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Monitoring the

Nation's Health

Vital and Health Statistics

August 2006

Series 10, Number 229

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

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

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 229

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted health statistics from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino origin and race, education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage (where appropriate), place of residence, and region of residence. The topics covered are respondent-assessed health status, limitations in activities, special education or early intervention services, injuries and poisonings, health care access and utilization, and health insurance coverage.

Source of Data

NHIS is a household, multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. In 2004, household interviews were completed for 94,460 persons living in 36,579 households, reflecting a household response rate of 86.9%.

Selected Highlights

Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health in 2004. About 34 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions, and about 4 million persons (2%) required the help of another person with activities of daily living. About 6% of children received special education or early intervention services. Among persons under age 65 years, about 41 million (17%) did not have any health insurance coverage. The most common reason for lacking health insurance was cost, followed by a change in employment.

Keywords: *health status • activity limitation • ADL • IADL • special education • early intervention services • injuries and poisonings • health care access • health insurance coverage*

Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Two other reports in this year's set provide data on health measures for children and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and they replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

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

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of data from 1997–2004 to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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

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

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

New This Year

Between 2003 and 2004, changes were made to the injury and poisoning questions. In 2003, respondents were asked three questions to determine the number of injuries and poisonings that occurred to any family members within the past 3 months that were serious enough to require medical advice or treatment. All three questions asked about both injuries and poisonings. In 2004, respondents were asked 10 questions to determine the number of injuries and poisonings that occurred to any family members within the past 3 months that were serious enough to require talking to, seeing, or consulting a medical professional, and examples of types of injuries and poisonings were also mentioned. Five of the questions asked about injuries, and five of the questions asked about poisonings. To view the NHIS questionnaires, visit the NHIS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

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

In Summary Health Statistics for 2003 (4), injury and poisoning estimates

were calculated using the full 3-month recall period to which the questions referred. In 2004, estimates were calculated using only those injuries or poisonings that occurred 5 weeks or less before the date the injury or poisoning questions were asked. For further details about changes to the injury and poisoning questions and analytic methods, see the ''Methods'' section and Appendix I of this report.

Methods

Data Source

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

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core, the source of data for this report, collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic

indicators of health status, limitation in activities, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2004 consisted of 36,579 households, which yielded 94,460 persons in 37,466 families. The total noninterview rate was 13.1%. Of this 13.1%, 8.0% was the result of respondent refusal and unacceptable partial interviews. The remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls (14).

Estimation Procedures

The estimates presented in this report are weighted, using the Person Record Weight, to provide national health estimates. For each health measure, both weighted frequencies and percentages (or rates) for all persons and for various subgroups of the population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are

they included in the calculation of percentages (and/or rates), to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the percentages with unknown values are typically small (generally less than 1%) and are shown in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if he or she elects to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 11% of respondents in the 2004 survey, and 18% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. As a result, poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate (15). Health estimates for persons with unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. See Appendix I for more information on the extent of unknown data for income and poverty status.

Injuries and Poisonings

In 1997–2003, the Injury and Poisoning Episodes files contained only those episodes that were reported to occur within either 104 days or within 4 months of the interview and episodes where the date of the injury or poisoning was not reported. However, a decision was made in 2004 to retain all injury and poisoning episodes that reportedly occurred during the 3 months (91 days) prior to the date the injury and poisoning questions were asked, based on responses to family level questions.

Between 2003 and 2004, changes were made to the injury and poisoning

questions. In 2003, respondents were asked three questions to determine the number of injuries and poisonings that occurred to any family members within the past 3 months that were serious enough to require medical advice or treatment. All three questions asked about both injuries and poisonings. In 2004, respondents were asked 10 questions to determine the number of injuries and poisonings that occurred to any family members within the past 3 months that were serious enough to require talking to, seeing, or consulting a medical professional, and examples of types of injuries and poisonings were also mentioned. Five of the questions asked about injuries, and five of the questions asked about poisonings. To view the NHIS questionnaires, visit the NHIS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

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

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

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

Transition to the 2000 Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Furthermore, the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic. The person health estimates and sample adult health estimates were more affected than sample child estimates. For health estimates expressed as weighted percentages, 0.27% of the person estimates and 0.27% of the sample adult estimates were significantly different. None of the sample child estimates were significantly different. For weighted frequencies, 13% of the person estimates, 16% of the sample adult estimates, and 1% of the sample child estimates were significantly different (17).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (Tables 1–25) was age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (18,19). Unless otherwise noted, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment. Appendix III provides tables with unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health

Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2004 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned previously, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2004 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition (e.g., comparing 2004 to 2002) need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

Users familiar with the NHIS injury and poisoning data are probably aware of the decline in the overall number of injuries and poisonings reported since the injury and poisoning section was added to NHIS in 1997. Between 2003 and 2004, there was an increase in injury and poisoning episodes. This increase can be attributed to the redesign of the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of

injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates. The changes have improved the accuracy of the data, but there still may be some underreporting.

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

Further Information

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

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

Fill in the appropriate information and click the ''National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers'' box, followed by the ''subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserve consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In this section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–25 are presented. Estimates were age adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 standard U.S. population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups). All estimates were calculated using the Person Record Weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 1,2)

- Nearly 7 in 10 persons were in excellent or very good health, and fewer than 1 in 10 persons were in fair or poor health.

- Almost one-third of adults aged 75 years and over had fair or poor health.
- Asian persons (37%) and white persons (37%) were more likely than black persons (29%) to be in excellent health.
- The percentage of persons in excellent health increased with increased levels of education and family income.
- College graduates (40%) were more than twice as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school (15%) to be in excellent health.
- Persons with family incomes of $75,000 or more (48%) were almost twice as likely as those with family incomes of less than $20,000 (24%) to be in excellent health.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with private health insurance were more likely than persons with other types of health insurance or persons who were uninsured to be in excellent health.
- Persons who lived in an MSA were more likely than persons who did not live in an MSA to be in excellent health.

Limitation in Usual Activities (Tables 3,4)

- About 34.2 million persons (12%) were limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic health conditions.
- Prevalence of limitation in usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions increased with age: 6% of children under age 12 years had an activity limitation compared with 16% of adults aged 45–64 years and 44% of adults aged 75 years and over.
- Asian persons were about half as likely as white or black persons to be limited in their usual activities due to one or more chronic conditions.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest family incomes were the most likely to have an activity limitation.

- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely than persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance to have an activity limitation.
- Persons aged 65 years and over with both Medicare and Medicaid were more likely to have an activity limitation than persons with private health insurance, Medicare only, or some other type of health care coverage, or those who were uninsured.

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

- About 3.7 million adults (2%) required the help of another person with ADLs such as eating, dressing, or bathing, and 7.6 million (4%) required help with IADLs such as household chores or shopping.
- Among adults aged 75 years and over, about 10% required the help of another person with ADLs, and 19% required help with IADLs.
- Poor adults were three to four times as likely as those who were not poor to require help with ADLs and IADLs.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance, as well as those who were uninsured, were less likely to need help with ADLs or IADLs than were persons who had Medicaid or some other type of health insurance.
- Persons aged 65 years and over who had both Medicaid and Medicare were more likely than others to need help with ADLs and IADLs.

Limitation in Work Activity (Table 6)

- About 10.2 million adults (5%) aged 18–69 years were unable to work due to health problems, and 6.5 million (3%) were limited in the

kind or amount of work they could do because of their health.

- Persons aged 45–64 years and 65–69 years were about three times as likely to be unable to work due to health reasons than persons aged 18–44 years.
- About 2% of Asian adults aged 18–69 years were unable to work for health reasons compared with 5% of white adults and 8% of black adults.
- Persons with the least education and the lowest incomes were the most likely to be unable to work due to health problems.
- Persons under age 65 years who had private health insurance were less likely to be limited in their work activity than persons who had Medicaid or other types of health insurance.
- Poor non-Hispanic white persons (23%) and poor non-Hispanic black persons (23%) were nearly twice as likely as poor Hispanic persons (11%) to be unable to work.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 7)

- About 4.4 million children under age 18 years were receiving special education or early intervention services in 2004.
- Overall, 6% of U.S. children received special education or early intervention services, with boys being almost twice as likely as girls to receive such services.
- Children in poor families (8%) and near-poor families (7%) were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children covered by Medicaid were more likely than children with private health insurance or children without any health insurance to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Children in the Northeast and the Midwest were more likely than children in the South or West to

receive special education or early intervention services.

- Non-Hispanic white children who were poor or near poor were more likely than those who were not poor to receive special education or early intervention services.
- Poor Hispanic children were less likely than poor non-Hispanic white children to receive special education or early intervention services.

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

- In 2004, there were 33.2 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, a rate of 115 episodes per 1,000 population per year.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among white persons (120 per 1,000 population) was higher than the rates among black persons (91 per 1,000 population) and Asian persons (56 per 1,000 population).
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes among non-Hispanic persons (125 per 1,000 population) was almost twice the rate for Hispanic persons (63 per 1,000 population).
- Persons who were in fair health had higher rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes than persons who had excellent or very good health.

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

- The three leading external causes of medically consulted injury episodes were falls (12.0 million episodes in 2004), overexertion (4.8 million episodes), and struck by a person or an object (3.9 million episodes).
- For males, the rate of injury resulting from being struck by a person or object was almost two times the rate for females.

- For non-Hispanic white persons, the rate of injury due to a fall was about twice the rates for non-Hispanic black persons and Hispanic persons.

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

- About 8.9 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred while engaging in nonsport leisure activities, 5.3 million episodes occurred while working at a paid job, and 5.1 million episodes occurred while participating in sports.
- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job or participating in sports were about twice as high for males than for females.
- The rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while participating in sports, working at a paid job, or engaging in nonsport leisure activities were two to three times as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes that occurred while working at a paid job was nearly twice as high for persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as for persons living in a large MSA.

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

- In 2004, 8.6 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurred inside the home, and another 6.7 million occurred outside the home.
- Streets and highways (4.4 million episodes) and recreation areas (4.0 million episodes) were the next most common locations for medically consulted injuries and poisonings, following those occurring outside the home.

- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for females than for males, whereas the rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring at recreation areas was higher for males than for females.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home was higher for persons aged 75 years and over compared with persons under 12 years, 18–44 years, 45–64 years, and 65–74 years.
- Rates of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring inside the home or outside the home were nearly twice as high for non-Hispanic persons as for Hispanic persons.
- The rate of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes occurring in a street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot was about twice as high for persons in the lowest income group as for persons in the highest income group.

Access to Medical Care (Table 15)

- About 22.3 million persons (8%) delayed medical care in the last year due to cost, and another 15.7 million (6%) did not receive needed care due to cost of care.
- Adults aged 18–64 years were more likely than older adults and children to delay or not receive medical care due to cost.
- Persons with the least education were more than three times as likely as persons with the most education to have not received needed medical care due to cost, and they were about twice as likely to have delayed care for this reason.
- Persons in the lowest income group were five times as likely as persons in the highest income group to delay medical care due to cost and about ten times as likely to not get needed medical care.
- Persons who were uninsured were more likely than persons who were

insured to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost.
- Persons who were in fair or poor health were four to five times as likely as persons who were in excellent or very good health to delay or not receive needed medical care due to cost.

Overnight Hospital Stays (Tables 16,17)

- About 17.8 million persons (6%) stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past 12 months, about 3.3 million persons (1%) stayed overnight on two occasions, and almost 2 million persons had three or more overnight hospital stays during the year.
- Persons aged 65 years and over were more likely than younger persons to have stayed in the hospital overnight in the past 12 months.
- Persons with the lowest incomes were more likely to have stayed overnight in the hospital than persons with higher incomes.
- Among persons under age 65 years, those with Medicaid were more than twice as likely as persons who had private health insurance and those who were uninsured to have stayed overnight in the hospital once in the past year.

Type of Health Insurance Coverage (Tables 18,19)

- Among persons under age 65 years, 173 million (69%) had private health insurance, 30 million (12%) had Medicaid, and 41 million (17%) were uninsured.
- Children under age 12 years were the most likely to have Medicaid coverage compared with persons in other age groups, and adults aged 18–44 years were the most likely to be uninsured.
- Among persons under age 65 years, white persons and Asian persons were more likely than black persons or American Indian or Alaska Native persons to have private health insurance coverage.

- Hispanic persons under age 65 years (35%) were more than 2½ times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (13%) under age 65 years to be uninsured.
- Among poor persons under age 65 years, about 4 in 10 had Medicaid coverage and about 3 in 10 were uninsured.
- Persons under age 65 years who were in fair or poor health were nearly four times as likely as persons under age 65 years who were in excellent or very good health to have Medicaid coverage.
- Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among persons aged 65 years and over, although the types of coverage vary by demographic characteristics.
- Among the 35 million adults aged 65 years and over in 2004, 20.6 million (60%) had private health insurance, and 9.0 million (27%) had Medicare alone.
- About 380,000 persons aged 65 years and over (1%) were uninsured in 2004.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were poor, 30% were covered by Medicaid and Medicare combined, 35% by Medicare only, and 25% by private health insurance.
- Among persons aged 65 years and over who were not poor, 70% were covered by private health insurance, and 21% were covered by Medicare only.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were currently covered by health insurance, approximately 199 million (95%) had health insurance continuously over the preceding 12-month period.
- Among currently insured persons under age 65 years, about 5% had been without insurance at some time

in the past year—most of these for 6 months or less.

- Currently insured persons aged 45–64 years were less likely than younger persons to have experienced a period without health insurance in the past year.
- Poor and near poor persons under age 65 years who had health insurance were more than twice as likely as not poor persons to have been without health insurance at some time in the past year.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were uninsured at the time of the interview, 11 million (27%) had been without health insurance for more than 36 months, and 10 million (27%) had never had coverage.
- Uninsured males (30%) were more likely than uninsured females (23%) to have never had health insurance.
- Uninsured children under age 12 years were the most likely to have been without insurance for 6 months or less compared with older persons.
- Uninsured persons aged 45–64 years were the most likely to have been without health insurance for more than 36 months compared with younger persons.
- Among persons who were not covered by health insurance, Hispanic persons (51%) were more than 3½ times as likely as non-Hispanic persons (14%) to have never had health insurance coverage.
- Uninsured persons living in the West were more likely than uninsured persons living in the Northeast, Midwest, or South to have never had health insurance.

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

- Among persons under age 65 years who were without health insurance coverage, 20.3 million persons (53%) lacked coverage due to cost, and 10.0 million (27%) lacked coverage due to a change in employment.
- Uninsured females were about twice as likely as uninsured males to not have coverage due to a change in marital status or death of a parent.
- Children under 12 years (20%) were nearly seven times as likely as adults aged 45–64 years (3%) to not have coverage due to cessation of Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Non-Hispanic persons (33%) were twice as likely as Hispanic persons (16%) to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.
- Persons with a high school diploma or higher education were about 1½ times as likely as persons who had not graduated from high school to be without health insurance coverage due to loss of a job or a change in employment.

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Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3]	288,252	101,629	89,308	69,148	20,199	6,770
Sex						
Male	140,900	51,334	43,756	33,192	9,064	3,022
Female	147,352	50,295	45,551	35,956	11,134	3,748
Age						
Under 12 years	47,833	26,295	13,281	7,312	713	99
12–17 years	25,232	12,687	7,309	4,636	447	66
18–44 years	110,415	41,293	37,903	24,464	5,148	1,088
45–64 years	70,181	17,105	22,402	20,116	7,349	2,857
65–74 years	18,272	2,722	4,755	6,665	3,001	1,080
75 years and over.	16,320	1,528	3,658	5,955	3,540	1,580
Race						
1 race[4]	283,906	99,693	88,232	68,220	19,903	6,673
White	234,601	83,561	73,759	55,389	15,553	5,436
Black or African American	35,765	11,263	10,286	9,582	3,481	1,006
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,169	588	637	632	222	84
Asian	10,955	4,165	3,457	2,451	608	147
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	416	*117	92	*166	*39	–
2 or more races[5]	4,346	1,936	1,076	928	296	97
Black or African American, white	1,167	554	317	232	49	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,646	559	426	454	139	66
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	40,753	13,451	11,777	11,692	2,974	787
Mexican or Mexican American	26,724	8,400	7,769	8,201	1,860	439
Not Hispanic or Latino	247,499	88,178	77,530	57,456	17,225	5,983
White, single race	196,441	71,095	62,610	44,452	12,761	4,689
Black or African American, single race	34,599	10,821	9,982	9,274	3,390	986
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	28,550	3,902	6,435	9,962	5,787	2,413
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,633	11,970	17,104	17,458	6,004	2,013
Some college.	47,502	13,206	16,769	12,452	3,726	1,248
Bachelor's degree or higher.	49,658	20,453	17,306	9,202	2,014	593
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	45,569	10,695	11,492	13,674	6,684	2,956
$20,000 or more.	212,002	81,819	68,490	47,181	11,115	3,033
$20,000–$34,999.	38,407	11,227	11,458	11,050	3,596	1,016
$35,000–$54,999.	41,147	14,221	13,754	10,137	2,345	668
$55,000–$74,999.	30,555	12,348	10,653	6,092	1,176	271
$75,000 or more	59,668	29,418	19,381	9,069	1,462	316
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	24,779	6,862	6,253	7,070	3,101	1,462
Near poor.	40,643	12,085	11,648	11,270	4,142	1,450
Not poor.	139,098	56,465	46,153	28,192	6,505	1,715
Health insurance coverage[11]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	172,844	72,480	58,496	33,740	6,218	1,244
Medicaid	30,222	9,952	7,591	8,123	3,063	1,426
Other	6,940	1,934	1,693	1,646	979	665
Uninsured	41,211	12,367	12,469	12,252	3,265	728
65 years and over:						
Private	20,627	2,790	5,543	7,829	3,325	1,093
Medicare and Medicaid	1,872	95	193	479	650	450
Medicare only	9,343	985	1,997	3,391	2,038	893
Other	2,115	311	576	642	420	162
Uninsured	380	56	56	149	82	*32

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	All persons	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]					
Large MSA	137,828	51,366	42,517	32,011	8,607	2,590
Small MSA	95,301	33,262	29,785	22,917	6,734	2,302
Not in MSA	55,123	17,001	17,006	14,220	4,858	1,878
Region						
Northeast	53,030	19,015	16,528	12,966	3,395	1,011
Midwest	69,338	23,564	22,299	17,185	4,461	1,225
South	102,722	35,725	30,858	24,400	8,286	3,217
West	63,161	23,324	19,622	14,597	4,058	1,318
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,880	7,069	6,053	6,073	1,299	354
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,873	6,382	5,724	5,619	1,675	433
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	96,013	35,782	30,684	21,195	5,851	2,144
White, single race, female	100,429	35,313	31,926	23,257	6,910	2,545
Black or African American, single race, male	16,079	5,350	4,634	4,213	1,411	385
Black or African American, single race, female	18,520	5,470	5,348	5,061	1,978	601
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	6,826	1,869	1,828	2,200	700	226
Near poor	9,390	2,889	2,731	2,829	771	170
Not poor	11,825	5,092	3,470	2,567	546	145
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	11,175	3,073	2,893	2,869	1,438	888
Near poor	22,687	6,457	6,528	6,203	2,452	1,021
Not poor	107,395	43,716	36,379	21,073	4,863	1,325
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	5,350	1,389	1,236	1,609	803	305
Near poor	5,857	1,832	1,535	1,638	648	204
Not poor	12,287	4,298	4,158	2,898	773	149

