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Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

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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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents health statistics from the 2000 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 and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Household interviews were completed for 100,618 persons living in 38,633 households, reflecting a household response rate of 89%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2000, and fewer than 1 in 10 were in fair or poor health. About 31 million people (11%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions, and about 3 million people (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living such as bathing and dressing. Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be limited in their ability to work. About 5% of children received special education or early intervention services. The three leading causes of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes were falls, being struck by a person or an object, and transportation. Among people under age 65 years, about 40 million (17%) did not have any health insurance coverage.

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, 2000

by Charlotte A. Schoenborn, M.P.H.; 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 2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this 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 for respondent-assessed health status; limitations in activities; special education and early intervention services; injury and poisoning episodes; health care access; utilization; and health insurance coverage. These estimates are derived from the Family Core component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. They 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 to 15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of the NHIS changed in some cases, and in other cases the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of the 1982 changes is in "Appendix IV" of Series 10, No. 150 (8). In 1985, a new sample design for the NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic 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) as well as a new

We would like to thank Jennifer Dorrfeld for her capable assistance with production of early drafts of the tables. This report was edited by Klaudia M. Cox and typeset by Annette F. Holman of the Information Design and Publishing Branch, Division of Information Services.

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, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued in 1997 the new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic 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 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 uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic 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 and/or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and 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 are 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 are 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, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2000 consisted of 38,633 households, which yielded 100,618 persons in 39,264 families. The total noninterview rate was 11.1%, with 7.3% the result of respondent refusal. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls or unacceptable partial interviews (13).

Estimation Procedures

The data presented in this report are weighted, using the Person Record Weight, to provide national health estimates. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percents (or rates) for all persons and for various subgroups of the population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages (and/or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in ''Appendix I.'' These unknown cases are, nevertheless, 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 percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. Again, for most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 9% of respondents in the 2000 survey, and 18% 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 sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See "Appendix I" for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Limitations of the Data

Although the data are presented for various age groups, estimates for other sociodemographic subgroups are not age adjusted. Therefore, 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 1997–2000 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 subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software that takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (14).

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

Further Information

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

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

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

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in tables 1–25 are presented. 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.
- About 1 in 3 adults aged 75 years and over were in fair or poor health.
- Asian persons (40%) and white persons (38%) were more likely than black persons (32%) to be in excellent health.
- The percent of persons in excellent health increased steadily with increased levels of education and income.
- College graduates (45%) were three times as likely as persons having less than a high school diploma (15%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $75,000 or more (52%) were twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $20,000 a year (26%) to be in excellent health.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance (44%) were the most likely to be in excellent health compared with persons who were covered by Medicaid (31%) or some other types of health insurance (29%) and persons who were uninsured (33%).
- Among persons aged 65 years and over, those covered by Medicare and Medicaid combined (22%) and those covered by other, nonprivate health insurance (20%) were 3 to 4 times as likely to be in poor health as persons covered by private health insurance (6%) or by Medicare only (8%).

Limitation in Usual Activities (tables 3,4)

- About 32.4 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities, and 30.9 million persons (11%) were limited due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities increased with age: 6% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 16% of adults aged 45–64 years and nearly one-half (46%) of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Mexican-American persons were about half as likely as persons not of Hispanic origin to be limited in their usual activities due to a chronic condition.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.
- Persons under age 65 years who had Medicaid or some other type of nonprivate health insurance coverage were 4 to 5 times as likely to have an activity limitation as persons who had private health insurance coverage or persons who were uninsured.
- Persons aged 65 years and over who had Medicare and Medicaid combined (64%) were about twice as likely as persons with Medicare only (35%) or with private health insurance coverage (33%) to have an activity limitation.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over, non-Hispanic black women were the most likely to have some type of activity limitation (49%) compared with non-Hispanic black men (38%), non-Hispanic white women (37%), and non-Hispanic white men (33%).
- Poor Hispanic persons were about half as likely as poor non-Hispanic black persons or poor non-Hispanic white persons to be limited in their usual activities.

Limitations in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) and Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) (table 5)

- About 3.3 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADL such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 6.9 million (3%) required help with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) such as household chores or shopping.
- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% of persons required the help of another person with ADL, and about 20% required help with IADL.
- Poor adults were 3 to 4 times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADL and IADL.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely to need help with ADL or IADL than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.
- Persons aged 65 years and over who had private insurance or who had Medicare only were less likely to need help with ADL and IADL than were persons who had both Medicare and Medicaid or who had some other type of health insurance coverage.
- Women aged 65 years and over were much more likely than men in the same age group to require help with ADL and IADL.
- Among women aged 65 years and over, about 1 in 4 non-Hispanic black women (23%) required help with IADL compared with 15% of non-Hispanic white women and 14% of Hispanic women.
- Among men aged 65 years and over, about 1 in 10 required help with IADL, regardless of race or Hispanic origin.

Limitation in Work Activity (table 6)

- About 9.1 million adults (5%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 5.8 million (3%) were limited in the kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.
- About 3% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 7% 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 under age 65 years who were covered by private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance coverage.
- Among persons aged 65–69 years, non-Hispanic black women (23%) were about three times as likely as non-Hispanic white women (8%) and twice as likely as Hispanic women (11%) to be unable to work due to poor health.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (table 7)

- About 3.7 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2000.
- Overall, 5% of U.S. children received special education or early intervention services, with boys about twice as likely as girls to receive these services.
- Hispanic children (3%) were less likely than non-Hispanic children (5%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in families with lower incomes were more likely than children in middle or higher income families to receive special education or early intervention services.

- Children covered by Medicaid (9%) were more likely than children with private health insurance (4%) or children without any health insurance coverage (4%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Non-Hispanic white children and non-Hispanic black children who were poor were about twice as likely as those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Among Hispanic children, receiving special education or early intervention services was not significantly associated with poverty status.

Medically Attended Injury and Poisoning Episodes (table 8)

- In 2000, there were 26.4 million episodes of medically attended injuries and poisonings among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 96 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 rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes compared with persons in other age groups.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic white persons was about twice the rate of episodes among non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.

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

- The three leading external causes of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes were falls (6.9 million episodes in 2000), being struck by a person or object (4.8 million episodes), and transportation (3.7 million episodes).
- Females had a higher rate of injury resulting from falls than males.
- Compared with females, males had more than twice the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or an object.
- The rate of injury due to falls was highest among persons 75 years of age and over.
- The rate of injury due to being struck by a person or an object was highest among youth 12–17 years of age.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, the rate of injury due to falls was twice as high for females as for males.

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

- About 6.5 million injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsports leisure activities, 4.8 million occurred while working at a job, and 3.8 million episodes occurred while engaging in sports activities.
- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job and while participating in sports were twice as high for males as for females.
- The rate of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job were highest for persons 18–44 years of age compared with persons in other age groups.
- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job, engaging in sports, or engaging in leisure activities other than sports were higher for white persons than for black persons.
- The rates of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes that occurred during sports or during leisure activities other than sports among non-Hispanic persons were about triple the rates for Hispanic persons.
- Persons living in the South had the lowest rates of injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while engaging in sports; persons living in the West had the highest rates.

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

- In 2000, 6.2 million injury and poisoning episodes occurred inside the home, and another 4.7 million occurred outside the home.
- Recreation areas (3.9 million episodes) and streets and highways (3.7 million episodes) were the next most common places of occurrence for injury and poisoning episodes, following those occurring in the home.
- The rates of injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home were higher for females than for males, whereas the rate of injury and poisoning episodes occurring outside the home were higher for males than for females.
- Rates of injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home were highest for persons aged 75 years and over and children under age 12 compared with persons in other age groups.

Access to Medical Care (table 15)

- About 17.6 million persons (6%) delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, and another 12.2 million (5%) did not receive needed care for this reason.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely than older adults and children to delay or not receive medical care due to cost.
- Persons with the least education were about three times as likely as persons with the most education to have not received needed medical care due to cost, and they were about twice as likely to have delayed care for this reason.

- Persons in the lowest income group were 10 times as likely as persons in the highest income group to have not received needed medical care due to cost, and they were more than five times as likely to have delayed care for this reason.
- Among persons who were poor or near poor, delays in medical care due to cost was most likely for non-Hispanic white persons compared with 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 17.9 million persons (7%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.1 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and almost 2 million persons (less than 1%) had three or more hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely than younger persons to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than persons with more education and higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid or other, nonprivate health insurance coverage were more likely to have been hospitalized in the past year than were persons who had private health insurance and those who were uninsured.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (tables 18,19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 171 million (72%) had private health insurance, 22 million (9%) had Medicaid, and 40 million (17%) were uninsured.
- Children under age 12 years were the most likely to have Medicaid coverage (21%) compared with persons in other age groups, and adults aged 18–44 years were the most likely to be uninsured (22%).
- Among persons under age 65 years, non-Hispanic white persons (79%) were the most likely to have private health insurance coverage, followed by non-Hispanic black persons (56%) and Hispanic persons (48%).
- Among persons living below the poverty threshold, 4 in 10 had Medicaid coverage, and about one-third were uninsured.
- Among persons under age 65 years who were living below the poverty threshold, those of Hispanic origin were more likely to be uninsured than those not of Hispanic origin.
- Among persons under 65 years of age, about one-half of poor non-Hispanic black persons had Medicaid coverage compared with one-third (33%) of poor non-Hispanic white persons and about 4 in 10 poor Hispanic persons.
- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 years and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.
- About a half million persons aged 65 years and over were uninsured in 2000.
- Among the 33 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2000, almost two-thirds had private health insurance (63%), and about 1 in 4 (27%) had Medicare alone.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 9 out of 10 were covered by some form of health insurance: private (30%), Medicaid and Medicare combined (29%), or Medicare only (31%).
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 9 out of 10 were covered by health insurance, with 3 out of 4 persons (75%) having private health insurance and 21% having 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, most (187 million) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.
- Among currently insured persons under age 65 years, about 5% had been without insurance coverage at some time in the past year—most of these for 6 months or less.
- Currently insured persons aged 45–64 years were less likely than younger persons to have experienced a period without health insurance coverage in the past year.
- Lower income persons who had health insurance coverage were more likely than higher income persons to have been without coverage at some time in the past year.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, nearly 10 million (29%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and nearly 9 million (26%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (29%) were more likely than uninsured females (24%) to have never had health insurance coverage.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years (26%) were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with older persons.
- Uninsured persons age 45–64 years (44%) were the most likely to have been without health insurance for

more than 36 months compared with younger persons.

- Among persons who were uninsured, Hispanic persons (52%) were more than three times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (15%) to have never had health insurance coverage.

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, 17.9 million persons (53%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 8.8 million (26%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were more than twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Persons under 18 years of age were more likely than older persons to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Non-Hispanic persons were about twice as likely as Hispanic persons 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 more likely than persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	274,019	101,506	85,196	62,018	17,967	6,090
Sex						
Male	133,623	51,751	41,266	29,195	7,955	2,845
Female	140,396	49,755	43,929	32,823	10,012	3,245
Age						
Under 12 years	48,350	26,647	13,443	7,311	678	104
12–17 years	23,974	12,045	7,091	4,317	357	72
18–44 years	108,472	42,902	37,183	22,377	4,543	958
45–64 years	60,530	15,772	19,385	16,516	6,210	2,361
65–74 years	17,861	2,613	4,730	6,395	2,838	1,183
75 years and over	14,832	1,527	3,364	5,103	3,340	1,411
Race						
1 race[4]	270,530	100,032	84,203	61,339	17,699	6,021
White	215,836	81,851	68,334	46,590	13,388	4,685
Black or African American	33,501	10,591	9,608	9,176	3,019	955
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,943	611	548	522	204	55
Asian	10,337	4,136	3,262	2,310	408	159
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	324	*122	*92	85	*25	*–
2 or more races[5]	3,488	1,474	993	680	267	69
Black or African American, white	730	396	196	111	*27	*1
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	965	271	314	206	130	43
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	33,052	11,184	10,097	8,750	2,287	674
Mexican or Mexican American	21,238	7,118	6,484	5,904	1,300	404
Not Hispanic or Latino	240,967	90,321	75,099	53,269	15,680	5,415
White, single race	192,850	73,945	60,986	40,896	11,861	4,200
Black or African American, single race	32,911	10,402	9,432	9,004	2,976	944
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	4,376	6,816	9,426	5,734	2,612
High school diploma or GED[8]	52,924	13,035	17,240	15,727	5,237	1,565
Some college	44,152	13,966	15,175	10,754	3,157	1,011
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	19,050	14,547	7,153	1,526	393
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	49,464	12,616	13,496	14,025	6,431	2,802
$20,000 or more	201,347	82,149	64,842	41,425	9,824	2,663
$20,000–$34,999	36,873	11,352	11,394	10,022	3,083	964
$35,000–$54,999	41,702	15,935	13,503	9,499	2,164	557
$55,000–$74,999	30,695	13,265	10,605	5,558	1,042	216
$75,000 or more	48,719	25,504	14,916	6,826	1,200	249
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	24,049	6,896	6,577	6,514	2,757	1,274
Near poor	37,366	11,147	10,670	10,263	3,761	1,464
Not poor	134,475	57,695	43,522	25,675	5,964	1,532
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	171,198	75,159	56,554	31,904	5,872	1,299
Medicaid	21,585	6,662	5,642	5,911	2,251	1,072
Other	5,976	1,724	1,431	1,355	946	497
Uninsured	40,054	13,178	12,684	10,658	2,612	596
65 years and over:						
Private	20,426	2,989	5,552	7,190	3,424	1,221
Medicare and Medicaid	1,863	63	189	551	635	407
Medicare only	8,603	943	2,022	3,187	1,700	695
Other	1,037	68	177	316	262	208
Uninsured	445	66	84	149	93	44

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence	Number in thousands[2]					
Large MSA[12]	131,951	51,269	40,801	29,278	7,551	2,417
Small MSA[12]	87,062	32,350	27,261	19,386	5,793	1,929
Not in MSA[12]	55,006	17,886	17,134	13,354	4,623	1,744
Region						
Northeast	52,199	19,704	16,838	11,424	3,116	927
Midwest	67,577	25,469	21,525	15,183	3,945	1,271
South	96,925	34,488	29,407	22,491	7,325	2,782
West	57,318	21,845	17,426	12,920	3,582	1,109
Sex and age						
Male:						
Under 12 years	24,699	13,315	6,993	3,854	401	62
12–17 years	12,296	6,350	3,499	2,150	189	48
18–44 years	53,442	22,149	18,050	10,632	1,942	439
45–64 years	29,279	8,027	9,300	7,774	2,869	1,143
65 years and over	13,908	1,910	3,424	4,785	2,554	1,153
Female:						
Under 12 years	23,652	13,333	6,450	3,457	277	43
12–17 years	11,679	5,695	3,592	2,167	168	*25
18–44 years	55,030	20,753	19,133	11,744	2,601	519
45–64 years	31,250	7,745	10,084	8,742	3,341	1,218
65 years and over	18,785	2,230	4,670	6,713	3,624	1,441
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	4,267	1,822	1,338	1,006	87	*13
12–17 years	1,763	735	498	473	48	*9
18–44 years	7,326	2,608	2,404	1,875	374	52
45–64 years	2,340	507	658	748	307	110
65 years and over	809	109	130	263	221	83
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	4,122	1,920	1,299	835	58	*5
12–17 years	1,650	685	530	396	34	*6
18–44 years	7,115	2,248	2,381	1,968	432	71
45–64 years	2,556	441	690	817	413	189
65 years and over	1,103	111	170	370	313	137
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	15,244	9,006	4,148	1,830	161	*35
12–17 years	7,990	4,517	2,241	1,055	98	*35
18–44 years	36,659	15,917	12,583	6,597	1,111	292
45–64 years	22,915	6,709	7,612	5,677	1,945	826
65 years and over	11,594	1,668	2,987	4,014	1,972	892
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	14,526	8,930	3,733	1,626	135	*24
12–17 years	7,572	3,994	2,347	1,115	73	*17
18–44 years	36,926	14,808	13,072	7,032	1,476	342
45–64 years	23,831	6,440	8,148	6,289	2,142	715
65 years and over	15,593	1,956	4,116	5,660	2,747	1,021
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	3,513	1,576	1,018	757	145	*10
12–17 years	1,758	720	534	456	43	*2
18–44 years	6,251	2,332	1,995	1,503	313	70
45–64 years	2,714	493	639	970	458	145
65 years and over	1,053	79	203	342	278	132
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	3,373	1,619	917	739	77	*13
12–17 years	1,761	668	545	486	56	*2
18–44 years	7,451	2,347	2,443	2,006	528	81
45–64 years	3,443	475	853	1,236	618	251
65 years and over	1,594	93	284	509	461	238

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—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	6,073	1,696	1,908	1,735	512	220
Near poor	7,588	2,386	2,257	2,121	643	181
Not poor	10,934	4,586	3,371	2,307	573	90
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	10,786	3,145	2,886	2,723	1,304	718
Near poor	21,896	6,267	6,232	6,035	2,345	973
Not poor	104,941	45,702	34,390	19,191	4,384	1,207
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,566	1,489	1,404	1,626	747	286
Near poor	5,548	1,636	1,487	1,502	651	256
Not poor	11,566	4,317	3,538	2,867	692	143

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one 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 those 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 age 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3]	100.0	37.2 (0.30)	31.2 (0.24)	22.7 (0.22)	6.6 (0.11)	2.2 (0.06)
Sex						
Male	100.0	38.9 (0.35)	31.0 (0.29)	21.9 (0.26)	6.0 (0.12)	2.1 (0.08)
Female	100.0	35.6 (0.32)	31.4 (0.27)	23.5 (0.26)	7.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.07)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.3 (0.58)	27.9 (0.51)	15.2 (0.38)	1.4 (0.10)	0.2 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	50.4 (0.72)	29.7 (0.65)	18.1 (0.52)	1.5 (0.14)	0.3 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	39.7 (0.38)	34.4 (0.33)	20.7 (0.28)	4.2 (0.12)	0.9 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	26.2 (0.42)	32.2 (0.41)	27.4 (0.38)	10.3 (0.26)	3.9 (0.15)
65–74 years	100.0	14.7 (0.56)	26.6 (0.63)	36.0 (0.69)	16.0 (0.53)	6.7 (0.36)
75 years and over	100.0	10.4 (0.50)	22.8 (0.73)	34.6 (0.77)	22.7 (0.65)	9.6 (0.48)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	37.1 (0.30)	31.3 (0.25)	22.8 (0.22)	6.6 (0.11)	2.2 (0.06)
White	100.0	38.1 (0.34)	31.8 (0.28)	21.7 (0.24)	6.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	31.8 (0.77)	28.8 (0.70)	27.5 (0.65)	9.1 (0.33)	2.9 (0.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	31.5 (3.65)	28.3 (3.06)	26.9 (2.41)	10.5 (1.59)	2.8 (0.67)
Asian	100.0	40.3 (1.44)	31.7 (1.34)	22.5 (1.22)	4.0 (0.42)	1.5 (0.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	37.6 (8.06)	28.3 (6.64)	26.3 (6.59)	*7.8 (4.24)	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	42.3 (1.93)	28.5 (1.46)	19.5 (1.70)	7.7 (0.93)	2.0 (0.43)
Black or African American, white	100.0	54.2 (3.56)	26.8 (2.94)	15.2 (2.35)	3.6 (1.09)	*0.1 (0.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	28.1 (2.94)	32.6 (3.04)	21.4 (2.57)	13.5 (2.27)	4.5 (1.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.9 (0.67)	30.6 (0.67)	26.5 (0.63)	6.9 (0.28)	2.0 (0.12)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.6 (0.88)	30.6 (0.86)	27.8 (0.82)	6.1 (0.29)	1.9 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.7 (0.32)	31.3 (0.26)	22.2 (0.23)	6.5 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.5 (0.36)	31.8 (0.29)	21.3 (0.25)	6.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.8 (0.78)	28.8 (0.71)	27.5 (0.65)	9.1 (0.33)	2.9 (0.18)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.1 (0.41)	23.5 (0.49)	32.5 (0.49)	19.8 (0.44)	9.0 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	24.7 (0.41)	32.6 (0.43)	29.8 (0.40)	9.9 (0.24)	3.0 (0.15)
Some college	100.0	31.7 (0.46)	34.4 (0.44)	24.4 (0.41)	7.2 (0.23)	2.3 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	44.6 (0.55)	34.1 (0.49)	16.8 (0.36)	3.6 (0.17)	0.9 (0.08)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.6 (0.55)	27.3 (0.51)	28.4 (0.47)	13.0 (0.33)	5.7 (0.22)
$20,000 or more	100.0	40.9 (0.34)	32.3 (0.29)	20.6 (0.25)	4.9 (0.10)	1.3 (0.05)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	30.8 (0.65)	30.9 (0.61)	27.2 (0.58)	8.4 (0.29)	2.6 (0.16)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	38.3 (0.66)	32.4 (0.59)	22.8 (0.52)	5.2 (0.22)	1.3 (0.11)
$55,000–74,999	100.0	43.2 (0.81)	34.6 (0.73)	18.1 (0.55)	3.4 (0.22)	0.7 (0.10)
$75,000 or more	100.0	52.4 (0.68)	30.6 (0.59)	14.0 (0.41)	2.5 (0.15)	0.5 (0.07)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	28.7 (0.84)	27.4 (0.75)	27.1 (0.71)	11.5 (0.41)	5.3 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	29.9 (0.70)	28.6 (0.66)	27.5 (0.59)	10.1 (0.32)	3.9 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	42.9 (0.39)	32.4 (0.33)	19.1 (0.27)	4.4 (0.12)	1.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	44.0 (0.37)	33.1 (0.32)	18.7 (0.25)	3.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	30.9 (0.86)	26.2 (0.80)	27.4 (0.78)	10.5 (0.40)	5.0 (0.30)
Other	100.0	29.0 (1.72)	24.0 (1.30)	22.8 (1.17)	15.9 (1.06)	8.4 (0.71)
Uninsured	100.0	33.2 (0.64)	31.9 (0.62)	26.8 (0.57)	6.6 (0.24)	1.5 (0.11)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	14.7 (0.52)	27.2 (0.63)	35.3 (0.67)	16.8 (0.51)	6.0 (0.33)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	3.4 (0.87)	10.2 (1.30)	29.9 (1.98)	34.4 (2.11)	22.1 (1.77)
Medicare only	100.0	11.0 (0.71)	23.7 (0.90)	37.3 (1.05)	19.9 (0.79)	8.1 (0.56)
Other	100.0	6.6 (1.38)	17.2 (2.07)	30.7 (2.57)	25.4 (2.40)	20.2 (2.15)
Uninsured	100.0	15.1 (3.34)	19.2 (3.45)	34.3 (3.95)	21.4 (3.55)	10.1 (2.83)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Large MSA[12]	100.0	39.0 (0.42)	31.1 (0.36)	22.3 (0.32)	5.8 (0.13)	1.8 (0.07)
Small MSA[12]	100.0	37.3 (0.54)	31.4 (0.43)	22.4 (0.38)	6.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.10)
Not in MSA[12]	100.0	32.7 (0.68)	31.3 (0.55)	24.4 (0.52)	8.4 (0.26)	3.2 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.9 (0.70)	32.4 (0.57)	22.0 (0.47)	6.0 (0.23)	1.8 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	37.8 (0.55)	31.9 (0.45)	22.5 (0.44)	5.9 (0.19)	1.9 (0.11)
South	100.0	35.7 (0.52)	30.5 (0.44)	23.3 (0.39)	7.6 (0.20)	2.9 (0.13)
West	100.0	38.4 (0.65)	30.6 (0.52)	22.7 (0.47)	6.3 (0.21)	1.9 (0.11)
Sex and age						
Male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	54.1 (0.69)	28.4 (0.63)	15.7 (0.47)	1.6 (0.14)	0.3 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	51.9 (0.92)	28.6 (0.84)	17.6 (0.65)	1.5 (0.19)	0.4 (0.11)
18–44 years	100.0	41.6 (0.46)	33.9 (0.41)	20.0 (0.34)	3.6 (0.15)	0.8 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	27.6 (0.52)	31.9 (0.49)	26.7 (0.47)	9.9 (0.32)	3.9 (0.22)
65 years and over	100.0	13.8 (0.55)	24.8 (0.66)	34.6 (0.74)	18.5 (0.60)	8.3 (0.43)
Female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	56.6 (0.70)	27.4 (0.62)	14.7 (0.47)	1.2 (0.12)	0.2 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	48.9 (0.91)	30.8 (0.82)	18.6 (0.68)	1.4 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	37.9 (0.41)	34.9 (0.39)	21.5 (0.35)	4.8 (0.16)	0.9 (0.07)
45–64 years	100.0	24.9 (0.46)	32.4 (0.50)	28.1 (0.46)	10.7 (0.33)	3.9 (0.19)
65 years and over	100.0	11.9 (0.47)	25.0 (0.59)	35.9 (0.67)	19.4 (0.52)	7.7 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	42.7 (1.33)	31.4 (1.30)	23.6 (1.13)	2.0 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.11)
12–17 years	100.0	41.7 (1.82)	28.3 (1.62)	26.9 (1.67)	2.7 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.20)
18–44 years	100.0	35.7 (1.05)	32.9 (1.02)	25.6 (0.94)	5.1 (0.41)	0.7 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	21.7 (1.19)	28.2 (1.32)	32.1 (1.37)	13.2 (0.96)	4.7 (0.56)
65 years and over	100.0	13.6 (1.78)	16.1 (1.67)	32.6 (2.49)	27.4 (2.40)	10.4 (1.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	46.6 (1.37)	31.5 (1.27)	20.3 (1.08)	1.4 (0.25)	*0.1 (0.07)
12–17 years	100.0	41.5 (1.88)	32.1 (1.85)	24.0 (1.61)	2.1 (0.49)	*0.3 (0.14)
18–44 years	100.0	31.7 (0.87)	33.5 (0.89)	27.7 (0.86)	6.1 (0.39)	1.0 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	17.3 (1.03)	27.1 (1.26)	32.0 (1.28)	16.2 (0.94)	7.4 (0.69)
65 years and over	100.0	10.1 (1.32)	15.5 (1.61)	33.6 (2.18)	28.4 (2.31)	12.4 (1.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	59.3 (0.90)	27.3 (0.84)	12.1 (0.59)	1.1 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.07)
12–17 years	100.0	56.8 (1.19)	28.2 (1.11)	13.3 (0.76)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.17)
18–44 years	100.0	43.6 (0.57)	34.5 (0.50)	18.1 (0.42)	3.0 (0.17)	0.8 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	29.5 (0.61)	33.4 (0.56)	24.9 (0.52)	8.5 (0.36)	3.6 (0.25)
65 years and over	100.0	14.5 (0.61)	25.9 (0.75)	34.8 (0.83)	17.1 (0.64)	7.7 (0.47)
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	61.8 (0.93)	25.8 (0.82)	11.3 (0.59)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	52.9 (1.19)	31.1 (1.08)	14.8 (0.81)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.10)
18–44 years	100.0	40.3 (0.52)	35.6 (0.50)	19.1 (0.42)	4.0 (0.19)	0.9 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	27.1 (0.55)	34.3 (0.59)	26.5 (0.55)	9.0 (0.37)	3.0 (0.20)
65 years and over	100.0	12.6 (0.53)	26.6 (0.66)	36.5 (0.75)	17.7 (0.57)	6.6 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	45.0 (1.63)	29.0 (1.49)	21.6 (1.33)	4.1 (0.62)	*0.3 (0.13)
12–17 years	100.0	41.1 (2.21)	30.4 (2.05)	26.0 (1.85)	2.4 (0.55)	*0.1 (0.12)
18–44 years	100.0	37.5 (1.18)	32.1 (1.13)	24.2 (1.00)	5.0 (0.50)	1.1 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	18.2 (1.27)	23.6 (1.37)	35.8 (1.53)	16.9 (1.15)	5.4 (0.68)
65 years and over	100.0	7.7 (1.25)	19.6 (2.16)	33.0 (2.55)	26.9 (2.31)	12.8 (1.66)
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	48.1 (1.78)	27.3 (1.55)	22.0 (1.37)	2.3 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	38.0 (2.11)	31.0 (2.25)	27.7 (2.01)	3.2 (0.70)	*0.1 (0.11)
18–44 years	100.0	31.7 (1.00)	33.0 (0.98)	27.1 (0.96)	7.1 (0.50)	1.1 (0.18)
45–64 years	100.0	13.8 (0.92)	24.9 (1.23)	36.0 (1.29)	18.0 (1.09)	7.3 (0.68)
65 years and over	100.0	5.9 (0.94)	17.9 (1.50)	32.1 (1.85)	29.1 (1.97)	15.0 (1.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—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	27.9 (1.41)	31.4 (1.56)	28.6 (1.33)	8.4 (0.62)	3.6 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	31.4 (1.31)	29.7 (1.24)	27.9 (1.19)	8.5 (0.59)	2.4 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	42.0 (1.03)	30.9 (0.93)	21.1 (0.87)	5.2 (0.37)	0.8 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	29.2 (1.22)	26.8 (1.13)	25.3 (1.09)	12.1 (0.66)	6.7 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	28.7 (0.92)	28.5 (0.89)	27.6 (0.79)	10.7 (0.46)	4.5 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	43.6 (0.45)	32.8 (0.38)	18.3 (0.30)	4.2 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.8 (1.65)	25.3 (1.62)	29.3 (1.64)	13.5 (0.91)	5.2 (0.52)
Near poor	100.0	29.6 (1.65)	26.9 (1.40)	27.2 (1.43)	11.8 (0.86)	4.6 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	37.4 (1.21)	30.6 (1.08)	24.8 (0.98)	6.0 (0.42)	1.2 (0.18)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities[1]		
		Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4]	274,019	239,618	32,438	30,907
Sex				
Male	133,623	117,408	15,267	14,551
Female	140,396	122,209	17,171	16,356
Age				
Under 12 years	48,350	45,365	2,745	2,550
12–17 years	23,974	21,994	1,859	1,737
18–44 years	108,472	100,723	6,688	6,232
45–64 years	60,530	50,558	9,572	9,162
65–74 years	17,861	13,013	4,770	4,626
75 years and over	14,832	7,965	6,805	6,601
Race				
1 race[5]	270,530	236,617	31,957	30,432
White	215,836	188,071	26,273	25,086
Black or African American	33,501	29,067	4,138	3,906
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,943	1,604	330	306
Asian	10,337	9,718	562	508
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	324	276	*48	*48
2 or more races[6]	3,488	3,001	481	476
Black or African American, white	730	658	72	70
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	965	739	222	220
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	33,052	30,207	2,488	2,381
Mexican or Mexican American	21,238	19,576	1,395	1,333
Not Hispanic or Latino	240,967	209,411	29,950	28,527
White, single race	192,850	167,062	24,533	23,421
Black or African American, single race	32,911	28,543	4,078	3,848
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	20,347	8,417	8,153
High school diploma or GED[9]	52,924	44,106	8,456	8,170
Some college	44,152	38,102	5,824	5,601
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	39,316	3,180	3,035
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000	49,464	37,226	11,880	11,428
$20,000 or more	201,347	182,401	17,724	16,905
$20,000–$34,999	36,873	31,792	4,895	4,722
$35,000–$54,999	41,702	37,458	4,032	3,860
$55,000–$74,999	30,695	28,492	2,025	1,954
$75,000 or more	48,719	45,721	2,778	2,616
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	24,049	19,063	4,821	4,635
Near poor	37,366	30,601	6,519	6,319
Not poor	134,475	122,182	11,664	11,177
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	171,198	159,303	10,784	10,108
Medicaid	21,585	16,445	4,966	4,766
Other	5,976	3,937	1,997	1,936
Uninsured	40,054	36,681	2,979	2,786
65 years and over:				
Private	20,426	13,671	6,697	6,517
Medicare and Medicaid	1,863	677	1,185	1,163
Medicare only	8,603	5,588	2,948	2,840
Other	1,037	482	552	544
Uninsured	445	351	94	94

