years	3,509	264	173	328	493	2,040
45–64 years	782	65	57	87	171	351
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	962	149	94	150	119	363
12–17 years	460	41	19	48	83	243
18–44 years	2,857	335	237	442	457	1,253
45–64 years	805	48	48	94	180	387
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	1,038	261	93	160	103	193
12–17 years	684	117	65	85	175	68
18–44 years	6,581	917	747	1,361	1,887	780
45–64 years	2,010	232	130	228	765	203
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	993	177	88	197	95	176
12–17 years	547	84	*31	114	118	64
18–44 years	5,380	1,074	565	1,164	1,348	478
45–64 years	2,359	278	171	309	877	191
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	353	117	*28	*41	*47	37
12–17 years	164	32	*16	*16	*34	*30
18–44 years	1,887	227	208	342	516	331
45–64 years	484	60	*21	65	169	108
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	330	72	46	61	37	35
12–17 years	245	74	*30	*15	54	49
18–44 years	1,568	296	156	270	383	221
45–64 years	606	70	51	72	231	100
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	2,561	274	167	309	392	1,343
Near poor	2,923	223	206	442	551	1,391
Not poor	1,766	273	161	237	285	727
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,337	324	196	524	735	417
Near poor	3,820	641	406	918	1,237	436
Not poor	6,867	1,501	829	1,308	1,951	565
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,222	210	99	225	348	271
Near poor	1,192	207	164	210	357	203
Not poor	1,214	320	139	196	297	137

* 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.

¹Length 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?"

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 23. 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, 2001