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.6 (0.30)	31.1 (0.26)	24.0 (0.22)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	35.4 (0.31)	31.1 (0.26)	24.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.12)	2.4 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.1 (0.33)	31.0 (0.30)	23.9 (0.26)	6.7 (0.14)	2.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	35.1 (0.33)	31.1 (0.29)	24.1 (0.26)	7.3 (0.14)	2.4 (0.08)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.1 (0.62)	27.8 (0.53)	15.3 (0.44)	1.5 (0.11)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	50.5 (0.72)	29.1 (0.64)	18.4 (0.55)	1.8 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	37.6 (0.41)	34.5 (0.37)	22.3 (0.31)	4.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.5 (0.40)	32.1 (0.41)	28.8 (0.39)	10.5 (0.25)	4.1 (0.18)
65–74 years	100.0	14.9 (0.59)	26.1 (0.70)	36.6 (0.76)	16.5 (0.58)	5.9 (0.35)
75 years and over.	100.0	9.4 (0.49)	22.5 (0.65)	36.6 (0.79)	21.8 (0.66)	9.7 (0.46)
Race						
1 race[5].	100.0	35.6 (0.30)	31.2 (0.26)	24.0 (0.23)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White	100.0	36.5 (0.32)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.25)	6.4 (0.12)	2.2 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	29.4 (0.79)	28.4 (0.67)	27.6 (0.64)	11.2 (0.36)	3.4 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.4 (2.59)	28.1 (2.60)	29.9 (2.24)	12.0 (1.37)	4.5 (0.80)
Asian	100.0	36.9 (1.44)	31.2 (1.35)	23.3 (1.17)	6.8 (0.60)	1.7 (0.32)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	25.1 (6.84)	21.1 (5.74)	39.2 (8.61)	14.6 (2.76)	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	36.9 (1.80)	24.9 (1.50)	25.6 (1.67)	9.3 (1.04)	3.3 (0.64)
Black or African American, white	100.0	28.2 (2.51)	26.4 (4.09)	34.6 (3.95)	*6.8 (2.43)	*4.0 (1.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	33.0 (2.94)	25.8 (2.50)	28.4 (2.45)	8.7 (1.30)	4.0 (0.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	29.5 (0.63)	27.8 (0.59)	29.5 (0.62)	10.0 (0.34)	3.2 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	27.4 (0.75)	27.6 (0.73)	31.7 (0.78)	10.1 (0.43)	3.1 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.8 (0.33)	31.5 (0.28)	22.8 (0.23)	6.7 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	38.2 (0.36)	32.0 (0.31)	21.7 (0.26)	5.9 (0.12)	2.1 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	29.3 (0.80)	28.5 (0.68)	27.6 (0.64)	11.2 (0.37)	3.4 (0.20)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	15.3 (0.47)	23.5 (0.58)	35.0 (0.58)	18.9 (0.45)	7.4 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	22.7 (0.41)	31.7 (0.43)	31.6 (0.40)	10.6 (0.26)	3.5 (0.16)
Some college.	100.0	27.2 (0.45)	34.9 (0.48)	26.8 (0.43)	8.3 (0.26)	2.8 (0.17)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	39.7 (0.54)	34.5 (0.50)	19.7 (0.40)	4.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.14)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	24.4 (0.56)	25.5 (0.58)	29.7 (0.55)	14.1 (0.34)	6.3 (0.24)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	38.3 (0.34)	32.1 (0.30)	22.5 (0.25)	5.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	29.7 (0.64)	30.1 (0.63)	28.6 (0.58)	9.1 (0.30)	2.6 (0.18)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	33.9 (0.64)	33.3 (0.63)	25.0 (0.57)	6.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.14)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	38.8 (0.77)	34.4 (0.77)	20.9 (0.64)	4.5 (0.31)	1.3 (0.18)
$75,000 or more	100.0	47.6 (0.63)	31.9 (0.59)	16.4 (0.44)	3.2 (0.22)	0.9 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	24.2 (0.74)	24.1 (0.74)	28.7 (0.71)	15.2 (0.50)	7.8 (0.37)
Near poor.	100.0	28.2 (0.62)	28.5 (0.61)	28.4 (0.58)	11.0 (0.34)	3.9 (0.22)
Not poor.	100.0	41.0 (0.41)	32.7 (0.36)	20.1 (0.28)	4.8 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[12]						
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	43.4 (0.39)	33.8 (0.34)	18.8 (0.27)	3.3 (0.09)	0.6 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	24.7 (0.62)	22.6 (0.68)	27.8 (0.72)	16.1 (0.54)	8.8 (0.51)
Other	100.0	33.6 (1.74)	26.5 (1.54)	22.5 (1.29)	10.7 (0.79)	6.7 (0.56)
Uninsured	100.0	31.2 (0.73)	30.2 (0.65)	29.0 (0.61)	7.7 (0.26)	1.8 (0.12)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	13.5 (0.54)	26.9 (0.68)	38.0 (0.76)	16.2 (0.54)	5.4 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.1 (0.91)	10.3 (1.25)	25.6 (1.82)	34.9 (2.00)	24.1 (1.88)
Medicare only.	100.0	10.7 (0.76)	21.6 (0.85)	36.4 (1.07)	21.9 (0.90)	9.5 (0.59)
Other	100.0	14.5 (1.57)	27.4 (2.08)	30.2 (2.11)	20.0 (1.68)	7.8 (1.11)
Uninsured	100.0	13.9 (3.33)	14.4 (3.61)	40.4 (7.28)	23.9 (5.31)	*7.3 (2.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Respondent-assessed health status[1]					
	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Large MSA	100.0	37.2 (0.41)	30.9 (0.37)	23.5 (0.34)	6.5 (0.14)	2.0 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	35.4 (0.54)	31.4 (0.45)	23.9 (0.40)	7.0 (0.18)	2.4 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	31.9 (0.73)	31.1 (0.60)	25.4 (0.45)	8.4 (0.31)	3.2 (0.22)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	37.2 (0.69)	31.4 (0.62)	23.8 (0.53)	5.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	34.5 (0.53)	32.3 (0.47)	24.9 (0.44)	6.4 (0.19)	1.8 (0.10)
South	100.0	35.0 (0.54)	30.1 (0.44)	23.7 (0.35)	8.1 (0.20)	3.1 (0.15)
West	100.0	36.5 (0.63)	31.1 (0.54)	23.5 (0.53)	6.7 (0.25)	2.2 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	30.1 (0.71)	28.0 (0.68)	30.0 (0.71)	8.8 (0.41)	3.2 (0.26)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	28.8 (0.68)	27.7 (0.65)	29.0 (0.68)	11.1 (0.41)	3.3 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	38.6 (0.40)	32.0 (0.37)	21.5 (0.30)	5.8 (0.16)	2.1 (0.10)
White, single race, female	100.0	37.9 (0.41)	32.0 (0.36)	21.9 (0.31)	6.0 (0.15)	2.2 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	30.7 (0.93)	28.3 (0.85)	27.4 (0.78)	10.6 (0.49)	3.0 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	28.3 (0.86)	28.6 (0.75)	27.8 (0.75)	11.7 (0.42)	3.6 (0.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	100.0	22.6 (1.39)	23.8 (1.40)	31.9 (1.38)	15.3 (0.98)	6.4 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	26.0 (1.11)	27.0 (1.16)	31.8 (1.23)	12.1 (0.70)	3.2 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	39.7 (1.04)	28.8 (1.03)	23.3 (0.93)	6.4 (0.56)	1.9 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.2 (1.19)	25.3 (1.10)	25.7 (1.06)	13.8 (0.71)	8.9 (0.56)
Near poor	100.0	29.2 (0.86)	29.4 (0.85)	26.8 (0.81)	10.3 (0.47)	4.3 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	42.0 (0.46)	33.4 (0.42)	19.0 (0.32)	4.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	21.1 (1.23)	21.7 (1.40)	30.0 (1.39)	19.2 (1.00)	8.0 (0.77)
Near poor	100.0	28.1 (1.54)	26.0 (1.46)	28.8 (1.44)	12.9 (0.90)	4.2 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	33.7 (1.19)	33.2 (1.13)	24.0 (0.99)	7.4 (0.53)	1.6 (0.28)

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare and, persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Crude frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

| | Limitation in usual activities[1] | | | |
Selected characteristic	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			
Total[4]	288,252	251,884	35,685	34,245
Sex				
Male	140,900	123,930	16,650	15,955
Female.	147,352	127,954	19,035	18,290
Age				
Under 12 years.	47,833	44,527	3,100	2,946
12–17 years.	25,232	22,870	2,228	2,166
18–44 years.	110,415	103,321	6,960	6,587
45–64 years.	70,181	58,787	11,280	10,874
65–74 years.	18,272	13,465	4,753	4,630
75 years and over	16,320	8,914	7,364	7,042
Race				
1 race[5]	283,906	248,172	35,060	33,634
White	234,601	204,907	29,185	27,986
Black or African American	35,765	30,727	4,916	4,717
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,169	1,816	337	330
Asian	10,955	10,360	569	547
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	416	362	*54	*54
2 or more races[6].	4,346	3,712	625	611
Black or African American, white.	1,167	1,058	103	100
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,646	1,293	349	344
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	40,753	37,732	2,966	2,858
Mexican or Mexican American	26,724	24,982	1,690	1,621
Not Hispanic or Latino	247,499	214,152	32,719	31,388
White, single race.	196,441	169,508	26,467	25,370
Black or African American, single race	34,599	29,687	4,790	4,594
Education[8]				
Less than a high school diploma	28,550	20,510	8,010	7,821
High school diploma or GED[9].	54,633	45,257	9,319	9,019
Some college.	47,502	40,637	6,811	6,558
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,658	45,602	4,019	3,821
Family income[10]				
Less than $20,000.	45,569	33,613	11,879	11,555
$20,000 or more	212,002	191,280	20,476	19,768
$20,000–$34,999	38,407	32,553	5,833	5,682
$35,000–$54,999	41,147	36,738	4,375	4,266
$55,000–$74,999	30,555	28,013	2,537	2,438
$75,000 or more	59,668	56,006	3,658	3,487
Poverty status[11]				
Poor	24,779	19,298	5,447	5,314
Near poor	40,643	33,576	7,048	6,889
Not poor	139,098	125,807	13,235	12,800
Health insurance coverage[12]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	172,844	161,084	11,385	10,861
Medicaid	30,222	23,897	6,256	6,082
Other	6,940	4,583	2,345	2,279
Uninsured.	41,211	37,756	3,406	3,229
65 years and over:				
Private.	20,627	14,071	6,525	6,298
Medicare and Medicaid	1,872	651	1,217	1,190
Medicare only	9,343	5,846	3,449	3,292
Other	2,115	1,350	765	758
Uninsured.	380	292	88	88

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Crude frequency distributions of limitation in usual activities, and frequencies of limitations due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Limitation in usual activities[1]			
Selected characteristic	All persons	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[3]			
Large MSA	137,828	123,283	14,229	13,582
Small MSA	95,301	82,476	12,602	12,062
Not in MSA	55,123	46,126	8,854	8,602
Region				
Northeast	53,030	46,467	6,436	6,140
Midwest	69,338	60,004	9,079	8,718
South.	102,722	89,542	12,979	12,548
West	63,161	55,871	7,190	6,840
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,880	19,390	1,466	1,406
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,873	18,342	1,500	1,452
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	96,013	83,453	12,340	11,830
White, single race, female.	100,429	86,055	14,126	13,540
Black or African American, single race, male	16,079	13,829	2,181	2,066
Black or African American, single race, female	18,520	15,858	2,609	2,528
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor.	6,826	6,055	771	751
Near poor.	9,390	8,692	696	673
Not poor	11,825	11,176	649	635
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	11,175	8,085	3,077	3,006
Near poor	22,687	17,563	5,107	5,005
Not poor	107,395	96,353	10,994	10,613
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	5,350	3,986	1,346	1,307
Near poor	5,857	4,965	891	863
Not poor	12,287	11,228	1,056	1,021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

[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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.6 (0.16)	12.4 (0.16)	12.0 (0.16)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.6 (0.18)	12.4 (0.18)	11.9 (0.17)
Sex				
Male	100.0	87.7 (0.21)	12.3 (0.21)	11.8 (0.20)
Female.	100.0	87.6 (0.18)	12.4 (0.18)	11.9 (0.18)
Age[6]				
Under 12 years.	100.0	93.5 (0.23)	6.5 (0.23)	6.2 (0.23)
12–17 years.	100.0	91.1 (0.35)	8.9 (0.35)	8.6 (0.35)
18–44 years.	100.0	93.7 (0.17)	6.3 (0.17)	6.0 (0.16)
45–64 years.	100.0	83.9 (0.33)	16.1 (0.33)	15.6 (0.33)
65–74 years.	100.0	73.9 (0.69)	26.1 (0.69)	25.5 (0.68)
75 years and over	100.0	54.8 (0.86)	45.2 (0.86)	43.9 (0.85)
Race				
1 race[7].	100.0	87.7 (0.16)	12.3 (0.16)	11.9 (0.16)
White	100.0	87.9 (0.17)	12.1 (0.17)	11.7 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	84.3 (0.44)	15.7 (0.44)	15.2 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	82.5 (1.49)	17.5 (1.49)	17.1 (1.51)
Asian	100.0	93.3 (0.54)	6.7 (0.54)	6.4 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	87.0 (3.42)	13.0 (3.42)	13.0 (3.42)
2 or more races[8].	100.0	80.7 (1.41)	19.3 (1.41)	18.9 (1.41)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	84.8 (3.86)	15.2 (3.86)	15.2 (3.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	78.1 (1.95)	21.9 (1.95)	21.6 (1.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	89.5 (0.31)	10.5 (0.31)	10.2 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	89.7 (0.39)	10.3 (0.39)	10.0 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	87.2 (0.18)	12.8 (0.18)	12.3 (0.18)
White, single race.	100.0	87.4 (0.20)	12.6 (0.20)	12.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	84.3 (0.44)	15.7 (0.44)	15.2 (0.43)
Education[10]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	75.8 (0.55)	24.2 (0.55)	23.8 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	83.7 (0.32)	16.3 (0.32)	15.9 (0.32)
Some college.	100.0	84.6 (0.36)	15.4 (0.36)	14.9 (0.35)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	90.3 (0.31)	9.7 (0.31)	9.3 (0.30)
Family income[12]				
Less than $20,000.	100.0	75.5 (0.47)	24.5 (0.47)	24.0 (0.47)
$20,000 or more	100.0	89.7 (0.16)	10.3 (0.16)	10.0 (0.16)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	85.5 (0.38)	14.5 (0.38)	14.2 (0.37)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	88.6 (0.34)	11.4 (0.34)	11.1 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	90.1 (0.42)	9.9 (0.42)	9.5 (0.42)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.0 (0.33)	8.0 (0.33)	7.8 (0.33)
Poverty status[13]				
Poor	100.0	73.6 (0.66)	26.4 (0.66)	25.9 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	82.0 (0.40)	18.0 (0.40)	17.6 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	89.9 (0.19)	10.1 (0.19)	9.8 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	93.7 (0.14)	6.3 (0.14)	6.0 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	69.5 (0.76)	30.5 (0.76)	30.0 (0.76)
Other	100.0	73.3 (1.22)	26.7 (1.22)	26.1 (1.21)
Uninsured.	100.0	91.3 (0.31)	8.7 (0.31)	8.3 (0.30)
65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	68.1 (0.71)	31.9 (0.71)	31.1 (0.71)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	34.9 (2.05)	65.1 (2.05)	64.3 (2.07)
Medicare only	100.0	63.2 (1.09)	36.8 (1.09)	35.6 (1.09)
Other	100.0	63.3 (2.18)	36.7 (2.18)	36.5 (2.18)
Uninsured.	100.0	75.5 (4.37)	24.5 (4.37)	24.5 (4.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
Place of residence[15]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.3 (0.19)	10.7 (0.19)	10.3 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	86.9 (0.32)	13.1 (0.32)	12.6 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	84.7 (0.43)	15.3 (0.43)	14.9 (0.42)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	88.6 (0.31)	11.4 (0.31)	11.0 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	86.9 (0.35)	13.1 (0.35)	12.7 (0.36)
South.	100.0	87.2 (0.30)	12.8 (0.30)	12.4 (0.29)
West	100.0	88.1 (0.32)	11.9 (0.32)	11.4 (0.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	89.8 (0.42)	10.2 (0.42)	9.9 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	89.3 (0.39)	10.7 (0.39)	10.4 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	87.4 (0.25)	12.6 (0.25)	12.1 (0.25)
White, single race, female.	100.0	87.6 (0.22)	12.4 (0.22)	12.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	84.4 (0.56)	15.6 (0.56)	15.0 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	84.4 (0.53)	15.6 (0.53)	15.2 (0.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	81.9 (0.96)	18.1 (0.96)	17.8 (0.95)
Near poor.	100.0	89.1 (0.66)	10.9 (0.66)	10.7 (0.65)
Not poor	100.0	92.0 (0.52)	8.0 (0.52)	7.8 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	70.6 (1.04)	29.4 (1.04)	28.9 (1.04)
Near poor	100.0	79.0 (0.59)	21.0 (0.59)	20.7 (0.58)
Not poor	100.0	89.6 (0.21)	10.4 (0.21)	10.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	68.8 (1.22)	31.2 (1.22)	30.6 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	82.9 (0.95)	17.1 (0.95)	16.7 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	89.4 (0.55)	10.6 (0.55)	10.3 (0.55)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Total[5] (crude)	215,187	3,718	7,645	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Sex					
Male	103,550	1,406	2,660	1.5 (0.08)	2.8 (0.11)
Female	111,637	2,312	4,985	2.0 (0.08)	4.2 (0.11)
Age[6]					
18–44 years	110,415	561	1,268	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.07)
45–64 years	70,181	989	2,275	1.4 (0.09)	3.2 (0.14)
65–74 years	18,272	558	1,038	3.1 (0.24)	5.7 (0.33)
75 years and over	16,320	1,610	3,063	9.9 (0.47)	18.8 (0.64)
Race					
1 race[7]	212,870	3,656	7,497	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.08)
White	178,213	3,039	6,257	1.7 (0.06)	3.4 (0.09)
Black or African American	24,586	475	1,008	2.4 (0.18)	5.0 (0.27)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,530	*31	59	*2.4 (0.87)	4.3 (0.99)
Asian	8,265	103	164	2.0 (0.41)	3.1 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	276	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	2,317	62	148	3.6 (0.86)	8.0 (1.18)
Black or African American, white	356	†	*24	†	*8.2 (3.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,195	*36	82	3.9 (1.06)	7.7 (1.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	26,798	378	597	2.5 (0.20)	3.8 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American	17,063	216	314	2.6 (0.27)	3.8 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino	188,389	3,340	7,048	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
White, single race	152,985	2,681	5,699	1.6 (0.07)	3.5 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race	23,855	464	998	2.4 (0.18)	5.1 (0.28)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,550	1,232	2,461	3.3 (0.19)	6.6 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED[11]	54,633	1,129	2,477	2.0 (0.12)	4.3 (0.17)
Some college	47,502	634	1,375	1.5 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,658	390	786	1.1 (0.11)	2.2 (0.15)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	34,418	1,390	3,162	3.4 (0.19)	7.9 (0.28)
$20,000 or more	157,142	1,856	3,639	1.4 (0.07)	2.7 (0.08)
$20,000–$34,999	28,581	512	1,070	1.6 (0.15)	3.4 (0.21)
$35,000–$54,999	30,118	365	647	1.4 (0.14)	2.5 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	22,063	165	354	1.2 (0.19)	2.4 (0.28)
$75,000 or more	43,304	318	613	1.7 (0.22)	3.0 (0.30)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	15,848	600	1,329	4.3 (0.32)	9.5 (0.44)
Near poor	27,993	670	1,521	2.2 (0.18)	5.1 (0.26)
Not poor	106,413	1,128	2,250	1.3 (0.08)	2.5 (0.10)
Health insurance[14]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	126,963	555	1,337	0.4 (0.04)	1.0 (0.06)
Medicaid/other public	11,772	606	1,311	5.4 (0.46)	11.7 (0.65)
Other coverage	5,330	216	513	3.3 (0.45)	7.8 (0.73)
Uninsured	34,535	147	330	0.5 (0.08)	1.1 (0.12)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,627	997	1,924	4.9 (0.33)	9.5 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	1,872	361	618	19.2 (1.60)	32.9 (1.99)
Medicare only	9,343	659	1,287	6.9 (0.48)	13.5 (0.69)
Other coverage	2,115	113	202	5.4 (0.96)	9.7 (1.21)
Uninsured	380	†	*19	†	*5.4 (2.37)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	102,364	1,632	3,102	1.7 (0.08)	3.2 (0.12)
Small MSA	71,189	1,351	2,753	1.9 (0.10)	3.8 (0.14)
Not in MSA	41,633	736	1,789	1.7 (0.14)	4.1 (0.22)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons 18 years of age and over	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]			
		ADLs	IADLs	ADLs	IADLs
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	40,543	674	1,427	1.5 (0.13)	3.2 (0.18)
Midwest	51,884	730	1,769	1.4 (0.12)	3.5 (0.16)
South	76,595	1,454	2,905	2.0 (0.09)	3.9 (0.15)
West	46,164	860	1,544	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,749	168	245	2.5 (0.29)	3.4 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latina, female	13,049	210	352	2.6 (0.25)	4.2 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	73,760	998	1,945	1.4 (0.09)	2.6 (0.12)
White, single race, female	79,225	1,683	3,754	1.8 (0.09)	4.1 (0.13)
Black or African American, single race, male	10,599	153	320	1.8 (0.26)	3.7 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race, female	13,255	311	678	2.8 (0.23)	5.9 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,758	109	191	4.4 (0.55)	8.1 (0.77)
Near poor	5,826	75	114	2.2 (0.44)	3.4 (0.48)
Not poor	8,464	77	107	1.8 (0.34)	2.4 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	8,170	319	791	4.1 (0.47)	10.3 (0.65)
Near poor	16,643	467	1,102	2.2 (0.22)	5.3 (0.33)
Not poor	83,447	910	1,901	1.2 (0.08)	2.5 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,075	145	292	5.4 (0.74)	10.6 (0.86)
Near poor	3,761	71	213	2.1 (0.38)	6.2 (0.83)
Not poor	9,064	80	150	1.4 (0.30)	2.5 (0.39)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Crude frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