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Limitation in usual activities[1] Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence		Number in thousands[3]		
Large MSA[13]	131,951	117,887	13,127	12,379
Small MSA[13]	87,062	75,736	10,668	10,197
Not in MSA[13]	55,006	45,996	8,643	8,331
Region				
Northeast	52,199	45,982	5,874	5,564
Midwest	67,577	58,801	8,340	7,988
South	96,925	84,879	11,418	10,939
West	57,318	49,956	6,806	6,416
Sex and age				
Male:				
Under 12 years	24,699	22,841	1,736	1,612
12–17 years	12,296	11,018	1,219	1,149
18–44 years	53,442	49,718	3,218	2,990
45–64 years	29,279	24,567	4,517	4,335
65 years and over	13,908	9,265	4,577	4,466
Female:				
Under 12 years	23,652	22,525	1,009	938
12–17 years	11,679	10,976	640	588
18–44 years	55,030	51,005	3,470	3,242
45–64 years	31,250	25,991	5,055	4,827
65 years and over	18,785	11,713	6,998	6,760
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age				
Hispanic or Latino, male:				
Under 12 years	4,267	4,036	215	206
12–17 years	1,763	1,628	132	122
18–44 years	7,326	6,945	273	252
45–64 years	2,340	1,996	308	304
65 years and over	809	546	260	256
Hispanic or Latina, female:				
Under 12 years	4,122	3,966	137	128
12–17 years	1,650	1,565	77	66
18–44 years	7,115	6,662	319	300
45–64 years	2,556	2,137	391	374
65 years and over	1,103	726	377	373
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	15,244	14,031	1,138	1,043
12–17 years	7,990	7,104	842	796
18–44 years	36,659	34,004	2,357	2,201
45–64 years	22,915	19,353	3,418	3,280
65 years and over	11,594	7,748	3,797	3,708
White, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	14,526	13,785	661	610
12–17 years	7,572	7,095	438	406
18–44 years	36,926	34,160	2,458	2,313
45–64 years	23,831	19,929	3,755	3,596
65 years and over	15,593	9,854	5,670	5,470
Black or African American, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	3,513	3,213	268	254
12–17 years	1,758	1,542	205	191
18–44 years	6,251	5,749	423	391
45–64 years	2,714	2,160	542	512
65 years and over	1,053	646	394	382
Black or African American, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	3,373	3,197	157	150
12–17 years	1,761	1,652	96	90
18–44 years	7,451	6,855	519	467
45–64 years	3,443	2,711	703	662
65 years and over	1,594	819	772	749

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[3]			
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	6,073	5,329	683	662
Near poor	7,588	6,917	605	591
Not poor	10,934	10,282	588	562
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	10,786	7,994	2,739	2,620
Near poor	21,896	17,033	4,737	4,616
Not poor	104,941	94,686	9,786	9,390
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	5,566	4,433	1,097	1,068
Near poor	5,548	4,582	923	877
Not poor	11,566	10,655	836	798

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

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

[2]The category "Limited due to one 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2000.

Table 4. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percent (with standard errors) of persons limited due to one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5]	100.0	88.1 (0.16)	11.9 (0.16)	11.4 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.5 (0.19)	11.5 (0.19)	11.0 (0.19)
Female	100.0	87.7 (0.19)	12.3 (0.19)	11.8 (0.19)
Age				
Under 12 years	100.0	94.3 (0.21)	5.7 (0.21)	5.3 (0.20)
12–17 years	100.0	92.2 (0.35)	7.8 (0.35)	7.3 (0.34)
18–44 years	100.0	93.8 (0.16)	6.2 (0.16)	5.8 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	84.1 (0.31)	15.9 (0.31)	15.3 (0.30)
65–74 years	100.0	73.2 (0.64)	26.8 (0.64)	26.1 (0.64)
75 years and over	100.0	53.9 (0.86)	46.1 (0.86)	45.1 (0.86)
Race				
1 race[6]	100.0	88.1 (0.16)	11.9 (0.16)	11.4 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.7 (0.19)	12.3 (0.19)	11.7 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	87.5 (0.37)	12.5 (0.37)	11.8 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.9 (2.11)	17.1 (2.11)	16.0 (2.00)
Asian	100.0	94.5 (0.52)	5.5 (0.52)	5.0 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	85.2 (4.59)	*14.8 (4.59)	*14.8 (4.59)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	86.2 (1.08)	13.8 (1.08)	13.7 (1.08)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.2 (1.79)	9.8 (1.79)	9.6 (1.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	76.9 (2.60)	23.1 (2.60)	22.9 (2.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.4 (0.26)	7.6 (0.26)	7.3 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.3 (0.31)	6.7 (0.31)	6.4 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.5 (0.18)	12.5 (0.18)	12.0 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	87.2 (0.20)	12.8 (0.20)	12.3 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	87.5 (0.37)	12.5 (0.37)	11.9 (0.36)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	70.7 (0.58)	29.3 (0.58)	28.5 (0.57)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	83.9 (0.32)	16.1 (0.32)	15.6 (0.31)
Some college	100.0	86.7 (0.32)	13.3 (0.32)	12.8 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.5 (0.28)	7.5 (0.28)	7.2 (0.27)
Family income[11]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	75.8 (0.47)	24.2 (0.47)	23.4 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	100.0	91.1 (0.15)	8.9 (0.15)	8.5 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	86.7 (0.37)	13.3 (0.37)	12.9 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	90.3 (0.30)	9.7 (0.30)	9.3 (0.30)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	93.4 (0.31)	6.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.31)
$75,000 or more	100.0	94.3 (0.25)	5.7 (0.25)	5.4 (0.24)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	79.8 (0.54)	20.2 (0.54)	19.5 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	82.4 (0.46)	17.6 (0.46)	17.1 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	91.3 (0.18)	8.7 (0.18)	8.4 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	93.7 (0.13)	6.3 (0.13)	6.0 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	76.8 (0.62)	23.2 (0.62)	22.4 (0.61)
Other	100.0	66.3 (1.52)	33.7 (1.52)	32.8 (1.51)
Uninsured	100.0	92.5 (0.26)	7.5 (0.26)	7.0 (0.25)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	67.1 (0.70)	32.9 (0.70)	32.1 (0.69)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	36.3 (2.22)	63.7 (2.22)	63.1 (2.23)
Medicare only	100.0	65.5 (1.02)	34.5 (1.02)	33.6 (1.02)
Other	100.0	46.6 (2.72)	53.4 (2.72)	53.0 (2.73)
Uninsured	100.0	78.9 (3.45)	21.1 (3.45)	21.1 (3.45)

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 one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence	Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)			Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA[14]	100.0	90.0 (0.19)	10.0 (0.19)	9.5 (0.19)
Small MSA[14]	100.0	87.7 (0.31)	12.3 (0.31)	11.8 (0.30)
Not in MSA[14]	100.0	84.2 (0.43)	15.8 (0.43)	15.3 (0.43)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.7 (0.31)	11.3 (0.31)	10.8 (0.29)
Midwest	100.0	87.6 (0.35)	12.4 (0.35)	11.9 (0.34)
South	100.0	88.1 (0.28)	11.9 (0.28)	11.4 (0.28)
West	100.0	88.0 (0.35)	12.0 (0.35)	11.4 (0.34)
Sex and age				
Male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.9 (0.30)	7.1 (0.30)	6.6 (0.29)
12–17 years	100.0	90.0 (0.51)	10.0 (0.51)	9.4 (0.51)
18–44 years	100.0	93.9 (0.22)	6.1 (0.22)	5.7 (0.21)
45–64 years	100.0	84.5 (0.42)	15.5 (0.42)	15.0 (0.42)
65 years and over	100.0	66.9 (0.75)	33.1 (0.75)	32.4 (0.75)
Female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	95.7 (0.26)	4.3 (0.26)	4.0 (0.25)
12–17 years	100.0	94.5 (0.39)	5.5 (0.39)	5.1 (0.38)
18–44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.21)	6.0 (0.20)
45–64 years	100.0	83.7 (0.38)	16.3 (0.38)	15.6 (0.37)
65 years and over	100.0	62.6 (0.70)	37.4 (0.70)	36.4 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age				
Hispanic or Latino, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	94.9 (0.50)	5.1 (0.50)	4.9 (0.49)
12–17 years	100.0	92.5 (0.94)	7.5 (0.94)	7.0 (0.90)
18–44 years	100.0	96.2 (0.33)	3.8 (0.33)	3.5 (0.33)
45–64 years	100.0	86.6 (0.93)	13.4 (0.93)	13.2 (0.93)
65 years and over	100.0	67.8 (2.18)	32.2 (2.18)	31.9 (2.18)
Hispanic or Latina, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	96.7 (0.42)	3.3 (0.42)	3.1 (0.40)
12–17 years	100.0	95.3 (0.70)	4.7 (0.70)	4.1 (0.65)
18–44 years	100.0	95.4 (0.41)	4.6 (0.41)	4.3 (0.41)
45–64 years	100.0	84.5 (1.00)	15.5 (1.00)	14.9 (0.99)
65 years and over	100.0	65.8 (1.97)	34.2 (1.97)	33.9 (1.97)
Not Hispanic or Latino				
White, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.5 (0.42)	7.5 (0.42)	6.9 (0.39)
12–17 years	100.0	89.4 (0.68)	10.6 (0.68)	10.1 (0.68)
18–44 years	100.0	93.5 (0.28)	6.5 (0.28)	6.1 (0.27)
45–64 years	100.0	85.0 (0.48)	15.0 (0.48)	14.5 (0.48)
65 years and over	100.0	67.1 (0.84)	32.9 (0.84)	32.3 (0.84)
White, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	95.4 (0.36)	4.6 (0.36)	4.2 (0.35)
12–17 years	100.0	94.2 (0.53)	5.8 (0.53)	5.4 (0.51)
18–44 years	100.0	93.3 (0.27)	6.7 (0.27)	6.3 (0.26)
45–64 years	100.0	84.1 (0.44)	15.9 (0.44)	15.2 (0.44)
65 years and over	100.0	63.5 (0.78)	36.5 (0.78)	35.5 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race, male:				
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.75)	7.7 (0.75)	7.3 (0.73)
12–17 years	100.0	88.3 (1.26)	11.7 (1.26)	11.0 (1.21)
18–44 years	100.0	93.1 (0.57)	6.9 (0.57)	6.4 (0.55)
45–64 years	100.0	79.9 (1.28)	20.1 (1.28)	19.1 (1.26)
65 years and over	100.0	62.1 (2.50)	37.9 (2.50)	37.1 (2.49)
Black or African American, single race, female:				
Under 12 years	100.0	95.3 (0.61)	4.7 (0.61)	4.5 (0.59)
12–17 years	100.0	94.5 (0.93)	5.5 (0.93)	5.1 (0.91)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.51)	7.0 (0.51)	6.4 (0.49)
45–64 years	100.0	79.4 (1.08)	20.6 (1.08)	19.6 (1.07)
65 years and over	100.0	51.5 (1.98)	48.5 (1.98)	47.7 (1.99)

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 one or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to one 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	88.6 (0.70)	11.4 (0.70)	11.0 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	92.0 (0.50)	8.0 (0.50)	7.9 (0.50)
Not poor	100.0	94.6 (0.35)	5.4 (0.35)	5.2 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor	100.0	74.5 (0.93)	25.5 (0.93)	24.6 (0.90)
Near poor	100.0	78.2 (0.70)	21.8 (0.70)	21.3 (0.68)
Not poor	100.0	90.6 (0.22)	9.4 (0.22)	9.0 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor	100.0	80.2 (1.03)	19.8 (1.03)	19.4 (1.02)
Near poor	100.0	83.2 (1.01)	16.8 (1.01)	16.0 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	92.7 (0.44)	7.3 (0.44)	7.0 (0.43)

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

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

[2]The category "Limited due to one 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]	201,694	3,342	6,929	1.7 (0.05)	3.4 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	96,629	1,253	2,278	1.3 (0.07)	2.4 (0.09)
Female	105,066	2,089	4,650	2.0 (0.08)	4.4 (0.13)
Age					
18–44 years	108,472	473	1,057	0.4 (0.04)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	60,530	797	1,694	1.3 (0.08)	2.8 (0.12)
65–74 years	17,861	618	1,226	3.5 (0.24)	6.9 (0.35)
75 years and over	14,832	1,455	2,951	9.8 (0.45)	19.9 (0.66)
Race					
1 race[6]	199,954	3,317	6,870	1.7 (0.05)	3.4 (0.09)
White	162,405	2,654	5,606	1.6 (0.06)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	22,796	494	956	2.2 (0.16)	4.2 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,288	*24	*74	*1.9 (0.87)	5.8 (1.50)
Asian	7,692	82	132	1.1 (0.22)	1.7 (0.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	190	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	1,741	*26	59	*1.5 (0.48)	3.4 (0.67)
Black or African American, white	211	*–	*3	*–	*1.2 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	670	*20	*25	*3.0 (1.12)	*3.7 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	21,250	263	442	1.2 (0.10)	2.1 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	13,131	155	254	1.2 (0.11)	1.9 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino	180,445	3,080	6,486	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.10)
White, single race	147,518	2,469	5,294	1.7 (0.07)	3.6 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	22,506	487	943	2.2 (0.16)	4.2 (0.24)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	1,124	2,454	3.9 (0.20)	8.5 (0.32)
High school diploma or GED[10]	52,924	947	2,026	1.8 (0.11)	3.8 (0.16)
Some college	44,152	625	1,334	1.4 (0.10)	3.0 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	294	582	0.7 (0.08)	1.4 (0.11)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	36,617	1,318	3,145	3.6 (0.18)	8.6 (0.30)
$20,000 or more	146,920	1,596	2,918	1.1 (0.05)	2.0 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	26,937	458	818	1.7 (0.14)	3.0 (0.20)
$35,000–$54,999	29,979	337	677	1.1 (0.11)	2.3 (0.16)
$55,000–$74,999	21,812	135	250	0.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.13)
$75,000 or more	35,112	210	298	0.6 (0.07)	0.8 (0.09)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	15,219	515	1,148	3.4 (0.27)	7.5 (0.42)
Near poor	25,364	677	1,505	2.7 (0.19)	5.9 (0.28)
Not poor	101,203	948	1,784	0.9 (0.06)	1.8 (0.08)
Health insurance[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	123,046	517	1,066	0.4 (0.03)	0.9 (0.05)
Medicaid/other public	8,351	448	932	5.4 (0.45)	11.2 (0.63)
Other coverage	4,406	193	447	4.4 (0.59)	10.2 (0.92)
Uninsured	31,128	104	275	0.3 (0.06)	0.9 (0.10)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,426	995	2,162	4.9 (0.27)	10.6 (0.44)
Medicaid and Medicare	1,863	366	595	19.7 (1.57)	32.0 (1.94)
Medicare only	8,603	543	1,137	6.3 (0.49)	13.2 (0.70)
Other coverage	1,037	123	206	11.9 (1.74)	19.9 (2.12)
Uninsured	445	*17	*36	*3.8 (1.78)	*8.1 (2.44)