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	100.0	16.5 (0.51)	10.4 (0.40)	18.8 (0.55)	27.1 (0.61)	27.2 (0.76)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.0 (0.57)	10.2 (0.47)	17.8 (0.63)	27.3 (0.72)	29.7 (0.87)
Female	100.0	18.2 (0.67)	10.6 (0.52)	19.9 (0.70)	27.0 (0.72)	24.4 (0.81)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	23.5 (1.61)	11.5 (1.10)	20.1 (1.62)	13.5 (1.16)	31.4 (2.01)
12–17 years	100.0	17.9 (1.54)	9.5 (1.20)	15.2 (1.61)	23.7 (1.80)	33.6 (1.93)
18–44 years	100.0	16.2 (0.53)	10.8 (0.44)	20.3 (0.58)	26.1 (0.62)	26.6 (0.76)
45–64 years	100.0	12.4 (0.78)	8.4 (0.71)	14.4 (0.87)	40.9 (1.21)	23.9 (0.96)
Race						
1 race ⁴	100.0	16.5 (0.52)	10.3 (0.40)	18.8 (0.55)	27.2 (0.61)	27.3 (0.76)
White	100.0	16.6 (0.60)	10.0 (0.46)	19.4 (0.65)	28.0 (0.73)	26.0 (0.92)
Black or African American	100.0	19.6 (1.36)	12.3 (1.08)	18.5 (1.31)	30.6 (1.44)	19.1 (1.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	20.4 (5.27)	*20.9 (8.26)	*20.0 (7.07)	17.2 (4.10)	*21.3 (6.47)
Asian	100.0	12.7 (2.30)	8.4 (1.79)	17.0 (3.38)	23.4 (3.45)	38.6 (4.25)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*18.4 (8.04)	*3.7 (3.78)	*22.2 (10.28)	*16.5 (9.71)	*39.2 (14.85)
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	18.0 (3.26)	15.7 (3.13)	20.3 (3.93)	26.3 (3.90)	19.8 (3.59)
Black or African American, white	100.0	32.2 (8.40)	*19.4 (6.80)	*15.4 (6.48)	*11.7 (5.23)	*21.2 (7.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*11.6 (4.40)	*11.5 (4.93)	*18.8 (7.45)	34.8 (7.33)	23.4 (6.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.7 (0.67)	7.5 (0.62)	13.2 (0.68)	16.4 (0.76)	52.1 (1.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	10.6 (0.79)	6.7 (0.71)	12.7 (0.80)	16.0 (0.88)	54.0 (1.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.1 (0.66)	11.6 (0.51)	21.3 (0.71)	32.0 (0.77)	16.0 (0.73)
White, single race	100.0	19.4 (0.78)	11.7 (0.59)	22.4 (0.82)	33.2 (0.91)	13.3 (0.83)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	19.9 (1.38)	11.6 (1.05)	18.5 (1.33)	30.8 (1.46)	19.1 (1.41)
Education ⁷						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	8.2 (0.58)	7.5 (0.59)	12.6 (0.74)	28.8 (1.12)	42.9 (1.23)
High school diploma or GED ⁸	100.0	14.8 (0.88)	10.4 (0.77)	18.9 (0.92)	36.1 (1.19)	19.8 (0.97)
Some college	100.0	19.6 (1.12)	10.9 (0.82)	21.1 (1.12)	36.7 (1.32)	11.7 (0.89)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	20.5 (1.85)	10.5 (1.33)	19.2 (1.79)	32.1 (2.05)	17.7 (1.72)