	Limitation in work activity[1]							
Selected characteristic	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	5.2 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.4 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude)	190,519	10,242	6,465	173,658	100.0	5.4 (0.12)	3.4 (0.09)	91.2 (0.16)
Sex								
Male.	93,516	4,736	3,047	85,661	100.0	5.0 (0.14)	3.2 (0.12)	91.8 (0.20)
Female	97,003	5,506	3,419	87,997	100.0	5.5 (0.15)	3.4 (0.11)	91.1 (0.19)
Age[5]								
18–44 years	110,415	3,216	2,247	104,882	100.0	2.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.0 (0.14)
45–64 years	70,181	6,042	3,354	60,719	100.0	8.6 (0.24)	4.8 (0.16)	86.6 (0.29)
65–69 years	9,924	985	864	8,057	100.0	9.9 (0.58)	8.7 (0.57)	81.3 (0.79)
Race								
1 race[6]	188,347	10,003	6,369	171,823	100.0	5.2 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.5 (0.15)
White.	156,183	8,041	5,313	142,711	100.0	5.0 (0.13)	3.3 (0.10)	91.8 (0.17)
Black or African American	22,675	1,706	804	20,133	100.0	7.8 (0.35)	3.7 (0.24)	88.5 (0.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,437	96	85	1,257	100.0	6.8 (1.40)	6.3 (1.49)	86.9 (1.86)
Asian.	7,786	145	161	7,477	100.0	1.9 (0.34)	2.2 (0.35)	95.8 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	266	†	†	245	100.0	*6.2 (3.09)	†	91.4 (3.27)
2 or more races[7]	2,172	240	97	1,835	100.0	11.8 (1.38)	5.0 (0.95)	83.2 (1.55)
Black or African American, white	333	*27	†	299	100.0	*10.9 (3.87)	†	85.6 (4.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,101	161	59	881	100.0	14.1 (1.84)	5.4 (1.34)	80.5 (2.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	25,445	951	454	24,027	100.0	4.6 (0.23)	2.2 (0.16)	93.2 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	16,364	532	274	15,545	100.0	4.5 (0.28)	2.2 (0.21)	93.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	165,075	9,291	6,011	149,631	100.0	5.4 (0.13)	3.5 (0.10)	91.1 (0.17)
White, single race	132,257	7,168	4,895	120,088	100.0	5.1 (0.14)	3.5 (0.11)	91.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	21,963	1,669	789	19,473	100.0	7.8 (0.36)	3.7 (0.24)	88.5 (0.44)
Education[9]								
Less than a high school diploma	21,516	2,942	1,078	17,480	100.0	13.1 (0.49)	4.7 (0.28)	82.3 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED[10].	46,428	3,207	1,939	41,260	100.0	6.6 (0.23)	4.0 (0.17)	89.4 (0.28)
Some college	42,936	2,387	1,760	38,756	100.0	5.5 (0.22)	4.1 (0.21)	90.4 (0.29)
Bachelor's degree or higher	45,810	929	1,087	43,791	100.0	2.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.15)	95.6 (0.19)
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	26,989	4,548	1,782	20,644	100.0	17.4 (0.51)	6.6 (0.28)	76.0 (0.58)
$20,000 or more	143,277	4,733	4,193	134,276	100.0	3.2 (0.09)	2.9 (0.09)	93.9 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	23,894	1,518	1,046	21,320	100.0	6.5 (0.31)	4.3 (0.25)	89.1 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	27,430	1,052	958	25,411	100.0	3.8 (0.22)	3.5 (0.22)	92.7 (0.32)
$55,000–$74,999	20,962	555	588	19,819	100.0	2.7 (0.23)	2.8 (0.22)	94.5 (0.32)
$75,000 or more	41,809	605	830	40,374	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	1.9 (0.14)	96.7 (0.19)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor.	14,154	2,432	847	10,870	100.0	19.6 (0.72)	6.6 (0.40)	73.8 (0.83)
Near poor	23,306	2,202	1,070	20,035	100.0	10.5 (0.42)	4.9 (0.30)	84.6 (0.48)
Not poor	97,315	2,820	2,911	91,565	100.0	2.8 (0.10)	2.9 (0.12)	94.3 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Under 65 years:								
Private.	126,963	3,161	3,082	120,642	100.0	2.3 (0.08)	2.3 (0.09)	95.4 (0.12)
Medicaid.	11,772	3,147	827	7,787	100.0	28.2 (0.92)	7.3 (0.45)	64.5 (0.98)
Other.	5,330	1,605	440	3,277	100.0	24.0 (1.35)	7.3 (0.78)	68.7 (1.49)
Uninsured	34,535	1,231	1,220	32,069	100.0	4.2 (0.23)	4.0 (0.22)	91.8 (0.31)
65 years and over:								
Private.	5,989	359	508	5,118	100.0	6.0 (0.59)	8.5 (0.73)	85.5 (0.94)
Medicare and Medicaid.	486	192	50	244	100.0	39.5 (3.81)	10.3 (2.27)	50.2 (3.93)
Medicare only.	2,551	315	234	1,995	100.0	12.4 (1.21)	9.2 (1.19)	78.4 (1.63)
Other.	609	99	64	446	100.0	16.2 (2.68)	10.6 (2.28)	73.2 (3.38)
Uninsured	179	†	*7	157	100.0	†	*4.0 (1.84)	87.9 (4.95)
Place of residence[14]								
Large MSA	91,622	3,611	2,549	85,391	100.0	3.9 (0.13)	2.8 (0.11)	93.3 (0.18)
Small MSA	62,608	3,712	2,340	56,529	100.0	5.7 (0.22)	3.6 (0.18)	90.6 (0.30)
Not in MSA	36,290	2,919	1,577	31,738	100.0	7.6 (0.35)	4.1 (0.18)	88.3 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Crude frequency distributions and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity[1]							
	All persons 18–69 years of age	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Region	Number in thousands[2]				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)			
Northeast.	35,102	1,802	1,098	32,156	100.0	4.9 (0.25)	3.0 (0.19)	92.2 (0.33)
Midwest.	45,881	2,139	1,627	42,071	100.0	4.5 (0.19)	3.5 (0.19)	92.0 (0.28)
South	68,033	4,293	2,280	61,412	100.0	6.2 (0.23)	3.3 (0.15)	90.5 (0.30)
West.	41,503	2,007	1,461	38,018	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	3.5 (0.16)	91.7 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex								
Hispanic or Latino, male	13,178	422	215	12,537	100.0	4.1 (0.29)	2.0 (0.20)	93.9 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,266	530	239	11,491	100.0	5.1 (0.32)	2.3 (0.22)	92.6 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race, male	65,233	3,364	2,371	59,448	100.0	4.8 (0.17)	3.5 (0.15)	91.7 (0.25)
White, single race, female	67,024	3,804	2,524	60,640	100.0	5.4 (0.19)	3.5 (0.14)	91.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, male.	9,917	718	324	8,858	100.0	7.6 (0.47)	3.4 (0.32)	89.0 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female . . .	12,046	951	465	10,614	100.0	8.1 (0.45)	4.0 (0.33)	88.0 (0.57)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status								
Hispanic or Latino:								
Poor	3,520	301	104	3,114	100.0	11.3 (0.86)	3.8 (0.58)	84.9 (1.05)
Near poor	5,510	213	99	5,197	100.0	5.2 (0.55)	2.3 (0.35)	92.4 (0.63)
Not poor	8,169	172	140	7,856	100.0	2.4 (0.26)	1.9 (0.27)	95.7 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White, single race:								
Poor	7,137	1,466	484	5,184	100.0	22.6 (1.08)	7.2 (0.62)	70.2 (1.27)
Near poor.	12,773	1,512	755	10,507	100.0	12.5 (0.60)	6.0 (0.45)	81.5 (0.69)
Not poor	75,387	2,291	2,403	70,677	100.0	2.8 (0.12)	3.0 (0.14)	94.1 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race:								
Poor	2,750	564	211	1,975	100.0	22.8 (1.32)	8.0 (0.89)	69.2 (1.55)
Near poor.	3,382	341	136	2,905	100.0	10.6 (1.01)	4.1 (0.61)	85.3 (1.12)
Not poor	8,570	243	222	8,101	100.0	3.0 (0.31)	2.7 (0.31)	94.3 (0.43)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using two age groups: 18–44 years and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65. Estimates for persons aged 65 years and over are not age adjusted. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	6.0 (0.19)
Total[4] (crude)	73,065	4,394	6.0 (0.19)
Sex			
Male	37,350	2,837	7.6 (0.27)
Female	35,715	1,556	4.4 (0.22)
Age[5]			
Under 12 years	47,833	2,555	5.4 (0.21)
12–17 years	25,232	1,839	7.3 (0.32)
Race			
1 race[6]	71,036	4,266	6.0 (0.19)
White	56,387	3,291	5.8 (0.20)
Black or African American	11,179	844	7.6 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	640	62	9.8 (2.23)
Asian	2,690	55	2.1 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	140	†	†
2 or more races[7]	2,029	128	6.7 (1.20)
Black or African American, white	812	*47	7.7 (2.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	451	*44	9.4 (2.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino.	13,955	559	4.1 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American.	9,661	326	3.4 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,110	3,834	6.5 (0.22)
White, single race	43,457	2,797	6.4 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race.	10,744	808	7.5 (0.54)
Family income[9]			
Less than $20,000	11,150	913	8.3 (0.52)
$20,000 or more	54,860	3,203	5.8 (0.22)
$20,000–$34,999.	9,826	703	7.2 (0.52)
$35,000–$54,999.	11,029	744	6.7 (0.48)
$55,000–$74,999.	8,493	522	6.1 (0.54)
$75,000 or more	16,363	860	5.2 (0.41)
Poverty status[10]			
Poor	8,931	728	8.3 (0.57)
Near poor.	12,650	891	7.2 (0.49)
Not poor	32,685	1,932	5.9 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage[11]			
Private.	45,881	2,447	5.3 (0.23)
Medicaid	18,451	1,563	8.8 (0.42)
Other	1,610	107	6.7 (1.28)
Uninsured.	6,676	271	4.0 (0.45)
Place of residence[12]			
Large MSA	35,463	2,058	5.8 (0.27)
Small MSA	24,112	1,435	6.0 (0.33)
Not in MSA	13,490	901	6.6 (0.45)
Region			
Northeast	12,487	942	7.5 (0.47)
Midwest.	17,454	1,283	7.4 (0.46)
South	26,127	1,324	5.1 (0.30)
West.	16,997	846	5.0 (0.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons under 18 years	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]	
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	7,131	378	5.4 (0.42)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6,824	181	2.7 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race, male	22,253	1,815	8.2 (0.37)
White, single race, female	21,204	981	4.6 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	5,479	525	9.6 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race, female	5,265	283	5.3 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status			
Hispanic or Latino:			
Poor	3,068	129	4.3 (0.58)
Near poor	3,564	166	4.8 (0.62)
Not poor	3,361	119	3.5 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:			
White, single race:			
Poor	3,005	302	10.1 (1.06)
Near poor	6,043	507	8.6 (0.80)
Not poor	23,948	1,499	6.2 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race:			
Poor	2,275	241	10.9 (1.30)
Near poor	2,096	164	7.8 (1.25)
Not poor	3,223	208	6.3 (0.99)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
		Number in thousands[1,2]	Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	115.15 (3.97)
Total[3] (crude)	288,252	33,173	115.08 (3.95)
Sex			
Male	140,900	17,273	122.06 (5.66)
Female.	147,352	15,900	107.10 (5.64)
Age[4]			
Under 12 years.	47,833	4,816	100.69 (9.50)
12–17 years.	25,232	4,310	170.81 (16.96)
18–44 years.	110,415	13,236	119.88 (6.77)
45–64 years.	70,181	7,314	104.22 (7.89)
65–74 years.	18,272	1,286	70.39 (11.69)
75 years and over	16,320	2,210	135.42 (18.17)
Race			
1 race[5].	283,906	32,420	114.27 (3.96)
White	234,601	27,975	119.70 (4.47)
Black or African American	35,765	3,390	91.18 (10.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,169	*356	*187.63 (80.54)
Asian	10,955	657	55.71 (13.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	416	†	†
2 or more races[6].	4,346	752	189.47 (47.39)
Black or African American, white.	1,167	*248	*316.04 (121.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,646	*437	*273.97 (85.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	40,753	2,472	62.58 (6.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	26,724	1,621	61.69 (7.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	247,499	30,701	124.83 (4.52)
White, single race.	196,441	25,705	132.69 (5.33)
Black or African American, single race	34,599	3,311	92.09 (10.87)
Education[8]			
Less than a high school diploma	28,550	2,897	99.64 (11.02)
High school diploma or GED[9].	54,633	5,933	110.30 (9.42)
Some college.	47,502	6,184	129.53 (9.90)
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,658	4,691	97.90 (10.04)
Family income[10]			
Less than $20,000.	45,569	6,054	134.30 (11.67)
$20,000 or more	212,002	24,598	115.95 (4.63)
$20,000–$34,999	38,407	4,269	110.21 (9.90)
$35,000–$54,999	41,147	4,830	115.26 (10.39)
$55,000–$74,999	30,555	3,617	112.62 (12.01)
$75,000 or more	59,668	7,735	142.04 (13.74)
Poverty status[11]			
Poor	24,779	3,599	149.75 (17.37)
Near poor	40,643	4,732	113.82 (9.85)
Not poor	139,098	17,240	124.25 (6.28)
Health insurance coverage[12]			
Under 65 years:			
Private.	172,844	21,307	123.99 (5.46)
Medicaid	30,222	3,667	137.87 (17.25)
Other	6,940	872	136.86 (31.35)
Uninsured.	41,211	3,702	85.68 (9.31)
65 years and over:			
Private.	20,627	2,291	111.88 (13.97)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,872	*176	*94.86 (39.65)
Medicare only	9,343	685	71.89 (17.11)
Other	2,115	*293	*142.98 (56.27)
Uninsured.	380	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Crude annualized frequencies and age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons	Number of episodes	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[1,2]		Rate[1] per 1000 population (standard error)
Large MSA	137,828	13,692	99.34 (5.54)
Small MSA	95,301	12,165	127.89 (6.90)
Not in MSA	55,123	7,316	134.66 (10.15)
Region			
Northeast	53,030	6,408	121.48 (10.32)
Midwest	69,338	9,659	139.81 (7.98)
South.	102,722	10,061	97.95 (6.44)
West	63,161	7,044	112.73 (8.36)
Current health status			
Excellent.	101,629	10,945	103.12 (7.17)
Very good	89,308	9,510	105.21 (7.42)
Good	69,148	7,950	114.20 (8.53)
Fair	20,199	3,269	174.79 (24.26)
Poor	6,770	1,466	249.50 (74.35)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the {number} times that {person} was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the {number} times that {person} was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Counts and rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transport-ation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
			Number in thousands[1]				
Total[3].	12,030	3,852	3,690	4,763	2,844	5,619	375
Sex							
Male	5,196	2,407	1,818	2,510	1,831	3,322	*188
Female	6,835	1,444	1,872	2,252	1,013	2,297	*187
Age							
Under 12 years	2,066	563	488	†	*331	1,221	†
12–17 years	1,159	1,036	*297	895	†	762	†
18–44 years	3,362	1,427	1,823	2,643	1,564	2,223	*195
45–64 years	3,229	625	869	831	654	1,008	†
65–74 years	559	†	†	†	†	*249	–
75 years and over.	1,654	†	†	†	†	†	–
Race							
1 race[4].	11,698	3,790	3,666	4,636	2,785	5,470	375
White	10,524	3,293	2,843	3,987	2,516	4,551	*261
Black or African American	834	470	622	532	*214	642	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	–	†	–	–	†	–
Asian	*200	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
2 or more races[5]	332	†	†	†	†	†	–
Black or African American, white	*116	†	†	†	–	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	*182	†	–	†	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	991	*219	335	292	*236	387	†
Mexican or Mexican American	597	*167	*242	*197	†	327	–
Not Hispanic or Latino	11,039	3,633	3,356	4,470	2,608	5,232	363
White, single race	9,675	3,075	2,545	3,695	2,303	4,163	*250
Black or African American, single race	814	470	586	532	*191	642	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma.	1,171	*243	*364	*348	*358	*392	†
High school diploma or GED[8].	2,397	*452	559	829	689	912	†
Some college.	2,196	526	912	1,008	480	997	†
Bachelor's degree or higher.	1,906	*423	*321	859	480	702	–
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000	2,408	743	809	947	433	617	†
$20,000 or more.	8,713	2,850	2,603	3,368	2,165	4,641	*258
$20,000–$34,999	1,758	476	*334	551	*354	735	†
$35,000–$54,999	1,767	565	500	653	419	858	†
$55,000–$74,999	1,089	*518	401	529	*455	566	†
$75,000 or more	2,668	927	882	1,176	515	1,532	†
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	1,228	473	650	556	*202	430	†
Near poor.	1,843	495	487	643	532	712	†
Not poor.	6,176	2,218	1,771	2,494	1,388	2,989	*205
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	7,219	3,081	2,097	3,224	1,923	3,568	*194
Medicaid	1,294	388	644	393	*304	523	*121
Other	*336	†	†	†	†	†	–
Uninsured	878	*151	609	701	*343	960	†
65 years and over:							
Private	1,446	†	†	*209	†	*310	–
Medicare and Medicaid	†	–	–	–	†	†	–
Medicare only	448	†	†	†	–	†	–
Other	*196	–	–	†	†	†	–
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	†	†	–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transport-ation	Over-exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[1]						
Large MSA	5,458	1,537	1,571	1,652	1,099	2,216	*160
Small MSA	4,413	1,181	1,434	1,897	1,011	2,086	*144
Not in MSA	2,160	1,134	686	1,213	734	1,318	†
Region							
Northeast	2,422	658	876	721	530	1,125	†
Midwest	3,107	1,211	740	1,735	858	1,791	*217
South	3,924	1,088	1,354	1,343	843	1,457	†
West	2,577	894	721	964	613	1,247	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the [number] times that [person] was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the [number] times that [person] was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Fall		Struck by a person or an object		Transportation		Overexertion		Cutting or piercing instruments		Other causes (injury)[2]		Poisoning	
	Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)													
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	41.72	(2.38)	13.35	(1.42)	12.79	(1.33)	16.54	(1.48)	9.88	(1.17)	19.58	(1.60)	1.30	(0.37)
Total[3] (crude)	41.73	(2.37)	13.36	(1.42)	12.80	(1.33)	16.52	(1.48)	9.87	(1.17)	19.49	(1.59)	1.30	(0.37)
Sex														
Male	37.21	(3.29)	16.85	(2.18)	12.70	(1.85)	17.64	(2.14)	12.89	(1.79)	23.42	(2.44)	*1.35	(0.54)
Female	45.29	(3.41)	9.93	(1.79)	12.76	(1.74)	15.35	(2.10)	6.86	(1.48)	15.68	(2.09)	*1.24	(0.51)
Age[4]														
Under 12 years	43.20	(5.72)	11.77	(2.89)	10.20	(2.67)		†	*6.92	(2.14)	25.52	(5.15)		†
12–17 years	45.95	(8.14)	41.05	(9.64)	*11.76	(4.03)	35.46	(6.73)		†	30.19	(6.70)		†
18–44 years	30.45	(3.28)	12.92	(2.28)	16.51	(2.49)	23.94	(2.98)	14.17	(2.23)	20.14	(2.71)	*1.76	(0.73)
45–64 years	46.01	(5.20)	8.90	(2.21)	12.38	(2.77)	11.84	(3.01)	9.32	(2.18)	14.37	(2.56)		†
65–74 years	30.60	(7.73)		†		†		†		†	*13.64	(4.69)		–
75 years and over	101.37	(15.87)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Race														
1 race[5]	41.18	(2.40)	13.36	(1.44)	12.90	(1.35)	16.32	(1.48)	9.83	(1.18)	19.37	(1.60)	1.32	(0.38)
White	44.53	(2.73)	14.22	(1.67)	12.23	(1.46)	17.20	(1.66)	10.80	(1.39)	19.59	(1.81)	*1.13	(0.39)
Black or African American	22.67	(4.57)	12.16	(3.35)	17.53	(4.59)	*14.33	(4.37)	*6.01	(2.05)	16.29	(3.73)		†
American Indian or Alaska Native		†		–		†		–		–		†		–
Asian	*17.80	(8.07)		†		†		†		†		†		†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander		–		–		–		–		–		†		–
2 or more races[6]	*84.33	(28.17)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Black or African American, white	*233.20	(108.71)		†		†		†		–		†		–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*100.52	(42.41)		†		–		†		†		†		–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	28.21	(4.77)	*4.73	(1.66)	7.08	(1.87)	6.29	(1.70)	*5.68	(1.88)	10.39	(2.34)		†
Mexican or Mexican American	26.15	(5.49)	*5.49	(2.38)	*7.66	(2.46)	*6.73	(2.14)		†	12.88	(3.03)		–
Not Hispanic or Latino	44.23	(2.68)	14.93	(1.66)	13.63	(1.55)	18.23	(1.70)	10.66	(1.35)	21.66	(1.87)	1.48	(0.44)
White, single race	48.67	(3.18)	16.21	(2.02)	13.26	(1.76)	19.35	(1.98)	11.98	(1.65)	21.91	(2.18)	*1.31	(0.47)
Black or African American, single race	22.93	(4.69)	12.61	(3.48)	17.05	(4.68)	*14.79	(4.50)	*5.52	(2.00)	16.92	(3.88)		†
Education[8]														
Less than a high school diploma	35.61	(6.46)	*9.30	(3.43)	*13.67	(4.36)	*13.51	(4.10)	*13.23	(4.50)	*13.42	(4.23)		†
High school diploma or GED[9]	43.51	(5.73)	*8.33	(2.96)	10.34	(2.63)	15.59	(3.72)	13.26	(3.33)	17.44	(3.47)		†
Some college	47.62	(6.27)	10.89	(2.83)	18.65	(4.07)	20.84	(3.80)	9.89	(2.71)	20.41	(3.94)		†
Bachelor's degree or higher	42.05	(6.68)	*8.12	(2.56)	*5.87	(2.08)	17.91	(4.26)	9.33	(2.67)	14.62	(3.65)		–
Family income[10]														
Less than $20,000	48.53	(6.94)	17.60	(4.13)	18.38	(4.19)	22.65	(4.76)	10.80	(3.08)	14.10	(3.11)		†
$20,000 or more	41.65	(2.84)	13.18	(1.70)	12.02	(1.55)	15.87	(1.69)	10.21	(1.39)	21.88	(2.01)	*1.16	(0.40)
$20,000–$34,999	44.67	(6.21)	12.28	(3.29)	*8.71	(2.80)	14.32	(3.81)	*9.49	(3.23)	19.09	(5.04)		†
$35,000–$54,999	42.50	(6.42)	13.35	(3.58)	11.81	(3.20)	15.42	(4.00)	*9.95	(2.98)	20.62	(4.01)		†
$55,000–$74,999	35.26	(6.91)	*15.66	(4.72)	12.30	(3.67)	16.05	(4.30)	*14.37	(4.63)	17.24	(4.41)		†
$75,000 or more	52.32	(9.07)	13.82	(3.28)	13.36	(3.12)	22.68	(5.18)	*10.97	(3.69)	28.43	(5.91)		†
Poverty status[11]														
Poor	56.86	(11.34)	17.34	(5.09)	24.85	(6.55)	*24.16	(7.27)	*9.29	(3.32)	15.12	(4.00)		†
Near poor	41.39	(5.91)	11.62	(3.38)	12.11	(3.24)	16.21	(3.83)	14.42	(3.93)	17.69	(4.26)		†
Not poor	45.21	(3.70)	15.75	(2.44)	12.46	(2.02)	17.85	(2.34)	9.92	(1.83)	21.66	(2.38)	*1.40	(0.55)
Health insurance coverage[12]														
Under 65 years:														
Private	41.60	(3.10)	18.14	(2.21)	12.11	(1.74)	18.57	(2.00)	11.36	(1.65)	21.11	(2.26)	*1.10	(0.46)
Medicaid	52.76	(11.66)	*12.53	(4.69)	*25.65	(7.88)	*16.88	(5.70)		†	*13.80	(4.30)		†
Other	*52.37	(20.24)		†		†		†		†		†		–
Uninsured	23.88	(5.53)		†	11.68	(3.11)	15.81	(3.96)	*6.98	(2.45)	22.66	(4.97)		†
65 years and over:														
Private	71.06	(12.03)		†		†	*10.13	(4.16)		†	*15.07	(5.72)		–
Medicare and Medicaid		†		–		–		–		†		†		–
Medicare only	46.44	(13.24)		†		†		†		–		†		–
Other	*94.66	(40.29)		–		–		†		†		†		–
Uninsured		–		–		–		–		†		†		–