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, 2000—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	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA[14]	96,164	1,493	2,951	1.6 (0.08)	3.1 (0.11)
Small MSA[14]	64,399	1,077	2,238	1.7 (0.10)	3.5 (0.16)
Not in MSA[14]	41,131	772	1,740	1.9 (0.12)	4.2 (0.23)
Region					
Northeast	39,031	638	1,252	1.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.19)
Midwest	49,664	762	1,773	1.5 (0.11)	3.6 (0.18)
South	71,613	1,334	2,477	1.9 (0.09)	3.5 (0.15)
West	41,387	609	1,427	1.5 (0.11)	3.4 (0.20)
Sex and age					
Male:					
18–44 years	53,442	239	457	0.4 (0.06)	0.9 (0.08)
45–64 years	29,279	330	590	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)
65 years and over	13,908	685	1,231	4.9 (0.34)	8.9 (0.45)
Female:					
18–44 years	55,030	234	600	0.4 (0.05)	1.1 (0.09)
45–64 years	31,250	467	1,105	1.5 (0.12)	3.5 (0.18)
65 years and over	18,785	1,388	2,946	7.4 (0.34)	15.7 (0.51)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
18–44 years	7,326	25	39	0.3 (0.10)	0.5 (0.14)
45–64 years	2,340	22	36	0.9 (0.23)	1.5 (0.34)
65 years and over	809	46	79	5.6 (1.05)	9.7 (1.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
18–44 years	7,115	27	47	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.17)
45–64 years	2,556	49	94	1.9 (0.34)	3.7 (0.49)
65 years and over	1,103	95	149	8.6 (1.12)	13.5 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
18–44 years	36,659	166	303	0.5 (0.07)	0.8 (0.09)
45–64 years	22,915	235	436	1.0 (0.11)	1.9 (0.16)
65 years and over	11,594	564	1,015	4.9 (0.38)	8.8 (0.51)
White, single race, female:					
18–44 years	36,926	148	414	0.4 (0.06)	1.1 (0.10)
45–64 years	23,831	308	769	1.3 (0.14)	3.2 (0.21)
65 years and over	15,593	1,049	2,358	6.7 (0.37)	15.1 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
18–44 years	6,251	39	76	0.6 (0.16)	1.2 (0.27)
45–64 years	2,714	57	86	2.1 (0.49)	3.2 (0.58)
65 years and over	1,053	60	114	5.7 (1.16)	10.8 (1.57)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
18–44 years	7,451	45	115	0.6 (0.15)	1.5 (0.27)
45–64 years	3,443	95	185	2.8 (0.40)	5.4 (0.57)
65 years and over	1,594	191	368	12.0 (1.18)	23.1 (1.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,336	77	137	2.3 (0.31)	4.1 (0.55)
Near poor	4,569	58	106	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.33)
Not poor	7,641	48	66	0.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,743	304	708	3.9 (0.44)	9.1 (0.67)
Near poor	15,761	452	1,086	2.9 (0.27)	6.9 (0.40)
Not poor	80,064	755	1,500	0.9 (0.07)	1.9 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,137	115	219	3.7 (0.51)	7.0 (0.73)
Near poor	3,587	141	267	3.9 (0.52)	7.5 (0.75)
Not poor	8,615	101	169	1.2 (0.20)	2.0 (0.27)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category ''one race, Black or African American'' in the tables is referred to as ''black persons'' in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Limitation in work activity[1]						
		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]	178,124	9,118	5,776	162,063	100.0	5.2 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.6 (0.15)
Sex								
Male	86,993	4,322	2,710	79,396	100.0	5.0 (0.16)	3.1 (0.11)	91.9 (0.20)
Female	91,131	4,796	3,066	82,666	100.0	5.3 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	91.3 (0.18)
Age								
18–44 years	108,472	2,976	2,256	102,379	100.0	2.8 (0.11)	2.1 (0.09)	95.1 (0.14)
45–64 years	60,530	5,186	2,790	52,264	100.0	8.6 (0.23)	4.6 (0.16)	86.8 (0.28)
65–69 years	9,123	956	729	7,419	100.0	10.5 (0.61)	8.0 (0.51)	81.5 (0.75)
Race								
1 race[5]	176,494	8,963	5,672	160,696	100.0	5.1 (0.12)	3.2 (0.09)	91.7 (0.15)
White	141,570	6,850	4,874	128,967	100.0	4.9 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	91.7 (0.17)
Black or African American	20,999	1,549	562	18,736	100.0	7.4 (0.33)	2.7 (0.18)	89.9 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,193	129	62	992	100.0	10.9 (2.12)	5.2 (1.29)	83.9 (2.56)
Asian	7,203	177	80	6,906	100.0	2.5 (0.38)	1.1 (0.24)	96.4 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	187	*20	*11	156	100.0	*10.5 (4.42)	*5.9 (4.11)	83.5 (5.35)
2 or more races[6]	1,630	155	104	1,366	100.0	9.5 (1.19)	6.4 (1.02)	84.1 (1.52)
Black or African American, white	207	*7	*19	182	100.0	*3.3 (1.76)	*9.0 (3.34)	87.8 (3.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	617	92	63	458	100.0	15.0 (2.53)	10.3 (2.14)	74.7 (3.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	20,036	809	402	18,563	100.0	4.1 (0.21)	2.0 (0.14)	93.9 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	12,507	440	222	11,655	100.0	3.6 (0.26)	1.8 (0.16)	94.6 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	158,089	8,309	5,375	143,499	100.0	5.3 (0.13)	3.4 (0.09)	91.3 (0.17)
White, single race	127,609	6,323	4,579	115,994	100.0	5.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.11)	91.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	20,719	1,538	556	18,477	100.0	7.5 (0.34)	2.7 (0.18)	89.8 (0.39)
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	21,542	3,007	1,108	17,232	100.0	14.1 (0.51)	5.2 (0.27)	80.7 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED[9]	45,161	2,908	1,783	40,209	100.0	6.5 (0.22)	4.0 (0.18)	89.6 (0.28)
Some college	40,048	1,914	1,530	36,433	100.0	4.8 (0.20)	3.8 (0.19)	91.4 (0.26)
Bachelor's degree or higher	39,616	636	825	37,986	100.0	1.6 (0.12)	2.1 (0.14)	96.3 (0.18)
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	28,313	4,124	1,634	22,293	100.0	14.7 (0.45)	5.8 (0.26)	79.5 (0.56)
$20,000 or more	134,872	4,197	3,728	126,186	100.0	3.1 (0.10)	2.8 (0.09)	94.1 (0.13)
$20,000–$34,999	23,169	1,306	982	20,771	100.0	5.7 (0.29)	4.3 (0.25)	90.1 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	27,937	1,004	965	25,826	100.0	3.6 (0.22)	3.5 (0.21)	92.9 (0.31)
$55,000–$74,999	21,032	409	520	19,969	100.0	2.0 (0.17)	2.5 (0.20)	95.6 (0.26)
$75,000 or more	33,857	465	597	32,631	100.0	1.4 (0.13)	1.8 (0.14)	96.8 (0.19)
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	13,417	2,078	649	10,564	100.0	15.6 (0.62)	4.9 (0.34)	79.5 (0.71)
Near poor	20,687	1,885	987	17,668	100.0	9.2 (0.41)	4.8 (0.32)	86.0 (0.52)
Not poor	93,723	2,512	2,721	88,040	100.0	2.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.11)	94.4 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[12]								
Under 65 years:								
Private	123,046	2,960	3,161	116,232	100.0	2.4 (0.08)	2.6 (0.09)	95.0 (0.13)
Medicaid	8,351	2,628	588	5,058	100.0	31.8 (1.00)	7.1 (0.53)	61.1 (1.02)
Other	4,406	1,407	323	2,643	100.0	32.2 (1.53)	7.4 (0.73)	60.4 (1.64)
Uninsured	31,128	1,109	930	28,798	100.0	3.6 (0.20)	3.0 (0.18)	93.4 (0.27)
65 years and over:								
Private	5,679	404	447	4,824	100.0	7.1 (0.64)	7.9 (0.63)	85.0 (0.85)
Medicare and Medicaid	510	180	72	257	100.0	35.3 (3.61)	14.2 (2.67)	50.5 (4.07)
Medicare only	2,245	232	155	1,853	100.0	10.3 (1.21)	6.9 (0.97)	82.7 (1.52)
Other	348	110	42	196	100.0	31.6 (3.84)	12.2 (2.96)	56.2 (4.60)
Uninsured	218	*25	*10	183	100.0	*11.6 (4.00)	*4.7 (2.17)	83.7 (4.43)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Limitation in work activity[1] Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Large MSA[13]	86,132	3,589	2,216	79,775	100.0	4.2 (0.14)	2.6 (0.10)	93.2 (0.18)
Small MSA[13]	56,511	3,025	1,961	51,091	100.0	5.4 (0.23)	3.5 (0.17)	91.1 (0.28)
Not in MSA[13]	35,481	2,504	1,599	31,197	100.0	7.1 (0.36)	4.5 (0.21)	88.4 (0.45)
Region								
Northeast	33,815	1,601	868	31,139	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	2.6 (0.16)	92.7 (0.29)
Midwest	43,936	1,980	1,525	40,172	100.0	4.5 (0.22)	3.5 (0.18)	92.0 (0.27)
South	63,570	3,688	2,002	57,504	100.0	5.8 (0.24)	3.2 (0.15)	91.0 (0.29)
West	36,803	1,848	1,381	33,248	100.0	5.1 (0.22)	3.8 (0.20)	91.1 (0.31)
Sex and age								
Male:								
18–44 years	53,442	1,382	1,110	50,541	100.0	2.6 (0.14)	2.1 (0.12)	95.3 (0.19)
45–64 years	29,279	2,503	1,267	25,364	100.0	8.6 (0.32)	4.3 (0.21)	87.1 (0.38)
65–69 years	4,272	437	333	3,491	100.0	10.2 (0.81)	7.8 (0.69)	81.9 (1.02)
Female:								
18–44 years	55,030	1,594	1,146	51,838	100.0	2.9 (0.14)	2.1 (0.11)	95.0 (0.18)
45–64 years	31,250	2,683	1,523	26,901	100.0	8.6 (0.27)	4.9 (0.23)	86.5 (0.35)
65–69 years	4,851	520	396	3,928	100.0	10.7 (0.83)	8.2 (0.70)	81.1 (0.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age								
Hispanic or Latino, male:								
18–44 years	7,326	118	91	7,022	100.0	1.6 (0.20)	1.3 (0.17)	97.1 (0.27)
45–64 years	2,340	190	82	2,039	100.0	8.2 (0.75)	3.5 (0.50)	88.2 (0.88)
65–69 years	310	41	*22	245	100.0	13.4 (2.76)	7.1 (2.08)	79.5 (3.38)
Hispanic or Latina, female:								
18–44 years	7,115	165	87	6,752	100.0	2.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.18)	96.4 (0.31)
45–64 years	2,556	250	86	2,195	100.0	9.9 (0.82)	3.4 (0.52)	86.7 (0.94)
65–69 years	389	44	33	311	100.0	11.4 (2.14)	8.5 (2.05)	80.1 (2.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino								
White, single race, male:								
18–44 years	36,659	929	855	34,632	100.0	2.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.16)	95.1 (0.24)
45–64 years	22,915	1,826	1,011	19,974	100.0	8.0 (0.37)	4.4 (0.25)	87.6 (0.44)
65–69 years	3,443	333	265	2,836	100.0	9.7 (0.89)	7.7 (0.79)	82.6 (1.18)
White, single race, female:								
18–44 years	36,926	1,063	878	34,729	100.0	2.9 (0.18)	2.4 (0.16)	94.7 (0.23)
45–64 years	23,831	1,830	1,265	20,642	100.0	7.7 (0.32)	5.3 (0.29)	87.0 (0.41)
65–69 years	3,835	342	305	3,181	100.0	8.9 (0.89)	8.0 (0.78)	83.1 (1.09)
Black or African American, single race, male:								
18–44 years	6,251	260	102	5,831	100.0	4.2 (0.47)	1.6 (0.28)	94.2 (0.54)
45–64 years	2,714	363	96	2,243	100.0	13.4 (1.08)	3.6 (0.55)	83.0 (1.20)
65–69 years	373	49	43	280	100.0	13.3 (2.94)	11.5 (2.48)	75.2 (3.34)
Black or African American, single race, female:								
18–44 years	7,451	281	132	6,982	100.0	3.8 (0.36)	1.8 (0.24)	94.4 (0.45)
45–64 years	3,443	473	142	2,804	100.0	13.8 (0.91)	4.2 (0.50)	82.0 (1.00)
65–69 years	487	111	41	336	100.0	22.7 (3.05)	8.4 (1.99)	69.0 (3.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	3,094	289	69	2,681	100.0	9.5 (0.82)	2.3 (0.35)	88.2 (0.91)
Near poor	4,264	192	92	3,923	100.0	4.6 (0.44)	2.2 (0.31)	93.3 (0.55)
Not poor	7,368	130	147	7,031	100.0	1.8 (0.20)	2.0 (0.24)	96.2 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	6,580	1,179	423	4,935	100.0	18.0 (1.01)	6.5 (0.60)	75.5 (1.18)
Near poor	11,990	1,283	738	9,908	100.0	10.8 (0.61)	6.2 (0.49)	83.1 (0.77)
Not poor	73,451	2,022	2,297	68,822	100.0	2.8 (0.13)	3.1 (0.13)	94.1 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	2,801	453	121	2,207	100.0	16.3 (1.12)	4.3 (0.60)	79.4 (1.28)
Near poor	3,118	345	105	2,645	100.0	11.1 (0.94)	3.4 (0.50)	85.5 (1.15)
Not poor	8,291	257	168	7,806	100.0	3.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.26)	94.8 (0.43)

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

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

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

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

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

[5]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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]	72,324	3,674	5.1 (0.18)
Sex			
Male	36,994	2,426	6.6 (0.25)
Female	35,330	1,248	3.5 (0.21)
Age			
Under 12 years	48,350	2,118	4.4 (0.18)
12–17 years	23,974	1,556	6.5 (0.32)
Race			
1 race[5]	70,577	3,566	5.1 (0.18)
White	53,431	2,787	5.2 (0.21)
Black or African American	10,705	605	5.7 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	656	*44	6.7 (1.97)
Asian	2,645	*31	*1.2 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	134	*1	*0.7 (0.76)
2 or more races[6]	1,748	108	6.2 (1.15)
Black or African American, white	518	*30	*5.8 (1.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	295	*22	*7.3 (3.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	11,802	405	3.4 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,106	230	2.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,522	3,269	5.4 (0.20)
White, single race	45,332	2,506	5.5 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race	10,405	585	5.6 (0.43)
Family income[8]			
Less than $20,000	12,848	1,011	7.9 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	54,427	2,512	4.6 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	9,936	525	5.3 (0.47)
$35,000–$54,999	11,723	629	5.4 (0.41)
$55,000–$74,999	8,884	377	4.3 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	13,607	634	4.7 (0.39)
Poverty status[9]			
Poor	8,831	648	7.3 (0.55)
Near poor	12,002	753	6.3 (0.44)
Not poor	33,273	1,588	4.8 (0.24)
Health insurance coverage[10]			
Private	48,152	2,052	4.3 (0.20)
Medicaid	13,234	1,178	8.9 (0.49)
Other	1,570	95	6.0 (1.29)
Uninsured	8,926	342	3.8 (0.37)
Place of residence			
Large MSA[11]	35,787	1,638	4.6 (0.22)
Small MSA[11]	22,663	1,274	5.6 (0.37)
Not in MSA[11]	13,875	762	5.5 (0.39)
Region			
Northeast	13,168	797	6.1 (0.42)
Midwest	17,913	976	5.5 (0.40)
South	25,312	1,208	4.8 (0.29)
West	15,931	693	4.4 (0.33)
Sex and age			
Male:			
Under 12 years	24,699	1,358	5.5 (0.27)
12–17 years	12,296	1,068	8.7 (0.47)
Female:			
Under 12 years	23,652	760	3.2 (0.23)
12–17 years	11,679	488	4.2 (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, 2000—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]	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male:			
Under 12 years	4,267	145	3.4 (0.39)
12–17 years	1,763	115	6.5 (0.89)
Hispanic or Latina, female:			
Under 12 years	4,122	79	1.9 (0.30)
12–17 years	1,650	66	4.0 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino			
White, single race, male:			
Under 12 years	15,244	916	6.0 (0.37)
12–17 years	7,990	733	9.2 (0.61)
White, single race, female:			
Under 12 years	14,526	527	3.6 (0.33)
12–17 years	7,572	331	4.4 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race, male:			
Under 12 years	3,513	209	6.0 (0.70)
12–17 years	1,758	190	10.8 (1.23)
Black or African American, single race, female:			
Under 12 years	3,373	114	3.4 (0.52)
12–17 years	1,761	71	4.1 (0.82)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	2,738	104	3.8 (0.51)
Near poor	3,019	96	3.2 (0.48)
Not poor	3,293	122	3.7 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,043	311	10.3 (1.23)
Near poor	6,135	477	7.8 (0.72)
Not poor	24,877	1,286	5.2 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	2,429	202	8.3 (0.98)
Near poor	1,961	130	6.6 (1.02)
Not poor	2,951	138	4.7 (0.65)

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

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

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

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

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

[5]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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 8. Annualized frequencies and annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	All persons[2]	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]: Number[1] of episodes	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]: Rate[1] of episodes
	Number in thousands		Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Total[3]	274,019	26,425	96.43 (2.50)
Sex			
Male	133,623	14,380	107.62 (3.70)
Female	140,396	12,044	85.79 (3.09)
Age			
Under 12 years	48,350	4,018	83.10 (5.06)
12–17 years	23,974	3,506	146.23 (9.53)
18–44 years	108,472	11,388	104.99 (3.95)
45–64 years	60,530	5,059	83.58 (5.45)
65–74 years	17,861	1,202	67.29 (6.68)
75 years and over	14,832	1,252	84.38 (8.61)
Race			
1 race[4]	270,530	25,792	95.34 (2.53)
White	215,836	22,811	105.69 (3.04)
Black or African American	33,501	1,947	58.11 (4.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,943	198	101.78 (25.49)
Asian	10,337	418	40.45 (7.84)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	324	*24	*73.04 (51.40)
2 or more races[5]	3,488	632	181.25 (25.30)
Black or African American, white	730	*113	154.51 (45.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	965	202	209.68 (54.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	33,052	1,513	45.76 (3.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	21,238	880	41.42 (4.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	240,967	24,912	103.38 (2.79)
White, single race	192,850	21,760	112.83 (3.35)
Black or African American, single race	32,911	1,918	58.29 (4.76)
Education[7]			
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	2,246	77.39 (5.81)
High school diploma or GED[8]	52,924	4,620	87.29 (5.06)
Some college	44,152	4,730	107.12 (5.87)
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	3,723	87.14 (7.01)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	49,464	4,994	100.96 (5.97)
$20,000 or more	201,347	19,829	98.48 (3.07)
$20,000–$34,999	36,873	3,598	97.57 (6.31)
$35,000–$54,999	41,702	4,721	113.20 (8.05)
$55,000–$74,999	30,695	3,157	102.86 (7.17)
$75,000 or more	48,719	4,783	98.18 (5.44)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	24,049	2,283	94.92 (8.66)
Near poor	37,366	3,776	101.05 (6.68)
Not poor	134,475	14,286	106.24 (3.85)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Under 65 years:			
Private	171,198	17,802	103.99 (3.47)
Medicaid	21,585	2,038	94.42 (8.26)
Other	5,976	743	124.29 (18.00)
Uninsured	40,054	3,274	81.74 (5.66)
65 years and over:			
Private	20,426	1,610	78.81 (7.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,863	139	74.51 (21.83)
Medicare only	8,603	589	68.42 (9.87)
Other	1,037	*86	*82.57 (36.93)
Uninsured	445	*5	*10.77 (10.79)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons[2]	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]: Number[1] of episodes	Medically attended injury and poisoning episodes[1]: Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence	Number in thousands		Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)
Large MSA[12]	131,951	11,730	88.90 (3.60)
Small MSA[12]	87,062	8,977	103.11 (4.40)
Not in MSA[12]	55,006	5,718	103.95 (5.76)
Region			
Northeast	52,199	5,189	99.41 (5.74)
Midwest	67,577	7,326	108.40 (5.15)
South	96,925	8,666	89.41 (4.27)
West	57,318	5,244	91.48 (5.20)
Current health status			
Excellent	101,506	8,914	87.82 (3.70)
Very good	85,196	8,258	96.93 (4.83)
Good	62,018	6,052	97.59 (4.80)
Fair	17,967	2,186	121.67 (10.65)
Poor	6,090	979	160.77 (18.93)
Sex and age			
Male:			
Under 12 years	24,699	2,309	93.48 (7.36)
12–17 years	12,296	2,105	171.19 (14.21)
18–44 years	53,442	6,609	123.67 (5.88)
45–64 years	29,279	2,575	87.95 (8.80)
65 years and over	13,908	782	56.25 (7.42)
Female:			
Under 12 years	23,652	1,709	72.27 (6.56)
12–17 years	11,679	1,401	119.96 (12.51)
18–44 years	55,030	4,779	86.85 (5.20)
45–64 years	31,250	2,484	79.48 (6.30)
65 years and over	18,785	1,671	88.96 (7.97)

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past three months was {person} injured or poisoned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many times in the past three months did you seek medical advice because you were injured or poisoned?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see "Appendix I").

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

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

[4]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 One 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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Inverview Survey, 2000.

Table 9. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[3]	6,929	4,759	3,704	2,893	2,191	5,184	765
Sex							
Male	3,034	3,205	2,028	1,511	1,466	2,872	264
Female	3,895	1,553	1,676	1,382	724	2,312	501
Age							
Under 12 years	1,337	680	391	*86	325	945	254
12–17 years	698	1,310	397	252	210	526	*112
18–44 years	2,072	2,096	1,856	1,593	1,172	2,381	217
45–64 years	1,559	478	732	770	413	981	*127
65–74 years	455	102	240	*67	*58	242	*37
75 years and over	809	*92	*88	*124	*12	*109	*18
Race							
1 race[4]	6,788	4,629	3,604	2,885	2,146	5,030	710
White	5,984	3,995	3,048	2,646	1,978	4,515	645
Black or African American	603	466	359	*114	*96	258	*50
American Indian or Alaska Native	*50	*46	*18	*20	*15	*49	*–
Asian	*36	*59	*118	*56	*51	*98	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*11	*13	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	141	*129	*101	*8	*44	*154	*55
Black or African American, white	*15	*19	*22	*–	*17	*25	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*64	*39	*42	*–	*–	*57	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	410	252	239	141	*53	328	*90
Mexican or Mexican American	237	106	171	86	*23	185	*73
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,519	4,507	3,466	2,752	2,138	4,856	675
White, single race	5,685	3,821	2,888	2,562	1,932	4,301	570
Black or African American, single race	603	456	341	*114	*96	258	*50
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	755	231	304	305	136	425	*90
High school diploma or GED[8]	1,141	612	671	746	276	1,054	*119
Some college	1,383	508	749	647	570	757	*116
Bachelor's degree or higher	959	617	500	557	363	682	*45
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	1,434	689	801	497	414	953	207
$20,000 or more	4,945	3,848	2,646	2,181	1,712	3,950	547
$20,000–$34,999	1,093	568	466	353	327	711	*79
$35,000–$54,999	1,318	965	652	432	495	771	*88
$55,000–$74,999	716	645	386	340	210	751	*108
$75,000 or more	991	1,127	584	578	353	982	*169
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	537	319	327	221	209	594	*76
Near poor	1,106	688	619	278	282	684	*119
Not poor	3,586	2,859	1,785	1,600	1,239	2,782	436
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	4,124	3,601	2,310	2,025	1,627	3,590	525
Medicaid	543	348	362	133	163	407	*82
Other	*124	*101	*86	*163	*49	191	*28
Uninsured	843	489	586	381	281	620	*74
65 years and over:							
Private	876	146	232	*104	*25	186	*41
Medicare and Medicaid	*63	*10	*–	*–	*24	*42	*–
Medicare only	271	*33	*68	*75	*21	*107	*14
Other	*41	*5	*24	*–	*–	*16	*–
Uninsured	*–	*–	*5	*–	*–	*–	*–

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA[12]	3,264	2,280	1,579	1,173	883	2,228	324
Small MSA[12]	2,090	1,557	1,427	1,010	801	1,787	304
Not in MSA[12]	1,575	922	698	709	506	1,170	*138
Region							
Northeast	1,626	873	500	575	387	1,148	*81
Midwest	1,848	1,334	1,096	711	725	1,399	212
South	2,308	1,506	1,344	937	665	1,580	326
West	1,148	1,045	764	670	414	1,057	*146
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	749	416	236	*28	213	561	*106
12–17 years	331	908	209	*133	179	334	*11
18–44 years	943	1,446	1,086	885	832	1,346	*71
45–64 years	680	322	364	424	221	507	*57
65 years and over	332	*114	*133	*40	*21	*124	*19
Female:							
Under 12 years	587	265	155	*58	*112	384	*148
12–17 years	367	403	188	*120	*31	191	*101
18–44 years	1,129	650	769	708	341	1,035	146
45–64 years	879	156	369	345	192	474	*69
65 years and over	932	*80	195	*151	*49	227	*36

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past three months was {person} injured or poisioned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many times in the past three months did you seek medical advice because you were injured or poisoned?" 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").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 10. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Total[3]	25.29 (1.31)	17.37 (1.02)	13.52 (0.87)	10.56 (0.79)	7.99 (0.67)	18.92 (1.03)	2.79 (0.44)
Sex							
Male	22.71 (1.95)	23.99 (1.64)	15.18 (1.25)	11.30 (1.10)	10.97 (1.17)	21.49 (1.70)	1.98 (0.45)
Female	27.74 (1.73)	11.06 (1.06)	11.94 (1.13)	9.85 (1.13)	5.16 (0.71)	16.47 (1.27)	3.57 (0.70)
Age							
Under 12 years	27.64 (2.78)	14.07 (1.90)	8.09 (1.39)	*1.79 (0.75)	6.72 (1.56)	19.55 (2.29)	5.25 (1.27)
12–17 years	29.11 (4.08)	54.66 (5.70)	16.57 (2.91)	10.52 (2.77)	8.76 (2.10)	21.93 (3.49)	*4.68 (2.71)
18–44 years	19.10 (1.59)	19.33 (1.76)	17.11 (1.52)	14.69 (1.42)	10.81 (1.26)	21.95 (1.74)	2.00 (0.52)
45–64 years	25.75 (3.81)	7.89 (1.34)	12.10 (1.66)	12.71 (1.89)	6.82 (1.26)	16.21 (1.90)	*2.10 (0.65)
65–74 years	25.47 (4.26)	5.70 (1.70)	13.46 (3.25)	*3.75 (1.90)	*3.27 (1.69)	13.56 (3.02)	*2.10 (1.21)
75 years and over	54.53 (6.64)	*6.22 (2.52)	*5.92 (2.25)	*8.36 (2.82)	*0.81 (0.81)	*7.34 (2.58)	*1.20 (1.20)
Race							
1 race[4]	25.09 (1.32)	17.11 (1.02)	13.32 (0.88)	10.66 (0.80)	7.93 (0.67)	18.59 (1.04)	2.62 (0.43)
White	27.72 (1.58)	18.51 (1.21)	14.12 (1.02)	12.26 (0.97)	9.16 (0.81)	20.92 (1.24)	2.99 (0.53)
Black or African American	18.01 (2.51)	13.92 (2.15)	10.71 (1.95)	*3.40 (1.08)	*2.87 (0.94)	7.71 (1.59)	*1.48 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*25.77 (11.17)	*23.69 (17.27)	*9.08 (6.60)	*10.13 (7.48)	*7.92 (7.84)	*25.19 (13.46)	*–
Asian	*3.48 (1.75)	*5.70 (2.64)	*11.45 (4.61)	*5.41 (3.27)	*4.89 (2.90)	*9.52 (3.51)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*33.73 (32.92)	*39.31 (39.83)	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	40.50 (10.42)	*37.00 (11.23)	*28.82 (8.97)	*2.32 (2.32)	*12.63 (6.55)	*44.09 (13.23)	*15.89 (8.03)
Black or African American, white	*20.01 (14.25)	*26.40 (15.81)	*30.69 (21.82)	*–	*23.03 (16.30)	*33.88 (19.52)	*20.50 (20.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*66.44 (29.54)	*40.49 (23.33)	*43.50 (22.80)	*–	*–	*59.26 (29.84)	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	12.40 (1.71)	7.62 (1.39)	7.22 (1.43)	4.27 (0.98)	*1.59 (0.58)	9.93 (1.71)	*2.72 (1.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.14 (1.83)	4.97 (1.27)	8.07 (1.94)	4.03 (1.13)	*1.09 (0.57)	8.71 (2.04)	*3.42 (1.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino	27.05 (1.46)	18.70 (1.14)	14.38 (0.97)	11.42 (0.90)	8.87 (0.75)	20.15 (1.15)	2.80 (0.47)
White, single race	29.48 (1.75)	19.81 (1.34)	14.98 (1.12)	13.28 (1.08)	10.02 (0.90)	22.30 (1.37)	2.96 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	18.33 (2.56)	13.86 (2.18)	10.36 (1.95)	*3.47 (1.10)	*2.93 (0.95)	7.85 (1.62)	*1.51 (0.62)
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	26.02 (3.23)	7.96 (1.82)	10.48 (2.28)	10.51 (2.43)	4.68 (1.33)	14.63 (2.49)	*3.11 (1.43)
High school diploma or GED[8]	21.56 (2.23)	11.57 (1.79)	12.68 (1.76)	14.10 (2.31)	5.21 (1.17)	19.92 (2.38)	*2.25 (0.70)
Some college	31.32 (3.07)	11.50 (1.79)	16.96 (2.35)	14.66 (2.19)	12.90 (2.23)	17.15 (2.28)	*2.63 (0.89)
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.45 (5.00)	14.43 (2.45)	11.70 (1.94)	13.04 (2.30)	8.50 (1.70)	15.97 (2.28)	*1.04 (0.47)
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	28.98 (2.85)	13.93 (2.07)	16.19 (2.24)	10.04 (1.79)	8.36 (1.54)	19.27 (2.23)	4.18 (0.94)
$20,000 or more	24.56 (1.59)	19.11 (1.25)	13.14 (1.00)	10.83 (0.91)	8.50 (0.82)	19.62 (1.25)	2.72 (0.54)
$20,000–$34,999	29.65 (3.43)	15.42 (2.34)	12.64 (2.14)	9.57 (2.13)	8.86 (1.91)	19.29 (2.89)	*2.13 (0.88)
$35,000–$54,999	31.61 (5.32)	23.14 (3.31)	15.63 (2.27)	10.36 (2.02)	11.87 (2.30)	18.49 (2.56)	*2.10 (0.73)
$55,000–$74,999	23.32 (3.46)	21.02 (3.15)	12.59 (2.63)	11.09 (2.38)	6.85 (1.85)	24.46 (3.27)	*3.53 (1.21)
$75,000 or more	20.34 (2.55)	23.14 (2.56)	11.98 (1.86)	11.86 (1.84)	7.24 (1.39)	20.15 (2.47)	*3.48 (1.31)
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	22.32 (3.48)	13.26 (2.65)	13.59 (3.01)	9.21 (2.71)	8.70 (2.44)	24.70 (3.80)	*3.14 (1.26)
Near poor	29.60 (3.35)	18.41 (2.78)	16.56 (2.54)	7.44 (1.78)	7.55 (1.68)	18.31 (2.47)	*3.18 (0.99)
Not poor	26.67 (2.14)	21.26 (1.58)	13.28 (1.23)	11.90 (1.16)	9.22 (1.05)	20.68 (1.54)	3.24 (0.64)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	24.09 (1.78)	21.03 (1.44)	13.49 (1.12)	11.83 (1.05)	9.50 (0.93)	20.97 (1.40)	3.07 (0.60)
Medicaid	25.15 (3.85)	16.10 (3.01)	16.79 (3.23)	6.17 (1.79)	7.56 (2.22)	18.83 (3.30)	*3.82 (1.48)
Other	*20.82 (6.46)	*16.94 (6.33)	*14.39 (5.23)	*27.22 (11.60)	*8.23 (4.13)	31.94 (8.53)	*4.73 (2.74)
Uninsured	21.04 (2.62)	12.21 (2.19)	14.63 (2.28)	9.51 (1.86)	7.01 (1.61)	15.48 (2.31)	*1.86 (0.72)
65 years and over:							
Private	42.86 (5.38)	7.15 (2.09)	11.35 (2.82)	*5.09 (2.02)	*1.24 (0.88)	9.09 (2.42)	*2.03 (1.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	*33.58 (15.36)	*5.41 (5.41)	*–	*–	*12.82 (9.06)	*22.69 (11.58)	*–
Medicare only	31.50 (6.20)	*3.85 (2.25)	*7.90 (3.42)	*8.68 (3.74)	*2.45 (2.45)	*12.44 (4.01)	*1.60 (1.60)
Other	*39.78 (20.65)	*4.70 (4.68)	*22.68 (22.46)	*–	*–	*15.41 (15.32)	*–
Uninsured	*–	*–	*10.77 (10.79)	*–	*–	*–	*–