Family income ⁹						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	13.0 (0.74)	9.4 (0.63)	19.5 (0.91)	28.2 (1.01)	30.0 (1.24)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	19.1 (0.73)	11.3 (0.55)	18.9 (0.71)	26.5 (0.78)	24.3 (0.89)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	17.0 (1.10)	10.1 (0.81)	19.5 (1.11)	28.7 (1.26)	24.7 (1.27)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	20.5 (1.45)	13.6 (1.28)	20.0 (1.60)	23.9 (1.41)	21.9 (1.54)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	23.1 (2.96)	11.1 (1.69)	16.6 (2.42)	28.7 (2.81)	20.5 (2.86)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	26.1 (2.53)	13.6 (1.77)	23.4 (2.61)	24.6 (2.62)	12.4 (2.20)
Poverty status ¹⁰						
Poor	100.0	13.6 (1.10)	8.2 (0.80)	18.8 (1.29)	25.6 (1.29)	33.9 (1.77)
Near poor	100.0	14.3 (0.93)	10.2 (0.86)	20.6 (1.12)	28.0 (1.20)	27.0 (1.26)
Not poor	100.0	23.0 (1.06)	12.8 (0.77)	19.3 (0.97)	28.2 (1.05)	16.8 (0.96)
Place of residence ¹¹						
Large MSA	100.0	15.5 (0.72)	9.9 (0.56)	17.7 (0.79)	22.8 (0.81)	34.0 (1.13)
Small MSA	100.0	17.4 (0.95)	11.6 (0.79)	19.7 (0.91)	29.9 (1.13)	21.5 (1.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	17.5 (1.16)	9.6 (0.82)	19.9 (1.25)	32.6 (1.39)	20.5 (1.69)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	19.2 (1.38)	11.5 (0.95)	20.1 (1.37)	25.7 (1.42)	23.6 (1.65)
Midwest	100.0	21.5 (1.25)	12.3 (1.07)	19.5 (1.22)	29.5 (1.59)	17.2 (1.87)
South	100.0	15.5 (0.80)	9.7 (0.60)	18.9 (0.85)	28.8 (0.98)	27.1 (1.17)
West	100.0	13.7 (0.92)	9.7 (0.83)	17.5 (1.12)	23.3 (1.04)	35.9 (1.49)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. 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, 2001—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
Sex and age						
Male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	25.8 (2.08)	10.1 (1.19)	18.4 (1.89)	13.4 (1.44)	32.4 (2.43)
12–17 years	100.0	17.7 (1.93)	11.6 (1.72)	14.1 (2.10)	23.4 (2.31)	33.2 (2.49)
18–44 years	100.0	13.4 (0.60)	10.7 (0.54)	19.1 (0.72)	27.0 (0.81)	29.8 (0.93)
45–64 years	100.0	12.5 (1.02)	7.8 (0.92)	13.8 (1.13)	40.2 (1.53)	25.8 (1.35)
Female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	21.0 (1.82)	13.1 (1.52)	21.9 (2.00)	13.6 (1.43)	30.5 (2.24)
12–17 years	100.0	18.2 (2.39)	7.4 (1.43)	16.3 (2.11)	24.1 (2.44)	34.1 (2.44)
18–44 years	100.0	19.7 (0.78)	11.1 (0.60)	21.6 (0.81)	25.0 (0.78)	22.7 (0.85)
45–64 years	100.0	12.4 (0.96)	8.8 (0.88)	15.0 (1.06)	41.6 (1.52)	22.2 (1.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	16.2 (2.00)	9.7 (1.47)	15.4 (1.72)	12.6 (1.71)	46.1 (2.84)
12–17 years	100.0	9.3 (1.75)	11.0 (2.73)	12.5 (2.53)	12.3 (2.05)	55.0 (3.50)
18–44 years	100.0	8.0 (0.70)	5.2 (0.61)	9.9 (0.72)	14.9 (0.98)	61.9 (1.43)