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Overexertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[13]	Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)						
Large MSA	39.85 (3.36)	10.97 (1.90)	11.35 (1.74)	11.97 (1.77)	7.97 (1.54)	16.11 (2.13)	*1.13 (0.48)
Small MSA	46.16 (4.45)	12.42 (2.36)	15.06 (2.49)	19.88 (2.79)	10.81 (2.03)	21.99 (2.96)	*1.57 (0.72)
Not in MSA	39.01 (4.82)	20.87 (3.77)	12.83 (3.33)	23.06 (4.31)	13.33 (3.45)	24.28 (3.99)	†
Region							
Northeast.	44.86 (5.62)	12.69 (2.95)	16.58 (3.83)	13.69 (3.13)	9.99 (2.88)	22.23 (4.32)	†
Midwest.	44.65 (4.93)	17.70 (3.48)	10.78 (2.49)	25.07 (3.53)	12.52 (2.90)	25.92 (3.53)	*3.16 (1.21)
South	38.50 (4.05)	10.41 (2.25)	13.12 (2.22)	13.04 (2.43)	8.11 (1.71)	14.27 (2.29)	†
West.	41.59 (4.76)	14.07 (2.88)	11.23 (2.50)	15.51 (2.90)	9.86 (2.33)	20.01 (3.64)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the {number} times that {person} was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the {number} times that {person} was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury and poisoning episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
				Number in thousands[1]			
Total[4]	2,534	5,324	4,831	1,069	5,103	8,935	5,238
Sex							
Male	1,234	3,662	2,093	*333	3,604	4,140	2,120
Female	1,301	1,662	2,739	736	1,499	4,796	3,118
Age							
Under 12 years	*169	–	–	*344	649	2,705	839
12–17 years	†	†	†	*539	2,264	969	*256
18–44 years	1,497	3,704	1,793	†	1,879	2,637	1,416
45–64 years	604	1,398	1,965	†	*238	1,610	1,594
65–74 years	†	†	*387	–	–	*316	402
75 years and over.	†	†	527	–	†	698	731
Race							
1 race[5].	2,534	5,324	4,757	1,027	5,032	8,576	5,063
White	1,839	4,753	4,414	791	4,432	7,500	4,238
Black or African American	519	446	*262	*165	557	698	724
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	–	–	–	†	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	*175	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
2 or more races[6]	–	–	†	†	†	*359	*175
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	†	†	*109	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino.	*216	412	*263	*93	324	806	365
Mexican or Mexican American	*125	328	*153	†	*214	506	234
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,319	4,911	4,568	977	4,779	8,129	4,873
White, single race	1,639	4,340	4,165	699	4,138	6,821	3,887
Black or African American, single race	504	446	*262	*165	557	634	724
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	*164	566	657	–	†	760	616
High school diploma or GED[9].	613	1,811	1,175	–	*248	1,126	1,081
Some college.	589	1,219	1,461	†	*436	1,168	1,273
Bachelor's degree or higher.	*185	688	1,074	–	715	1,284	705
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	622	494	882	*212	931	1,541	1,237
$20,000 or more.	1,638	4,515	3,458	821	4,056	6,645	3,565
$20,000–$34,999.	*217	988	697	†	400	1,037	938
$35,000–$54,999.	*329	1,125	621	*198	858	1,260	439
$55,000–$74,999.	*303	783	575	†	631	717	581
$75,000 or more	*470	986	1,049	*378	1,587	2,193	1,126
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	*528	*213	385	†	*618	878	782
Near poor.	*262	885	656	*270	467	1,397	891
Not poor.	1,133	3,238	2,652	*629	3,156	4,218	2,407
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	1,217	3,833	3,100	834	4,226	5,660	2,532
Medicaid	*482	*173	*249	†	423	1,283	874
Other	†	†	*231	†	†	†	*235
Uninsured	584	1,058	*336	†	*252	883	418
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	700	–	†	532	794
Medicare and Medicaid	–	†	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only.	†	–	†	–	–	*257	*209
Other	–	†	†	–	–	*152	†
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[1]						
Large MSA	1,154	1,936	1,748	*462	2,252	3,983	2,116
Small MSA	876	2,082	1,511	*460	1,968	2,875	2,271
Not in MSA	505	1,306	1,572	†	883	2,078	851
Region							
Northeast	*543	870	676	†	1,017	1,658	1,323
Midwest	608	2,165	1,340	*281	1,852	2,387	1,146
South	879	1,478	1,766	*414	1,149	2,827	1,517
West	503	811	1,050	*265	1,086	2,065	1,254

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode is based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

[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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

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 per 1,000 population[1,4] (standard error)						
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	8.79 (1.08)	18.43 (1.58)	16.51 (1.53)	3.73 (0.79)	17.77 (1.58)	31.24 (2.24)	18.14 (1.60)
Total[5] (crude)	8.79 (1.08)	18.47 (1.58)	16.76 (1.55)	3.71 (0.79)	17.71 (1.56)	31.00 (2.22)	18.18 (1.61)
Sex							
Male	8.63 (1.64)	25.83 (2.72)	14.79 (2.10)	*2.27 (0.85)	24.88 (2.49)	29.37 (2.99)	15.55 (2.17)
Female	8.85 (1.40)	11.16 (1.71)	17.75 (2.17)	5.22 (1.28)	10.44 (1.88)	32.57 (3.17)	20.70 (2.28)
Age[6]							
Under 12 years	*3.54 (1.70)	–	–	*7.20 (2.30)	13.56 (3.30)	56.56 (6.94)	17.55 (3.50)
12–17 years	†	†	†	*21.36 (7.10)	89.74 (11.61)	38.42 (7.62)	*10.15 (3.62)
18–44 years	13.56 (2.27)	33.55 (3.42)	16.24 (2.45)	†	17.02 (2.77)	23.88 (2.98)	12.83 (2.07)
45–64 years	8.60 (2.24)	19.92 (3.26)	28.00 (4.04)	†	*3.39 (1.41)	22.94 (3.85)	22.71 (3.70)
65–74 years	†	†	*21.19 (6.72)	–	–	*17.30 (5.76)	22.03 (5.96)
75 years and over	†	†	32.33 (9.20)	–	†	42.80 (10.00)	44.79 (10.38)
Race							
1 race[7]	8.92 (1.10)	18.66 (1.60)	16.43 (1.54)	3.66 (0.79)	17.87 (1.60)	30.53 (2.22)	17.77 (1.58)
White	7.90 (1.15)	20.16 (1.90)	18.05 (1.77)	3.53 (0.90)	19.60 (1.89)	32.55 (2.51)	17.78 (1.72)
Black or African American	14.70 (4.22)	12.49 (3.09)	*7.58 (2.62)	*3.74 (1.78)	13.63 (3.39)	18.41 (3.93)	20.35 (5.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	–	–	–	†	†	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	*15.56 (7.01)	–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
2 or more races[8]	–	–	†	†	†	*66.11 (25.91)	†
Black or African American, white	–	–	–	†	†	*139.51 (61.88)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–	–	†	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	*5.04 (1.87)	10.46 (2.33)	*7.63 (2.50)	†	6.75 (1.83)	20.12 (3.66)	10.63 (3.03)
Mexican or Mexican American	*3.94 (1.85)	13.55 (3.43)	*6.15 (2.74)	†	*6.81 (2.36)	21.10 (5.13)	8.67 (2.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.43 (1.27)	19.92 (1.82)	17.70 (1.70)	4.15 (0.94)	19.99 (1.85)	33.61 (2.57)	19.32 (1.79)
White, single race	8.54 (1.39)	22.16 (2.24)	19.67 (2.02)	3.97 (1.11)	22.86 (2.30)	36.15 (3.02)	19.09 (1.98)
Black or African American, single race	14.75 (4.35)	12.93 (3.20)	*7.83 (2.71)	*3.89 (1.85)	14.13 (3.51)	17.26 (3.93)	21.01 (5.20)
Education[10]							
Less than a high school diploma	*6.59 (3.10)	22.26 (5.46)	21.58 (5.23)	–	†	24.84 (5.83)	18.99 (4.65)
High school diploma or GED[11]	11.31 (3.04)	35.18 (5.31)	21.65 (3.93)	–	*4.81 (1.99)	20.83 (3.81)	18.64 (3.85)
Some college	11.85 (3.19)	24.49 (4.05)	29.92 (4.94)	†	*9.27 (3.16)	24.08 (4.32)	28.27 (4.49)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*3.37 (1.60)	13.43 (3.24)	21.43 (4.28)	–	14.26 (3.84)	27.68 (5.45)	16.95 (4.24)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	14.19 (3.85)	11.74 (3.06)	17.00 (3.67)	*4.98 (2.02)	22.45 (5.17)	34.30 (5.54)	26.58 (4.83)
$20,000 or more	7.65 (1.23)	20.87 (2.00)	15.99 (1.72)	3.77 (0.94)	18.79 (1.89)	31.84 (2.58)	17.42 (1.80)
$20,000–$34,999	*5.91 (2.34)	25.95 (4.56)	18.69 (4.39)	†	10.46 (2.87)	26.26 (5.07)	23.32 (4.29)
$35,000–$54,999	*7.79 (2.64)	26.65 (5.24)	15.63 (3.80)	*4.61 (2.02)	20.55 (4.26)	29.57 (5.34)	10.45 (2.95)
$55,000–$74,999	*9.37 (3.84)	24.50 (5.49)	18.82 (5.51)	†	19.08 (4.80)	22.45 (4.89)	17.61 (4.43)
$75,000 or more	*7.07 (2.32)	16.86 (3.98)	17.02 (3.49)	*5.64 (2.18)	24.40 (4.30)	42.02 (7.56)	29.58 (7.84)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	*20.95 (6.35)	*9.17 (3.40)	*19.80 (6.03)	†	*22.47 (6.94)	35.02 (7.65)	34.06 (8.24)
Near poor	*6.54 (2.33)	23.46 (4.44)	16.59 (4.10)	*5.71 (2.08)	10.50 (3.06)	32.32 (5.41)	21.74 (4.53)
Not poor	7.92 (1.60)	22.33 (2.73)	18.03 (2.28)	*4.70 (1.42)	23.33 (2.66)	31.54 (3.26)	17.70 (2.32)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Under 65 years:							
Private	6.98 (1.30)	22.04 (2.20)	16.70 (1.88)	5.10 (1.24)	25.37 (2.51)	33.90 (3.06)	14.21 (1.85)
Medicaid	*21.58 (7.62)	*9.84 (4.84)	*13.20 (5.69)	†	*11.66 (4.55)	41.84 (8.80)	33.07 (8.08)
Other	†	†	*38.51 (16.28)	†	†	†	*24.32 (10.65)
Uninsured	11.27 (2.96)	22.15 (4.39)	*7.15 (2.34)	†	*7.65 (3.52)	23.59 (5.32)	*11.12 (3.54)
65 years and over:							
Private	†	†	34.22 (8.49)	–	†	25.98 (6.97)	38.83 (8.36)
Medicare and Medicaid	–	†	†	–	–	†	†
Medicare only	†	–	†	–	–	*27.07 (10.71)	*21.95 (8.52)
Other	–	†	†	–	–	*75.07 (35.55)	†
Uninsured	–	–	–	–	–	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—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[15]	Rate per 1,000 population[1,4] (standard error)						
Large MSA	8.30 (1.58)	13.83 (1.90)	12.75 (1.93)	*3.32 (1.08)	16.17 (2.15)	29.10 (3.03)	15.55 (2.02)
Small MSA	9.27 (1.76)	21.98 (2.99)	15.49 (2.42)	*4.94 (1.54)	20.97 (2.89)	30.50 (3.93)	23.41 (3.25)
Not in MSA	9.54 (2.85)	24.27 (4.42)	27.71 (4.84)	†	16.56 (3.87)	38.77 (6.08)	15.40 (3.51)
Region							
Northeast	*9.76 (3.12)	16.49 (3.70)	11.89 (3.09)	†	19.98 (4.14)	32.39 (5.54)	24.45 (4.63)
Midwest	8.92 (2.20)	31.03 (4.20)	18.85 (3.24)	*4.02 (1.90)	26.74 (3.80)	35.06 (4.83)	16.80 (3.32)
South.	8.54 (1.62)	14.37 (2.25)	17.27 (2.69)	*4.01 (1.36)	11.17 (2.32)	27.49 (3.52)	14.80 (2.37)
West	7.93 (2.12)	12.87 (2.74)	16.63 (3.23)	*4.02 (1.48)	16.90 (2.98)	33.29 (4.85)	20.72 (3.34)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What activity was [person] involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[14]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Number in thousands									
Total[2]	8,567	6,701	2,598	554	4,449	4,003	1,766	1,314	861	2,151
Sex										
Male	3,258	3,871	1,035	*199	2,250	2,709	1,441	729	*367	1,285
Female.	5,309	2,830	1,563	*355	2,199	1,294	*325	*585	494	866
Age										
Under 12 years.	1,632	1,263	403	†	415	565	†	†	†	*307
12–17 years.	*497	625	1,393	–	372	1,001	†	†	–	*314
18–44 years.	2,857	1,741	544	*206	2,204	2,035	1,220	776	557	908
45–64 years.	1,884	2,179	*183	*267	1,107	*268	*418	*386	*174	535
65–74 years.	392	*388	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	1,304	506	†	†	*205	†	†	–	†	†
Race										
1 race[3]	8,278	6,440	2,556	554	4,413	3,934	1,766	1,299	861	2,111
White	7,218	5,772	2,036	450	3,481	3,638	1,676	1,112	754	1,763
Black or African American	785	605	439	†	695	*264	†	*146	†	*166
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[4]	*289	*261	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Black or African American, white.	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*181	†	–	–	–	†	–	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	560	515	213	†	466	339	*176	†	†	*92
Mexican or Mexican American	300	392	136	†	*241	*217	*152	†	†	*77
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,006	6,186	2,386	541	3,983	3,665	1,590	1,216	796	2,060
White, single race.	6,732	5,283	1,834	*437	3,051	3,337	1,500	1,029	690	1,671
Black or African American, single race	742	605	439	†	658	*264	†	*146	†	*166
Education[6]										
Less than a high school diploma	1,051	723	–	†	*355	†	*200	†	†	*203
High school diploma or GED[7]	1,548	1,353	†	*168	920	*217	668	*306	*153	521
Some college	1,857	1,202	*256	†	954	672	480	*306	*191	*204
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,009	1,123	†	†	528	919	†	†	*248	*289
Family income[8]										
Less than $20,000.	1,765	1,247	*497	†	1,089	578	†	*151	†	*279
$20,000 or more	6,100	4,781	1,906	*377	3,021	3,304	1,612	1,106	707	1,625
$20,000–$34,999	1,010	1,075	*98	†	504	*386	408	†	*170	473
$35,000–$54,999	879	729	434	*216	417	720	*487	*297	*169	546
$55,000–$74,999	922	741	*409	†	467	*382	*224	*224	†	*160
$75,000 or more	2,151	1,409	787	†	828	1,323	*295	*379	*184	*280
Poverty status[9]										
Poor	841	671	*210	†	863	*484	†	†	†	*231
Near poor	1,353	1,166	385	–	539	*297	369	*210	†	*346
Not poor	4,156	3,239	1,485	*298	1,884	2,549	1,088	882	553	1,121