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episodes[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting/piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence	Rate[1] per 1,000 population (standard error)						
Large MSA[12]	24.74 (2.06)	17.28 (1.48)	11.97 (1.14)	8.89 (1.04)	6.69 (0.89)	16.88 (1.36)	2.45 (0.64)
Small MSA[12]	24.00 (1.94)	17.88 (1.75)	16.39 (1.71)	11.61 (1.59)	9.20 (1.30)	20.52 (2.01)	3.50 (0.82)
Not in MSA[12]	28.64 (2.99)	16.76 (2.32)	12.68 (2.03)	12.89 (1.72)	9.20 (1.48)	21.27 (2.43)	*2.50 (0.86)
Region							
Northeast	31.14 (2.89)	16.72 (2.42)	9.58 (1.60)	11.01 (1.97)	7.42 (1.47)	21.99 (2.54)	*1.56 (0.60)
Midwest	27.35 (2.35)	19.75 (2.17)	16.23 (1.94)	10.52 (1.38)	10.72 (1.40)	20.70 (2.08)	3.14 (0.78)
South	23.81 (2.54)	15.54 (1.67)	13.87 (1.55)	9.67 (1.40)	6.86 (1.10)	16.30 (1.72)	3.37 (0.87)
West	20.02 (2.53)	18.24 (2.06)	13.32 (1.80)	11.69 (1.65)	7.22 (1.49)	18.45 (2.13)	*2.54 (1.05)
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	30.34 (4.01)	16.83 (2.84)	9.55 (2.09)	*1.14 (0.68)	8.61 (2.37)	22.72 (3.61)	*4.28 (1.46)
12–17 years	26.90 (5.21)	73.81 (9.19)	17.02 (3.89)	*10.80 (3.94)	14.59 (3.67)	27.19 (5.45)	*0.88 (0.88)
18–44 years	17.64 (2.03)	27.06 (2.93)	20.33 (2.26)	16.57 (2.10)	15.57 (2.17)	25.18 (2.99)	*1.33 (0.61)
45–64 years	23.21 (6.87)	11.00 (2.40)	12.42 (2.31)	14.49 (2.49)	7.56 (1.92)	17.32 (2.78)	*1.96 (0.90)
65 years and over	23.87 (4.65)	*8.19 (2.68)	*9.55 (3.08)	*2.88 (1.77)	*1.51 (1.51)	*8.89 (2.72)	*1.36 (1.00)
Female:							
Under 12 years	24.83 (3.79)	11.18 (2.49)	6.56 (1.84)	*2.46 (1.37)	*4.74 (2.00)	16.23 (2.82)	*6.26 (2.10)
12–17 years	31.42 (6.37)	34.50 (5.98)	16.10 (4.25)	*10.23 (3.89)	*2.63 (1.91)	16.39 (4.29)	*8.69 (5.48)
18–44 years	20.52 (2.44)	11.82 (1.89)	13.98 (1.84)	12.87 (2.16)	6.19 (1.27)	18.82 (2.24)	2.66 (0.79)
45–64 years	28.13 (3.59)	4.98 (1.31)	11.79 (2.20)	11.05 (2.63)	6.13 (1.64)	15.17 (2.57)	*2.22 (0.93)
65 years and over	49.60 (5.57)	*4.26 (1.62)	10.39 (2.74)	*8.04 (2.55)	*2.62 (1.31)	12.11 (2.89)	*1.93 (1.19)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "During the past three months was {person} injured or poisioned seriously enough that they got medical advice or treatment?" and "How many times in the past three months did you seek medical advice because you were injured or poisoned?" 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").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Number[1] in thousands						
Total[4]	2,486	4,806	3,200	744	3,774	6,465	4,794
Sex							
Male	1,153	3,178	1,572	441	2,627	3,316	2,011
Female	1,333	1,627	1,628	302	1,146	3,149	2,783
Age							
Under 12 years	*112	*–	*62	298	567	2,191	795
12–17 years	212	50	159	343	1,387	972	388
18–44 years	1,394	3,503	1,254	*103	1,460	1,796	1,826
45–64 years	544	1,172	1,047	*–	303	901	1,005
65–74 years	165	*65	352	*–	*44	289	261
75 years and over	*59	*15	326	*–	*12	316	518
Race							
1 race[5]	2,424	4,734	3,169	712	3,711	6,241	4,648
White	1,961	4,214	2,942	642	3,268	5,644	4,029
Black or African American	307	304	*94	*59	310	402	439
American Indian or Alaska Native	*7	*41	*52	*–	*25	*39	*32
Asian	*100	*99	*67	*–	*41	*61	*39
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*24	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	*63	*72	*31	*31	*62	223	146
Black or African American, white	*13	*17	*–	*6	*15	*48	*13
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*14	*31	*–	*25	*12	*69	*59
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	166	301	130	*59	182	327	345
Mexican or Mexican American	107	181	*68	*38	74	192	220
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,320	4,504	3,070	685	3,591	6,138	4,449
White, single race	1,871	3,988	2,843	594	3,135	5,420	3,800
Black or African American, single race	289	304	*94	*59	305	397	439
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	241	542	384	*–	*71	347	690
High school diploma or GED[9]	462	1,515	802	*–	154	710	968
Some college	601	1,203	810	*12	352	730	960
Bachelor's degree or higher	377	574	711	*–	667	724	612
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	560	714	462	*101	325	1,561	1,183
$20,000 or more	1,738	3,888	2,535	577	3,270	4,527	3,319
$20,000–$34,999	343	802	468	*86	417	872	636
$35,000–$54,999	415	1,031	572	*123	654	1,139	735
$55,000–$74,999	229	710	265	*76	534	749	679
$75,000 or more	318	672	646	219	1,134	1,195	644
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	228	226	195	*31	*128	815	563
Near poor	384	652	374	*115	471	1,081	733
Not poor	1,139	2,934	1,753	424	2,373	3,358	2,411
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,477	3,479	2,034	558	3,159	4,210	2,840
Medicaid	224	*113	*90	*35	189	810	552
Other	*63	*108	*65	*38	*107	*139	210
Uninsured	471	1,012	309	*113	262	689	401
65 years and over:							
Private	*138	*49	416	*–	*36	405	528
Medicare and Medicaid	*10	*–	*70	*–	*–	*39	*30
Medicare only	*53	*16	172	*–	*12	*144	191
Other	*24	*16	*7	*–	*8	*5	*26
Uninsured	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*5

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, 2000—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	Number[1] in thousands						
Large MSA[13]	1,120	1,899	1,230	322	1,951	2,814	2,227
Small MSA[13]	901	1,521	1,146	287	1,074	2,371	1,577
Not in MSA[13]	465	1,385	824	*135	749	1,280	991
Region							
Northeast	354	1,088	551	199	751	1,100	1,069
Midwest	727	1,267	865	223	919	2,055	1,310
South	910	1,506	1,215	181	968	2,317	1,490
West	496	945	570	*140	1,135	993	925
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	*51	*–	*56	169	404	1,296	343
12–17 years	*97	50	*77	231	894	527	187
18–44 years	700	2,362	652	*42	1,094	799	904
45–64 years	236	713	557	*–	212	479	376
65 years and over	*69	*53	229	*–	*23	215	202
Female:							
Under 12 years	*62	*–	*6	*129	163	895	452
12–17 years	*116	*–	*82	*112	494	445	202
18–44 years	694	1,141	602	*61	366	996	922
45–64 years	307	459	490	*–	*92	422	629
65 years and over	*155	*27	449	*–	*32	391	577

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]					
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Total[5]	9.08 (0.73)	17.54 (0.97)	11.68 (0.86)	2.72 (0.37)	13.77 (0.91)	23.60 (1.24)	17.50 (0.99)
Sex							
Male	8.63 (0.93)	23.79 (1.61)	11.77 (1.39)	3.30 (0.55)	19.67 (1.51)	24.82 (1.76)	15.06 (1.32)
Female	9.50 (1.02)	11.59 (1.17)	11.60 (1.05)	2.15 (0.48)	8.17 (0.92)	22.44 (1.56)	19.83 (1.47)
Age							
Under 12 years	*2.32 (0.79)	*–	*1.28 (0.60)	6.16 (1.22)	11.73 (1.85)	45.32 (3.68)	16.45 (2.08)
12–17 years	8.85 (2.19)	2.08 (0.62)	6.64 (1.97)	14.31 (2.76)	57.90 (5.93)	40.56 (5.45)	16.21 (3.02)
18–44 years	12.85 (1.32)	32.30 (2.25)	11.56 (1.26)	*0.95 (0.35)	13.46 (1.51)	16.56 (1.52)	16.84 (1.58)
45–64 years	8.99 (1.49)	19.37 (1.93)	17.31 (2.70)	*–	5.01 (1.08)	14.89 (2.14)	16.62 (2.09)
65–74 years	9.24 (2.70)	*3.66 (1.67)	19.71 (3.43)	*–	*2.46 (1.25)	16.18 (3.40)	14.61 (2.97)
75 years and over	*4.00 (1.81)	*1.02 (1.02)	22.00 (4.82)	*–	*0.80 (0.80)	21.34 (4.69)	34.96 (5.62)
Race							
1 race[6]	8.96 (0.73)	17.50 (0.97)	11.72 (0.87)	2.63 (0.37)	13.72 (0.92)	23.08 (1.23)	17.19 (0.99)
White	9.09 (0.84)	19.53 (1.15)	13.64 (1.06)	2.98 (0.45)	15.15 (1.10)	26.16 (1.50)	18.67 (1.16)
Black or African American	9.17 (1.86)	9.08 (1.74)	*2.80 (0.91)	*1.78 (0.84)	9.26 (1.72)	12.01 (2.10)	13.10 (2.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.82 (3.85)	*21.34 (10.30)	*26.81 (15.92)	*–	*13.07 (13.09)	*20.05 (13.40)	*16.70 (11.80)
Asian	*9.71 (4.26)	*9.61 (3.82)	*6.48 (2.76)	*–	*3.95 (2.37)	*5.91 (2.48)	*3.75 (2.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*73.04 (51.40)	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	*17.93 (7.85)	*20.55 (8.71)	*8.82 (5.12)	*8.99 (5.39)	*17.79 (7.57)	64.06 (15.29)	41.96 (11.86)
Black or African American, white	*17.59 (17.51)	*23.03 (16.30)	*–	*8.54 (8.53)	*21.04 (14.90)	*65.86 (30.21)	*18.47 (14.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*14.03 (9.78)	*32.14 (22.38)	*–	*26.05 (18.13)	*12.84 (12.86)	*72.01 (32.76)	*60.73 (27.68)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	5.02 (1.15)	9.11 (1.70)	3.95 (0.97)	*1.79 (0.63)	5.51 (1.19)	9.89 (1.63)	10.44 (1.71)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.03 (1.48)	8.50 (2.22)	*3.20 (0.96)	*1.80 (0.77)	3.48 (0.98)	9.04 (2.01)	10.37 (2.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.63 (0.82)	18.70 (1.07)	12.74 (0.97)	2.84 (0.42)	14.91 (1.02)	25.48 (1.39)	18.47 (1.10)
White, single race	9.71 (0.93)	20.68 (1.27)	14.75 (1.18)	3.08 (0.49)	16.26 (1.22)	28.11 (1.65)	19.71 (1.29)
Black or African American, single race	8.79 (1.85)	9.24 (1.77)	*2.85 (0.92)	*1.81 (0.85)	9.27 (1.74)	12.07 (2.12)	13.34 (2.14)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	8.29 (1.98)	18.69 (2.98)	13.23 (2.32)	*–	*2.46 (1.01)	11.95 (2.28)	23.76 (3.31)
High school diploma or GED[10]	8.74 (1.50)	28.63 (3.02)	15.16 (2.02)	*–	2.90 (0.83)	13.43 (1.94)	18.29 (2.45)
Some college	13.63 (2.08)	27.26 (3.19)	18.35 (2.37)	*0.26 (0.26)	7.97 (1.79)	16.54 (2.26)	21.74 (2.59)
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.83 (1.72)	13.43 (2.28)	16.65 (3.58)	*–	15.62 (2.50)	16.94 (2.87)	14.32 (2.36)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	11.32 (1.93)	14.44 (2.04)	9.34 (1.53)	*2.03 (0.73)	6.58 (1.44)	31.58 (3.18)	23.93 (2.71)
$20,000 or more	8.63 (0.82)	19.31 (1.21)	12.59 (1.06)	2.87 (0.44)	16.24 (1.16)	22.49 (1.38)	16.49 (1.12)
$20,000–$34,999	9.30 (1.86)	21.75 (3.14)	12.69 (2.31)	*2.32 (0.87)	11.32 (1.98)	23.64 (2.99)	17.25 (2.45)
$35,000–$54,999	9.96 (1.89)	24.73 (3.19)	13.71 (3.54)	*2.96 (0.92)	15.69 (2.79)	27.32 (3.39)	17.64 (2.51)
$55,000–$74,999	7.48 (2.22)	23.12 (3.32)	8.63 (1.75)	*2.46 (1.09)	17.40 (2.82)	24.41 (3.34)	22.12 (3.28)
$75,000 or more	6.54 (1.40)	13.80 (1.98)	13.25 (1.94)	4.49 (1.14)	23.29 (2.61)	24.52 (2.75)	13.22 (2.02)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	9.47 (2.58)	9.38 (2.61)	8.13 (2.06)	*1.29 (0.82)	*5.31 (1.63)	33.91 (4.77)	23.43 (4.15)
Near poor	10.27 (2.23)	17.46 (2.71)	10.01 (1.92)	*3.08 (1.00)	12.61 (2.36)	28.95 (3.11)	19.61 (2.58)
Not poor	8.47 (0.99)	21.82 (1.60)	13.04 (1.47)	3.15 (0.56)	17.65 (1.40)	24.97 (1.69)	17.93 (1.42)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	8.63 (0.92)	20.32 (1.33)	11.88 (1.20)	3.26 (0.51)	18.46 (1.40)	24.59 (1.59)	16.59 (1.23)
Medicaid	10.37 (2.53)	*5.23 (1.75)	*4.19 (1.39)	*1.64 (0.97)	8.77 (2.13)	37.54 (5.47)	25.59 (4.39)
Other	*10.53 (4.53)	*18.09 (11.67)	*10.81 (5.35)	*6.31 (3.57)	*17.98 (6.65)	23.27 (6.95)	35.24 (8.35)
Uninsured	11.77 (2.11)	25.26 (3.11)	7.73 (1.66)	*2.83 (0.99)	6.54 (1.39)	17.20 (2.33)	10.02 (1.81)
65 years and over:							
Private	*6.78 (2.21)	*2.40 (1.22)	20.35 (3.78)	*–	*1.78 (1.02)	19.81 (3.93)	25.84 (4.14)
Medicare and Medicaid	*5.19 (5.19)	*–	*37.44 (15.31)	*–	*–	*21.19 (11.44)	*15.88 (10.74)
Medicare only	*6.13 (2.92)	*1.82 (1.82)	20.02 (5.03)	*–	*1.35 (1.35)	*16.74 (5.78)	22.24 (5.73)
Other	*22.68 (22.46)	*15.41 (15.32)	*7.07 (7.09)	*–	*7.56 (7.51)	*4.70 (4.68)	*25.16 (18.05)
Uninsured	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*10.77 (10.79)

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, 2000—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	Rate[1] per 1,000 population[4] (standard error)						
Large MSA[14]	8.49 (0.98)	14.39 (1.29)	9.32 (1.33)	2.44 (0.49)	14.79 (1.47)	21.33 (1.67)	16.88 (1.38)
Small MSA[14]	10.36 (1.43)	17.48 (1.87)	13.17 (1.44)	3.29 (0.76)	12.34 (1.49)	27.25 (2.44)	18.11 (1.67)
Not in MSA[14]	8.46 (1.65)	25.19 (2.26)	14.99 (1.73)	*2.46 (0.82)	13.62 (1.64)	23.28 (2.73)	18.02 (2.46)
Region							
Northeast	6.79 (1.34)	20.84 (2.36)	10.55 (1.81)	3.82 (1.13)	14.40 (2.38)	21.07 (2.40)	20.49 (2.45)
Midwest	10.76 (1.66)	18.76 (2.00)	12.80 (1.51)	3.30 (0.83)	13.61 (1.69)	30.42 (2.63)	19.39 (2.34)
South	9.39 (1.31)	15.54 (1.56)	12.53 (1.74)	1.87 (0.46)	9.99 (1.40)	23.91 (2.36)	15.38 (1.48)
West	8.65 (1.42)	16.49 (2.04)	9.95 (1.50)	*2.45 (0.76)	19.80 (2.19)	17.34 (2.22)	16.15 (1.86)
Sex and age							
Male:							
Under 12 years	*2.05 (1.01)	*–	*2.27 (1.16)	6.83 (1.74)	16.38 (3.11)	52.45 (5.49)	13.89 (2.52)
12–17 years	*7.86 (2.74)	4.05 (1.21)	*6.29 (2.42)	18.79 (4.33)	72.73 (9.61)	42.92 (7.15)	15.19 (4.15)
18–44 years	13.10 (1.83)	44.21 (3.66)	12.20 (2.00)	*0.79 (0.47)	20.48 (2.59)	14.96 (1.87)	16.92 (2.22)
45–64 years	8.08 (1.93)	24.36 (3.17)	19.03 (4.89)	*–	7.23 (1.89)	16.37 (3.31)	12.85 (2.43)
65 years and over	*4.99 (2.07)	*3.84 (1.96)	16.49 (3.96)	*–	*1.69 (1.19)	15.43 (4.42)	14.50 (3.84)
Female:							
Under 12 years	*2.60 (1.23)	*–	*0.24 (0.17)	*5.46 (1.71)	6.87 (1.95)	37.87 (4.71)	19.11 (3.34)
12–17 years	*9.89 (3.46)	*–	*7.01 (3.16)	*9.61 (3.36)	42.29 (6.56)	38.08 (8.30)	17.28 (4.54)
18–44 years	12.61 (1.71)	20.74 (2.60)	10.94 (1.66)	*1.11 (0.52)	6.65 (1.46)	18.11 (2.29)	16.77 (2.23)
45–64 years	9.84 (2.05)	14.70 (2.50)	15.69 (2.50)	*–	*2.94 (1.00)	13.50 (2.71)	20.15 (3.35)
65 years and over	*8.25 (2.50)	*1.44 (1.03)	23.91 (4.33)	*–	*1.72 (1.01)	20.81 (4.07)	30.76 (4.52)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, What was {person} doing when the injury/poisoning happened? Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 13. Annualized frequencies of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School/ child care center/ preschool	Hospital/ residential institution	Street/ highway/ parking lot	Sport facility/ recreation area/lake/ river/pool	Industrial/ construction/ farm	Trade/ service area	Other public bldg.	Other (unspecified)
	Number[1] in thousands									
Total[2]	6,227	4,676	1,814	410	3,706	3,872	1,832	1,457	520	1,634
Sex										
Male	2,441	2,779	1,044	*73	1,865	2,635	1,527	744	238	925
Female	3,786	1,897	770	337	1,841	1,237	306	714	282	709
Age										
Under 12 years	1,464	1,089	481	*–	220	582	*14	*84	*20	*91
12–17 years	456	582	900	*–	350	918	*12	*77	*32	*135
18–44 years	1,992	1,372	376	214	2,048	1,895	1,306	878	297	930
45–64 years	1,203	1,058	*57	*124	722	438	463	368	*99	389
65–74 years	423	326	*–	*5	305	*38	*22	*28	*16	*13
75 years and over	689	249	*–	*68	*61	*–	*15	*23	*56	*76
Race										
1 race[3]	6,072	4,546	1,737	410	3,615	3,803	1,800	1,428	500	1,594
White	5,464	3,959	1,610	346	3,008	3,458	1,648	1,260	428	1,401
Black or African American	379	405	*110	*49	405	223	*88	*63	*35	*127
American Indian or Alaska Native	*34	*69	*–	*10	*18	*25	*–	*24	*21	*8
Asian	*76	*60	*–	*–	*119	*38	*31	*60	*9	*26
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*11	*13	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[4]	155	130	*77	*–	*91	*69	*32	*29	*20	*41
Black or African American, white	*24	*16	*30	*–	*13	*18	*9	*8	*4	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*11	*71	*25	*–	*42	*24	*15	*–	*16	*14
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	422	180	*88	*17	248	202	*111	*49	*62	112
Mexican or Mexican American	282	111	*54	*12	157	80	*97	*19	*31	*26
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,805	4,496	1,726	393	3,458	3,670	1,721	1,409	457	1,523
White, single race	5,175	3,832	1,549	335	2,843	3,307	1,571	1,232	373	1,328
Black or African American, single race	379	400	*110	*49	387	217	*88	*63	*35	*127
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	770	359	*9	*61	392	*98	256	*100	*33	150
High school diploma or GED[7]	1,137	773	*50	*111	642	321	716	372	179	266
Some college	1,095	739	*50	*143	884	438	464	365	*91	389
Bachelor's degree or higher	807	770	*112	*67	580	744	*124	194	*66	247
Family income[8]										
Less than $20,000	1,394	917	190	*111	862	514	263	235	*137	174
$20,000 or more	4,459	3,423	1,469	295	2,626	3,150	1,517	1,156	371	1,377
$20,000–$34,999	835	708	167	*38	574	354	336	291	*74	232
$35,000–$54,999	953	861	368	*134	584	606	535	172	*87	367
$55,000–$74,999	664	448	239	*75	518	497	206	194	*100	249
$75,000 or more	1,096	889	440	*9	425	1,142	255	225	*64	301

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, 2000—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)
	Number[1] in thousands									
Poverty status[9]										
Poor	692	421	*87	*40	364	268	*72	*71	*42	*78
Near poor	885	704	222	*29	665	449	333	191	*74	182
Not poor	3,131	2,519	1,057	256	1,765	2,323	1,159	828	293	1,037
Health insurance coverage[10]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	3,724	3,081	1,467	234	2,190	3,305	1,247	958	361	1,203
Medicaid	699	317	*109	*62	437	178	*32	*80	*23	*71
Other	200	*103	*65	*14	*113	*106	*80	*24	*14	*8
Uninsured	468	600	172	*28	572	238	435	330	*50	263
65 years and over:										
Private	725	362	*–	*42	247	*38	*37	*35	*19	*75
Medicare and Medicaid	*55	*79	*–	*5	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
Medicare only	306	*109	*–	*26	*84	*–	*–	*–	*53	*–
Other	*26	*12	*–	*–	*31	*–	*–	*16	*–	*–
Uninsured	*–	*–	*–	*–	*5	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
Place of residence										
Large MSA[11]	2,802	1,879	654	202	1,758	1,958	573	711	217	762
Small MSA[11]	2,017	1,695	812	*73	1,316	1,287	520	429	211	531
Not in MSA[11]	1,408	1,102	348	135	632	627	740	317	*91	342
Region										
Northeast	1,353	792	380	*66	688	746	396	310	*84	331
Midwest	1,707	1,207	540	*122	1,041	995	571	397	214	520
South	2,039	1,879	448	*138	1,161	1,231	527	441	*129	547
West	1,128	798	445	*84	816	900	339	310	*93	236
Sex and age										
Male:										
Under 12 years	794	614	299	*–	*136	362	*–	*37	*20	*63
12–17 years	149	417	551	*–	158	634	*–	*62	*5	*64
18–44 years	826	839	*170	*45	1,093	1,356	1,086	449	*156	540
45–64 years	404	*653	*24	*–	351	264	417	167	*42	233
65 years and over	269	257	*–	*28	*127	*19	*24	*28	*15	*25
Female:										
Under 12 years	670	475	181	*–	*84	220	*14	*47	*–	*28
12–17 years	307	*165	350	*–	192	285	*12	*16	*27	*71
18–44 years	1,166	533	205	169	955	538	*221	428	141	390
45–64 years	799	405	*33	*124	371	*174	*46	200	*57	156
65 years and over	844	318	*–	*45	240	*19	*13	*23	*57	*63

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the complete new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 14. Annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically attended injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2000