45–64 years	100.0	8.9 (1.37)	7.8 (1.58)	11.9 (1.57)	23.4 (2.33)	48.0 (2.71)
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	17.0 (2.29)	10.7 (1.69)	17.2 (2.09)	13.6 (1.70)	41.5 (2.91)
12–17 years	100.0	9.4 (1.90)	4.3 (1.26)	11.1 (2.12)	19.1 (2.39)	56.1 (3.22)
18–44 years	100.0	12.3 (0.91)	8.7 (0.78)	16.2 (1.01)	16.8 (0.94)	46.0 (1.50)
45–64 years	100.0	6.3 (1.18)	6.4 (1.24)	12.5 (1.69)	23.7 (2.21)	51.1 (2.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	32.2 (4.34)	11.5 (2.27)	19.8 (3.42)	12.7 (2.50)	23.9 (5.26)
12–17 years	100.0	23.0 (3.89)	12.8 (2.67)	16.7 (3.99)	34.2 (4.52)	13.3 (3.43)
18–44 years	100.0	16.1 (0.95)	13.1 (0.88)	23.9 (1.10)	33.1 (1.23)	13.7 (0.92)
45–64 years	100.0	14.9 (1.61)	8.4 (1.38)	14.7 (1.71)	49.1 (2.37)	13.0 (1.48)
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	24.2 (3.31)	12.0 (2.66)	26.8 (4.05)	13.0 (2.77)	24.0 (3.81)
12–17 years	100.0	20.6 (4.73)	*7.5 (2.30)	27.7 (4.84)	28.6 (5.36)	15.7 (3.82)
18–44 years	100.0	23.2 (1.18)	12.2 (0.92)	25.1 (1.23)	29.1 (1.22)	10.3 (0.90)
45–64 years	100.0	15.2 (1.48)	9.4 (1.33)	16.9 (1.59)	48.0 (2.22)	10.4 (1.29)
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	43.3 (6.01)	*10.2 (3.29)	*15.4 (4.69)	17.3 (4.66)	13.8 (3.54)
12–17 years	100.0	24.9 (5.79)	*12.2 (4.94)	*12.9 (5.18)	26.6 (6.91)	23.5 (6.55)
18–44 years	100.0	14.0 (1.57)	12.8 (1.48)	21.1 (1.98)	31.8 (2.20)	20.4 (1.96)
45–64 years	100.0	14.1 (2.76)	*4.9 (1.61)	15.4 (3.23)	40.0 (3.63)	25.6 (3.73)
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	28.7 (5.23)	18.4 (4.73)	24.2 (5.24)	14.7 (3.99)	13.9 (3.74)
12–17 years	100.0	33.1 (6.52)	*13.6 (4.90)	*7.0 (2.67)	24.3 (5.08)	22.0 (4.79)
18–44 years	100.0	22.3 (2.03)	11.7 (1.56)	20.4 (1.99)	28.9 (2.04)	16.7 (1.72)
45–64 years	100.0	13.4 (2.29)	9.8 (2.26)	13.7 (2.46)	44.1 (3.28)	19.0 (2.67)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	11.0 (1.48)	6.7 (1.03)	12.4 (1.37)	15.8 (1.32)	54.1 (2.12)
Near poor	100.0	7.9 (1.02)	7.3 (1.27)	15.7 (1.33)	19.6 (1.56)	49.4 (1.95)
Not poor	100.0	16.2 (1.87)	9.6 (1.28)	14.1 (1.42)	16.9 (1.54)	43.2 (2.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	14.8 (2.01)	8.9 (1.34)	23.8 (2.40)	33.5 (2.70)	19.0 (3.61)
Near poor	100.0	17.6 (1.45)	11.1 (1.35)	25.2 (1.93)	34.0 (1.92)	12.0 (1.41)
Not poor	100.0	24.4 (1.40)	13.5 (1.00)	21.3 (1.28)	31.7 (1.42)	9.2 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.2 (2.73)	8.6 (1.98)	19.5 (2.49)	30.2 (2.47)	23.5 (2.89)
Near poor	100.0	18.1 (2.63)	14.4 (2.13)	18.4 (2.22)	31.3 (2.94)	17.8 (2.52)
Not poor	100.0	29.4 (3.12)	12.8 (1.98)	18.0 (2.52)	27.3 (2.67)	12.6 (2.06)