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude annualized frequencies of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
Health insurance coverage[10]	Number in thousands									
Under 65 years:										
Private.	4,857	4,058	2,013	*328	2,452	3,212	1,455	944	542	1,387
Medicaid	1,049	964	260	†	635	*351	†	†	†	*159
Other	*199	*282	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†
Uninsured.	718	504	*146	†	845	*277	*112	*308	†	418
65 years and over:										
Private.	1,117	606	†	–	*209	†	†	†	†	–
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	*354	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	–	†
Other	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
Uninsured.	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[11]										
Large MSA	3,589	2,483	1,044	†	2,116	1,704	484	*577	426	953
Small MSA	3,284	2,157	1,125	*206	1,580	1,345	705	484	*293	904
Not in MSA	1,694	2,061	*429	*211	753	954	577	†	†	294
Region										
Northeast	1,685	1,176	478	†	1,027	681	†	*291	†	475
Midwest	2,182	1,629	758	*258	1,157	1,290	845	*417	*379	724
South.	2,721	2,293	1,001	†	1,390	1,063	525	*419	*194	369
West	1,979	1,603	*362	†	875	969	*281	†	*165	583

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Counts of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

[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, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	29.95 (2.13)	23.04 (1.76)	8.99 (1.18)	1.87 (0.49)	15.41 (1.49)	14.04 (1.47)	6.14 (0.87)	4.52 (0.94)	3.01 (0.64)	7.42 (0.98)
Total[3] (crude)	29.72 (2.11)	23.25 (1.78)	9.02 (1.18)	1.92 (0.50)	15.44 (1.49)	13.89 (1.46)	6.13 (0.87)	4.56 (0.95)	2.99 (0.64)	7.46 (0.98)
Sex										
Male	23.67 (2.70)	27.44 (2.76)	7.01 (1.24)	*1.45 (0.60)	15.78 (2.18)	18.94 (2.31)	10.24 (1.60)	5.16 (1.53)	*2.61 (0.81)	8.92 (1.48)
Female.	35.38 (3.23)	18.78 (2.20)	10.89 (1.89)	*2.34 (0.78)	14.86 (1.89)	8.99 (1.78)	*2.21 (0.79)	*3.83 (1.16)	3.37 (0.93)	5.88 (1.24)
Age[4]										
Under 12 years.	34.12 (5.16)	26.40 (4.49)	8.43 (2.47)	†	8.67 (2.52)	11.82 (2.85)	†	†	†	*6.43 (2.55)
12–17 years.	*19.71 (6.06)	24.76 (6.01)	55.21 (10.39)	–	14.75 (4.31)	39.69 (7.81)	†	†	–	*12.43 (4.36)
18–44 years.	25.88 (3.10)	15.77 (2.35)	4.93 (1.33)	*1.87 (0.78)	19.96 (2.78)	18.44 (2.82)	11.05 (1.85)	7.03 (1.76)	5.04 (1.33)	8.22 (1.51)
45–64 years.	26.84 (4.09)	31.05 (4.15)	*2.61 (1.28)	*3.80 (1.48)	15.77 (3.12)	*3.82 (1.40)	*5.96 (1.91)	*5.50 (2.29)	*2.49 (1.03)	7.62 (2.01)
65–74 years.	21.48 (5.89)	*21.25 (6.73)	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	79.93 (14.10)	31.01 (8.67)	†	†	*12.58 (4.88)	†	†	–	†	†
Race										
1 race[5]	29.38 (2.13)	22.47 (1.72)	9.03 (1.19)	1.90 (0.49)	15.50 (1.51)	14.04 (1.49)	6.22 (0.88)	4.53 (0.95)	3.05 (0.65)	7.39 (0.98)
White	30.75 (2.39)	24.25 (1.93)	8.90 (1.36)	1.83 (0.55)	14.86 (1.66)	16.05 (1.76)	7.16 (1.06)	4.72 (1.11)	3.23 (0.74)	7.53 (1.11)
Black or African American	21.44 (4.43)	15.76 (4.69)	10.23 (2.87)	†	19.98 (4.87)	*6.96 (2.76)	†	*4.18 (1.71)	†	*4.51 (1.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[6]	*93.30 (35.40)	*57.59 (27.59)	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Black or African American, white	*219.63 (108.09)	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*118.26 (55.40)	†	–	–	–	–	†	–	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15.98 (3.64)	12.93 (2.90)	4.60 (1.36)	†	12.04 (2.96)	*7.60 (2.30)	*3.89 (1.29)	†	†	*2.56 (0.99)
Mexican or Mexican American	*12.73 (3.96)	15.74 (4.28)	3.99 (1.16)	†	*7.74 (2.47)	*7.36 (2.91)	*5.13 (1.80)	†	†	*3.67 (1.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.46 (2.44)	24.61 (1.95)	9.88 (1.39)	2.10 (0.56)	16.11 (1.70)	15.42 (1.70)	6.47 (1.00)	4.88 (1.07)	3.27 (0.74)	8.40 (1.15)
White, single race.	34.15 (2.84)	26.30 (2.22)	9.92 (1.65)	*2.07 (0.64)	15.69 (1.96)	18.35 (2.12)	7.72 (1.25)	5.25 (1.32)	3.59 (0.88)	8.70 (1.35)
Black or African American, single race	20.98 (4.50)	16.30 (4.83)	10.62 (2.98)	†	19.59 (4.98)	*7.21 (2.86)	†	*4.31 (1.76)	†	*4.68 (1.98)
Education[8]										
Less than a high school diploma	32.23 (6.35)	25.51 (5.67)	–	†	*13.11 (4.29)	†	*8.17 (3.66)	†	†	*7.68 (2.98)
High school diploma or GED[9].	27.48 (4.40)	25.24 (4.80)	†	*3.21 (1.47)	16.70 (3.68)	*4.30 (1.88)	13.10 (3.30)	*5.77 (2.12)	*2.65 (1.21)	10.02 (2.82)
Some college.	39.66 (6.06)	25.01 (4.77)	*5.36 (2.02)	†	19.49 (3.97)	14.26 (3.69)	10.33 (2.96)	*6.05 (2.00)	*3.81 (1.58)	*3.98 (1.58)
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.48 (5.37)	23.09 (4.52)	†	†	10.52 (2.80)	17.83 (4.16)	†	†	*4.92 (1.89)	*5.86 (2.27)
Family income[10]										
Less than $20,000.	37.11 (6.20)	26.49 (4.54)	*11.81 (3.65)	†	24.26 (4.51)	13.63 (3.80)	†	*3.31 (1.58)	†	*7.08 (2.79)
$20,000 or more	29.91 (2.54)	22.43 (1.92)	8.74 (1.36)	*1.66 (0.53)	13.96 (1.72)	15.49 (1.79)	7.54 (1.12)	5.02 (1.18)	3.33 (0.75)	7.53 (1.13)
$20,000–$34,999	25.45 (4.94)	27.92 (4.99)	*2.66 (1.07)	†	13.09 (3.54)	*9.83 (2.95)	10.58 (2.64)	†	*4.29 (1.99)	12.52 (3.64)
$35,000–$54,999	21.25 (4.82)	17.52 (3.87)	10.14 (2.96)	*5.05 (2.27)	10.26 (2.84)	17.06 (3.98)	11.50 (3.42)	*7.02 (3.26)	*4.02 (1.83)	12.88 (3.40)
$55,000–$74,999	28.47 (5.73)	24.49 (6.17)	*12.24 (4.24)	†	14.33 (4.12)	*11.72 (3.70)	*6.95 (2.89)	*6.84 (2.82)	†	*4.85 (2.30)
$75,000 or more	52.62 (9.82)	22.20 (3.81)	13.79 (3.94)	†	12.72 (3.00)	20.98 (4.12)	*4.21 (1.45)	*5.55 (2.32)	*2.66 (1.17)	†

See footnotes at end of table.. . . . .

Table 14. Age-adjusted annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate per 1,000 population[2] (standard error)									
Poverty status[11]										
Poor	37.54 (8.91)	29.19 (6.83)	*7.05 (2.98)	†	35.09 (7.41)	*18.25 (5.78)	†	†	†	*9.01 (3.74)
Near poor	31.92 (5.44)	28.40 (5.07)	8.45 (2.51)	–	13.43 (3.41)	*6.90 (2.70)	8.98 (2.30)	*5.24 (2.31)	†	*8.50 (3.05)
Not poor	31.04 (3.25)	23.07 (2.47)	10.93 (2.01)	*1.90 (0.68)	13.39 (2.17)	18.72 (2.41)	7.43 (1.41)	5.95 (1.70)	3.92 (1.02)	8.04 (1.57)
Health insurance coverage[12]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	28.46 (2.72)	22.86 (2.17)	11.88 (1.80)	*1.88 (0.65)	13.94 (1.96)	19.36 (2.24)	8.43 (1.34)	5.27 (1.22)	3.18 (0.82)	8.14 (1.40)
Medicaid	38.14 (8.98)	39.59 (9.02)	*5.29 (1.62)	†	23.18 (6.19)	*10.81 (4.77)	†	†	†	†
Other	*30.21 (13.89)	*44.12 (17.29)	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†	†
Uninsured	19.15 (4.85)	12.22 (3.41)	†	†	16.35 (3.50)	†	†	*5.42 (2.36)	†	*10.31 (3.34)
65 years and over:										
Private	54.94 (10.43)	29.59 (7.73)	†	–	*10.14 (3.89)	†	†	†	†	–
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	*36.44 (11.78)	†	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Other	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[13]										
Large MSA	26.39 (2.83)	18.07 (2.19)	7.49 (1.55)	†	15.36 (2.00)	12.29 (1.95)	3.43 (0.95)	*4.11 (1.29)	3.06 (0.87)	6.88 (1.39)
Small MSA	34.62 (3.87)	22.05 (3.02)	11.91 (2.33)	*1.99 (0.83)	16.57 (2.72)	14.48 (2.41)	7.57 (1.62)	5.17 (1.55)	*3.06 (1.21)	9.45 (1.99)
Not in MSA	30.45 (5.28)	37.84 (5.41)	*7.73 (2.59)	*3.91 (1.67)	13.72 (3.73)	18.24 (4.33)	10.66 (2.73)	†	†	5.45 (1.52)
Region										
Northeast	31.80 (4.84)	22.30 (4.02)	9.08 (2.66)	†	19.19 (3.88)	13.65 (3.68)	†	*5.35 (1.93)	†	8.39 (2.48)
Midwest	31.75 (4.49)	23.50 (3.43)	10.84 (2.49)	*3.64 (1.42)	16.72 (3.33)	18.77 (3.37)	12.09 (2.47)	*5.99 (2.41)	*5.48 (1.75)	10.63 (2.42)
South	26.91 (3.54)	22.05 (2.97)	9.70 (2.23)	†	13.54 (2.18)	10.32 (2.22)	5.14 (1.34)	*4.00 (1.53)	*1.90 (0.93)	3.55 (1.04)
West	32.57 (4.65)	25.31 (4.01)	*5.53 (1.72)	†	13.97 (3.13)	15.27 (3.05)	*4.41 (1.52)	†	*2.74 (1.20)	9.24 (2.37)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was [person] when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
		Number in thousands		Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.4 (0.11)	7.7 (0.14)
Total[4] (crude).	288,252	15,664	22,275	5.5 (0.11)	7.8 (0.14)
Sex					
Male	140,900	7,043	9,911	5.0 (0.13)	7.0 (0.16)
Female	147,352	8,621	12,364	5.8 (0.13)	8.3 (0.16)
Age[5]					
Under 12 years	47,833	905	1,648	1.9 (0.15)	3.5 (0.20)
12–17 years	25,232	745	1,122	3.0 (0.23)	4.5 (0.28)
18–44 years	110,415	8,073	11,058	7.3 (0.18)	10.1 (0.22)
45–64 years	70,181	5,040	7,028	7.2 (0.21)	10.0 (0.25)
65 years and over.	34,592	901	1,419	2.6 (0.17)	4.1 (0.22)
Race					
1 race[6].	283,906	15,398	21,890	5.4 (0.11)	7.7 (0.14)
White	234,601	12,630	18,465	5.3 (0.12)	7.8 (0.16)
Black or African American	35,765	2,268	2,732	6.6 (0.31)	7.9 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,169	154	186	7.1 (1.39)	8.9 (1.56)
Asian	10,955	328	484	2.9 (0.39)	4.2 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	416	†	*23	†	*5.5 (2.46)
2 or more races[7]	4,346	267	385	7.9 (0.99)	11.0 (1.05)
Black or African American, white	1,167	61	88	10.9 (2.59)	14.6 (2.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,646	146	184	8.5 (1.27)	10.9 (1.46)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	40,753	2,423	3,014	6.3 (0.25)	7.8 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	26,724	1,499	1,863	6.1 (0.29)	7.6 (0.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	247,499	13,241	19,261	5.3 (0.12)	7.7 (0.15)
White, single race	196,441	10,373	15,634	5.2 (0.14)	7.9 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	34,599	2,177	2,634	6.5 (0.31)	7.9 (0.33)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma.	28,550	2,638	3,134	10.0 (0.37)	11.8 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED[10]	54,633	3,686	4,945	6.9 (0.22)	9.2 (0.26)
Some college.	47,502	3,802	5,256	7.7 (0.26)	10.7 (0.31)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	49,658	1,650	3,069	3.1 (0.17)	5.9 (0.25)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	45,569	5,371	6,420	12.7 (0.37)	15.1 (0.40)
$20,000 or more.	212,002	8,909	14,046	4.1 (0.12)	6.5 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999.	38,407	3,325	4,698	9.1 (0.38)	12.9 (0.44)
$35,000–$54,999.	41,147	2,358	3,664	5.6 (0.30)	8.7 (0.36)
$55,000–$74,999.	30,555	1,031	1,805	3.2 (0.26)	5.6 (0.35)
$75,000 or more	59,668	737	1,738	1.2 (0.11)	2.8 (0.17)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	24,779	2,799	3,347	12.9 (0.49)	15.1 (0.55)
Near poor.	40,643	4,065	5,355	11.1 (0.39)	14.3 (0.44)
Not poor.	139,098	5,050	8,608	3.5 (0.12)	5.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	172,844	4,369	8,102	2.5 (0.09)	4.6 (0.13)
Medicaid	30,222	1,358	1,705	6.6 (0.36)	8.0 (0.47)
Other	6,940	591	702	6.7 (0.60)	8.2 (0.70)
Uninsured	41,211	8,398	10,271	19.5 (0.47)	24.6 (0.57)
65 years and over:					
Private	20,627	293	571	1.4 (0.17)	2.8 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	1,872	89	92	4.8 (0.87)	4.9 (0.88)
Medicare only	9,343	406	628	4.4 (0.43)	6.8 (0.52)
Other	2,115	46	55	2.1 (0.51)	2.6 (0.58)
Uninsured	380	65	65	16.9 (3.88)	17.0 (3.86)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

		Selected measures of health care access			
Selected characteristic	All persons	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
Place of residence[14]		Number in thousands		Percent[3](standard error)	
Large MSA	137,828	6,562	9,333	4.7 (0.14)	6.7 (0.17)
Small MSA	95,301	5,679	7,939	5.9 (0.22)	8.3 (0.28)
Not in MSA	55,123	3,423	5,002	6.2 (0.25)	9.1 (0.30)
Region					
Northeast	53,030	2,298	3,156	4.3 (0.24)	6.0 (0.29)
Midwest	69,338	3,026	5,302	4.4 (0.19)	7.6 (0.27)
South	102,722	6,862	8,660	6.6 (0.21)	8.4 (0.23)
West	63,161	3,478	5,158	5.5 (0.25)	8.1 (0.33)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	190,937	6,424	10,337	3.3 (0.10)	5.3 (0.15)
Good.	69,148	5,109	6,958	7.5 (0.25)	10.2 (0.28)
Fair or poor.	26,969	4,078	4,919	16.4 (0.63)	20.0 (0.70)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,880	1,095	1,379	5.5 (0.29)	7.0 (0.34)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	19,873	1,328	1,635	7.1 (0.32)	8.7 (0.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino:.					
White, single race, male.	96,013	4,620	6,927	4.8 (0.17)	7.2 (0.20)
White, single race, female	100,429	5,753	8,707	5.7 (0.17)	8.6 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	16,079	1,006	1,149	6.7 (0.43)	7.5 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race, female	18,520	1,171	1,485	6.4 (0.35)	8.1 (0.38)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	6,826	554	630	10.1 (0.76)	11.2 (0.88)
Near poor	9,390	742	954	8.7 (0.62)	11.3 (0.76)
Not poor	11,825	489	678	4.2 (0.40)	5.6 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,175	1,568	1,967	14.7 (0.79)	18.1 (0.94)
Near poor	22,687	2,509	3,457	12.4 (0.57)	16.9 (0.65)
Not poor	107,395	3,853	6,808	3.4 (0.15)	6.1 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,350	551	626	12.6 (1.03)	14.0 (1.12)
Near poor	5,857	615	687	11.4 (0.95)	12.6 (0.97)
Not poor	12,287	513	749	4.1 (0.38)	6.0 (0.46)