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[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3]	22.73 (1.09)	17.07 (1.17)	6.62 (0.60)	1.50 (0.26)	13.53 (0.90)	14.13 (0.94)	6.69 (0.67)	5.32 (0.54)	1.90 (0.31)	5.97 (0.56)
Sex										
Male	18.27 (1.41)	20.80 (2.00)	7.82 (0.89)	*0.54 (0.23)	13.96 (1.25)	19.73 (1.50)	11.43 (1.21)	5.57 (0.75)	1.78 (0.46)	6.92 (0.85)
Female	26.97 (1.67)	13.52 (1.20)	5.49 (0.76)	2.40 (0.45)	13.12 (1.20)	8.81 (1.00)	2.18 (0.62)	5.09 (0.74)	2.01 (0.41)	5.05 (0.75)
Age										
Under 12 years	30.28 (2.79)	22.53 (2.57)	9.94 (1.54)	*–	4.54 (1.08)	12.03 (1.80)	*0.29 (0.29)	*1.74 (0.68)	*0.40 (0.29)	*1.88 (0.67)
12–17 years	19.01 (4.00)	24.27 (3.95)	37.57 (4.44)	*–	14.60 (2.79)	38.33 (4.80)	*0.49 (0.49)	*3.22 (1.14)	*1.35 (0.88)	*5.65 (1.76)
18–44 years	18.37 (1.55)	12.65 (1.29)	3.47 (0.75)	1.97 (0.44)	18.89 (1.65)	17.48 (1.62)	12.05 (1.45)	8.09 (1.09)	2.74 (0.57)	8.58 (1.13)
45–64 years	19.88 (2.19)	17.49 (3.54)	*0.94 (0.43)	*2.04 (0.68)	11.93 (1.65)	7.25 (1.31)	7.65 (1.30)	6.08 (1.21)	*1.63 (0.65)	6.43 (1.19)
65–74 years	23.71 (4.07)	18.25 (3.68)	*–	*0.27 (0.27)	17.11 (3.63)	*2.14 (1.32)	*1.25 (0.90)	*1.57 (1.12)	*0.88 (0.88)	*0.71 (0.71)
75 years and over	46.48 (6.42)	16.79 (3.96)	*–	*4.56 (2.06)	*4.15 (1.86)	*–	*1.02 (1.02)	*1.55 (1.12)	*3.80 (1.83)	*5.13 (2.33)
Race										
1 race[4]	22.45 (1.09)	16.81 (1.18)	6.42 (0.60)	1.52 (0.26)	13.37 (0.90)	14.06 (0.95)	6.66 (0.67)	5.28 (0.54)	1.85 (0.30)	5.89 (0.57)
White	25.32 (1.31)	18.35 (1.42)	7.46 (0.73)	1.61 (0.31)	13.94 (1.04)	16.03 (1.15)	7.64 (0.80)	5.84 (0.63)	1.98 (0.36)	6.49 (0.67)
Black or African American	11.33 (1.82)	12.09 (2.21)	*3.28 (1.07)	*1.45 (0.67)	12.09 (2.05)	6.65 (1.42)	*2.61 (1.07)	*1.89 (0.74)	*1.06 (0.48)	*3.80 (1.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*17.56 (10.89)	*35.38 (23.43)	*–	*5.27 (5.30)	*9.08 (6.60)	*13.07 (13.09)	*–	*12.14 (8.20)	*10.62 (10.91)	*3.94 (3.91)
Asian	*7.40 (3.15)	*5.79 (2.57)	*–	*–	*11.47 (4.44)	*3.67 (2.16)	*2.95 (2.31)	*5.82 (2.93)	*0.83 (0.83)	*2.51 (1.91)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*–	*–	*–	*–	*33.73 (32.92)	*39.31 (39.83)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	44.34 (12.56)	37.40 (11.15)	*22.20 (8.07)	*–	*26.08 (9.65)	*19.80 (8.19)	*9.30 (5.59)	*8.32 (5.24)	*5.63 (4.62)	*11.70 (7.20)
Black or African American, white	*32.49 (23.49)	*21.63 (15.63)	*41.04 (20.56)	*–	*17.59 (17.51)	*24.82 (17.52)	*12.22 (12.19)	*10.81 (10.82)	*5.37 (5.36)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*11.05 (11.10)	*73.96 (33.37)	*26.05 (18.13)	*–	*43.50 (22.80)	*25.09 (17.74)	*15.86 (15.68)	*–	*16.28 (16.22)	*14.17 (14.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	12.76 (2.18)	5.43 (0.95)	*2.68 (0.81)	*0.50 (0.25)	7.52 (1.49)	6.11 (1.24)	*3.37 (1.16)	*1.48 (0.52)	*1.89 (0.72)	3.39 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	13.26 (2.80)	5.24 (1.16)	*2.55 (0.90)	*0.55 (0.32)	7.41 (1.88)	3.77 (1.05)	*4.56 (1.73)	*0.89 (0.45)	*1.44 (0.75)	*1.21 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	24.10 (1.20)	18.67 (1.33)	7.16 (0.67)	1.63 (0.29)	14.35 (1.00)	15.24 (1.05)	7.14 (0.75)	5.85 (0.61)	1.90 (0.34)	6.32 (0.63)
White, single race	26.84 (1.43)	19.88 (1.58)	8.03 (0.81)	1.74 (0.34)	14.75 (1.15)	17.16 (1.26)	8.15 (0.89)	6.39 (0.71)	1.94 (0.38)	6.89 (0.74)
Black or African American, single race	11.53 (1.86)	12.15 (2.25)	*3.34 (1.09)	*1.47 (0.68)	11.76 (2.04)	6.61 (1.44)	*2.66 (1.09)	*1.92 (0.75)	*1.08 (0.49)	*3.87 (1.34)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	26.54 (3.33)	12.37 (2.14)	*0.30 (0.22)	*2.11 (0.92)	13.50 (2.65)	*3.39 (1.51)	8.83 (2.20)	*3.43 (1.15)	*1.15 (0.72)	5.17 (1.41)
High school diploma or GED[8]	21.50 (2.64)	14.61 (2.01)	*0.94 (0.47)	*2.11 (0.73)	12.13 (1.78)	6.06 (1.30)	13.53 (2.29)	7.03 (1.34)	3.39 (1.00)	5.02 (1.13)
Some college	24.80 (2.71)	16.74 (2.19)	*1.13 (0.60)	*3.23 (1.01)	20.03 (2.56)	9.93 (1.82)	10.52 (1.95)	8.26 (1.75)	*2.06 (0.72)	8.83 (1.79)
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.89 (2.56)	18.02 (4.85)	*2.62 (0.84)	*1.56 (0.70)	13.58 (2.37)	17.41 (2.47)	*2.91 (0.93)	4.53 (1.26)	*1.55 (0.80)	5.78 (1.28)
Family income[9]										
Less than $20,000	28.20 (2.71)	18.54 (2.43)	3.84 (1.03)	*2.25 (0.73)	17.44 (2.54)	10.41 (1.94)	5.32 (1.28)	4.76 (1.14)	*2.77 (0.85)	3.53 (0.98)
$20,000 or more	22.15 (1.29)	17.01 (1.39)	7.30 (0.72)	1.47 (0.32)	13.04 (1.01)	15.65 (1.18)	7.54 (0.85)	5.74 (0.66)	1.84 (0.37)	6.84 (0.69)
$20,000–$34,999	22.64 (2.93)	19.21 (2.74)	4.52 (1.35)	*1.02 (0.60)	15.56 (2.35)	9.61 (1.90)	9.11 (2.00)	7.90 (1.94)	*2.02 (0.75)	6.29 (1.57)
$35,000–$54,999	22.86 (2.76)	20.64 (5.02)	8.82 (1.62)	*3.23 (1.05)	14.01 (2.45)	14.53 (2.56)	12.84 (2.65)	4.13 (1.09)	*2.08 (0.89)	8.81 (1.88)
$55,000–$74,999	21.63 (2.94)	14.58 (2.42)	7.77 (1.80)	*2.43 (1.05)	16.87 (3.00)	16.18 (2.83)	6.70 (1.74)	6.33 (1.74)	*3.26 (1.34)	8.11 (1.81)
$75,000 or more	22.50 (2.83)	18.24 (2.29)	9.04 (1.60)	*0.19 (0.19)	8.73 (1.56)	23.44 (2.65)	5.24 (1.15)	4.62 (1.17)	*1.32 (0.55)	6.18 (1.40)

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, 2000—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[1] per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	28.81 (3.79)	17.51 (3.27)	*3.64 (1.44)	*1.65 (0.90)	15.13 (3.45)	11.16 (2.74)	*3.00 (1.22)	*2.96 (1.49)	*1.74 (1.04)	*3.25 (1.32)
Near poor	23.68 (3.01)	18.84 (2.75)	5.95 (1.47)	*0.79 (0.43)	17.81 (2.84)	12.02 (2.39)	8.92 (2.01)	5.11 (1.33)	*1.99 (0.69)	4.87 (1.33)
Not poor	23.29 (1.60)	18.74 (1.94)	7.86 (0.90)	1.91 (0.44)	13.12 (1.24)	17.28 (1.44)	8.62 (1.05)	6.16 (0.85)	2.18 (0.50)	7.71 (0.92)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	21.76 (1.45)	18.00 (1.64)	8.57 (0.87)	1.36 (0.33)	12.79 (1.08)	19.31 (1.42)	7.29 (0.86)	5.60 (0.68)	2.11 (0.42)	7.03 (0.77)
Medicaid	32.39 (4.17)	14.70 (3.04)	*5.05 (1.54)	*2.90 (1.30)	20.26 (3.93)	8.23 (2.20)	*1.46 (0.87)	*3.72 (1.45)	*1.05 (0.54)	*3.31 (1.49)
Other	33.43 (8.21)	*17.23 (6.12)	*10.97 (4.85)	*2.31 (2.32)	*18.94 (6.23)	*17.71 (6.54)	*13.47 (10.79)	*4.06 (2.37)	*2.32 (2.33)	*1.39 (1.39)
Uninsured	11.68 (1.92)	14.99 (2.33)	4.30 (1.21)	*0.69 (0.43)	14.28 (2.36)	5.93 (1.27)	10.88 (2.13)	8.25 (1.76)	*1.26 (0.67)	6.56 (1.54)
65 years and over:										
Private	35.52 (4.83)	17.75 (3.38)	*–	*2.03 (1.18)	12.11 (2.98)	*1.87 (1.15)	*1.83 (1.08)	*1.71 (1.00)	*0.95 (0.67)	*3.69 (1.68)
Medicare and Medicaid	*29.49 (13.38)	*42.44 (17.16)	*–	*2.57 (2.57)	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
Medicare only	35.60 (6.73)	*12.64 (4.38)	*–	*3.04 (2.17)	*9.73 (3.45)	*–	*–	*–	*6.11 (3.28)	*–
Other	*25.16 (18.05)	*11.77 (8.50)	*–	*–	*30.24 (23.57)	*–	*–	*15.41 (15.32)	*–	*–
Uninsured	*–	*–	*–	*–	*10.77 (10.79)	*–	*–	*–	*–	*–
Place of residence										
Large MSA[12]	21.24 (1.53)	14.24 (1.79)	4.96 (0.69)	1.53 (0.40)	13.33 (1.27)	14.84 (1.45)	4.34 (0.76)	5.39 (0.75)	1.65 (0.37)	5.78 (0.81)
Small MSA[12]	23.17 (2.07)	19.48 (1.99)	9.33 (1.23)	*0.83 (0.36)	15.12 (1.71)	14.79 (1.53)	5.97 (1.11)	4.93 (0.98)	2.43 (0.68)	6.10 (1.01)
Not in MSA[12]	25.61 (2.27)	20.04 (2.45)	6.32 (1.48)	2.46 (0.66)	11.50 (1.82)	11.40 (2.03)	13.45 (2.26)	5.76 (1.24)	*1.66 (0.70)	6.22 (1.20)
Region										
Northeast	25.92 (2.54)	15.17 (2.20)	7.28 (1.47)	*1.26 (0.54)	13.18 (1.90)	14.30 (2.34)	7.59 (1.69)	5.94 (1.43)	*1.61 (0.61)	6.33 (1.33)
Midwest	25.27 (2.47)	17.87 (2.03)	8.00 (1.44)	*1.80 (0.55)	15.41 (1.91)	14.72 (1.87)	8.45 (1.29)	5.87 (1.05)	3.16 (0.87)	7.70 (1.35)
South	21.05 (1.77)	19.40 (2.52)	4.63 (0.77)	*1.42 (0.44)	11.99 (1.48)	12.70 (1.55)	5.44 (1.12)	4.55 (0.80)	*1.33 (0.46)	5.65 (0.91)
West	19.69 (2.02)	13.92 (1.87)	7.78 (1.30)	*1.47 (0.55)	14.24 (1.99)	15.71 (1.96)	5.91 (1.42)	5.41 (1.24)	*1.62 (0.54)	4.12 (0.89)
Sex and age										
Male:										
Under 12 years	32.14 (4.13)	24.85 (3.63)	12.12 (2.35)	*–	*5.50 (1.68)	14.64 (2.86)	*–	*1.52 (0.88)	*0.79 (0.58)	*2.54 (1.02)
12–17 years	12.12 (3.46)	33.92 (6.27)	44.84 (7.33)	*–	12.86 (3.36)	51.60 (7.87)	*–	*5.01 (1.84)	*0.44 (0.44)	*5.20 (2.21)
18–44 years	15.46 (2.15)	15.71 (2.11)	*3.19 (0.98)	*0.84 (0.46)	20.46 (2.49)	25.40 (2.71)	20.33 (2.62)	8.41 (1.47)	*2.92 (0.90)	10.11 (1.69)
45–64 years	13.80 (2.48)	*22.30 (6.81)	*0.81 (0.57)	*–	12.00 (2.27)	9.03 (1.95)	14.23 (2.57)	5.72 (1.66)	*1.43 (1.07)	7.97 (1.92)
65 years and over	19.32 (4.36)	18.45 (4.26)	*–	*1.98 (1.41)	*9.13 (2.80)	*1.36 (1.36)	*1.73 (1.26)	*2.01 (1.43)	*1.10 (1.10)	*1.82 (1.29)
Female:										
Under 12 years	28.33 (3.94)	20.11 (3.61)	7.67 (2.00)	*–	*3.54 (1.35)	9.31 (2.12)	*0.59 (0.59)	*1.97 (1.04)	*–	*1.20 (0.76)
12–17 years	26.27 (7.31)	*14.12 (4.48)	29.93 (5.46)	*–	16.43 (4.24)	24.37 (5.14)	*1.00 (1.00)	*1.34 (1.33)	*2.31 (1.75)	*6.12 (2.74)
18–44 years	21.20 (2.28)	9.69 (1.54)	3.74 (1.05)	3.07 (0.76)	17.35 (2.11)	9.79 (1.77)	*4.01 (1.43)	7.79 (1.49)	2.57 (0.72)	7.10 (1.54)
45–64 years	25.59 (3.55)	12.98 (2.35)	*1.07 (0.63)	*3.96 (1.32)	11.87 (2.19)	*5.58 (1.82)	*1.48 (0.78)	6.41 (1.76)	*1.82 (0.77)	4.99 (1.44)
65 years and over	44.94 (5.71)	16.95 (3.47)	*–	*2.39 (1.27)	12.78 (3.12)	*1.03 (0.75)	*0.71 (0.71)	*1.22 (0.88)	*3.02 (1.46)	*3.38 (1.71)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was {person} when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates have been annualized (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]
	Number in thousands			Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4]	274,019	12,169	17,560	4.5 (0.11)	6.4 (0.13)
Sex					
Male	133,623	5,254	7,494	3.9 (0.12)	5.6 (0.15)
Female	140,396	6,915	10,066	4.9 (0.13)	7.2 (0.16)
Age					
Under 12 years	48,350	1,059	1,673	2.2 (0.15)	3.5 (0.18)
12–17 years	23,974	758	1,116	3.2 (0.24)	4.7 (0.29)
18–44 years	108,472	6,285	8,857	5.8 (0.17)	8.2 (0.20)
45–64 years	60,530	3,292	4,659	5.5 (0.19)	7.7 (0.22)
65 years and over	32,693	776	1,255	2.4 (0.18)	3.9 (0.22)
Race					
1 race[5]	270,530	11,912	17,179	4.4 (0.11)	6.4 (0.13)
White	215,836	9,281	13,932	4.3 (0.13)	6.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	33,501	1,816	2,158	5.4 (0.26)	6.5 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,943	136	170	7.0 (1.36)	8.8 (1.50)
Asian	10,337	244	364	2.4 (0.38)	3.5 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	324	*14	*27	*4.2 (2.76)	*8.4 (4.76)
2 or more races[6]	3,488	258	381	7.4 (0.95)	10.9 (1.19)
Black or African American, white	730	47	75	6.5 (1.58)	10.2 (2.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	965	101	168	10.5 (2.19)	17.4 (3.02)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	33,052	1,578	1,904	4.8 (0.23)	5.8 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	21,238	951	1,121	4.5 (0.28)	5.3 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	240,967	10,591	15,656	4.4 (0.12)	6.5 (0.15)
White, single race	192,850	8,206	12,661	4.3 (0.14)	6.6 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	32,911	1,790	2,125	5.5 (0.26)	6.5 (0.31)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	2,270	2,725	7.8 (0.33)	9.4 (0.36)
High school diploma or GED[9]	52,924	2,741	4,011	5.2 (0.20)	7.6 (0.25)
Some college	44,152	2,461	3,578	5.6 (0.22)	8.1 (0.27)
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	1,116	1,936	2.6 (0.16)	4.5 (0.21)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	49,464	5,086	6,177	10.3 (0.32)	12.5 (0.37)
$20,000 or more	201,347	6,272	10,232	3.1 (0.11)	5.1 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	36,873	2,616	3,772	7.1 (0.35)	10.2 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	41,702	1,562	2,604	3.7 (0.23)	6.2 (0.29)
$55,000–$74,999	30,695	608	1,240	2.0 (0.19)	4.0 (0.33)
$75,000 or more	48,719	558	1,079	1.1 (0.13)	2.2 (0.18)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	24,049	2,487	2,807	10.4 (0.46)	11.7 (0.54)
Near poor	37,366	3,070	4,269	8.2 (0.36)	11.4 (0.43)
Not poor	134,475	3,948	6,638	2.9 (0.11)	4.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	171,198	3,424	6,295	2.0 (0.08)	3.7 (0.12)
Medicaid	21,585	1,086	1,421	5.0 (0.31)	6.6 (0.41)
Other	5,976	393	517	6.6 (0.65)	8.7 (0.84)
Uninsured	40,054	6,437	7,991	16.2 (0.49)	20.1 (0.55)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,426	301	518	1.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,863	66	122	3.6 (0.78)	6.6 (1.02)
Medicare only	8,603	328	507	3.8 (0.38)	5.9 (0.47)
Other	1,037	34	58	3.3 (0.92)	5.6 (1.19)
Uninsured	445	38	44	8.6 (2.29)	10.1 (2.41)

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, 2000—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	Number in thousands			Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA[13]	131,951	5,051	7,238	3.8 (0.13)	5.5 (0.16)
Small MSA[13]	87,062	4,269	6,110	4.9 (0.22)	7.0 (0.26)
Not in MSA[13]	55,006	2,850	4,212	5.2 (0.26)	7.7 (0.36)
Region					
Northeast	52,199	1,844	2,656	3.5 (0.20)	5.1 (0.23)
Midwest	67,577	2,512	4,050	3.7 (0.22)	6.0 (0.25)
South	96,925	5,118	6,954	5.3 (0.20)	7.2 (0.26)
West	57,318	2,695	3,901	4.7 (0.25)	6.8 (0.29)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, good	248,720	8,998	13,634	3.6 (0.10)	5.5 (0.13)
Fair or poor	24,057	3,109	3,843	13.0 (0.45)	16.0 (0.48)
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	24,699	556	854	2.3 (0.20)	3.5 (0.23)
12–17 years	12,296	356	522	2.9 (0.30)	4.3 (0.33)
18–44 years	53,442	2,734	3,826	5.1 (0.20)	7.2 (0.24)
45–64 years	29,279	1,326	1,898	4.5 (0.22)	6.5 (0.26)
65 years and over	13,908	282	394	2.0 (0.25)	2.8 (0.27)
Female:					
Under 12 years	23,652	503	819	2.1 (0.18)	3.5 (0.23)
12–17 years	11,679	402	595	3.5 (0.33)	5.1 (0.41)
18–44 years	55,030	3,551	5,032	6.5 (0.21)	9.2 (0.25)
45–64 years	31,250	1,966	2,760	6.3 (0.25)	8.9 (0.28)
65 years and over	18,785	494	860	2.6 (0.23)	4.6 (0.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	4,267	105	144	2.5 (0.36)	3.4 (0.44)
12–17 years	1,763	75	77	4.2 (0.65)	4.3 (0.66)
18–44 years	7,326	325	409	4.4 (0.36)	5.6 (0.41)
45–64 years	2,340	135	146	5.8 (0.67)	6.3 (0.71)
65 years and over	809	*17	25	*2.2 (0.71)	3.1 (0.81)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	4,122	106	145	2.6 (0.38)	3.5 (0.44)
12–17 years	1,650	85	87	5.1 (0.76)	5.3 (0.72)
18–44 years	7,115	469	569	6.6 (0.42)	8.0 (0.47)
45–64 years	2,556	216	251	8.5 (0.74)	9.8 (0.79)
65 years and over	1,103	46	51	4.2 (0.81)	4.6 (0.93)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	15,244	292	503	1.9 (0.26)	3.3 (0.32)
12–17 years	7,990	212	324	2.7 (0.39)	4.1 (0.42)
18–44 years	36,659	1,911	2,819	5.2 (0.25)	7.7 (0.31)
45–64 years	22,915	973	1,481	4.3 (0.25)	6.5 (0.30)
65 years and over	11,594	209	313	1.8 (0.27)	2.7 (0.31)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	14,526	270	468	1.9 (0.25)	3.2 (0.31)
12–17 years	7,572	243	383	3.2 (0.43)	5.1 (0.54)
18–44 years	36,926	2,414	3,631	6.6 (0.27)	9.9 (0.32)
45–64 years	23,831	1,311	2,040	5.5 (0.28)	8.6 (0.32)
65 years and over	15,593	371	701	2.4 (0.24)	4.5 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,513	108	144	3.1 (0.52)	4.1 (0.63)
12–17 years	1,758	46	91	2.6 (0.66)	5.2 (1.02)
18–44 years	6,251	368	394	5.9 (0.50)	6.4 (0.53)
45–64 years	2,714	144	159	5.3 (0.66)	5.9 (0.70)
65 years and over	1,053	45	48	4.2 (0.96)	4.6 (1.01)

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, 2000—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]
	Number in thousands			Percent[3] (standard error)	
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	3,373	104	154	3.1 (0.53)	4.6 (0.71)
12–17 years	1,761	48	92	2.7 (0.72)	5.3 (1.01)
18–44 years	7,451	526	598	7.1 (0.50)	8.1 (0.51)
45–64 years	3,443	333	359	9.7 (0.76)	10.5 (0.79)
65 years and over	1,594	68	86	4.3 (0.81)	5.4 (0.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,073	431	474	7.1 (0.62)	7.8 (0.70)
Near poor	7,588	491	582	6.5 (0.55)	7.7 (0.58)
Not poor	10,934	333	444	3.0 (0.26)	4.1 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	10,786	1,394	1,631	12.9 (0.78)	15.1 (0.93)
Near poor	21,896	1,951	2,914	8.9 (0.54)	13.3 (0.62)
Not poor	104,941	3,041	5,385	2.9 (0.13)	5.1 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,566	529	544	9.5 (0.81)	9.8 (0.85)
Near poor	5,548	480	568	8.7 (0.77)	10.2 (0.90)
Not poor	11,566	363	496	3.1 (0.31)	4.3 (0.42)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 16. Frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	274,019	249,187	17,882	3,123	1,858
Sex					
Male	133,623	123,775	6,857	1,269	802
Female	140,396	125,411	11,025	1,854	1,056
Age					
Under 12 years	48,350	44,088	3,528	307	164
12–17 years	23,974	23,306	443	49	34
18–44 years	108,472	100,266	6,245	798	446
45–64 years	60,530	55,035	3,673	861	461
65 years and over	32,693	26,492	3,993	1,108	753
Race					
1 race[4]	270,530	246,085	17,560	3,086	1,835
White	215,836	196,184	14,191	2,531	1,439
Black or African American	33,501	30,299	2,171	425	304
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,943	1,796	122	*7	*11
Asian	10,337	9,647	470	64	*29
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	324	291	33	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	3,488	3,101	322	37	*23
Black or African American, white	730	630	81	*2	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	965	847	96	*18	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	33,052	30,564	1,979	227	172
Mexican or Mexican American	21,238	19,625	1,326	143	75
Not Hispanic or Latino	240,967	218,623	15,903	2,896	1,686
White, single race	192,850	174,819	12,922	2,368	1,326
Black or African American, single race	32,911	29,763	2,123	425	298
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	29,021	25,088	2,626	742	480
High school diploma or GED[8]	52,924	47,991	3,522	745	542
Some college	44,152	39,991	3,212	563	289
Bachelor's degree or higher	42,723	39,203	2,736	462	223
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	49,464	43,519	4,169	997	676
$20,000 or more	201,347	185,496	12,335	1,903	980
$20,000–$34,999	36,873	33,427	2,597	512	317
$35,000–$54,999	41,702	38,392	2,681	402	221
$55,000–$74,999	30,695	28,608	1,701	264	89
$75,000 or more	48,719	45,509	2,713	334	135
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	24,049	21,413	1,911	432	276
Near poor	37,366	33,435	2,851	582	469
Not poor	134,475	124,390	8,167	1,282	565
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	171,198	159,348	9,337	1,250	531
Medicaid	21,585	18,575	2,230	377	339
Other	5,976	5,179	542	142	91
Uninsured	40,054	37,606	1,686	236	142
65 years and over:					
Private	20,426	16,538	2,613	702	467
Medicare and Medicaid	1,863	1,343	292	135	77
Medicare only	8,603	7,213	910	196	154
Other	1,037	804	133	59	41
Uninsured	445	400	*22	*4	*9

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
Place of residence	Number in thousands[2]				
Large MSA[12]	131,951	120,622	8,158	1,298	808
Small MSA[12]	87,062	79,122	5,726	1,005	561
Not in MSA[12]	55,006	49,443	3,999	820	490
Region					
Northeast	52,199	47,886	3,241	514	303
Midwest	67,577	61,290	4,626	858	522
South	96,925	87,396	6,603	1,228	791
West	57,318	52,615	3,412	523	242
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	24,699	22,522	1,765	178	87
12–17 years	12,296	11,996	188	*17	*18
18–44 years	53,442	51,452	1,320	223	112
45–64 years	29,279	26,670	1,733	395	249
65 years and over	13,908	11,134	1,852	456	336
Female:					
Under 12 years	23,652	21,565	1,764	128	78
12–17 years	11,679	11,310	256	33	*16
18–44 years	55,030	48,814	4,925	575	334
45–64 years	31,250	28,365	1,940	465	212
65 years and over	18,785	15,358	2,141	652	417
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	4,267	3,892	326	30	*8
12–17 years	1,763	1,727	25	*2	*4
18–44 years	7,326	7,119	165	*13	*11
45–64 years	2,340	2,186	110	20	*10
65 years and over	809	661	90	20	31
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	4,122	3,789	289	21	*11
12–17 years	1,650	1,601	38	*5	*1
18–44 years	7,115	6,291	700	59	42
45–64 years	2,556	2,365	134	21	27
65 years and over	1,103	933	102	35	*28
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	15,244	13,890	1,076	120	63
12–17 years	7,990	7,793	127	*12	*10
18–44 years	36,659	35,250	969	166	65
45–64 years	22,915	20,858	1,368	308	188
65 years and over	11,594	9,257	1,596	379	265
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	14,526	13,193	1,158	68	*31
12–17 years	7,572	7,346	155	*22	*10
18–44 years	36,926	32,821	3,230	390	225
45–64 years	23,831	21,680	1,438	355	140
65 years and over	15,593	12,730	1,804	548	329
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,513	3,211	234	*19	*10
12–17 years	1,758	1,725	*19	*–	*4
18–44 years	6,251	5,995	134	*30	*23
45–64 years	2,714	2,417	183	57	42
65 years and over	1,053	845	112	41	37
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	3,373	3,095	198	36	*24
12–17 years	1,761	1,692	50	*2	*5
18–44 years	7,451	6,505	717	98	58
45–64 years	3,443	3,008	282	83	44
65 years and over	1,594	1,272	194	59	50