* 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.

¹Length 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?"

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

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

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

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

⁸GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Poverty 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.

¹¹MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All currently insured 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	38,783	8,823	1,020	2,530	5,213	18,294	3,110	2,492
Sex								
Male	20,410	4,739	311	1,594	3,099	9,701	1,033	1,389
Female	18,373	4,084	709	937	2,114	8,593	2,078	1,103
Age								
Under 12 years	5,055	1,042	60	*28	321	2,054	845	453
12–17 years	2,891	510	81	*21	202	1,468	307	180
18–44 years	23,255	5,342	545	2,450	3,692	10,909	1,717	1,377
45–64 years	7,582	1,929	334	32	998	3,863	241	482
Race								
1 race ⁵	38,146	8,663	1,009	2,480	5,112	18,054	3,065	2,467
White	27,510	6,416	861	1,864	3,819	13,405	2,057	1,617
Black or African American	5,745	1,489	98	403	624	2,459	650	328
American Indian or Alaska Native	581	*79	*–	*25	*44	*87	*46	*8
Asian	1,515	249	*18	103	137	763	*31	160
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	49	*7	*3	*4	*14	*14	*2	*14
2 or more races ⁶	637	160	*12	51	100	240	46	*25
Black or African American, white	109	*27	*4	*2	*17	56	*17	*9
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	306	59	*3	*20	*36	89	*11	*14
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,930	1,659	99	303	1,842	6,291	1,096	885
Mexican or Mexican American	7,952	1,134	56	185	1,311	4,716	834	608
Not Hispanic or Latino	27,853	7,164	921	2,227	3,371	12,003	2,014	1,607
White, single race	19,592	5,234	789	1,655	2,549	8,565	1,282	1,076
Black or African American, single race	5,636	1,462	98	399	590	2,412	628	325
Education ⁸								
Less than a high school diploma	6,958	1,395	139	98	1,190	4,205	594	506
High school diploma or GED ⁹	7,129	2,165	310	185	1,119	3,584	475	324
Some college	4,897	1,620	234	174	877	2,362	249	251
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,565	600	67	98	312	1,058	47	242
Family income ¹⁰								
Less than \$20,000	11,448	2,378	390	768	1,616	6,015	1,403	917
\$20,000 or more	22,718	5,837	547	1,631	3,128	10,607	1,427	1,301
\$20,000–\$34,999	7,933	2,119	202	453	1,201	4,207	766	489
\$35,000–\$54,999	5,206	1,557	153	342	850	2,654	291	279
\$55,000–\$74,999	1,987	647	61	201	265	927	107	96
\$75,000 or more	1,928	557	*41	302	218	634	*43	132
Poverty status ¹¹								
Poor	6,643	1,240	188	327	753	3,527	1,003	664
Near poor	8,523	2,208	227	512	1,223	4,682	838	496
Not poor	10,551	3,323	361	1,023	1,727	4,851	456	594
Place of residence ¹²								
Large MSA	18,055	3,624	363	1,107	2,770	8,519	1,528	1,384
Small MSA	12,137	3,064	417	883	1,528	5,722	846	694
Not in MSA	8,591	2,135	240	540	914	4,053	737	415
Region								
Northeast	5,261	1,070	166	457	758	2,113	374	504
Midwest	6,651	1,642	228	652	974	2,725	514	428
South	17,325	4,200	479	997	2,006	8,808	1,395	895
West	9,545	1,910	147	423	1,475	4,648	827	666