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3].	288,252	263,100	17,830	3,299	1,973
Sex					
Male	140,900	130,993	6,827	1,333	776
Female	147,352	132,108	11,002	1,966	1,197
Age					
Under 12 years	47,833	44,157	3,076	279	99
12–17 years	25,232	24,570	434	44	*31
18–44 years	110,415	102,005	6,309	880	456
45–64 years	70,181	64,009	4,029	918	622
65 years and over	34,592	28,360	3,982	1,177	765
Race					
1 race[4].	283,906	259,143	17,522	3,254	1,945
White	234,601	213,987	14,765	2,815	1,534
Black or African American	35,765	32,453	2,150	370	360
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,169	1,991	123	*26	*19
Asian	10,955	10,314	472	44	*29
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	416	399	†	–	†
2 or more races[5]	4,346	3,957	308	45	*28
Black or African American, white	1,167	1,013	134	*14	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,646	1,501	104	*22	*19
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	40,753	37,851	2,280	294	190
Mexican or Mexican American	26,724	24,969	1,399	178	93
Not Hispanic or Latino	247,499	225,249	15,550	3,005	1,783
White, single race	196,441	178,529	12,643	2,544	1,352
Black or African American, single race	34,599	31,386	2,074	357	357
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma	28,550	24,742	2,489	658	581
High school diploma or GED[8].	54,633	49,354	3,764	882	489
Some college	47,502	43,189	3,102	743	402
Bachelor's degree or higher	49,658	45,683	3,091	513	230
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	45,569	40,125	3,653	881	783
$20,000 or more	212,002	196,053	12,373	2,090	1,015
$20,000–$34,999	38,407	34,760	2,787	507	297
$35,000–$54,999	41,147	38,062	2,390	446	215
$55,000–$74,999	30,555	28,348	1,812	264	131
$75,000 or more	59,668	55,947	3,089	458	153
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	24,779	22,011	1,899	448	397
Near poor	40,643	36,796	2,865	546	398
Not poor	139,098	128,872	8,114	1,375	643
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	172,844	161,114	8,881	1,220	520
Medicaid	30,222	26,544	2,667	479	423
Other	6,940	5,995	578	157	144
Uninsured	41,211	38,953	1,643	245	116
65 years and over:					
Private	20,627	16,902	2,462	744	403
Medicare and Medicaid	1,872	1,396	274	98	88
Medicare only	9,343	7,773	938	253	239
Other	2,115	1,736	269	69	*31
Uninsured	380	347	*24	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Crude frequency distributions of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
Selected characteristic	All persons	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[12]	Number in thousands[2]				
Large MSA	137,828	126,591	7,871	1,367	868
Small MSA	95,301	86,830	6,077	1,179	626
Not in MSA	55,123	49,680	3,881	754	480
Region					
Northeast	53,030	48,885	3,042	562	319
Midwest	69,338	62,730	4,398	895	488
South	102,722	93,001	6,796	1,290	857
West	63,161	58,484	3,594	552	309
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	20,880	19,808	815	106	88
Hispanic or Latina, female	19,873	18,044	1,465	188	103
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	96,013	88,849	4,929	1,058	532
White, single race, female	100,429	89,680	7,714	1,486	820
Black or African American, single race, male	16,079	14,894	742	119	116
Black or African American, single race, female	18,520	16,492	1,331	238	241
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	6,826	6,282	410	65	63
Near poor	9,390	8,781	491	83	31
Not poor	11,825	11,099	616	63	42
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	11,175	9,696	974	285	204
Near poor	22,687	20,126	1,872	377	289
Not poor	107,395	99,187	6,472	1,158	506
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	5,350	4,734	419	88	106
Near poor	5,857	5,358	346	69	71
Not poor	12,287	11,467	634	108	67

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.4 (0.13)	5.0 (0.11)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.4 (0.17)	7.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.05)	0.8 (0.04)
Age[4]					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.7 (0.23)	6.5 (0.22)	0.6 (0.06)	0.2 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	98.0 (0.16)	1.7 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.15)	5.8 (0.14)	0.8 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	92.0 (0.20)	5.8 (0.17)	1.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
65 years and over.	100.0	82.7 (0.39)	11.6 (0.34)	3.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.15)
Race					
1 race[5].	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.9 (0.12)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.6 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.1 (0.30)	6.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	91.3 (1.38)	6.1 (1.02)	*1.7 (0.70)	*0.9 (0.39)
Asian	100.0	94.6 (0.49)	4.5 (0.44)	0.5 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.12)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.9 (1.37)	*2.5 (1.27)	–	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	90.6 (1.03)	7.5 (0.90)	1.1 (0.34)	*0.8 (0.33)
Black or African American, white	100.0	81.9 (4.10)	14.7 (4.23)	*3.1 (1.47)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	90.9 (1.54)	6.5 (1.22)	*1.4 (0.58)	*1.2 (0.55)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	92.3 (0.24)	6.0 (0.21)	0.9 (0.09)	0.7 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	92.8 (0.28)	5.7 (0.24)	1.0 (0.14)	0.5 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.8 (0.12)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.8 (0.14)	6.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.1 (0.31)	6.5 (0.26)	1.2 (0.11)	1.2 (0.11)
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	88.4 (0.32)	7.8 (0.28)	2.0 (0.14)	1.8 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	90.8 (0.25)	6.8 (0.21)	1.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Some college.	100.0	90.6 (0.27)	6.8 (0.24)	1.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.09)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	91.6 (0.26)	6.6 (0.24)	1.2 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	89.0 (0.31)	7.6 (0.26)	1.8 (0.11)	1.6 (0.12)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	92.4 (0.13)	6.1 (0.11)	1.1 (0.05)	0.5 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	91.0 (0.30)	7.0 (0.26)	1.2 (0.10)	0.7 (0.08)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	92.3 (0.27)	6.0 (0.24)	1.2 (0.11)	0.6 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	92.0 (0.34)	6.5 (0.31)	0.9 (0.11)	0.6 (0.10)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.0 (0.27)	5.7 (0.24)	0.9 (0.11)	0.4 (0.10)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	87.8 (0.44)	8.1 (0.37)	2.2 (0.18)	2.0 (0.19)
Near poor.	100.0	90.6 (0.29)	7.0 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.11)
Not poor.	100.0	92.4 (0.16)	6.0 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.9 (0.13)	5.2 (0.12)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	84.9 (0.51)	10.3 (0.40)	2.4 (0.21)	2.4 (0.24)
Other	100.0	87.9 (0.98)	8.2 (0.82)	2.1 (0.36)	1.8 (0.32)
Uninsured	100.0	95.4 (0.22)	3.8 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.3 (0.52)	12.1 (0.45)	3.6 (0.27)	2.0 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	75.2 (1.85)	14.8 (1.47)	5.3 (0.85)	4.8 (0.85)
Medicare only	100.0	84.6 (0.74)	10.1 (0.60)	2.7 (0.32)	2.6 (0.33)
Other	100.0	82.4 (1.63)	12.9 (1.42)	3.2 (0.72)	1.5 (0.44)
Uninsured	100.0	91.6 (2.78)	*6.4 (2.36)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	92.4 (0.15)	5.9 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.8 (0.30)	7.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.09)	0.8 (0.08)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.8 (0.25)	5.6 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.6 (0.06)
Midwest	100.0	91.5 (0.25)	6.5 (0.21)	1.3 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
South	100.0	91.2 (0.18)	6.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.7 (0.20)	5.8 (0.19)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.8 (0.32)	4.7 (0.28)	0.7 (0.12)	0.7 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	90.5 (0.35)	7.6 (0.32)	1.2 (0.12)	0.7 (0.10)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.3 (0.17)	5.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	90.3 (0.22)	7.6 (0.20)	1.4 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.0 (0.41)	5.3 (0.38)	0.9 (0.14)	0.9 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	89.6 (0.42)	7.6 (0.35)	1.4 (0.15)	1.4 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	90.0 (0.66)	7.1 (0.54)	1.4 (0.24)	1.5 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	92.6 (0.46)	5.7 (0.41)	1.2 (0.20)	0.5 (0.12)
Not poor	100.0	93.1 (0.49)	5.7 (0.47)	0.7 (0.15)	0.5 (0.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	86.6 (0.74)	8.7 (0.60)	2.7 (0.31)	2.0 (0.28)
Near poor	100.0	89.6 (0.43)	7.7 (0.37)	1.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.16)
Not poor	100.0	92.3 (0.19)	6.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	86.6 (0.93)	9.0 (0.77)	2.1 (0.39)	2.4 (0.40)
Near poor	100.0	90.9 (0.76)	6.3 (0.60)	1.3 (0.26)	1.5 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.47)	5.8 (0.44)	1.0 (0.18)	0.8 (0.16)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under age 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Crude frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under age 65 years					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands[2]										
Total[3].	253,661	172,844	30,222	6,940	41,211	34,592	20,627	1,872	9,343	2,115	380
Sex											
Male	126,217	85,897	13,219	3,496	22,364	14,683	8,933	491	3,773	1,196	186
Female	127,443	86,947	17,003	3,444	18,848	19,909	11,694	1,380	5,570	918	194
Age											
Under 12 years	47,833	28,894	13,383	1,084	4,168	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	25,232	16,987	5,067	526	2,508	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	110,415	73,417	8,093	1,961	25,640	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	70,181	53,545	3,678	3,369	8,895	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	34,592	20,627	1,872	9,343	2,115	380
Race											
1 race[4].	249,532	170,311	29,458	6,654	40,709	34,374	20,491	1,857	9,284	2,106	380
White	203,972	144,581	20,209	5,012	32,625	30,629	19,163	1,296	7,841	1,831	293
Black or African American	32,928	17,399	7,845	1,340	5,694	2,837	981	451	1,140	190	48
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,021	893	360	54	692	148	*47	*15	65	*14	†
Asian	10,219	7,187	960	231	1,657	736	296	95	218	72	*32
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	393	251	*84	†	*40	23	†	–	*20	–	–
2 or more races[5]	4,128	2,533	764	286	502	218	136	*14	59	†	–
Black or African American, white	1,145	613	341	*58	128	22	*16	–	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,502	897	242	104	259	144	90	†	*39	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	38,643	16,000	8,501	638	13,198	2,110	517	404	770	252	155
Mexican or Mexican American	25,641	9,930	5,597	340	9,546	1,083	268	201	400	102	104
Not Hispanic or Latino	215,018	156,844	21,721	6,302	28,014	32,481	20,110	1,467	8,573	1,863	225
White, single race	167,838	129,707	12,391	4,468	20,007	28,603	18,675	905	7,105	1,583	141
Black or African American, single race	31,797	17,020	7,464	1,279	5,408	2,802	972	445	1,126	187	45
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma.	19,561	7,665	3,269	818	7,688	8,990	4,121	1,103	2,991	544	206
High school diploma or GED[8].	43,095	29,749	2,978	1,481	8,430	11,538	7,257	390	3,110	680	58
Some college.	40,853	31,193	1,882	1,526	6,059	6,649	4,540	159	1,447	453	*43
Bachelor's degree or higher.	43,656	39,109	627	852	2,946	6,002	4,163	121	1,279	383	*31
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	36,165	8,973	14,165	1,495	11,212	9,403	4,249	1,286	3,201	498	150
$20,000 or more.	191,515	147,920	13,132	4,648	24,893	20,487	13,856	402	4,577	1,399	175
$20,000–$34,999.	32,023	15,986	6,110	1,117	8,619	6,384	4,144	104	1,640	434	55
$35,000–$54,999.	37,076	27,150	2,989	1,039	5,814	4,071	2,800	73	821	341	*30
$55,000–$74,999.	28,704	24,532	852	545	2,733	1,851	1,305	48	317	168	*14
$75,000 or more	57,211	52,595	779	1,108	2,660	2,457	1,750	47	439	185	*31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Crude frequency distributions of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under age 65 years | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	All persons under 65 years of age	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	All persons 65 years of age and over	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Number in thousands[2]										
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	22,444	4,513	10,580	594	6,610	2,335	585	705	810	165	68
Near poor	34,596	15,439	7,564	1,459	9,958	6,047	3,288	437	1,974	285	56
Not poor.	125,667	107,100	3,582	2,923	11,851	13,430	9,355	189	2,760	1,042	74
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	122,636	84,799	13,624	2,607	20,189	15,191	8,168	814	4,839	950	270
Small MSA	83,452	57,130	9,901	2,874	12,916	11,849	7,724	535	2,624	818	74
Not in MSA	47,572	30,916	6,697	1,458	8,106	7,551	4,736	523	1,880	347	*36
Region											
Northeast	45,569	33,408	5,580	833	5,310	7,461	4,829	341	1,863	274	*96
Midwest	60,930	46,057	5,928	928	7,466	8,408	6,069	280	1,635	332	*32
South	90,650	57,564	10,879	3,466	17,893	12,073	6,498	839	3,591	953	117
West	56,512	35,815	7,836	1,712	10,542	6,650	3,231	411	2,254	555	135
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	178,274	130,976	17,542	3,627	24,836	12,663	8,333	288	2,983	888	112
Good.	56,528	33,740	8,123	1,646	12,252	12,620	7,829	479	3,391	642	149
Fair or poor.	17,768	7,462	4,489	1,644	3,993	9,201	4,417	1,100	2,931	582	114
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	19,986	8,217	3,902	320	7,367	894	251	114	347	111	65
Hispanic or Latina, female.	18,656	7,783	4,598	319	5,831	1,217	267	291	424	141	89
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male.	83,745	64,639	5,386	2,267	10,809	12,268	8,021	267	2,889	931	78
White, single race, female	84,093	65,068	7,005	2,201	9,198	16,335	10,654	638	4,215	653	63
Black or African American, single race, male	14,996	8,004	3,148	652	2,897	1,083	441	89	409	111	*24
Black or African American, single race, female	16,801	9,016	4,315	627	2,511	1,720	531	356	717	76	*22
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor.	6,475	786	2,976	71	2,604	351	*16	138	98	46	51
Near poor	8,905	2,676	2,279	171	3,751	484	99	96	211	45	*33
Not poor	11,313	7,968	710	181	2,423	512	216	39	173	65	*17
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	9,802	2,838	4,023	326	2,557	1,374	486	351	469	66	–
Near poor	17,888	9,362	3,239	908	4,316	4,799	2,957	234	1,399	199	†
Not poor	95,600	84,113	1,978	2,003	7,387	11,795	8,509	89	2,270	889	*33
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	4,859	590	2,972	177	1,094	491	60	187	192	46	†
Near poor	5,290	2,160	1,566	229	1,304	566	167	74	289	*22	*12
Not poor	11,561	9,053	661	477	1,328	726	399	41	233	*49	†

. . . Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	68.5 (0.39)	12.2 (0.24)	2.7 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	68.8 (0.39)	12.0 (0.24)	2.8 (0.12)	16.4 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	68.6 (0.41)	10.6 (0.23)	2.7 (0.11)	18.1 (0.29)	100.0	61.2 (0.90)	3.3 (0.27)	26.0 (0.77)	8.2 (0.49)	1.2 (0.18)
Female	100.0	68.5 (0.42)	13.8 (0.29)	2.7 (0.16)	15.0 (0.24)	100.0	59.2 (0.80)	7.0 (0.36)	28.1 (0.70)	4.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Age[4]											
Under 12 years	100.0	60.8 (0.67)	28.2 (0.59)	2.3 (0.25)	8.8 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.7 (0.78)	20.2 (0.61)	2.1 (0.22)	10.0 (0.41)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	67.3 (0.43)	7.4 (0.21)	1.8 (0.11)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.1 (0.41)	5.3 (0.21)	4.8 (0.19)	12.8 (0.30)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Race											
1 race[5].	100.0	68.6 (0.39)	12.2 (0.24)	2.6 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.4 (0.26)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
White	100.0	71.0 (0.42)	10.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.12)	16.3 (0.27)	100.0	63.0 (0.78)	4.3 (0.25)	25.8 (0.67)	6.0 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	54.6 (0.86)	22.9 (0.69)	4.2 (0.29)	18.3 (0.55)	100.0	34.5 (1.88)	16.3 (1.30)	40.8 (1.86)	6.7 (0.90)	1.6 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	44.7 (3.73)	17.5 (2.20)	2.9 (0.72)	34.8 (3.42)	100.0	30.7 (7.23)	*9.8 (4.25)	44.7 (7.71)	*9.4 (4.00)	†
Asian	100.0	71.5 (1.66)	10.0 (1.03)	2.3 (0.40)	16.2 (1.26)	100.0	41.3 (4.20)	14.1 (2.78)	30.1 (3.63)	10.2 (2.24)	*4.3 (1.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	65.4 (8.08)	*19.2 (6.76)	†	*11.3 (3.79)	100.0	†	–	88.4 (10.52)	–	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	62.6 (2.30)	15.1 (1.49)	7.0 (1.12)	15.3 (1.52)	100.0	62.3 (6.08)	*6.7 (2.93)	27.1 (5.64)	†	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	56.7 (5.24)	20.3 (4.24)	*3.6 (1.45)	19.3 (3.50)	100.0	66.6 (10.98)	–	*33.4 (10.98)	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	59.2 (3.69)	16.3 (2.93)	6.9 (1.60)	17.6 (2.42)	100.0	61.5 (8.04)	†	27.8 (7.55)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	43.3 (0.76)	19.9 (0.48)	1.9 (0.16)	34.9 (0.67)	100.0	23.7 (1.77)	20.9 (1.43)	36.5 (1.87)	12.1 (1.36)	6.8 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	41.0 (0.96)	19.1 (0.58)	1.7 (0.17)	38.2 (0.84)	100.0	24.1 (2.12)	20.5 (1.81)	37.2 (2.40)	9.4 (1.32)	8.9 (1.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.3 (0.41)	10.6 (0.26)	2.8 (0.13)	13.3 (0.23)	100.0	62.4 (0.76)	4.6 (0.26)	26.6 (0.66)	5.8 (0.32)	0.7 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	77.5 (0.45)	7.9 (0.28)	2.5 (0.13)	12.1 (0.26)	100.0	65.8 (0.81)	3.2 (0.25)	25.0 (0.70)	5.6 (0.35)	0.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	55.2 (0.88)	22.6 (0.71)	4.2 (0.29)	18.0 (0.55)	100.0	34.7 (1.90)	16.3 (1.32)	40.8 (1.87)	6.7 (0.90)	1.6 (0.37)
Education[8]											
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	39.0 (0.81)	16.8 (0.65)	4.0 (0.27)	40.2 (0.75)	100.0	45.4 (1.14)	12.3 (0.69)	33.6 (1.01)	6.2 (0.50)	2.4 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	69.0 (0.54)	7.2 (0.28)	3.3 (0.18)	20.5 (0.44)	100.0	63.1 (1.06)	3.4 (0.32)	27.1 (0.99)	5.9 (0.49)	0.5 (0.12)
Some college.	100.0	76.6 (0.45)	4.7 (0.22)	3.7 (0.22)	15.1 (0.38)	100.0	68.4 (1.28)	2.4 (0.38)	21.8 (1.15)	6.7 (0.68)	*0.6 (0.19)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	89.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.15)	6.8 (0.28)	100.0	69.0 (1.45)	2.1 (0.41)	21.7 (1.28)	6.6 (0.74)	*0.5 (0.17)
Family income[10]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.2 (0.81)	38.8 (0.69)	4.4 (0.21)	31.5 (0.68)	100.0	43.9 (1.19)	14.2 (0.81)	34.7 (1.05)	5.5 (0.45)	1.7 (0.33)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	77.3 (0.36)	7.1 (0.19)	2.4 (0.15)	13.3 (0.24)	100.0	67.7 (0.86)	2.0 (0.19)	22.6 (0.76)	6.9 (0.45)	0.8 (0.13)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	50.7 (0.86)	18.6 (0.57)	3.6 (0.31)	27.1 (0.67)	100.0	64.9 (1.42)	1.6 (0.27)	25.8 (1.28)	6.8 (0.70)	0.9 (0.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	73.4 (0.73)	8.0 (0.40)	2.8 (0.30)	15.8 (0.56)	100.0	68.1 (1.81)	1.8 (0.38)	20.7 (1.63)	8.7 (1.06)	*0.6 (0.23)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	85.5 (0.67)	3.0 (0.28)	1.9 (0.24)	9.6 (0.54)	100.0	69.0 (2.75)	3.0 (0.83)	17.3 (2.07)	10.0 (1.97)	*0.6 (0.27)
$75,000 or more	100.0	91.9 (0.39)	1.4 (0.14)	1.9 (0.21)	4.8 (0.29)	100.0	70.0 (2.38)	2.2 (0.64)	19.0 (2.08)	7.6 (1.31)	*1.2 (0.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Poverty status[11]											
Poor	100.0	21.0 (0.97)	43.7 (0.90)	3.4 (0.28)	31.9 (0.90)	100.0	25.0 (1.98)	30.3 (1.95)	34.7 (1.95)	7.1 (0.95)	2.9 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	45.2 (0.82)	20.0 (0.56)	4.8 (0.34)	30.0 (0.63)	100.0	53.2 (1.42)	7.4 (0.71)	33.5 (1.31)	4.9 (0.63)	1.1 (0.26)
Not poor	100.0	85.2 (0.33)	3.0 (0.14)	2.3 (0.17)	9.5 (0.25)	100.0	69.5 (1.03)	1.4 (0.19)	20.7 (0.89)	7.8 (0.58)	0.5 (0.12)
Place of residence[12]											
Large MSA	100.0	69.8 (0.49)	11.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.13)	16.7 (0.34)	100.0	54.3 (1.07)	5.4 (0.39)	32.2 (0.97)	6.3 (0.44)	1.8 (0.26)
Small MSA	100.0	68.7 (0.67)	12.1 (0.38)	3.4 (0.28)	15.8 (0.42)	100.0	65.6 (1.26)	4.5 (0.39)	22.3 (1.03)	6.9 (0.63)	0.6 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	65.1 (1.19)	14.5 (0.80)	2.9 (0.24)	17.4 (0.59)	100.0	62.9 (1.68)	7.0 (0.71)	25.0 (1.36)	4.6 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.16)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	73.4 (0.80)	12.9 (0.56)	1.7 (0.18)	12.0 (0.48)	100.0	65.2 (1.51)	4.7 (0.53)	25.1 (1.33)	3.7 (0.51)	*1.3 (0.39)
Midwest	100.0	76.0 (0.68)	10.0 (0.46)	1.5 (0.12)	12.5 (0.41)	100.0	72.7 (1.29)	3.4 (0.45)	19.6 (1.18)	4.0 (0.57)	*0.4 (0.16)
South	100.0	63.9 (0.71)	12.3 (0.42)	3.8 (0.26)	20.1 (0.45)	100.0	54.2 (1.26)	7.0 (0.53)	30.0 (1.06)	7.9 (0.59)	1.0 (0.15)
West	100.0	64.1 (0.83)	13.9 (0.49)	3.0 (0.26)	19.0 (0.51)	100.0	48.9 (1.89)	6.3 (0.59)	34.3 (1.57)	8.4 (0.83)	2.0 (0.33)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.6 (0.38)	9.1 (0.21)	2.1 (0.13)	14.2 (0.26)	100.0	66.0 (1.04)	2.3 (0.26)	23.7 (0.90)	7.1 (0.55)	0.8 (0.14)
Good	100.0	57.5 (0.64)	17.9 (0.47)	2.7 (0.17)	21.9 (0.47)	100.0	62.7 (1.03)	3.8 (0.32)	27.2 (0.90)	5.1 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)
Fair or poor	100.0	37.8 (1.09)	34.2 (1.12)	6.1 (0.41)	21.9 (0.75)	100.0	47.8 (1.21)	12.3 (0.72)	32.1 (1.09)	6.4 (0.52)	1.3 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	43.4 (0.85)	17.4 (0.49)	1.9 (0.19)	37.3 (0.76)	100.0	27.3 (2.56)	14.2 (1.65)	38.6 (2.57)	13.4 (1.89)	6.5 (1.17)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	43.3 (0.81)	22.5 (0.58)	1.9 (0.19)	32.2 (0.70)	100.0	21.3 (1.86)	25.5 (1.76)	34.9 (2.04)	11.3 (1.51)	7.0 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.4 (0.48)	6.9 (0.28)	2.5 (0.13)	13.2 (0.32)	100.0	65.8 (0.98)	2.1 (0.25)	23.9 (0.84)	7.6 (0.53)	0.6 (0.17)
White, single race, female	100.0	77.5 (0.49)	8.9 (0.33)	2.5 (0.18)	11.0 (0.27)	100.0	65.8 (0.87)	3.9 (0.32)	25.9 (0.78)	4.0 (0.32)	0.4 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	55.5 (0.94)	18.8 (0.69)	4.7 (0.35)	21.0 (0.70)	100.0	41.0 (2.70)	8.4 (1.49)	38.6 (2.82)	10.0 (1.83)	*2.0 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	55.0 (1.02)	25.7 (0.88)	3.8 (0.35)	15.5 (0.63)	100.0	31.0 (1.94)	21.1 (1.74)	42.2 (2.05)	4.5 (0.81)	*1.2 (0.43)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status											
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	13.4 (1.20)	39.6 (1.38)	1.8 (0.33)	45.1 (1.46)	100.0	*4.5 (1.67)	41.3 (3.98)	27.3 (3.66)	13.0 (2.63)	13.9 (3.07)
Near poor	100.0	31.2 (1.42)	21.9 (0.96)	2.5 (0.34)	44.5 (1.25)	100.0	19.7 (2.96)	21.9 (3.36)	43.4 (3.60)	9.0 (2.15)	*5.9 (1.81)
Not poor	100.0	70.9 (1.18)	6.3 (0.51)	1.7 (0.30)	21.1 (0.97)	100.0	39.2 (4.07)	9.5 (2.22)	34.5 (4.52)	13.7 (3.57)	*3.1 (1.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	28.5 (1.58)	41.2 (1.47)	3.7 (0.39)	26.6 (1.42)	100.0	34.8 (2.80)	26.2 (2.61)	34.2 (2.72)	4.9 (1.14)	–
Near poor	100.0	52.4 (1.17)	17.2 (0.78)	5.5 (0.47)	24.8 (0.88)	100.0	60.2 (1.64)	5.3 (0.75)	30.1 (1.50)	4.2 (0.75)	†
Not poor	100.0	88.0 (0.35)	2.2 (0.15)	2.0 (0.17)	7.8 (0.26)	100.0	72.0 (1.10)	0.7 (0.16)	19.4 (0.96)	7.6 (0.62)	*0.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	13.5 (1.37)	53.9 (1.77)	4.9 (0.80)	27.7 (1.43)	100.0	11.9 (2.43)	38.0 (4.11)	39.7 (3.55)	9.0 (2.07)	†
Near poor	100.0	41.8 (1.74)	26.3 (1.38)	5.0 (0.64)	26.9 (1.41)	100.0	29.7 (3.62)	13.2 (2.26)	51.1 (3.75)	*4.0 (1.38)	*2.0 (0.90)
Not poor	100.0	78.5 (1.07)	5.9 (0.58)	4.2 (0.55)	11.4 (0.75)	100.0	53.4 (3.77)	5.9 (1.73)	33.2 (4.06)	*7.0 (2.30)	†

. . .Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does [person] have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 20. Crude frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
	Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4].	210,006	199,178	9,246	6,567	2,547
Sex					
Male	102,612	97,566	4,293	3,034	1,189
Female	107,394	101,611	4,953	3,532	1,358
Age					
Under 12 years	43,361	41,213	1,706	1,369	318
12–17 years	22,580	21,676	713	541	164
18–44 years	83,472	77,549	5,269	3,647	1,531
45–64 years	60,592	58,739	1,559	1,010	534
Race					
1 race[5].	206,423	195,865	8,987	6,369	2,489
White	169,803	161,293	7,356	5,264	1,983
Black or African American	26,584	24,965	1,303	891	398
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,306	1,215	82	*58	*24
Asian	8,377	8,071	220	144	69
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	353	321	*26	†	†
2 or more races[6]	3,583	3,312	260	197	58
Black or African American, white	1,011	919	84	65	*16
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	1,243	1,154	90	*58	*32
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	25,139	23,317	1,449	961	470
Mexican or Mexican American.	15,868	14,706	936	611	307
Not Hispanic or Latino	184,867	175,861	7,798	5,606	2,077
White, single race	146,565	139,713	6,041	4,413	1,537
Black or African American, single race	25,762	24,225	1,238	838	387
Education[8]					
Less than a high school diploma.	11,751	10,925	704	395	297
High school diploma or GED[9].	34,209	32,594	1,432	947	471
Some college.	34,601	32,713	1,808	1,232	552
Bachelor's degree or higher.	40,588	39,406	1,136	856	277
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	24,633	22,257	2,060	1,344	697
$20,000 or more.	165,700	158,578	6,550	4,808	1,663
$20,000–$34,999.	23,213	21,050	1,986	1,383	584
$35,000–$54,999.	31,179	29,262	1,827	1,308	504
$55,000–$74,999.	25,929	24,919	1,002	840	149
$75,000 or more	54,482	53,490	955	796	148
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	15,687	14,250	1,224	888	326
Near poor.	24,463	22,087	2,155	1,387	748
Not poor.	113,605	109,425	4,056	3,157	858
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	101,030	95,896	4,341	3,111	1,172
Small MSA	69,905	66,310	3,112	2,175	896
Not in MSA	39,071	36,972	1,794	1,281	479
Region					
Northeast	39,821	38,207	1,406	950	437
Midwest	52,913	50,010	2,354	1,794	518
South	71,909	68,329	3,121	2,152	926
West	45,363	42,633	2,366	1,670	666

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Crude frequency distributions of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and frequencies of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently insured persons under age 65 years	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Number in thousands[3]				
Hispanic or Latino, male	12,439	11,603	655	435	212
Hispanic or Latina, female	12,700	11,714	793	526	258
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	72,292	69,007	2,885	2,108	724
White, single race, female	74,274	70,706	3,156	2,305	813
Black or African American, single race, male	11,804	11,154	515	339	167
Black or African American, single race, female	13,958	13,071	723	499	220
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	3,833	3,529	247	154	91
Near poor	5,126	4,607	414	261	148
Not poor	8,859	8,413	427	326	92
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	7,187	6,538	588	466	116
Near poor	13,509	12,126	1,323	865	447
Not poor	88,093	85,060	2,945	2,334	590
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	3,739	3,364	288	201	87
Near poor	3,955	3,643	279	186	*92
Not poor	10,192	9,715	464	317	140

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
Total[5] (crude).	100.0	95.6 (0.13)	4.4 (0.13)	3.2 (0.11)	1.2 (0.06)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.16)	3.1 (0.14)	1.2 (0.07)
Female	100.0	95.2 (0.16)	4.8 (0.16)	3.4 (0.14)	1.3 (0.08)
Age[6]					
Under 12 years	100.0	96.0 (0.24)	4.0 (0.24)	3.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	96.8 (0.26)	3.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.23)	0.7 (0.11)
18–44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.21)	4.4 (0.17)	1.8 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.14)	1.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[7].	100.0	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.2 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
White	100.0	95.4 (0.16)	4.6 (0.16)	3.3 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	94.9 (0.37)	5.1 (0.37)	3.4 (0.30)	1.6 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.7 (1.66)	6.3 (1.66)	4.4 (1.25)	*2.0 (0.92)
Asian	100.0	97.4 (0.43)	2.6 (0.43)	1.7 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	91.5 (3.44)	*8.5 (3.44)	†	†
2 or more races[8]	100.0	92.8 (1.11)	7.2 (1.11)	5.4 (1.03)	1.7 (0.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	90.8 (2.74)	9.2 (2.74)	*7.0 (2.62)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	92.5 (1.84)	7.5 (1.84)	*4.8 (1.60)	*2.7 (1.01)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	94.1 (0.34)	5.9 (0.34)	3.8 (0.29)	2.0 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.1 (0.40)	5.9 (0.40)	3.7 (0.31)	2.1 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.6 (0.15)	4.4 (0.15)	3.2 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
White, single race	100.0	95.7 (0.17)	4.3 (0.17)	3.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	95.0 (0.37)	5.0 (0.37)	3.3 (0.30)	1.6 (0.20)
Education[10]					
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	93.5 (0.46)	6.5 (0.46)	3.7 (0.37)	2.7 (0.28)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	95.5 (0.25)	4.5 (0.25)	3.0 (0.21)	1.5 (0.15)
Some college.	100.0	94.6 (0.28)	5.4 (0.28)	3.7 (0.22)	1.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	97.1 (0.20)	2.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.18)	0.7 (0.08)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	91.1 (0.49)	8.9 (0.49)	5.7 (0.41)	3.1 (0.25)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	95.9 (0.15)	4.1 (0.15)	3.0 (0.13)	1.1 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	91.1 (0.52)	8.9 (0.52)	6.2 (0.44)	2.7 (0.26)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	94.0 (0.40)	6.0 (0.40)	4.3 (0.33)	1.7 (0.21)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	96.1 (0.40)	3.9 (0.40)	3.3 (0.38)	0.6 (0.11)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.2 (0.19)	1.8 (0.19)	1.5 (0.17)	0.3 (0.06)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	100.0	91.5 (0.62)	8.5 (0.62)	5.9 (0.53)	2.5 (0.30)
Near poor.	100.0	90.6 (0.54)	9.4 (0.54)	5.8 (0.43)	3.4 (0.30)
Not poor.	100.0	96.3 (0.17)	3.7 (0.17)	2.9 (0.15)	0.8 (0.07)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.5 (0.20)	4.5 (0.20)	3.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	95.3 (0.24)	4.7 (0.24)	3.3 (0.20)	1.3 (0.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.0 (0.30)	5.0 (0.30)	3.5 (0.24)	1.3 (0.17)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	96.3 (0.28)	3.7 (0.28)	2.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.16)
Midwest	100.0	95.4 (0.27)	4.6 (0.27)	3.5 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)
South	100.0	95.4 (0.25)	4.6 (0.25)	3.1 (0.21)	1.4 (0.11)
West.	100.0	94.6 (0.30)	5.4 (0.30)	3.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.6 (0.40)	5.4 (0.40)	3.6 (0.34)	1.8 (0.21)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.7 (0.41)	6.3 (0.41)	4.0 (0.35)	2.2 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	95.8 (0.20)	4.2 (0.20)	3.1 (0.17)	1.1 (0.09)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.5 (0.19)	4.5 (0.19)	3.3 (0.17)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single rce, male	100.0	95.4 (0.42)	4.6 (0.42)	2.9 (0.34)	1.6 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	94.7 (0.45)	5.3 (0.45)	3.7 (0.38)	1.6 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	91.8 (1.18)	8.2 (1.18)	4.9 (0.99)	3.1 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	91.1 (0.88)	8.9 (0.88)	5.3 (0.70)	3.5 (0.55)
Not poor	100.0	95.3 (0.56)	4.7 (0.56)	3.6 (0.53)	1.0 (0.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.7 (0.84)	8.3 (0.84)	6.6 (0.78)	1.7 (0.32)
Near poor	100.0	89.8 (0.77)	10.2 (0.77)	6.5 (0.65)	3.6 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	96.5 (0.19)	3.5 (0.19)	2.8 (0.18)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.5 (1.28)	8.5 (1.28)	5.1 (0.99)	3.4 (0.75)
Near poor	100.0	92.3 (1.14)	7.7 (1.14)	5.0 (0.92)	2.7 (0.73)
Not poor	100.0	95.4 (0.57)	4.6 (0.57)	3.2 (0.44)	1.4 (0.34)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVII in Appendix III. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 22. Crude frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3].	41,211	5,723	3,865	7,657	10,588	9,930
Sex						
Male	22,364	2,799	1,865	3,916	5,753	6,134
Female	18,848	2,924	2,001	3,741	4,834	3,797
Age						
Under 12 years	4,168	993	439	710	487	1,095
12–17 years	2,508	391	259	417	496	668
18–44 years	25,640	3,480	2,531	5,066	6,419	6,282
45–64 years	8,895	859	637	1,464	3,185	1,885
Race						
1 race[4].	40,709	5,632	3,823	7,565	10,457	9,869
White	32,625	4,542	2,966	6,016	8,415	8,474
Black or African American	5,694	801	705	1,216	1,622	768
American Indian or Alaska Native	692	*49	*38	*72	85	77
Asian	1,657	235	111	256	324	548
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	40	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[5]	502	91	43	92	130	*62
Black or African American, white	128	*33	*16	*23	*30	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	259	*41	*13	*51	57	*24
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	13,198	1,117	811	1,974	2,231	6,556
Mexican or Mexican American.	9,546	734	568	1,346	1,454	5,088
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,014	4,606	3,055	5,683	8,356	3,375
White, single race	20,007	3,488	2,194	4,171	6,330	2,066
Black or African American, single race	5,408	766	692	1,144	1,545	710
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	7,688	490	443	1,082	2,053	3,276
High school diploma or GED[8].	8,430	1,052	689	1,610	2,880	1,608
Some college.	6,059	884	684	1,194	2,061	740
Bachelor's degree or higher.	2,946	512	324	580	828	395
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	11,212	1,224	1,100	2,116	3,083	3,191
$20,000 or more.	24,893	3,998	2,467	4,729	6,413	5,283
$20,000–$34,999.	8,619	1,205	816	1,741	2,278	2,204
$35,000–$54,999.	5,814	1,082	605	1,128	1,590	1,114
$55,000–$74,999.	2,733	641	308	494	570	462
$75,000 or more	2,660	527	290	559	516	296
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	6,610	850	664	1,233	1,613	2,024
Near poor.	9,958	1,226	966	1,991	2,782	2,597
Not poor.	11,851	2,365	1,247	2,382	3,063	1,743
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	20,189	2,837	1,805	3,786	4,451	5,886
Small MSA	12,916	1,828	1,267	2,417	3,715	2,655
Not in MSA	8,106	1,058	794	1,454	2,422	1,389
Region						
Northeast	5,310	881	544	1,000	1,245	1,191
Midwest	7,466	1,318	830	1,393	2,047	950
South	17,893	2,210	1,598	3,372	4,945	4,473
West	10,542	1,313	893	1,891	2,350	3,316