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	One	Two	Three or more
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Number in thousands[2]				
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,073	5,526	433	59	49
Near poor	7,588	7,029	464	47	48
Not poor	10,934	10,252	575	75	31
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	10,786	9,422	949	265	140
Near poor	21,896	19,340	1,800	414	325
Not poor	104,941	96,866	6,522	1,063	445
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,566	4,951	456	88	72
Near poor	5,548	4,924	449	97	79
Not poor	11,566	10,697	661	119	71

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

— Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 17. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total [3]	100.0	91.6 (0.11)	6.6 (0.09)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.3 (0.13)	5.2 (0.11)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.0 (0.16)	7.9 (0.14)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.04)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.7 (0.23)	7.3 (0.22)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	97.8 (0.17)	1.9 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.14)	5.8 (0.13)	0.7 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.7 (0.20)	6.1 (0.17)	1.4 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)
65 years and over	100.0	81.9 (0.40)	12.3 (0.34)	3.4 (0.18)	2.3 (0.16)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	91.6 (0.11)	6.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.5 (0.13)	6.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.3 (0.29)	6.5 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.7 (1.04)	6.3 (1.06)	*0.4 (0.23)	*0.6 (0.26)
Asian	100.0	94.5 (0.48)	4.6 (0.43)	0.6 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.10)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	89.9 (2.78)	10.1 (2.78)	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	89.0 (0.84)	9.3 (0.82)	1.0 (0.24)	*0.7 (0.25)
Black or African American, white	100.0	86.6 (2.06)	11.2 (1.96)	*0.2 (0.23)	*2.0 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.1 (1.88)	10.0 (1.79)	*1.9 (0.60)	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.8 (0.21)	6.0 (0.19)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.7 (0.26)	6.3 (0.24)	0.7 (0.07)	0.4 (0.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.4 (0.12)	6.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.3 (0.14)	6.7 (0.12)	1.2 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.3 (0.29)	6.5 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	86.7 (0.35)	9.1 (0.28)	2.6 (0.16)	1.7 (0.13)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	90.9 (0.23)	6.7 (0.20)	1.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.08)
Some college	100.0	90.8 (0.24)	7.3 (0.22)	1.3 (0.09)	0.7 (0.07)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.0 (0.24)	6.4 (0.21)	1.1 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.2 (0.28)	8.4 (0.22)	2.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.09)
$20,000 or more	100.0	92.4 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.04)	0.5 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.7 (0.31)	7.0 (0.26)	1.4 (0.11)	0.9 (0.09)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	92.1 (0.27)	6.4 (0.25)	1.0 (0.08)	0.5 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	93.3 (0.30)	5.5 (0.27)	0.9 (0.09)	0.3 (0.06)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.5 (0.24)	5.6 (0.22)	0.7 (0.07)	0.3 (0.04)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	89.1 (0.39)	8.0 (0.32)	1.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.11)
Near poor	100.0	89.5 (0.32)	7.6 (0.27)	1.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.11)
Not poor	100.0	92.5 (0.15)	6.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.4 (0.03)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.5 (0.13)	5.5 (0.11)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	86.3 (0.46)	10.4 (0.41)	1.8 (0.16)	1.6 (0.14)
Other	100.0	87.0 (0.88)	9.1 (0.77)	2.4 (0.37)	1.5 (0.27)
Uninsured	100.0	94.8 (0.22)	4.2 (0.19)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	81.4 (0.52)	12.9 (0.43)	3.5 (0.23)	2.3 (0.20)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	72.7 (1.85)	15.8 (1.47)	7.3 (1.13)	4.2 (0.78)
Medicare only	100.0	85.1 (0.69)	10.7 (0.59)	2.3 (0.27)	1.8 (0.26)
Other	100.0	77.6 (2.32)	12.8 (1.86)	5.7 (1.35)	3.9 (1.03)
Uninsured	100.0	91.9 (2.30)	*5.1 (1.87)	*1.0 (0.68)	*2.1 (1.27)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Place of residence					
Large MSA[12]	100.0	92.2 (0.15)	6.2 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA[12]	100.0	91.6 (0.19)	6.6 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
Not in MSA[12]	100.0	90.3 (0.29)	7.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.11)	0.9 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.2 (0.26)	6.2 (0.23)	1.0 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
Midwest	100.0	91.1 (0.22)	6.9 (0.19)	1.3 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
South	100.0	91.0 (0.19)	6.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.6 (0.22)	6.0 (0.20)	0.9 (0.07)	0.4 (0.04)
Sex and age					
Male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.7 (0.32)	7.2 (0.30)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.07)
12–17 years	100.0	98.2 (0.20)	1.5 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	96.9 (0.14)	2.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.30)	6.0 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.10)
65 years and over	100.0	80.8 (0.63)	13.4 (0.54)	3.3 (0.27)	2.4 (0.24)
Female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.6 (0.33)	7.5 (0.31)	0.5 (0.09)	0.3 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	97.4 (0.26)	2.2 (0.24)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	89.3 (0.24)	9.0 (0.22)	1.1 (0.08)	0.6 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	91.6 (0.27)	6.3 (0.24)	1.5 (0.13)	0.7 (0.08)
65 years and over	100.0	82.7 (0.51)	11.5 (0.44)	3.5 (0.24)	2.2 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.4 (0.55)	7.7 (0.53)	0.7 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.09)
12–17 years	100.0	98.2 (0.41)	1.4 (0.38)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.15)
18–44 years	100.0	97.4 (0.26)	2.3 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.07)
45–64 years	100.0	93.9 (0.69)	4.7 (0.62)	0.9 (0.23)	*0.4 (0.19)
65 years and over	100.0	82.4 (1.78)	11.2 (1.43)	2.5 (0.70)	3.8 (1.00)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.2 (0.57)	7.0 (0.55)	0.5 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.09)
12–17 years	100.0	97.3 (0.63)	2.3 (0.55)	*0.3 (0.16)	*0.0 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	88.7 (0.49)	9.9 (0.46)	0.8 (0.15)	0.6 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	92.9 (0.65)	5.2 (0.59)	0.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.27)
65 years and over	100.0	85.0 (1.61)	9.3 (1.21)	3.2 (0.65)	*2.5 (0.78)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.7 (0.45)	7.1 (0.41)	0.8 (0.14)	0.4 (0.11)
12–17 years	100.0	98.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	96.7 (0.17)	2.7 (0.16)	0.5 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.35)	6.0 (0.30)	1.4 (0.14)	0.8 (0.12)
65 years and over	100.0	80.5 (0.71)	13.9 (0.61)	3.3 (0.29)	2.3 (0.26)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	91.3 (0.45)	8.0 (0.44)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)
12–17 years	100.0	97.5 (0.32)	2.1 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.07)
18–44 years	100.0	89.5 (0.30)	8.8 (0.28)	1.1 (0.10)	0.6 (0.08)
45–64 years	100.0	91.8 (0.32)	6.1 (0.29)	1.5 (0.16)	0.6 (0.09)
65 years and over	100.0	82.6 (0.58)	11.7 (0.50)	3.6 (0.28)	2.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.4 (0.72)	6.7 (0.68)	*0.6 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.13)
12–17 years	100.0	98.7 (0.43)	*1.1 (0.36)	*–	*0.2 (0.24)
18–44 years	100.0	97.0 (0.37)	2.2 (0.31)	*0.5 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	89.6 (0.93)	6.8 (0.74)	2.1 (0.44)	1.5 (0.43)
65 years and over	100.0	81.6 (2.05)	10.8 (1.60)	4.0 (0.93)	3.6 (0.93)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.3 (0.76)	5.9 (0.67)	1.1 (0.29)	*0.7 (0.25)
12–17 years	100.0	96.7 (0.81)	2.8 (0.78)	*0.1 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.21)
18–44 years	100.0	88.2 (0.65)	9.7 (0.59)	1.3 (0.21)	0.8 (0.19)
45–64 years	100.0	88.0 (0.78)	8.3 (0.66)	2.4 (0.40)	1.3 (0.28)
65 years and over	100.0	80.8 (1.52)	12.3 (1.17)	3.7 (0.76)	3.2 (0.74)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		None	One	Two	Three or more
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.1 (0.54)	7.1 (0.48)	1.0 (0.14)	0.8 (0.16)
Near poor	100.0	92.6 (0.48)	6.1 (0.43)	0.6 (0.11)	0.6 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	93.8 (0.35)	5.3 (0.33)	0.7 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.4 (0.66)	8.8 (0.53)	2.5 (0.32)	1.3 (0.20)
Near poor	100.0	88.4 (0.45)	8.2 (0.37)	1.9 (0.17)	1.5 (0.16)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.18)	6.2 (0.16)	1.0 (0.06)	0.4 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.9 (0.78)	8.2 (0.65)	1.6 (0.28)	1.3 (0.22)
Near poor	100.0	88.7 (0.79)	8.1 (0.68)	1.7 (0.29)	1.4 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	92.6 (0.42)	5.7 (0.39)	1.0 (0.16)	0.6 (0.14)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]	241,326	171,198	21,585	5,976	40,054	32,693	20,426	1,863	8,603	1,037	445
Sex											
Male	119,715	85,194	9,177	3,028	21,013	13,908	8,854	552	3,557	616	189
Female	121,611	86,004	12,409	2,948	19,041	18,785	11,572	1,311	5,046	420	256
Age											
Under 12 years	48,350	31,453	9,867	1,035	5,763	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	23,974	16,699	3,367	536	3,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	108,472	76,003	5,790	1,805	23,547	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	60,530	47,043	2,561	2,600	7,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	32,693	20,426	1,863	8,603	1,037	445
Race											
1 race[4]	237,980	169,144	20,986	5,851	39,494	32,551	20,334	1,851	8,568	1,032	445
White	187,217	140,905	12,337	4,187	28,126	28,619	18,964	1,212	7,151	744	278
Black or African American	30,834	16,906	6,161	1,193	5,967	2,667	955	385	1,035	196	66
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,828	789	268	*59	700	116	*25	*31	30	*9	*17
Asian	9,609	6,822	708	269	1,667	728	307	96	202	60	51
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	317	134	*84	*14	86	6	*2	*–	*4	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	3,346	2,055	599	125	560	143	92	*11	35	*4	*–
Black or African American, white	725	398	201	*20	106	5	*3	*–	*2	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	893	530	106	*29	221	72	52	*2	*18	*–	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	31,139	14,820	4,756	493	10,808	1,913	469	428	756	123	127
Mexican or Mexican American	20,245	9,173	2,791	237	7,889	993	214	214	414	63	84
Not Hispanic or Latino	210,186	156,378	16,830	5,483	29,246	30,781	19,958	1,435	7,848	914	318
White, single race	165,663	130,421	9,353	3,860	20,545	27,187	18,596	929	6,565	650	184
Black or African American, single race	30,263	16,627	5,996	1,176	5,861	2,647	948	381	1,028	194	66
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	19,184	8,661	2,588	857	6,948	9,837	4,989	1,192	2,938	460	202
High school diploma or GED[8]	42,219	31,038	2,027	1,282	7,502	10,705	7,186	307	2,759	274	107
Some college	38,229	30,672	1,160	1,188	5,012	5,922	4,155	189	1,346	147	59
Bachelor's degree or higher	38,011	34,532	332	582	2,438	4,712	3,552	103	926	88	*27
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	38,891	12,339	12,154	1,477	12,595	10,573	5,283	1,336	3,243	507	168
$20,000 or more	183,490	147,510	7,924	4,020	23,046	17,857	12,825	404	3,914	424	196
$20,000–$34,999	31,559	18,214	3,637	1,117	8,399	5,314	3,889	126	1,093	125	60
$35,000–$54,999	38,563	30,426	1,597	1,037	5,358	3,138	2,289	42	676	84	39
$55,000–$74,999	29,355	26,242	621	451	2,011	1,341	1,000	*34	235	42	*30
$75,000 or more	46,658	43,618	447	606	1,848	2,061	1,428	47	502	60	*16

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, 2000—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]										
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	21,647	5,384	8,495	668	6,979	2,403	724	693	744	152	77
Near poor	31,343	15,287	4,956	1,250	9,661	6,023	3,245	495	1,855	312	91
Not poor	123,258	107,137	2,454	2,491	10,830	11,217	8,338	184	2,312	257	96
Place of residence											
Large MSA[11]	118,133	84,839	10,159	2,368	19,260	13,818	7,778	751	4,367	522	231
Small MSA[11]	76,112	54,681	6,175	2,516	12,126	10,950	7,241	554	2,643	296	110
Not in MSA[11]	47,080	31,678	5,252	1,091	8,668	7,926	5,407	558	1,593	218	105
Region											
Northeast	45,173	34,205	4,453	647	5,375	7,026	4,637	360	1,687	213	64
Midwest	59,636	46,567	4,412	829	7,230	7,942	5,984	245	1,408	177	67
South	85,478	56,689	7,620	3,133	17,236	11,447	6,606	871	3,300	377	163
West	51,040	33,738	5,100	1,367	10,213	6,278	3,199	386	2,209	270	150
Current health status											
Excellent, very good, good	224,989	163,618	18,214	4,511	36,520	23,731	15,731	803	6,151	561	299
Fair or poor	15,284	7,171	3,323	1,443	3,208	8,773	4,645	1,042	2,396	470	137
Sex and age											
Male:											
Under 12 years	24,699	16,277	4,879	520	2,924	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	12,296	8,645	1,641	294	1,612	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	53,442	37,477	1,647	764	12,801	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	29,279	22,795	1,010	1,450	3,676	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	13,908	8,854	552	3,557	616	189
Female:											
Under 12 years	23,652	15,177	4,988	514	2,839	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	11,679	8,054	1,727	242	1,552	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	55,030	38,526	4,143	1,041	10,746	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	31,250	24,248	1,551	1,150	3,905	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	18,785	11,572	1,311	5,046	420	256
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male:											
Under 12 years	4,267	1,848	1,358	71	972	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,763	867	335	*24	526	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,326	3,460	275	38	3,474	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,340	1,357	158	77	732	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...				809	230	147	316	58	53
Hispanic or Latina, female:											
Under 12 years	4,122	1,759	1,245	64	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,650	757	342	27	511	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,115	3,421	756	103	2,764	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,556	1,351	287	88	807	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...				1,103	239	281	440	64	74

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, 2000—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	15,244	11,798	1,795	303	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	7,990	6,342	674	189	732	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	36,659	28,249	886	474	6,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	22,915	18,768	582	1,043	2,261	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	11,594	7,995	274	2,714	422	77
White, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	14,526	10,989	1,991	322	1,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	7,572	5,958	743	127	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	36,926	28,522	1,898	671	5,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	23,831	19,796	785	730	2,244	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	15,593	10,601	655	3,851	228	107
Black or African American, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	3,513	1,573	1,418	100	378	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,758	951	481	61	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	6,251	3,608	365	203	1,913	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	2,714	1,753	182	265	453	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	425	85	393	109	*25
Black or African American, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	3,373	1,441	1,407	83	397	...	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	1,761	913	515	56	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	7,451	4,198	1,260	178	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	3,443	2,192	368	232	583	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	1,594	522	296	635	85	41
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	5,711	739	2,216	95	2,632	363	28	154	117	37	26
Near poor	7,129	2,811	1,058	123	3,099	459	82	110	197	25	44
Not poor	10,450	8,005	334	135	1,938	484	184	45	210	*20	*20
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,311	3,328	3,041	313	2,574	1,475	620	351	403	65	*27
Near poor	17,154	9,258	2,489	780	4,542	4,742	2,936	253	1,304	200	*25
Not poor	95,154	84,776	1,480	1,780	6,927	9,787	7,600	79	1,860	182	*44
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	5,094	969	2,565	162	1,371	472	65	155	193	42	*12
Near poor	4,892	2,165	1,080	257	1,335	656	179	100	304	65	*8
Not poor	11,001	8,763	552	414	1,189	565	358	36	138	23	*7

* 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.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does {person} have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of 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").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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	71.7 (0.35)	9.0 (0.21)	2.5 (0.12)	16.8 (0.25)	100.0	63.1 (0.65)	5.8 (0.29)	26.6 (0.58)	3.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.12)
Sex											
Male	100.0	71.9 (0.38)	7.7 (0.21)	2.6 (0.12)	17.7 (0.29)	100.0	64.3 (0.82)	4.0 (0.33)	25.8 (0.73)	4.5 (0.31)	1.4 (0.18)
Female	100.0	71.4 (0.38)	10.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.15)	15.8 (0.26)	100.0	62.2 (0.70)	7.0 (0.37)	27.1 (0.63)	2.3 (0.18)	1.4 (0.15)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	65.4 (0.61)	20.5 (0.53)	2.2 (0.23)	12.0 (0.37)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	70.3 (0.70)	14.2 (0.53)	2.3 (0.23)	13.3 (0.47)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	70.9 (0.39)	5.4 (0.16)	1.7 (0.10)	22.0 (0.33)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	78.7 (0.38)	4.3 (0.16)	4.3 (0.18)	12.7 (0.29)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	63.1 (0.65)	5.8 (0.29)	26.6 (0.58)	3.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.12)
Race											
1 race[4]	100.0	71.8 (0.35)	8.9 (0.21)	2.5 (0.12)	16.8 (0.25)	100.0	63.1 (0.65)	5.7 (0.29)	26.6 (0.58)	3.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.12)
White	100.0	75.9 (0.37)	6.6 (0.20)	2.3 (0.12)	15.2 (0.27)	100.0	66.9 (0.66)	4.3 (0.25)	25.2 (0.61)	2.6 (0.18)	1.0 (0.11)
Black or African American	100.0	55.9 (0.87)	20.4 (0.73)	3.9 (0.30)	19.7 (0.59)	100.0	36.2 (1.68)	14.6 (1.27)	39.2 (1.80)	7.4 (0.80)	2.5 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	43.5 (4.16)	14.7 (2.72)	*3.2 (1.01)	38.6 (3.99)	100.0	*22.4 (6.75)	*27.6 (10.07)	26.7 (6.65)	*7.9 (5.82)	*15.5 (8.95)
Asian	100.0	72.1 (1.70)	7.5 (1.12)	2.8 (0.57)	17.6 (1.28)	100.0	42.9 (4.39)	13.5 (2.82)	28.2 (3.81)	8.3 (2.11)	7.1 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.2 (9.26)	*26.6 (8.37)	*4.3 (4.11)	26.9 (6.11)	100.0	*28.3 (26.02)	*–	*71.7 (26.02)	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	61.5 (2.21)	17.9 (1.91)	3.7 (0.89)	16.8 (1.43)	100.0	64.6 (6.52)	*8.0 (5.11)	24.5 (6.12)	*2.9 (2.04)	*–
Black or African American, white	100.0	54.9 (3.84)	27.8 (3.43)	*2.7 (1.25)	14.6 (2.31)	100.0	*65.0 (27.88)	*–	*35.0 (27.88)	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	59.7 (4.00)	12.0 (2.19)	*3.3 (1.18)	25.0 (3.62)	100.0	72.4 (8.92)	*3.0 (2.97)	*24.6 (8.68)	*–	*–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	48.0 (0.86)	15.4 (0.52)	1.6 (0.17)	35.0 (0.78)	100.0	24.6 (1.92)	22.5 (2.27)	39.7 (2.05)	6.4 (0.78)	6.7 (0.94)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	45.7 (1.03)	13.9 (0.65)	1.2 (0.15)	39.3 (0.94)	100.0	21.6 (2.22)	21.6 (2.20)	41.9 (2.52)	6.4 (1.05)	8.5 (1.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.2 (0.36)	8.1 (0.22)	2.6 (0.13)	14.1 (0.24)	100.0	65.5 (0.66)	4.7 (0.26)	25.8 (0.60)	3.0 (0.19)	1.0 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	79.4 (0.37)	5.7 (0.21)	2.4 (0.13)	12.5 (0.26)	100.0	69.1 (0.67)	3.4 (0.24)	24.4 (0.62)	2.4 (0.18)	0.7 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	56.1 (0.88)	20.2 (0.73)	4.0 (0.30)	19.8 (0.60)	100.0	36.2 (1.69)	14.6 (1.28)	39.3 (1.81)	7.4 (0.80)	2.5 (0.58)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	45.5 (0.78)	13.6 (0.46)	4.5 (0.28)	36.5 (0.73)	100.0	51.0 (1.10)	12.2 (0.73)	30.0 (0.97)	4.7 (0.36)	2.1 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	74.2 (0.46)	4.8 (0.21)	3.1 (0.16)	17.9 (0.39)	100.0	67.6 (0.99)	2.9 (0.30)	25.9 (0.91)	2.6 (0.29)	1.0 (0.18)
Some college	100.0	80.6 (0.41)	3.1 (0.16)	3.1 (0.20)	13.2 (0.35)	100.0	70.5 (1.16)	3.2 (0.46)	22.8 (1.07)	2.5 (0.37)	1.0 (0.24)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.2 (0.30)	0.9 (0.09)	1.5 (0.13)	6.4 (0.26)	100.0	75.6 (1.40)	2.2 (0.44)	19.7 (1.26)	1.9 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.23)
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	32.0 (0.74)	31.5 (0.74)	3.8 (0.25)	32.7 (0.66)	100.0	50.1 (1.05)	12.7 (0.72)	30.8 (0.95)	4.8 (0.36)	1.6 (0.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	80.8 (0.33)	4.3 (0.15)	2.2 (0.14)	12.6 (0.25)	100.0	72.2 (0.78)	2.3 (0.21)	22.0 (0.72)	2.4 (0.23)	1.1 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	58.1 (0.83)	11.6 (0.54)	3.6 (0.28)	26.8 (0.69)	100.0	73.5 (1.32)	2.4 (0.36)	20.6 (1.22)	2.4 (0.39)	1.1 (0.26)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	79.2 (0.62)	4.2 (0.28)	2.7 (0.27)	13.9 (0.48)	100.0	73.1 (1.65)	1.3 (0.34)	21.6 (1.54)	2.7 (0.53)	1.3 (0.35)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	89.5 (0.56)	2.1 (0.25)	1.5 (0.23)	6.9 (0.43)	100.0	74.6 (2.49)	*2.6 (0.85)	17.5 (2.18)	3.1 (0.93)	*2.2 (0.84)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.8 (0.38)	1.0 (0.14)	1.3 (0.21)	4.0 (0.26)	100.0	69.6 (2.40)	2.3 (0.65)	24.5 (2.26)	2.9 (0.81)	*0.8 (0.30)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Health insurance coverage[1] by age											
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over						
	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	25.0 (1.01)	39.5 (1.06)	3.1 (0.31)	32.4 (0.89)	100.0	30.3 (1.94)	29.0 (1.98)	31.1 (1.82)	6.4 (0.82)	3.2 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	49.1 (0.89)	15.9 (0.57)	4.0 (0.31)	31.0 (0.74)	100.0	54.1 (1.33)	8.3 (0.75)	30.9 (1.21)	5.2 (0.52)	1.5 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	87.2 (0.29)	2.0 (0.11)	2.0 (0.15)	8.8 (0.23)	100.0	74.5 (0.90)	1.6 (0.22)	20.7 (0.85)	2.3 (0.29)	0.9 (0.16)
Place of residence											
Large MSA[11]	100.0	72.7 (0.47)	8.7 (0.28)	2.0 (0.12)	16.5 (0.35)	100.0	57.0 (0.98)	5.5 (0.39)	32.0 (0.90)	3.8 (0.31)	1.7 (0.21)
Small MSA[11]	100.0	72.4 (0.62)	8.2 (0.37)	3.3 (0.31)	16.1 (0.43)	100.0	66.8 (1.19)	5.1 (0.55)	24.4 (1.05)	2.7 (0.31)	1.0 (0.17)
Not in MSA[11]	100.0	67.8 (0.96)	11.2 (0.56)	2.3 (0.18)	18.6 (0.63)	100.0	68.6 (1.16)	7.1 (0.65)	20.2 (1.00)	2.8 (0.30)	1.3 (0.27)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	76.6 (0.74)	10.0 (0.46)	1.4 (0.15)	12.0 (0.48)	100.0	66.6 (1.39)	5.2 (0.79)	24.2 (1.22)	3.1 (0.38)	0.9 (0.21)
Midwest	100.0	78.9 (0.65)	7.5 (0.40)	1.4 (0.13)	12.2 (0.45)	100.0	75.9 (1.09)	3.1 (0.37)	17.9 (0.98)	2.2 (0.29)	0.8 (0.18)
South	100.0	66.9 (0.60)	9.0 (0.35)	3.7 (0.29)	20.4 (0.44)	100.0	58.4 (1.15)	7.7 (0.54)	29.2 (0.99)	3.3 (0.32)	1.4 (0.24)
West	100.0	66.9 (0.86)	10.1 (0.51)	2.7 (0.23)	20.3 (0.59)	100.0	51.5 (1.51)	6.2 (0.62)	35.5 (1.47)	4.3 (0.49)	2.4 (0.35)
Current health status											
Excellent, very good, good	100.0	73.4 (0.35)	8.2 (0.21)	2.0 (0.12)	16.4 (0.25)	100.0	66.8 (0.71)	3.4 (0.22)	26.1 (0.65)	2.4 (0.18)	1.3 (0.13)
Fair or poor	100.0	47.4 (0.83)	21.9 (0.66)	9.5 (0.44)	21.2 (0.66)	100.0	53.5 (1.12)	12.0 (0.76)	27.6 (0.99)	5.4 (0.44)	1.6 (0.25)
Sex and age											
Male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	66.2 (0.69)	19.8 (0.60)	2.1 (0.24)	11.9 (0.45)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	70.9 (0.89)	13.5 (0.64)	2.4 (0.31)	13.2 (0.62)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	71.1 (0.45)	3.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.10)	24.3 (0.41)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	78.8 (0.46)	3.5 (0.19)	5.0 (0.24)	12.7 (0.35)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	64.3 (0.82)	4.0 (0.33)	25.8 (0.73)	4.5 (0.31)	1.4 (0.18)
Female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	64.5 (0.73)	21.2 (0.63)	2.2 (0.28)	12.1 (0.43)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	69.6 (0.87)	14.9 (0.67)	2.1 (0.28)	13.4 (0.61)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	70.7 (0.43)	7.6 (0.23)	1.9 (0.16)	19.7 (0.34)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	78.6 (0.43)	5.0 (0.22)	3.7 (0.19)	12.7 (0.34)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	62.2 (0.70)	7.0 (0.37)	27.1 (0.63)	2.3 (0.18)	1.4 (0.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age											
Hispanic or Latino, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	43.5 (1.37)	32.0 (1.28)	1.7 (0.35)	22.9 (1.10)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	49.5 (1.98)	19.1 (1.49)	*1.4 (0.46)	30.1 (1.70)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	47.7 (1.20)	3.8 (0.33)	0.5 (0.12)	47.9 (1.24)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	58.4 (1.58)	6.8 (0.68)	3.3 (0.50)	31.5 (1.46)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	28.6 (2.43)	18.2 (2.76)	39.3 (2.64)	7.3 (1.31)	6.6 (1.25)