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured 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
Sex and age		Number in thousands ³						
Male:								
Under 12 years	2,572	602	*20	*18	162	1,065	412	249
12–17 years	1,490	257	43	*13	97	730	157	106
18–44 years	12,795	2,995	150	1,553	2,328	6,121	380	782
45–64 years	3,552	885	98	*9	512	1,786	83	252
Female:								
Under 12 years	2,483	440	*41	*9	159	990	434	204
12–17 years	1,400	253	38	*7	105	738	150	74
18–44 years	10,460	2,347	396	897	1,364	4,788	1,337	595
45–64 years	4,030	1,044	235	23	486	2,077	157	230

* 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.

¹Reasons 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.

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

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

⁵In 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.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 25. 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, 2001

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage ¹						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other ²
	Percent ³ (standard error)						
Total ⁴	26.7 (0.67)	3.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.34)	15.7 (0.51)	55.3 (0.78)	9.4 (0.42)	7.5 (0.46)
Sex							
Male	27.0 (0.75)	1.8 (0.20)	9.1 (0.48)	17.7 (0.64)	55.3 (0.87)	5.9 (0.41)	7.9 (0.53)
Female	26.2 (0.81)	4.6 (0.33)	6.0 (0.37)	13.6 (0.56)	55.2 (0.91)	13.3 (0.59)	7.1 (0.50)
Age							
Under 12 years	25.5 (1.71)	1.5 (0.38)	*0.7 (0.22)	7.9 (1.04)	50.4 (1.94)	20.7 (1.46)	11.1 (1.74)
12–17 years	21.9 (1.82)	3.5 (0.71)	*0.9 (0.36)	8.7 (1.26)	63.1 (2.13)	13.2 (1.46)	7.7 (1.05)
18–44 years	26.0 (0.69)	2.7 (0.22)	11.9 (0.53)	18.0 (0.60)	53.1 (0.82)	8.4 (0.39)	6.7 (0.42)
45–64 years	31.3 (1.12)	5.4 (0.53)	0.5 (0.12)	16.2 (0.88)	62.6 (1.20)	3.9 (0.41)	7.8 (0.69)
Race							
1 race ⁵	26.5 (0.68)	3.1 (0.20)	7.6 (0.34)	15.7 (0.51)	55.3 (0.78)	9.4 (0.43)	7.6 (0.46)
White	27.1 (0.79)	3.6 (0.26)	7.9 (0.42)	16.1 (0.62)	56.6 (0.91)	8.7 (0.49)	6.8 (0.54)
Black or African American	30.0 (1.48)	2.0 (0.35)	8.1 (0.79)	12.6 (0.96)	49.6 (1.71)	13.1 (1.15)	6.6 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.7 (6.13)	–	*10.9 (3.88)	19.6 (5.74)	38.5 (6.37)	*20.1 (9.21)	*3.6 (1.51)
Asian	20.7 (3.79)	*1.5 (0.79)	8.6 (1.85)	11.4 (2.31)	63.3 (4.01)	*2.6 (0.85)	13.2 (3.06)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*14.4 (7.65)	*6.0 (5.93)	*8.4 (8.13)	*30.6 (14.07)	*30.7 (12.92)	*5.1 (4.07)	*29.2 (14.12)
2 or more races ⁶	34.5 (4.13)	*2.5 (1.33)	10.9 (2.75)	21.6 (3.62)	51.7 (4.68)	9.8 (2.81)	*5.4 (3.24)
Black or African American, white	*25.5 (8.18)	*3.3 (2.40)	*1.9 (1.89)	*16.0 (6.99)	52.8 (10.03)	*16.3 (7.73)	*8.3 (5.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	34.2 (6.86)	*1.8 (1.82)	*11.8 (4.83)	*20.7 (6.33)	51.6 (8.43)	*6.6 (4.47)	*8.2 (7.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16.2 (0.84)	1.0 (0.16)	3.0 (0.26)	18.0 (0.93)	61.5 (1.23)	10.7 (0.64)	8.6 (0.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.2 (0.98)	0.8 (0.18)	2.5 (0.27)	17.6 (1.11)	63.2 (1.45)	11.2 (0.77)	8.1 (0.91)
Not Hispanic or Latino	31.3 (0.85)	4.0 (0.28)	9.7 (0.47)	14.7 (0.60)	52.5 (0.92)	8.8 (0.52)	7.0 (0.56)