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, 2000—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)										
Hispanic or Latina, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	43.0 (1.38)	30.4 (1.25)	1.6 (0.41)	25.0 (1.13)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	46.2 (1.93)	20.9 (1.53)	1.7 (0.50)	31.2 (1.78)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	48.6 (1.00)	10.7 (0.54)	1.5 (0.27)	39.2 (1.00)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	53.3 (1.55)	11.3 (0.88)	3.5 (0.50)	31.9 (1.41)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	21.7 (2.07)	25.6 (2.32)	40.1 (2.24)	5.8 (0.92)	6.7 (1.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino											
White, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	77.6 (0.81)	11.8 (0.64)	2.0 (0.29)	8.6 (0.54)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	79.9 (1.03)	8.5 (0.72)	2.4 (0.39)	9.2 (0.73)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	78.0 (0.48)	2.4 (0.18)	1.3 (0.11)	18.2 (0.44)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	82.8 (0.48)	2.6 (0.19)	4.6 (0.26)	10.0 (0.38)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	69.6 (0.85)	2.4 (0.28)	23.6 (0.77)	3.7 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
White, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	75.9 (0.86)	13.7 (0.74)	2.2 (0.32)	8.1 (0.50)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	79.2 (0.97)	9.9 (0.73)	1.7 (0.31)	9.2 (0.70)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	77.9 (0.49)	5.2 (0.24)	1.8 (0.17)	15.1 (0.39)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	84.0 (0.45)	3.3 (0.22)	3.1 (0.21)	9.5 (0.37)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	68.7 (0.75)	4.2 (0.33)	24.9 (0.69)	1.5 (0.17)	0.7 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male:											
Under 12 years	100.0	45.3 (1.71)	40.9 (1.81)	2.9 (0.52)	10.9 (1.08)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	55.0 (2.21)	27.8 (2.11)	3.5 (1.02)	13.7 (1.58)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	59.3 (1.24)	6.0 (0.54)	3.3 (0.39)	31.4 (1.11)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	66.1 (1.47)	6.9 (0.74)	10.0 (0.92)	17.1 (1.09)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	41.0 (2.50)	8.2 (1.49)	37.9 (2.84)	10.5 (1.52)	*2.4 (0.90)
Black or African American, single race, female:											
Under 12 years	100.0	43.3 (1.71)	42.3 (1.73)	2.5 (0.60)	11.9 (1.17)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
12–17 years	100.0	52.9 (2.29)	29.9 (2.06)	3.2 (0.90)	13.9 (1.52)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
18–44 years	100.0	57.5 (1.13)	17.3 (0.86)	2.4 (0.31)	22.8 (0.86)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
45–64 years	100.0	64.9 (1.35)	10.9 (0.78)	6.9 (0.74)	17.3 (1.03)	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	33.1 (1.83)	18.7 (1.57)	40.2 (1.88)	5.4 (0.80)	2.6 (0.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	13.0 (1.08)	39.0 (1.57)	1.7 (0.34)	46.3 (1.58)	100.0	7.8 (1.99)	42.6 (4.46)	32.4 (3.56)	10.1 (2.29)	7.1 (2.03)
Near poor	100.0	39.6 (1.37)	14.9 (0.88)	1.7 (0.37)	43.7 (1.33)	100.0	17.8 (2.88)	24.1 (4.40)	43.0 (4.26)	5.5 (1.27)	9.6 (2.15)
Not poor	100.0	76.9 (0.98)	3.2 (0.34)	1.3 (0.21)	18.6 (0.89)	100.0	38.4 (4.20)	9.5 (2.28)	43.8 (4.02)	*4.2 (1.41)	*4.2 (1.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	36.0 (1.76)	32.9 (1.61)	3.4 (0.41)	27.8 (1.34)	100.0	42.3 (2.60)	23.9 (2.39)	27.5 (2.28)	4.4 (0.96)	*1.9 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	54.2 (1.31)	14.6 (0.85)	4.6 (0.44)	26.6 (1.04)	100.0	62.2 (1.51)	5.4 (0.70)	27.6 (1.34)	4.2 (0.56)	*0.5 (0.21)
Not poor	100.0	89.3 (0.31)	1.6 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)	7.3 (0.24)	100.0	77.8 (0.95)	0.8 (0.18)	19.0 (0.91)	1.9 (0.28)	*0.5 (0.14)

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, 2000—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)										
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	19.1 (1.50)	50.6 (1.90)	3.2 (0.71)	27.1 (1.58)	100.0	13.9 (2.97)	33.2 (3.93)	41.2 (3.90)	9.0 (2.05)	*2.7 (1.17)
Near poor	100.0	44.8 (1.74)	22.3 (1.42)	5.3 (0.68)	27.6 (1.47)	100.0	27.3 (2.83)	15.3 (2.45)	46.3 (3.40)	9.8 (1.96)	*1.2 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	80.3 (0.98)	5.1 (0.52)	3.8 (0.57)	10.9 (0.67)	100.0	63.6 (3.33)	6.5 (1.66)	24.5 (3.04)	4.2 (1.20)	*1.3 (0.68)

* 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.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does {person} have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of 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").

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]	198,759	187,131	10,189	6,700	3,338
Sex					
Male	97,399	91,795	4,853	3,232	1,550
Female	101,361	95,335	5,336	3,468	1,788
Age					
Under 12 years	42,355	39,940	2,197	1,465	704
12–17 years	20,602	19,597	904	548	340
18–44 years	83,598	77,029	5,816	3,862	1,866
45–64 years	52,205	50,565	1,272	825	428
Race					
1 race[5]	195,980	184,573	9,972	6,546	3,275
White	157,430	148,552	7,815	5,172	2,526
Black or African American	24,260	22,696	1,377	870	486
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,116	1,042	*69	*50	*15
Asian	7,799	7,357	318	210	101
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	232	232	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	2,779	2,558	217	155	63
Black or African American, white	619	572	45	*31	*14
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	666	592	74	*53	*21
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	20,069	18,561	1,324	741	556
Mexican or Mexican American	12,200	11,254	813	434	362
Not Hispanic or Latino	178,690	168,570	8,866	5,959	2,782
White, single race	143,634	135,746	6,951	4,717	2,140
Black or African American, single race	23,800	22,259	1,354	859	475
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma	12,106	11,286	753	410	322
High school diploma or GED[9]	34,347	32,573	1,593	996	578
Some college	33,020	31,255	1,638	1,126	495
Bachelor's degree or higher	35,446	34,169	1,133	880	243
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	25,970	23,121	2,688	1,507	1,140
$20,000 or more	159,454	151,755	7,041	4,947	2,000
$20,000–$34,999	22,969	20,680	2,223	1,435	766
$35,000–$54,999	33,060	30,969	2,000	1,487	508
$55,000–$74,999	27,314	26,203	1,060	831	224
$75,000 or more	44,671	43,656	934	669	242
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	14,547	12,957	1,517	879	620
Near poor	21,494	19,060	2,321	1,365	929
Not poor	112,083	107,262	4,615	3,475	1,105
Place of residence					
Large MSA[12]	97,366	91,763	4,769	3,092	1,587
Small MSA[12]	63,372	59,606	3,353	2,321	1,008
Not in MSA[12]	38,021	35,762	2,068	1,287	744
Region					
Northeast	39,305	37,341	1,704	1,200	470
Midwest	51,808	49,186	2,391	1,587	784
South	67,442	63,323	3,649	2,340	1,248
West	40,205	37,281	2,445	1,574	837

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, 2000—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		Number in thousands[3]			
Male:					
Under 12 years	21,676	20,427	1,136	787	332
12–17 years	10,580	10,119	400	244	149
18–44 years	39,887	36,815	2,700	1,777	887
45–64 years	25,255	24,435	617	425	181
Female:					
Under 12 years	20,679	19,513	1,061	678	371
12–17 years	10,022	9,478	504	304	191
18–44 years	43,711	40,214	3,116	2,085	979
45–64 years	26,950	26,130	655	401	247
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	3,278	3,005	235	136	99
12–17 years	1,226	1,162	51	24	26
18–44 years	3,774	3,452	270	148	116
45–64 years	1,592	1,497	80	43	34
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	3,068	2,847	210	124	78
12–17 years	1,127	1,058	61	30	31
18–44 years	4,280	3,893	356	208	143
45–64 years	1,725	1,648	61	30	31
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	13,896	13,166	683	494	177
12–17 years	7,205	6,929	244	148	90
18–44 years	29,609	27,339	2,029	1,383	622
45–64 years	20,394	19,800	446	321	119
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	13,301	12,593	640	404	233
12–17 years	6,827	6,511	304	195	102
18–44 years	31,090	28,664	2,157	1,483	640
45–64 years	21,311	20,744	449	289	157
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	3,091	2,898	170	121	45
12–17 years	1,492	1,412	71	54	*18
18–44 years	4,175	3,849	284	162	117
45–64 years	2,200	2,113	65	42	*23
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	2,931	2,768	149	109	40
12–17 years	1,484	1,365	107	60	*45
18–44 years	5,636	5,177	411	259	144
45–64 years	2,791	2,677	96	53	42
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,050	2,730	310	159	144
Near poor	3,992	3,566	376	185	188
Not poor	8,474	8,054	405	288	115
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	6,682	5,836	808	458	341
Near poor	12,526	11,052	1,431	877	544
Not poor	88,036	84,276	3,605	2,733	846
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,696	3,361	322	230	88
Near poor	3,502	3,141	348	205	132
Not poor	9,729	9,330	385	277	108

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category One 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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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	94.8 (0.15)	5.2 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	1.7 (0.08)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.0 (0.17)	5.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	1.6 (0.09)
Female	100.0	94.7 (0.17)	5.3 (0.17)	3.4 (0.13)	1.8 (0.09)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.8 (0.27)	5.2 (0.27)	3.5 (0.22)	1.7 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	95.6 (0.32)	4.4 (0.32)	2.7 (0.25)	1.7 (0.20)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.21)	7.0 (0.21)	4.7 (0.17)	2.3 (0.11)
45–64 years	100.0	97.5 (0.13)	2.5 (0.13)	1.6 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[6]	100.0	94.9 (0.15)	5.1 (0.15)	3.4 (0.12)	1.7 (0.08)
White	100.0	95.0 (0.16)	5.0 (0.16)	3.3 (0.13)	1.6 (0.09)
Black or African American	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	5.7 (0.35)	3.6 (0.28)	2.0 (0.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.8 (2.11)	*6.2 (2.11)	*4.5 (2.02)	*1.4 (0.59)
Asian	100.0	95.9 (0.70)	4.1 (0.70)	2.7 (0.61)	1.3 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	100 (0.00)	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	92.2 (1.00)	7.8 (1.00)	5.6 (0.82)	2.3 (0.57)
Black or African American, white	100.0	92.8 (1.66)	7.2 (1.66)	5.0 (1.45)	*2.3 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	88.9 (2.61)	11.1 (2.61)	8.0 (2.33)	*3.1 (1.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	93.3 (0.39)	6.7 (0.39)	3.7 (0.28)	2.8 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.3 (0.50)	6.7 (0.50)	3.6 (0.34)	3.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.0 (0.15)	5.0 (0.15)	3.4 (0.13)	1.6 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	95.1 (0.17)	4.9 (0.17)	3.3 (0.14)	1.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	94.3 (0.35)	5.7 (0.35)	3.6 (0.29)	2.0 (0.21)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.40)	3.4 (0.32)	2.7 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	95.3 (0.22)	4.7 (0.22)	2.9 (0.19)	1.7 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	95.0 (0.24)	5.0 (0.24)	3.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.13)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	96.8 (0.20)	3.2 (0.20)	2.5 (0.18)	0.7 (0.09)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	89.6 (0.49)	10.4 (0.49)	5.8 (0.35)	4.4 (0.32)
$20,000 or more	100.0	95.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.16)	3.1 (0.13)	1.3 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	90.3 (0.52)	9.7 (0.52)	6.3 (0.42)	3.3 (0.29)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	93.9 (0.38)	6.1 (0.38)	4.5 (0.33)	1.5 (0.16)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.1 (0.38)	3.9 (0.38)	3.0 (0.33)	0.8 (0.19)
$75,000 or more	100.0	97.9 (0.21)	2.1 (0.21)	1.5 (0.18)	0.5 (0.10)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	89.5 (0.69)	10.5 (0.69)	6.1 (0.51)	4.3 (0.46)
Near poor	100.0	89.1 (0.59)	10.9 (0.59)	6.4 (0.47)	4.3 (0.35)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.17)	4.1 (0.17)	3.1 (0.15)	1.0 (0.08)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[13]	100.0	95.1 (0.20)	4.9 (0.20)	3.2 (0.16)	1.6 (0.12)
Small MSA[13]	100.0	94.7 (0.26)	5.3 (0.26)	3.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.14)
Not in MSA[13]	100.0	94.5 (0.38)	5.5 (0.38)	3.4 (0.31)	2.0 (0.20)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	95.6 (0.28)	4.4 (0.28)	3.1 (0.25)	1.2 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	95.4 (0.28)	4.6 (0.28)	3.1 (0.23)	1.5 (0.16)
South	100.0	94.6 (0.26)	5.4 (0.26)	3.5 (0.19)	1.9 (0.14)
West	100.0	93.8 (0.37)	6.2 (0.37)	4.0 (0.29)	2.1 (0.21)

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage: No	Any period without coverage: Yes[1]	Duration of period without coverage[2]: 6 months or less	Duration of period without coverage[2]: 7–12 months
Sex and age	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.7 (0.33)	5.3 (0.33)	3.6 (0.28)	1.5 (0.18)
12–17 years	100.0	96.2 (0.37)	3.8 (0.37)	2.3 (0.30)	1.4 (0.22)
18–44 years	100.0	93.2 (0.25)	6.8 (0.25)	4.5 (0.21)	2.2 (0.15)
45–64 years	100.0	97.5 (0.17)	2.5 (0.17)	1.7 (0.14)	0.7 (0.09)
Female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.8 (0.33)	5.2 (0.33)	3.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.20)
12–17 years	100.0	95.0 (0.43)	5.0 (0.43)	3.0 (0.34)	1.9 (0.28)
18–44 years	100.0	92.8 (0.25)	7.2 (0.25)	4.8 (0.20)	2.3 (0.13)
45–64 years	100.0	97.6 (0.16)	2.4 (0.16)	1.5 (0.13)	0.9 (0.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age					
Hispanic or Latino, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.8 (0.83)	7.2 (0.83)	4.2 (0.61)	3.1 (0.54)
12–17 years	100.0	95.8 (0.83)	4.2 (0.83)	1.9 (0.57)	2.1 (0.62)
18–44 years	100.0	92.7 (0.58)	7.3 (0.58)	4.0 (0.44)	3.1 (0.39)
45–64 years	100.0	94.9 (0.89)	5.1 (0.89)	2.7 (0.68)	2.1 (0.58)
Hispanic or Latina, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	93.1 (0.78)	6.9 (0.78)	4.0 (0.55)	2.6 (0.49)
12–17 years	100.0	94.6 (0.98)	5.4 (0.98)	2.7 (0.62)	2.7 (0.74)
18–44 years	100.0	91.6 (0.57)	8.4 (0.57)	4.9 (0.46)	3.4 (0.37)
45–64 years	100.0	96.4 (0.61)	3.6 (0.61)	1.7 (0.41)	1.8 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino					
White, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.1 (0.43)	4.9 (0.43)	3.6 (0.37)	1.3 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	96.6 (0.44)	3.4 (0.44)	2.1 (0.34)	1.3 (0.26)
18–44 years	100.0	93.1 (0.31)	6.9 (0.31)	4.7 (0.25)	2.1 (0.17)
45–64 years	100.0	97.8 (0.19)	2.2 (0.19)	1.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.10)
White, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	95.2 (0.43)	4.8 (0.43)	3.1 (0.32)	1.8 (0.27)
12–17 years	100.0	95.5 (0.51)	4.5 (0.51)	2.9 (0.43)	1.5 (0.31)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.30)	7.0 (0.30)	4.8 (0.24)	2.1 (0.16)
45–64 years	100.0	97.9 (0.18)	2.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.14)	0.7 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.5 (0.78)	5.5 (0.78)	3.9 (0.66)	1.5 (0.40)
12–17 years	100.0	95.2 (1.03)	4.8 (1.03)	3.6 (0.93)	*1.2 (0.47)
18–44 years	100.0	93.1 (0.67)	6.9 (0.67)	3.9 (0.53)	2.8 (0.45)
45–64 years	100.0	97.0 (0.53)	3.0 (0.53)	1.9 (0.45)	*1.1 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race, female:					
Under 12 years	100.0	94.9 (0.76)	5.1 (0.76)	3.7 (0.67)	1.4 (0.38)
12–17 years	100.0	92.7 (1.39)	7.3 (1.39)	4.1 (1.03)	*3.1 (0.96)
18–44 years	100.0	92.6 (0.57)	7.4 (0.57)	4.6 (0.48)	2.6 (0.33)
45–64 years	100.0	96.5 (0.52)	3.5 (0.52)	1.9 (0.38)	1.5 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	89.8 (1.14)	10.2 (1.14)	5.2 (0.80)	4.7 (0.80)
Near poor	100.0	90.5 (1.05)	9.5 (1.05)	4.7 (0.74)	4.8 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	95.2 (0.46)	4.8 (0.46)	3.4 (0.39)	1.4 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	87.8 (1.13)	12.2 (1.13)	6.9 (0.80)	5.1 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	88.5 (0.85)	11.5 (0.85)	7.0 (0.67)	4.4 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	95.9 (0.20)	4.1 (0.20)	3.1 (0.17)	1.0 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.3 (1.17)	8.7 (1.17)	6.2 (1.03)	2.4 (0.61)
Near poor	100.0	90.0 (1.12)	10.0 (1.12)	5.9 (0.94)	3.8 (0.61)
Not poor	100.0	96.0 (0.42)	4.0 (0.42)	2.8 (0.37)	1.1 (0.20)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	40,054	5,681	3,403	5,965	9,835	8,857
Sex						
Male	21,013	2,677	1,715	3,064	5,204	5,056
Female	19,041	3,004	1,688	2,900	4,631	3,801
Age						
Under 12 years	5,763	1,212	610	871	745	1,321
12–17 years	3,164	475	224	426	762	716
18–44 years	23,547	3,314	2,178	3,823	5,670	5,316
45–64 years	7,581	681	392	845	2,658	1,503
Race						
1 race[4]	39,494	5,569	3,360	5,887	9,693	8,812
White	28,126	4,211	2,431	4,299	7,286	5,806
Black or African American	5,967	880	614	1,046	1,571	887
American Indian or Alaska Native	700	*19	*18	41	57	83
Asian	1,667	185	127	164	278	601
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	86	*13	*1	*10	*25	*22
2 or more races[5]	560	112	43	77	141	45
Black or African American, white	106	*21	*11	*17	*21	*10
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	221	*26	*13	*28	57	*11
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	10,808	994	592	1,302	1,872	5,182
Mexican or Mexican American	7,889	679	393	914	1,343	3,963
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,246	4,687	2,811	4,663	7,962	3,675
White, single race	20,545	3,529	2,027	3,356	5,945	2,127
Black or African American, single race	5,861	868	606	1,029	1,537	857
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	6,948	513	413	778	1,999	2,768
High school diploma or GED[8]	7,502	907	660	1,161	2,539	1,232
Some college	5,012	823	385	850	1,687	569
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,438	361	228	357	622	273
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	12,595	1,539	1,036	2,097	3,357	3,493
$20,000 or more	23,046	3,743	2,200	3,498	5,724	4,484
$20,000–$34,999	8,399	1,316	874	1,428	2,180	2,068
$35,000–$54,999	5,358	1,019	564	803	1,408	1,007
$55,000–$74,999	2,011	480	216	339	483	213
$75,000 or more	1,848	347	226	273	425	201
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	6,979	817	618	1,080	1,700	2,234
Near poor	9,661	1,437	896	1,687	2,554	2,459
Not poor	10,830	2,138	1,242	1,735	2,901	1,480
Place of residence						
Large MSA[11]	19,260	2,530	1,552	2,792	4,261	5,055
Small MSA[11]	12,126	1,916	1,083	1,967	3,040	2,209
Not in MSA [11]	8,668	1,235	768	1,206	2,534	1,593
Region						
Northeast	5,375	781	552	754	1,283	1,101
Midwest	7,230	1,221	756	1,205	1,766	906
South	17,236	2,300	1,418	2,466	4,505	4,034
West	10,213	1,379	677	1,540	2,281	2,816

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, 2000—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
Sex and age		Number in thousands[2]				
Male:						
Under 12 years	2,924	626	311	432	374	660
12–17 years	1,612	248	115	235	358	371
18–44 years	12,801	1,492	1,107	1,989	3,222	3,249
45–64 years	3,676	311	183	408	1,250	776
Female:						
Under 12 years	2,839	586	298	439	371	662
12–17 years	1,552	227	109	191	404	345
18–44 years	10,746	1,822	1,072	1,834	2,448	2,067
45–64 years	3,905	369	209	436	1,408	727
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	972	142	70	125	151	390
12–17 years	526	54	*16	48	96	274
18–44 years	3,474	186	156	371	531	1,985
45–64 years	732	43	26	74	167	342
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	1,021	152	69	166	139	400
12–17 years	511	59	25	50	108	233
18–44 years	2,764	312	204	379	473	1,200
45–64 years	807	46	25	88	206	358
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	1,310	340	172	217	160	180
12–17 years	732	140	62	141	192	47
18–44 years	6,603	1,030	691	1,162	2,011	768
45–64 years	2,261	222	127	251	896	246
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	1,178	298	164	200	154	155
12–17 years	696	128	47	98	215	50
18–44 years	5,522	1,129	625	1,035	1,403	490
45–64 years	2,244	243	139	252	914	192
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	378	112	56	56	36	49
12–17 years	236	44	*26	39	56	41
18–44 years	1,913	210	207	370	535	275
45–64 years	453	40	24	71	124	105
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	397	101	53	55	54	63
12–17 years	241	33	33	35	63	38
18–44 years	1,660	270	175	327	447	190
45–64 years	583	58	32	75	222	96
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	2,632	188	138	313	384	1,488
Near poor	3,099	291	196	400	632	1,435
Not poor	1,938	254	157	299	407	674
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,574	423	312	435	834	352
Near poor	4,542	815	507	907	1,456	607
Not poor	6,927	1,548	836	1,154	2,024	560
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,371	164	148	298	416	252
Near poor	1,335	236	159	286	331	211
Not poor	1,189	235	152	205	304	100

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

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons under age 65 years without coverage" column.

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category One 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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "one race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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	16.8 (0.54)	10.1 (0.40)	17.7 (0.49)	29.1 (0.61)	26.3 (0.73)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.1 (0.58)	9.7 (0.45)	17.3 (0.60)	29.4 (0.72)	28.5 (0.85)
Female	100.0	18.7 (0.69)	10.5 (0.53)	18.1 (0.62)	28.9 (0.73)	23.7 (0.76)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	25.5 (1.45)	12.8 (1.15)	18.3 (1.26)	15.7 (1.06)	27.8 (1.50)
12–17 years	100.0	18.2 (1.59)	8.6 (1.11)	16.4 (1.49)	29.3 (1.84)	27.5 (1.72)
18–44 years	100.0	16.3 (0.56)	10.7 (0.46)	18.8 (0.55)	27.9 (0.67)	26.2 (0.82)
45–64 years	100.0	11.2 (0.81)	6.4 (0.62)	13.9 (0.82)	43.7 (1.20)	24.7 (1.04)
Race						
1 race[4]	100.0	16.7 (0.54)	10.1 (0.41)	17.7 (0.49)	29.1 (0.62)	26.4 (0.74)
White	100.0	17.5 (0.67)	10.1 (0.49)	17.9 (0.59)	30.3 (0.75)	24.2 (0.84)
Black or African American	100.0	17.6 (1.44)	12.3 (1.07)	20.9 (1.11)	31.4 (1.41)	17.7 (1.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*8.7 (3.85)	*8.3 (4.64)	18.8 (4.96)	26.0 (5.26)	38.3 (6.56)
Asian	100.0	13.7 (2.74)	9.3 (2.26)	12.1 (2.75)	20.5 (2.98)	44.4 (4.30)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*18.0 (8.74)	*1.2 (1.20)	*14.7 (7.22)	*35.1 (11.09)	*31.1 (12.40)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	26.7 (4.80)	10.4 (2.57)	18.5 (3.57)	33.8 (5.07)	10.7 (2.86)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*26.2 (8.52)	*13.9 (7.01)	*20.7 (7.13)	*26.7 (8.43)	*12.5 (5.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	*19.6 (7.51)	*9.3 (4.33)	*20.8 (7.02)	42.4 (10.03)	*7.9 (4.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.0 (0.62)	6.0 (0.50)	13.1 (0.67)	18.8 (0.88)	52.1 (1.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.3 (0.69)	5.4 (0.58)	12.5 (0.80)	18.4 (1.09)	54.4 (1.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	19.7 (0.71)	11.8 (0.53)	19.6 (0.62)	33.5 (0.76)	15.4 (0.68)
White, single race	100.0	20.8 (0.86)	11.9 (0.64)	19.8 (0.75)	35.0 (0.93)	12.5 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	17.7 (1.47)	12.4 (1.09)	21.0 (1.12)	31.4 (1.41)	17.5 (1.37)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	7.9 (0.59)	6.4 (0.54)	12.0 (0.69)	30.9 (1.12)	42.8 (1.21)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	14.0 (0.89)	10.2 (0.77)	17.9 (0.93)	39.1 (1.15)	19.0 (0.94)
Some college	100.0	19.1 (1.13)	8.9 (0.79)	19.7 (1.13)	39.1 (1.39)	13.2 (0.87)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	19.6 (1.82)	12.4 (1.47)	19.4 (1.82)	33.8 (2.18)	14.8 (1.59)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	13.4 (0.74)	9.0 (0.58)	18.2 (0.80)	29.1 (1.04)	30.3 (1.22)
$20,000 or more	100.0	19.0 (0.74)	11.2 (0.58)	17.8 (0.67)	29.1 (0.82)	22.8 (0.82)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	16.7 (1.11)	11.1 (0.90)	18.2 (1.05)	27.7 (1.19)	26.3 (1.28)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	21.2 (1.57)	11.7 (1.25)	16.7 (1.30)	29.3 (1.60)	21.0 (1.48)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	27.7 (2.97)	12.5 (2.05)	19.6 (2.51)	27.9 (2.87)	12.3 (2.09)
$75,000 or more	100.0	23.6 (2.62)	15.4 (2.40)	18.6 (2.59)	28.8 (3.12)	13.7 (2.00)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	12.7 (0.98)	9.6 (0.82)	16.7 (1.03)	26.4 (1.27)	34.6 (1.66)
Near poor	100.0	15.9 (1.12)	9.9 (0.86)	18.7 (0.92)	28.3 (1.21)	27.2 (1.28)
Not poor	100.0	22.5 (0.99)	13.1 (0.85)	18.3 (0.88)	30.5 (1.08)	15.6 (0.89)
Place of residence						
Large MSA[11]	100.0	15.6 (0.74)	9.6 (0.58)	17.2 (0.72)	26.3 (0.86)	31.2 (1.08)
Small MSA[11]	100.0	18.8 (0.99)	10.6 (0.73)	19.3 (0.85)	29.8 (1.09)	21.6 (1.14)
Not in MSA[11]	100.0	16.8 (1.29)	10.5 (0.90)	16.4 (1.09)	34.5 (1.40)	21.7 (1.74)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	17.5 (1.67)	12.3 (1.14)	16.9 (1.27)	28.7 (1.60)	24.6 (1.87)
Midwest	100.0	20.9 (1.36)	12.9 (1.07)	20.6 (1.36)	30.2 (1.50)	15.5 (1.50)
South	100.0	15.6 (0.79)	9.6 (0.60)	16.7 (0.74)	30.6 (0.99)	27.4 (1.20)
West	100.0	15.9 (1.03)	7.8 (0.74)	17.7 (0.88)	26.2 (1.06)	32.4 (1.38)

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, 2000—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		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.1 (1.83)	13.0 (1.38)	18.0 (1.58)	15.6 (1.36)	27.5 (1.69)
12–17 years	100.0	18.7 (2.17)	8.7 (1.49)	17.7 (2.03)	27.0 (2.34)	28.0 (2.22)
18–44 years	100.0	13.5 (0.61)	10.0 (0.56)	18.0 (0.70)	29.1 (0.85)	29.4 (1.03)
45–64 years	100.0	10.6 (0.99)	6.2 (0.76)	14.0 (1.08)	42.7 (1.57)	26.5 (1.37)
Female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	24.9 (1.77)	12.7 (1.44)	18.6 (1.60)	15.7 (1.35)	28.1 (1.83)
12–17 years	100.0	17.8 (1.93)	8.5 (1.43)	15.0 (1.78)	31.7 (2.47)	27.0 (2.22)
18–44 years	100.0	19.7 (0.79)	11.6 (0.62)	19.8 (0.76)	26.5 (0.83)	22.4 (0.84)
45–64 years	100.0	11.7 (0.99)	6.6 (0.77)	13.8 (1.04)	44.7 (1.45)	23.1 (1.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, sex, and age						
Hispanic or Latino, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	16.2 (1.78)	8.0 (1.47)	14.2 (1.70)	17.2 (1.94)	44.3 (2.60)
12–17 years	100.0	11.0 (2.22)	*3.3 (1.15)	9.8 (1.78)	19.8 (2.66)	56.2 (3.57)
18–44 years	100.0	5.8 (0.63)	4.8 (0.60)	11.5 (0.85)	16.5 (1.02)	61.4 (1.54)
45–64 years	100.0	6.6 (1.36)	3.9 (1.13)	11.4 (1.76)	25.6 (2.33)	52.5 (2.75)
Hispanic or Latina, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	16.4 (1.85)	7.4 (1.45)	18.0 (2.30)	15.0 (1.78)	43.2 (2.78)
12–17 years	100.0	12.4 (1.95)	5.3 (1.58)	10.6 (1.88)	22.7 (2.85)	49.0 (3.46)
18–44 years	100.0	12.2 (0.89)	8.0 (0.73)	14.8 (0.96)	18.4 (1.11)	46.7 (1.57)
45–64 years	100.0	6.4 (1.19)	3.5 (0.88)	12.2 (1.70)	28.5 (2.18)	49.5 (2.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino						
White, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	31.8 (3.40)	16.1 (2.52)	20.3 (2.84)	14.9 (2.31)	16.9 (2.52)
12–17 years	100.0	24.1 (3.95)	10.6 (2.63)	24.3 (3.67)	33.0 (4.25)	8.1 (2.04)
18–44 years	100.0	18.2 (1.01)	12.2 (0.89)	20.5 (1.06)	35.5 (1.31)	13.6 (1.05)
45–64 years	100.0	12.7 (1.43)	7.3 (1.13)	14.4 (1.50)	51.5 (2.15)	14.1 (1.55)
White, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	30.7 (3.11)	16.9 (2.72)	20.6 (2.74)	15.9 (2.36)	16.0 (2.67)
12–17 years	100.0	23.7 (3.74)	8.8 (2.56)	18.1 (3.43)	40.0 (4.57)	9.4 (2.40)
18–44 years	100.0	24.1 (1.23)	13.4 (1.00)	22.1 (1.20)	30.0 (1.28)	10.5 (0.92)
45–64 years	100.0	14.0 (1.53)	8.0 (1.21)	14.5 (1.60)	52.5 (2.22)	11.0 (1.22)
Black or African American, single race, male:						
Under 12 years	100.0	36.2 (5.08)	18.1 (4.21)	18.2 (3.82)	11.6 (2.90)	15.9 (3.80)
12–17 years	100.0	21.5 (5.44)	*12.6 (3.95)	18.7 (5.41)	27.1 (5.39)	20.1 (5.38)
18–44 years	100.0	13.2 (1.56)	12.9 (1.46)	23.2 (1.73)	33.5 (2.20)	17.2 (1.95)
45–64 years	100.0	11.0 (2.91)	6.5 (1.91)	19.6 (3.09)	34.2 (3.88)	28.7 (3.84)
Black or African American, single race, female:						
Under 12 years	100.0	31.0 (5.99)	16.3 (3.86)	16.8 (3.79)	16.6 (3.69)	19.3 (4.31)
12–17 years	100.0	16.4 (4.38)	16.3 (4.16)	17.5 (4.67)	31.0 (5.49)	18.8 (5.05)
18–44 years	100.0	19.2 (2.08)	12.4 (1.54)	23.2 (1.79)	31.7 (2.18)	13.5 (1.50)
45–64 years	100.0	12.1 (2.23)	6.6 (1.58)	15.6 (2.25)	45.8 (3.07)	19.9 (3.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	7.5 (0.94)	5.5 (0.85)	12.5 (1.28)	15.3 (1.34)	59.3 (2.29)
Near poor	100.0	9.8 (1.08)	6.6 (1.16)	13.5 (1.25)	21.4 (1.72)	48.6 (2.24)
Not poor	100.0	14.2 (1.61)	8.7 (1.35)	16.7 (1.52)	22.7 (2.11)	37.6 (2.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	17.9 (2.09)	13.2 (1.65)	18.5 (1.92)	35.4 (2.39)	14.9 (1.98)
Near poor	100.0	19.0 (1.82)	11.8 (1.37)	21.1 (1.48)	33.9 (1.95)	14.1 (1.49)
Not poor	100.0	25.3 (1.31)	13.7 (1.11)	18.9 (1.17)	33.1 (1.44)	9.1 (0.87)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	12.8 (2.30)	11.6 (1.97)	23.3 (2.44)	32.5 (2.73)	19.7 (2.59)
Near poor	100.0	19.3 (3.18)	13.0 (2.38)	23.4 (2.64)	27.1 (2.68)	17.2 (2.38)
Not poor	100.0	23.6 (2.86)	15.2 (2.29)	20.6 (2.34)	30.5 (2.94)	10.1 (1.72)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 24. Frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/ left school	Employer didn't offer/insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Number in thousands[3]							
Total[4]	40,054	8,757	1,119	2,689	5,194	17,929	3,459	2,234
Sex								
Male	21,013	4,647	327	1,692	3,048	9,495	1,223	1,236
Female	19,041	4,111	792	997	2,146	8,434	2,236	998
Age								
Under 12 years	5,763	1,143	167	54	353	2,253	1,064	371
12–17 years	3,164	638	100	*40	226	1,432	382	200
18–44 years	23,547	5,201	551	2,580	3,676	10,334	1,782	1,201
45–64 years	7,581	1,775	301	*16	939	3,910	231	462
Race								
1 race[5]	39,494	8,637	1,102	2,622	5,132	17,697	3,390	2,210
White	28,126	6,609	919	1,974	3,762	12,997	2,230	1,312
Black or African American	5,967	1,355	132	487	727	2,383	784	244
American Indian or Alaska Native	700	*70	*2	*8	*26	125	*21	*9
Asian	1,667	229	*11	57	162	756	*60	257
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	86	*18	*–	*–	*13	*46	*12	*8
2 or more races[6]	560	120	*16	67	62	232	*69	*24
Black or African American, white	106	*15	*–	*22	*6	37	*18	*5
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	221	*37	*7	*14	*27	90	*40	*3
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	10,808	1,475	118	320	1,771	5,760	1,033	832
Mexican or Mexican American	7,889	1,012	81	214	1,276	4,322	785	544
Not Hispanic or Latino	29,246	7,282	1,001	2,369	3,422	12,169	2,426	1,402
White, single race	20,545	5,549	843	1,760	2,477	8,732	1,504	895
Black or African American, single race	5,861	1,326	131	480	709	2,359	773	219
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma	6,948	1,253	174	118	1,192	4,037	506	470
High school diploma or GED[9]	7,502	2,188	266	207	1,159	3,650	467	328
Some college	5,012	1,599	238	201	732	2,457	276	240
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,438	603	56	169	323	906	86	196
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	12,595	2,382	478	857	1,786	6,265	1,641	778
$20,000 or more	23,046	5,824	578	1,669	2,981	10,335	1,565	1,204
$20,000–$34,999	8,399	2,221	232	483	1,234	4,137	857	511
$35,000–$54,999	5,358	1,553	122	414	712	2,486	383	287
$55,000–$74,999	2,011	589	74	194	241	874	67	66
$75,000 or more	1,848	465	*64	208	210	751	55	106
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6,979	1,163	213	442	875	3,481	1,122	395
Near poor	9,661	2,392	296	500	1,395	4,896	1,155	595
Not poor	10,830	3,191	366	1,054	1,506	4,818	434	556
Place of residence								
Large MSA[12]	19,260	3,898	406	1,081	2,796	8,229	1,576	1,333
Small MSA[12]	12,126	2,753	358	1,009	1,506	5,696	1,058	526
Not in MSA[12]	8,668	2,106	354	599	892	4,004	824	376
Region								
Northeast	5,375	1,043	155	457	760	2,280	410	375
Midwest	7,230	1,958	309	720	1,019	2,956	543	305
South	17,236	3,831	442	994	1,853	8,016	1,539	1,032
West	10,213	1,926	213	518	1,563	4,678	966	522

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age/ 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	2,924	596	78	*25	177	1,139	519	182
12–17 years	1,612	329	42	*27	116	733	173	102
18–44 years	12,801	2,871	141	1,630	2,233	5,727	428	701
45–64 years	3,676	851	67	*10	522	1,896	103	250
Female:								
Under 12 years	2,839	547	89	*29	176	1,114	545	189
12–17 years	1,552	309	58	*12	110	699	209	98
18–44 years	10,746	2,330	410	950	1,443	4,606	1,353	499
45–64 years	3,905	924	234	*6	416	2,015	128	212

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see "Appendix I"), but they are included in the "All persons under age 65 years without coverage" column.

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category One 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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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, 2000

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]	26.0 (0.65)	3.3 (0.24)	8.0 (0.35)	15.4 (0.55)	53.3 (0.77)	10.3 (0.43)	6.6 (0.37)
Sex							
Male	26.3 (0.75)	1.9 (0.20)	9.6 (0.47)	17.3 (0.70)	53.7 (0.88)	6.9 (0.42)	7.0 (0.42)
Female	25.7 (0.75)	5.0 (0.37)	6.2 (0.39)	13.4 (0.58)	52.8 (0.88)	14.0 (0.60)	6.2 (0.43)
Age							
Under 12 years	24.3 (1.54)	3.5 (0.66)	1.1 (0.29)	7.5 (0.88)	47.8 (1.66)	22.6 (1.49)	7.9 (0.94)
12–17 years	25.0 (1.87)	3.9 (0.77)	*1.6 (0.61)	8.9 (1.15)	56.1 (2.00)	15.0 (1.38)	7.8 (1.09)
18–44 years	25.6 (0.71)	2.7 (0.22)	12.7 (0.52)	18.1 (0.68)	50.8 (0.85)	8.8 (0.39)	5.9 (0.37)
45–64 years	29.3 (1.17)	5.0 (0.51)	*0.3 (0.10)	15.5 (0.83)	64.6 (1.20)	3.8 (0.44)	7.6 (0.65)
Race							
1 race[5]	26.0 (0.65)	3.3 (0.24)	7.9 (0.35)	15.4 (0.55)	53.3 (0.78)	10.2 (0.43)	6.7 (0.37)
White	27.6 (0.80)	3.8 (0.31)	8.3 (0.41)	15.7 (0.63)	54.4 (0.92)	9.3 (0.48)	5.5 (0.38)
Black or African American	26.7 (1.53)	2.6 (0.40)	9.6 (0.90)	14.3 (1.26)	46.9 (1.67)	15.4 (1.28)	4.8 (0.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native	32.9 (7.34)	*0.9 (0.88)	*3.8 (2.36)	*12.2 (4.10)	58.7 (6.13)	*9.6 (3.53)	*4.0 (2.30)
Asian	17.0 (3.05)	*0.9 (0.51)	4.2 (1.07)	12.0 (2.61)	56.0 (4.23)	*4.4 (1.33)	19.1 (3.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*24.2 (14.98)	*–	*–	*17.9 (7.68)	60.6 (14.52)	*16.2 (11.69)	*10.8 (7.61)
2 or more races[6]	28.9 (5.12)	*3.9 (1.75)	16.2 (3.36)	14.9 (3.91)	55.7 (5.62)	16.4 (4.47)	*5.8 (2.48)
Black or African American, white	*18.7 (6.76)	*–	26.4 (7.60)	*7.5 (4.40)	44.7 (9.13)	*21.8 (7.77)	*5.7 (3.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	27.1 (7.72)	*4.8 (3.39)	*9.9 (4.48)	*19.3 (6.23)	65.3 (10.53)	*29.2 (10.72)	*2.4 (2.35)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.1 (0.83)	1.2 (0.19)	3.3 (0.30)	18.1 (1.14)	59.0 (1.40)	10.6 (0.66)	8.5 (0.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.2 (0.97)	1.1 (0.23)	3.0 (0.34)	17.9 (1.41)	60.6 (1.67)	11.0 (0.80)	7.6 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	30.5 (0.82)	4.2 (0.32)	9.9 (0.46)	14.3 (0.59)	51.0 (0.89)	10.2 (0.53)	5.9 (0.40)
White, single race	32.7 (1.01)	5.0 (0.42)	10.4 (0.55)	14.6 (0.67)	51.4 (1.07)	8.9 (0.59)	5.3 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	26.6 (1.54)	2.6 (0.41)	9.6 (0.90)	14.2 (1.28)	47.4 (1.69)	15.5 (1.30)	4.4 (0.56)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	19.5 (1.01)	2.7 (0.34)	1.8 (0.28)	18.6 (0.90)	63.0 (1.20)	7.9 (0.55)	7.3 (0.63)
High school diploma or GED[9]	33.5 (1.25)	4.1 (0.43)	3.2 (0.41)	17.8 (0.90)	55.9 (1.25)	7.1 (0.58)	5.0 (0.53)
Some college	37.1 (1.39)	5.5 (0.62)	4.7 (0.58)	17.0 (1.05)	57.1 (1.51)	6.4 (0.69)	5.6 (0.63)
Bachelor's degree or higher	33.2 (2.08)	3.1 (0.79)	9.3 (1.34)	17.8 (1.64)	49.9 (2.24)	4.7 (0.93)	10.8 (1.41)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	20.7 (0.86)	4.2 (0.43)	7.5 (0.57)	15.6 (0.78)	54.6 (1.14)	14.3 (0.79)	6.8 (0.58)
$20,000 or more	29.7 (0.89)	2.9 (0.29)	8.5 (0.43)	15.2 (0.67)	52.8 (1.00)	8.0 (0.51)	6.1 (0.45)
$20,000–$34,999	28.4 (1.36)	3.0 (0.41)	6.2 (0.59)	15.8 (1.01)	52.9 (1.51)	11.0 (0.98)	6.5 (0.73)
$35,000–$54,999	32.5 (1.82)	2.6 (0.52)	8.6 (0.80)	14.9 (1.27)	51.9 (1.96)	8.0 (1.06)	6.0 (0.97)
$55,000–$74,999	34.4 (2.96)	4.3 (1.16)	11.3 (1.52)	14.1 (1.91)	51.0 (3.33)	3.9 (1.02)	3.8 (0.83)
$75,000 or more	31.9 (3.15)	*4.4 (1.53)	14.3 (1.93)	14.4 (2.22)	51.6 (3.61)	3.8 (0.99)	7.3 (1.44)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	18.1 (1.08)	3.3 (0.58)	6.9 (0.73)	13.6 (1.05)	54.3 (1.55)	17.5 (1.19)	6.2 (0.78)
Near poor	26.6 (1.30)	3.3 (0.42)	5.6 (0.51)	15.5 (0.90)	54.4 (1.40)	12.8 (0.97)	6.6 (0.71)
Not poor	33.9 (1.17)	3.9 (0.46)	11.2 (0.67)	16.0 (0.88)	51.1 (1.31)	4.6 (0.51)	5.9 (0.56)
Place of residence							
Large MSA[12]	24.2 (0.90)	2.5 (0.27)	6.7 (0.41)	17.4 (0.83)	51.1 (1.11)	9.8 (0.58)	8.3 (0.58)
Small MSA[12]	26.8 (1.21)	3.5 (0.46)	9.8 (0.70)	14.6 (1.05)	55.4 (1.40)	10.3 (0.79)	5.1 (0.62)
Not in MSA[12]	29.1 (1.39)	4.9 (0.65)	8.3 (0.87)	12.3 (0.91)	55.2 (1.68)	11.4 (1.00)	5.2 (0.72)
Region							
Northeast	23.3 (1.49)	3.5 (0.69)	10.2 (0.99)	17.0 (1.65)	50.9 (1.86)	9.2 (1.07)	8.4 (1.04)
Midwest	33.4 (1.67)	5.3 (0.76)	12.3 (0.90)	17.4 (1.20)	50.5 (1.94)	9.3 (0.92)	5.2 (0.80)
South	26.0 (1.04)	3.0 (0.33)	6.7 (0.53)	12.6 (0.82)	54.4 (1.22)	10.4 (0.69)	7.0 (0.61)
West	22.4 (1.12)	2.5 (0.37)	6.0 (0.58)	18.2 (1.11)	54.5 (1.44)	11.3 (0.83)	6.1 (0.64)

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, 2000—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	25.2 (1.88)	3.3 (0.77)	*1.1 (0.33)	7.5 (1.06)	48.1 (2.00)	21.9 (1.80)	7.7 (1.04)
12–17 years	25.6 (2.41)	3.2 (0.78)	*2.1 (1.10)	9.0 (1.45)	57.0 (2.61)	13.5 (1.72)	7.9 (1.41)
18–44 years	25.9 (0.88)	1.3 (0.20)	14.7 (0.70)	20.1 (0.88)	51.6 (1.04)	3.9 (0.33)	6.3 (0.46)
45–64 years	29.1 (1.48)	2.3 (0.50)	*0.3 (0.16)	17.9 (1.21)	64.8 (1.49)	3.5 (0.59)	8.6 (0.91)
Female:							
Under 12 years	23.4 (1.85)	3.8 (0.87)	*1.2 (0.39)	7.5 (1.10)	47.5 (2.04)	23.3 (1.83)	8.1 (1.30)
12–17 years	24.4 (2.45)	4.6 (1.13)	*1.0 (0.41)	8.7 (1.51)	55.3 (2.49)	16.6 (1.93)	7.7 (1.26)
18–44 years	25.2 (0.81)	4.4 (0.40)	10.3 (0.63)	15.6 (0.72)	49.8 (0.99)	14.6 (0.66)	5.4 (0.45)
45–64 years	29.6 (1.41)	7.5 (0.84)	*0.2 (0.10)	13.3 (1.02)	64.4 (1.48)	4.1 (0.59)	6.8 (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.

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

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 2000 inhouse 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 inhouse data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic 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 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 percentages and rates in the tables (14). Rates or percentages with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*), as are the associated frequencies. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

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

In the tables, all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages (or rates). In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in tables 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 were 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 to $999,995). Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family

Table I. Weighted counts and percents of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (tables 1,2)	1,242	0.45
Limitation in usual activities (tables 3,4)	1,963	0.72
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (tables 3,4)	982	0.36
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (table 5)	85	0.04
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (table 5)	50	0.02
Limitation in work activity (table 6)	1,167	0.66
Special education or early intervention services (table 7)	215	0.30
Medical care not received due to cost (table 15)	1,174	0.43
Medical care delayed due to cost (table 15)	1,142	0.42
Number of overnight hospital stays (tables 16,17)	130	0.05
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years (tables 18,19)	2,512	1.04
Health insurance coverage for persons 65 years of age and over (tables 18,19)	319	0.98
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	1,439	0.72
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (tables 20,21)	151	0.08
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 22,23)	6,314	15.76
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (tables 24,25)	6,409	16.00

Table II. Weighted counts and percents of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (tables 11,12)	494	1.84
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (tables 13,14)	582	2.18

Table III. Weighted counts and percents of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	23,208	8.47
Poverty status	78,129	28.51
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	6,398	3.65
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,512	1.04
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over	319	0.98

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 2000 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, 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 respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. The counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more."

A re-coded poverty status variable is formed for 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 2000 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). Persons who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0 (that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold). The "near poor" category includes those persons with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at or above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 8.5% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 28.5% of the U.S. population (weighted results). About 8.5% of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 28.4% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

All questions in the injury and poisoning section of the family core questionnaire have a 3-month reference period. Frequencies presented in tables 8, 9, 11, and 13 were annualized by multiplying the counts for the 3-month period by 4 to produce annualized frequencies. Rates presented in tables 8, 10, 12, and 14 were calculated using the annualized frequencies.

Changes to the Survey Instrument

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

In 2000, the question on the occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes, asked in the family core questionnaire, was inadvertently changed from "How many different times in the past three months were you injured or poisoned seriously enough to seek medical advice or treatment?" to "How many times in the past three months did you seek medical advice because you were injured or poisoned?" (The question was returned to the original wording in 2001.)

The effect of the inadvertent wording change on the estimates of injuries and poisonings is unknown. However, researchers 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. This downward trend continued in 2000. These declines may be at least partially attributable to underreporting of injuries and poisonings, declining response rates, other changes in the section, and/or 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 recall 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.

Changes in Data Presentation

Health insurance coverage—Due to nearly universal health insurance coverage among persons aged 65 years and over, beginning in 2000, all tables showing data related to lack of health insurance coverage are restricted to persons under 65 years of age.

Reasons for no health insurance coverage—Presentation of data concerning the reasons for no health insurance coverage (tables 24,25) has changed beginning with data year 2000. Reasons are presented in terms of a percentage of persons who were not covered by health insurance at the time of the NHIS interview, which is the denominator for the question. For data years 1997–99, the data on reasons for no health insurance coverage were presented in terms of rates per 1,000 population. The question wording did not change.

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 Characteristics

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—wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the household), pensions, government payments, child support/alimony, dividends, help from relatives, etc.—is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, another government program, and/or any single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65 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 and those 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 at the time of the interview that they are covered 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 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 have only 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 at the time of the interview that they are covered under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a State, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid,

State 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 a race/ethnicity variable, 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 2000 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and non-MSA areas.

Poverty status—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Please refer to "Appendix I" in this report for more information on the measurement of family income and poverty status.

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (19), which now distinguish persons of "one race" from persons of "two or more races." The category "one 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 "two 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; American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for "two or more races").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "Black" in the text.

Region—In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, States are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

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

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

Health Characteristics

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

Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs)— IADLs include everyday household chores, doing necessary business, or shopping. Persons aged 18 years and over were classified as limited in IADLs if they required the help of other persons with any of these activities due to a physical, mental, or emotional problem. Persons with a limitation in IADLs (table 5) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activities (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, ADLs, IADLs, 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, ADLs, or IADLs. It also includes children who were receiving special education or early intervention services and persons of any age who had difficulty walking or difficulty 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 or not they currently held a job. Persons with a limitation in work activity (table 6) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activities (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 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 to 21 years of age, although data collected in the NHIS are limited to children 17 years of age and under.

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

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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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