White, single race	32.3 (1.02)	4.9 (0.36)	10.2 (0.58)	15.7 (0.78)	52.8 (1.11)	7.9 (0.60)	6.6 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race	30.1 (1.49)	2.0 (0.35)	8.2 (0.80)	12.1 (0.96)	49.6 (1.73)	12.9 (1.16)	6.7 (0.99)
Education ⁸							
Less than a high school diploma	21.1 (0.95)	2.1 (0.33)	1.5 (0.27)	18.0 (0.86)	63.7 (1.28)	9.0 (0.60)	7.7 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	34.2 (1.16)	4.9 (0.50)	2.9 (0.37)	17.7 (0.85)	56.6 (1.18)	7.5 (0.62)	5.1 (0.54)
Some college	38.0 (1.38)	5.5 (0.65)	4.1 (0.57)	20.6 (1.15)	55.4 (1.45)	5.9 (0.61)	5.9 (0.65)
Bachelor's degree or higher	31.6 (2.05)	3.5 (0.83)	5.2 (0.88)	16.4 (1.60)	55.7 (2.29)	2.5 (0.65)	12.7 (1.59)
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$20,000	22.3 (1.02)	3.7 (0.37)	7.2 (0.63)	15.2 (0.77)	56.4 (1.31)	13.2 (0.80)	8.6 (0.97)
\$20,000 or more	30.0 (0.92)	2.8 (0.24)	8.4 (0.43)	16.1 (0.66)	54.6 (0.94)	7.3 (0.47)	6.7 (0.46)
\$20,000–\$34,999	28.5 (1.39)	2.7 (0.37)	6.1 (0.57)	16.2 (1.06)	56.7 (1.48)	10.3 (0.84)	6.6 (0.73)
\$35,000–\$54,999	32.4 (1.87)	3.2 (0.52)	7.1 (0.86)	17.7 (1.42)	55.3 (1.90)	6.1 (0.82)	5.8 (0.82)
\$55,000–\$74,999	37.2 (3.45)	3.5 (0.82)	11.6 (1.57)	15.2 (2.51)	53.3 (3.29)	6.1 (1.47)	5.5 (1.23)
\$75,000 or more	36.4 (3.08)	*2.6 (0.82)	19.7 (2.19)	14.2 (1.95)	41.4 (3.03)	*2.8 (0.95)	8.6 (2.06)
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	19.9 (1.43)	3.0 (0.47)	5.2 (0.68)	12.1 (0.92)	56.6 (1.78)	16.1 (1.08)	10.7 (1.51)
Near poor	27.5 (1.30)	2.8 (0.39)	6.4 (0.57)	15.2 (0.92)	58.4 (1.38)	10.5 (0.78)	6.2 (0.71)
Not poor	35.1 (1.25)	3.8 (0.41)	10.8 (0.69)	18.3 (0.93)	51.3 (1.25)	4.8 (0.49)	6.3 (0.59)
Place of residence ¹²							
Large MSA	23.2 (0.88)	2.3 (0.25)	7.1 (0.43)	17.7 (0.79)	54.5 (1.11)	9.8 (0.62)	8.8 (0.76)
Small MSA	29.8 (1.33)	4.0 (0.43)	8.6 (0.69)	14.8 (0.86)	55.6 (1.47)	8.2 (0.67)	6.7 (0.67)
Not in MSA	29.8 (1.47)	3.3 (0.44)	7.5 (0.77)	12.7 (0.95)	56.5 (1.56)	10.3 (1.00)	5.8 (0.84)
Region							
Northeast	23.6 (1.45)	3.7 (0.58)	10.1 (0.98)	16.7 (1.27)	46.7 (2.05)	8.3 (1.28)	11.1 (1.43)
Midwest	30.6 (1.69)	4.3 (0.62)	12.2 (1.08)	18.1 (1.32)	50.8 (2.08)	9.6 (0.99)	8.0 (1.65)
South	27.9 (1.06)	3.2 (0.31)	6.6 (0.50)	13.3 (0.73)	58.5 (1.13)	9.3 (0.63)	5.9 (0.48)
West	23.4 (1.33)	1.8 (0.28)	5.2 (0.47)	18.1 (1.04)	57.0 (1.53)	10.1 (0.80)	8.2 (0.89)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. 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, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage ¹						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other ²
Sex and age		Percent ³ (standard error)					
Male:							
Under 12 years	28.5 (2.21)	*0.9 (0.37)	*0.9 (0.30)	7.7 (1.13)	50.4 (2.37)	19.5 (1.67)	11.8 (2.38)
12–17 years	21.4 (2.29)	3.6 (0.94)	*1.1 (0.47)	8.1 (1.37)	60.8 (2.81)	13.1 (2.13)	8.8 (1.47)
18–44 years	26.4 (0.82)	1.3 (0.20)	13.7 (0.71)	20.5 (0.78)	54.0 (0.97)	3.4 (0.34)	6.9 (0.48)
45–64 years	30.7 (1.56)	3.4 (0.62)	*0.3 (0.19)	17.7 (1.24)	61.9 (1.66)	2.9 (0.57)	8.7 (0.94)
Female:							
Under 12 years	22.4 (1.88)	*2.1 (0.69)	*0.5 (0.23)	8.1 (1.56)	50.4 (2.29)	22.1 (1.93)	10.4 (1.51)
12–17 years	22.5 (2.48)	3.4 (0.96)	*0.7 (0.34)	9.3 (1.82)	65.6 (2.71)	13.3 (1.79)	6.6 (1.23)
18–44 years	25.5 (0.88)	4.3 (0.40)	9.7 (0.61)	14.8 (0.69)	52.1 (1.06)	14.5 (0.69)	6.5 (0.53)
45–64 years	31.8 (1.38)	7.2 (0.78)	0.7 (0.20)	14.8 (1.04)	63.3 (1.43)	4.8 (0.59)	7.0 (0.79)

* 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.

¹Reasons 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.

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

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

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "1 race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

⁷Persons 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.

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²MSA 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 an MSA.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

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 2001 in-house Person File, which is derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public use data files with the exception of some detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percents and rates in the tables (14). 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:

$$\text{Relative standard error} = (\text{SE}/\text{Est})100,$$

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percent, rate, or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and the reliability of the corresponding percents (or rates) is determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percent (or rate) unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

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

Table I. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2001

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (tables 1,2)	1,240	0.45
Limitations in usual activities (tables 3,4)	1,008	0.36
Limitations in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (tables 3,4)	788	0.28
Limitations in activities of daily living (ADL) (table 5)	47	0.02
Limitations in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (table 5)	209	0.10
Limitations in work activity (table 6)	230	0.13
Special education or early intervention services (table 7)	272	0.37
Medical care not received due to cost (table 15)	1,369	0.49
Medical care delayed due to cost (table 15)	1,368	0.49
Number of overnight hospital stays (tables 16,17)	112	0.04
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (tables 18,19)	2,679	1.10
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (tables 18,19)	247	0.75
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	1,108	0.55
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	1,270	0.63
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 22,23)	5,752	14.83
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 24,25)	5,679	14.64

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 I and II.

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 III 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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2001

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (tables 11,12)	273	1.09
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (tables 13,14)	365	1.47

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percents of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2001

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	24,361	8.81
Poverty status	79,505	28.76
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	6,298	3.56
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,679	1.10
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	247	0.75

or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Those respondents who did reply to the “above-below \$20,000” question were then handed one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family’s combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (68% of the 2001 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family’s income was either \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000 (20% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (9% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$20,000 are included in the “Less than \$20,000” category under “Family Income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$20,000 are included in the “\$20,000 or more” category under “Family Income,” along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$20,000 or more” for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family’s

income. This variable is the ratio of the family’s income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2001 poverty threshold (given the family’s size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Persons who are categorized as “Poor” had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “Near poor” category includes those persons with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, “Not poor” persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at/above \$20,000 versus below \$20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 9% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 29% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Nine percent of the NHIS sample has missing information on income, and 29% of the NHIS sample has 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 8,10,11, and 14](#) 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 cause codes (i.e., E codes) that describe the cause of the episode. A person may experience multiple injury and/or poisoning episodes.

Between 2000 and 2001, only one change was made to the Family Core Injury/Poisoning Section of the NHIS. The question that asked respondents “How many times in the past three months did you seek medical advice because you were injured or poisoned?” was changed back to “How many different times in the past three months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?” Users familiar with the NHIS injury/poisoning data are undoubtedly aware of the continual decline in the overall number of injuries and poisonings reported since the injury and poisoning section was added to the NHIS in 1997. Evidence from the data indicates that the number of injuries and poisonings is continuing to decline despite a return to the preferred question wording. These declines may be at least partially attributable to underreporting of injuries and poisonings due to the length of the recall period, declining response rates, and/or a reluctance on the part of respondents to answer detailed questions about injuries and poisonings. Currently an evaluation of the 3-month recall is under way to investigate the distribution of injuries and poisonings, especially those occurring in the early part of the period. If respondents underreport injuries and poisonings during the early part of the recall period, it will artificially lower the annual number of injuries and poisonings. The results of this evaluation will be published, and appropriate modifications to the estimation procedures will be implemented.

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

Education—The categories of education are based on the years of school completed or highest degree obtained for persons aged 25 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, help from relatives—is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medicaid (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 (16,17). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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

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

are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For persons aged 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (18). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other. (Some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics.) Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (19), and a distinction was made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. The latter characteristic includes subcategories for “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic or Latino.” The “Not Hispanic or Latino” category is further divided into “White, single race” and “Black or African American, single race.” Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group. (See the definition of race in this appendix for more information.) Data are not shown for other “Not Hispanic or Latino single race” or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic or Latino origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the

complete terms. For example, the category “not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2001 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, and “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 (19), 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”).

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:

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;

West Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics

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 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. It also includes children who were receiving special education or early intervention services and persons of any age who had difficulty walking or remembering.

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 they currently hold 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 health insurance coverage at the time of interview were asked the reasons for not having coverage. A maximum of five reasons could be reported. Persons who reported more than one reason within a category were counted only once for that category. Unknown reasons were included in the “other” category.

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

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

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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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