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Crude frequency distributions of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Number in thousands[2]				
Hispanic or Latino, male.	7,367	525	373	944	1,149	4,074
Hispanic or Latina, female.	5,831	592	438	1,030	1,083	2,482
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	10,809	1,753	1,074	2,218	3,516	1,261
White, single race, female	9,198	1,735	1,120	1,953	2,815	805
Black or African American, single race, male	2,897	388	340	568	862	434
Black or African American, single race, female	2,511	378	352	576	683	275
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor.	2,604	209	137	403	402	1,410
Near poor	3,751	277	244	595	741	1,798
Not poor	2,423	325	227	445	421	929
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	2,557	447	310	562	819	331
Near poor	4,316	690	481	1,018	1,549	461
Not poor	7,387	1,626	812	1,565	2,121	562
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	1,094	140	196	226	331	159
Near poor	1,304	195	191	302	373	180
Not poor	1,328	262	138	273	398	124

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.3 (0.63)	10.3 (0.46)	19.8 (0.58)	27.0 (0.60)	26.6 (0.78)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	15.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.39)	20.3 (0.52)	28.0 (0.59)	26.3 (0.69)
Sex						
Male	100.0	15.1 (0.70)	9.2 (0.53)	18.8 (0.68)	27.1 (0.68)	29.7 (0.92)
Female	100.0	17.7 (0.75)	11.5 (0.56)	21.1 (0.73)	26.9 (0.75)	22.9 (0.84)
Age[4]						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.7 (1.88)	11.8 (1.23)	19.1 (1.54)	13.1 (1.29)	29.4 (1.93)
12–17 years	100.0	17.5 (1.76)	11.6 (1.35)	18.7 (1.78)	22.2 (1.80)	30.0 (2.04)
18–44 years	100.0	14.6 (0.55)	10.6 (0.42)	21.3 (0.61)	27.0 (0.64)	26.4 (0.73)
45–64 years	100.0	10.7 (0.75)	7.9 (0.67)	18.2 (0.84)	39.7 (1.07)	23.5 (0.97)
Race						
1 race[5].	100.0	16.2 (0.62)	10.3 (0.46)	19.8 (0.59)	27.0 (0.61)	26.7 (0.79)
White	100.0	15.9 (0.69)	9.8 (0.50)	19.3 (0.64)	27.0 (0.68)	28.0 (0.89)
Black or African American	100.0	18.0 (1.60)	14.6 (1.51)	23.0 (1.51)	28.6 (1.41)	15.9 (1.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*18.1 (6.05)	*12.5 (3.94)	*20.9 (6.38)	29.1 (5.62)	19.4 (4.17)
Asian	100.0	18.0 (3.34)	*7.6 (2.34)	17.3 (2.91)	19.9 (2.72)	37.3 (4.48)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	†	*38.9 (15.56)	†
2 or more races[6]	100.0	24.7 (6.10)	10.2 (2.95)	22.5 (4.27)	27.0 (3.85)	15.6 (4.32)
Black or African American, white	100.0	22.5 (4.30)	*10.4 (4.49)	*27.8 (9.72)	*25.2 (9.39)	14.1 (3.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	18.3 (5.40)	*5.3 (2.31)	34.7 (7.76)	25.7 (6.08)	*15.9 (6.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	9.3 (0.64)	6.3 (0.47)	15.5 (0.79)	18.2 (0.82)	50.7 (1.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.5 (0.68)	6.2 (0.54)	14.3 (0.86)	17.0 (0.93)	54.1 (1.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	20.4 (0.96)	12.5 (0.69)	21.8 (0.76)	31.1 (0.83)	14.2 (0.94)
White, single race	100.0	21.0 (1.17)	12.3 (0.83)	21.9 (0.91)	32.8 (1.03)	12.0 (1.16)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	18.2 (1.68)	15.2 (1.61)	22.6 (1.50)	28.4 (1.40)	15.5 (1.47)
Education[8]						
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	6.7 (0.54)	6.0 (0.51)	14.6 (0.83)	29.0 (1.04)	43.7 (1.21)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	13.1 (0.86)	8.5 (0.65)	20.5 (0.91)	37.5 (1.11)	20.2 (1.01)
Some college.	100.0	15.4 (1.05)	11.9 (1.02)	21.6 (1.13)	38.0 (1.39)	13.1 (0.90)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	18.9 (1.56)	12.4 (1.34)	21.5 (1.61)	32.3 (1.84)	14.9 (1.48)
Family income[10]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	13.0 (1.04)	10.8 (0.94)	18.4 (0.99)	26.6 (1.00)	31.1 (1.39)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	18.4 (0.82)	10.7 (0.60)	20.4 (0.74)	27.2 (0.83)	23.2 (0.90)
$20,000–$34,999.	100.0	15.6 (1.18)	9.9 (0.82)	21.3 (1.26)	26.1 (1.19)	27.1 (1.50)
$35,000–$54,999.	100.0	20.4 (1.64)	10.8 (1.35)	20.6 (1.43)	28.2 (1.68)	20.1 (1.60)
$55,000–$74,999.	100.0	26.3 (2.79)	12.7 (2.40)	18.6 (2.13)	22.8 (2.47)	19.6 (2.82)
$75,000 or more	100.0	25.0 (3.17)	12.5 (1.95)	24.6 (2.68)	23.6 (2.74)	14.2 (3.45)
Poverty status[11]						
Poor	100.0	14.4 (1.39)	10.5 (1.32)	18.3 (1.26)	24.7 (1.28)	32.1 (2.00)
Near poor.	100.0	13.5 (0.99)	9.9 (0.78)	21.1 (1.14)	28.6 (1.21)	27.0 (1.29)
Not poor.	100.0	24.0 (1.41)	11.3 (0.85)	21.4 (1.09)	26.7 (1.21)	16.6 (1.33)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	16.1 (0.83)	9.4 (0.63)	19.7 (0.81)	23.3 (0.79)	31.4 (1.11)
Small MSA	100.0	16.7 (1.18)	11.0 (0.77)	20.1 (1.04)	29.9 (1.14)	22.3 (1.10)
Not in MSA	100.0	15.9 (1.50)	11.5 (1.27)	19.4 (1.46)	31.9 (1.60)	21.3 (2.37)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	20.5 (2.37)	11.3 (1.37)	19.4 (1.60)	24.9 (1.82)	23.9 (2.16)
Midwest	100.0	21.4 (1.53)	12.3 (1.14)	20.6 (1.37)	30.2 (1.30)	15.5 (1.41)
South	100.0	14.2 (0.92)	9.8 (0.65)	19.9 (0.90)	28.4 (0.98)	27.6 (1.32)
West	100.0	14.6 (1.08)	9.2 (0.92)	19.2 (1.10)	23.6 (1.07)	33.4 (1.38)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	8.3 (0.69)	5.5 (0.52)	13.6 (0.87)	17.3 (0.93)	55.3 (1.38)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.6 (0.80)	7.4 (0.60)	17.8 (1.01)	19.5 (0.97)	44.7 (1.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	20.2 (1.35)	11.2 (0.96)	21.6 (1.12)	33.6 (1.22)	13.5 (1.43)
White, single race, female	100.0	22.1 (1.36)	13.6 (1.02)	22.3 (1.16)	31.8 (1.25)	10.2 (1.16)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	17.4 (1.91)	14.1 (1.78)	20.6 (1.85)	30.2 (1.84)	17.8 (1.78)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	19.2 (2.19)	16.9 (2.14)	24.8 (2.09)	26.5 (1.88)	12.7 (1.53)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	8.4 (1.27)	5.5 (0.95)	15.8 (1.72)	16.7 (1.68)	53.7 (2.33)
Near poor	100.0	8.0 (0.95)	6.5 (0.93)	16.6 (1.45)	20.5 (1.51)	48.4 (2.09)
Not poor	100.0	14.5 (2.14)	9.9 (1.53)	18.8 (1.92)	18.9 (1.83)	37.9 (2.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	20.6 (3.39)	13.9 (3.36)	21.0 (2.40)	29.8 (2.09)	*14.7 (5.18)
Near poor	100.0	18.2 (1.94)	11.2 (1.36)	24.0 (1.91)	35.7 (2.20)	10.9 (1.27)
Not poor	100.0	26.5 (1.89)	11.6 (1.08)	22.5 (1.50)	29.7 (1.75)	9.7 (1.66)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	16.2 (3.40)	20.8 (3.87)	17.1 (1.99)	27.5 (2.87)	18.4 (3.47)
Near poor	100.0	16.4 (3.18)	16.0 (2.85)	24.1 (2.96)	27.5 (2.51)	15.9 (2.77)
Not poor	100.0	27.5 (3.75)	10.7 (2.03)	23.8 (3.46)	29.1 (2.86)	8.9 (1.83)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XVIII in Appendix III. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 24. Crude frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
		Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4].	41,211	10,049	1,086	3,178	5,790	20,292	3,391	2,082
Sex								
Male	22,364	5,556	370	1,979	3,640	11,147	976	1,210
Female	18,848	4,493	716	1,198	2,150	9,144	2,416	872
Age								
Under 12 years	4,168	916	*57	*35	350	1,746	755	353
12–17 years	2,508	566	56	41	228	1,310	312	160
18–44 years	25,640	5,739	592	3,061	4,044	12,364	2,070	1,147
45–64 years	8,895	2,828	381	*41	1,167	4,872	255	422
Race								
1 race[5].	40,709	9,931	1,083	3,111	5,731	20,090	3,335	2,072
White	32,625	8,016	951	2,440	4,817	16,663	2,615	1,704
Black or African American	5,694	1,517	107	555	684	2,473	575	179
American Indian or Alaska Native	692	91	†	†	*68	132	*42	*22
Asian	1,657	305	†	104	156	802	103	167
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	40	†	–	†	†	*20	–	–
2 or more races[6]	502	117	†	67	59	201	*56	†
Black or African American, white	128	*28	–	*15	†	*67	*12	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	259	74	†	*31	*36	76	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race								
Hispanic or Latino.	13,198	1,918	131	417	2,498	7,697	1,192	958
Mexican or Mexican American	9,546	1,313	77	291	1,800	5,655	877	628
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,014	8,131	955	2,761	3,292	12,595	2,199	1,124
White, single race	20,007	6,181	829	2,057	2,434	9,208	1,498	786
Black or African American, single race	5,408	1,487	104	544	626	2,356	525	154
Education[8]								
Less than a high school diploma.	7,688	1,451	148	109	1,529	4,641	613	464
High school diploma or GED[9].	8,430	2,677	333	192	1,295	4,327	509	278
Some college.	6,059	2,083	269	216	930	3,033	375	212
Bachelor's degree or higher.	2,946	979	74	145	314	1,369	99	198
Family income[10]								
Less than $20,000	11,212	2,521	347	874	1,580	5,777	1,263	701
$20,000 or more.	24,893	6,670	644	1,959	3,525	12,174	1,772	1,147
$20,000–$34,999.	8,619	2,140	261	622	1,323	4,442	814	428
$35,000–$54,999.	5,814	1,817	145	381	842	2,892	426	252
$55,000–$74,999.	2,733	977	83	282	305	1,219	88	*98
$75,000 or more	2,660	721	73	295	316	1,028	99	*170
Poverty status[11]								
Poor	6,610	1,392	174	484	838	3,407	932	433
Near poor.	9,958	2,387	274	693	1,513	5,183	997	521
Not poor.	11,851	3,881	395	1,115	1,598	5,521	520	474
Place of residence[12]								
Large MSA	20,189	4,394	425	1,489	3,323	10,365	1,548	1,112
Small MSA	12,916	3,446	377	1,100	1,684	6,209	1,116	626
Not in MSA	8,106	2,209	284	589	783	3,718	727	345

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Crude frequencies of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All currently uninsured persons under 65 years	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
		Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region		Number in thousands[3]						
Northeast	5,310	1,158	122	463	783	2,223	364	454
Midwest	7,466	2,265	253	835	956	3,123	584	312
South	17,893	4,317	469	1,181	2,472	9,410	1,565	837
West	10,542	2,308	242	698	1,579	5,536	878	479

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	26.9 (0.73)	2.8 (0.21)	6.2 (0.25)	14.1 (0.54)	53.3 (0.90)	10.0 (0.49)	6.0 (0.55)
Total[4] (crude)	26.3 (0.64)	2.8 (0.19)	8.3 (0.34)	15.2 (0.51)	53.2 (0.83)	8.9 (0.37)	5.5 (0.40)
Sex							
Male	27.5 (0.83)	2.0 (0.26)	6.9 (0.32)	16.0 (0.67)	54.3 (1.07)	6.6 (0.49)	6.3 (0.63)
Female.	26.2 (0.88)	3.9 (0.31)	5.4 (0.33)	11.8 (0.57)	52.3 (0.97)	14.3 (0.66)	5.7 (0.58)
Age[5]							
Under 12 years.	24.8 (1.82)	*1.6 (0.47)	*0.9 (0.30)	9.5 (1.24)	47.2 (2.06)	20.4 (1.64)	9.6 (1.76)
12–17 years.	25.1 (1.94)	2.5 (0.64)	1.8 (0.53)	10.1 (1.31)	58.1 (2.24)	13.8 (1.59)	7.1 (1.31)
18–44 years.	23.9 (0.64)	2.5 (0.19)	12.7 (0.50)	16.8 (0.58)	51.4 (0.90)	8.6 (0.36)	4.8 (0.33)
45–64 years.	34.6 (1.19)	4.7 (0.44)	*0.5 (0.16)	14.3 (0.78)	59.6 (1.20)	3.1 (0.39)	5.2 (0.52)
Race							
1 race[6]	26.9 (0.74)	2.9 (0.21)	6.2 (0.25)	14.1 (0.55)	53.3 (0.91)	10.0 (0.49)	6.1 (0.55)
White	26.7 (0.82)	3.1 (0.25)	5.9 (0.28)	14.5 (0.63)	54.4 (1.00)	9.6 (0.52)	6.2 (0.64)
Black or African American	30.1 (1.95)	1.9 (0.34)	8.0 (0.66)	12.6 (1.12)	46.9 (2.13)	12.8 (1.50)	3.6 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.9 (6.83)	†	†	21.9 (5.72)	41.2 (8.12)	*15.7 (5.50)	*5.7 (2.41)
Asian	20.7 (3.49)	†	5.8 (1.57)	9.8 (1.72)	53.6 (4.05)	8.9 (2.39)	11.8 (3.02)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	–	†	†	69.8 (14.63)	–	–
2 or more races[7].	26.0 (4.94)	†	11.8 (2.56)	11.3 (3.14)	53.2 (6.36)	*14.8 (4.79)	†
Black or African American, white.	38.0 (4.57)	–	*8.1 (3.45)	†	45.8 (7.93)	*8.3 (3.64)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	39.3 (9.25)	†	*13.5 (4.75)	*20.6 (8.01)	46.1 (9.32)	*15.5 (6.85)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.9 (0.89)	1.1 (0.18)	2.6 (0.24)	18.3 (1.05)	61.1 (1.32)	9.6 (0.66)	7.8 (0.67)
Mexican or Mexican American	15.5 (1.01)	0.9 (0.16)	2.5 (0.28)	18.2 (1.25)	61.8 (1.58)	9.5 (0.75)	7.1 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.6 (1.06)	3.7 (0.32)	8.1 (0.35)	12.1 (0.62)	48.9 (1.18)	10.5 (0.70)	5.2 (0.85)
White, single race.	34.1 (1.29)	4.4 (0.42)	8.2 (0.42)	12.2 (0.77)	49.1 (1.38)	10.0 (0.81)	5.3 (1.11)
Black or African American, single race	31.1 (2.05)	2.0 (0.36)	8.2 (0.69)	12.3 (1.15)	46.8 (2.20)	12.5 (1.51)	3.1 (0.49)
Education[9]							
Less than a high school diploma	20.5 (1.00)	2.1 (0.31)	1.4 (0.27)	20.0 (0.99)	63.0 (1.25)	7.7 (0.52)	6.3 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED[10]	34.2 (1.14)	4.4 (0.44)	2.1 (0.29)	16.0 (0.85)	55.2 (1.34)	6.0 (0.52)	3.4 (0.41)
Some college.	38.3 (1.50)	5.1 (0.58)	3.3 (0.43)	16.1 (0.97)	54.1 (1.56)	6.1 (0.61)	4.0 (0.56)
Bachelor's degree or higher	37.1 (1.90)	3.0 (0.70)	4.9 (0.76)	11.5 (1.16)	52.2 (2.07)	3.4 (0.71)	7.5 (1.09)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000.	23.5 (1.17)	3.2 (0.43)	6.2 (0.47)	13.5 (0.85)	52.8 (1.52)	13.1 (1.03)	7.4 (1.03)
$20,000 or more	29.5 (0.97)	2.8 (0.28)	6.3 (0.32)	14.2 (0.63)	53.3 (1.09)	8.9 (0.60)	5.6 (0.62)
$20,000–$34,999	25.7 (1.35)	3.5 (0.58)	5.7 (0.52)	14.9 (0.99)	54.5 (1.54)	10.8 (1.02)	6.0 (1.09)
$35,000–$54,999	33.8 (2.07)	2.5 (0.47)	5.3 (0.56)	14.6 (1.36)	52.7 (2.14)	9.1 (1.17)	5.0 (0.92)
$55,000–$74,999	41.0 (3.39)	3.4 (0.94)	8.0 (1.00)	11.8 (2.05)	49.8 (3.23)	4.0 (1.16)	*4.4 (1.58)
$75,000 or more	34.6 (3.48)	2.8 (0.71)	9.2 (1.03)	12.6 (1.96)	47.8 (3.65)	5.1 (1.33)	*9.0 (3.46)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	22.5 (1.64)	2.7 (0.47)	5.7 (0.53)	12.4 (1.05)	53.2 (2.03)	14.6 (1.25)	7.4 (1.85)
Near poor	25.5 (1.32)	2.9 (0.42)	5.4 (0.46)	15.0 (0.97)	54.5 (1.47)	11.2 (0.96)	5.8 (0.80)
Not poor	37.5 (1.56)	3.6 (0.53)	7.6 (0.49)	13.7 (0.99)	51.2 (1.65)	6.6 (0.79)	4.9 (1.04)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	24.0 (0.96)	2.4 (0.30)	5.8 (0.34)	16.3 (0.84)	55.5 (1.16)	9.1 (0.62)	6.2 (0.59)
Small MSA	29.4 (1.40)	3.0 (0.35)	6.9 (0.51)	13.1 (0.86)	51.2 (1.67)	11.2 (0.92)	5.9 (0.85)
Not in MSA	30.0 (1.75)	3.6 (0.52)	6.4 (0.51)	9.9 (1.02)	50.5 (2.41)	10.9 (1.27)	*6.4 (2.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
Selected characteristic	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast	25.4 (2.55)	3.3 (0.96)	6.7 (0.67)	14.3 (1.47)	44.7 (2.37)	7.9 (1.17)	11.2 (2.14)
Midwest	34.8 (1.79)	3.8 (0.60)	9.3 (0.65)	13.4 (1.21)	47.6 (2.13)	9.6 (1.09)	4.8 (0.73)
South	25.8 (1.14)	2.7 (0.28)	5.3 (0.38)	13.7 (0.88)	55.7 (1.46)	10.7 (0.79)	5.8 (0.99)
West	24.3 (1.21)	2.4 (0.34)	5.4 (0.48)	15.1 (0.99)	57.0 (1.57)	10.0 (0.90)	5.2 (0.60)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: Unless otherwise specified, estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIX in Appendix III. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2004 inhouse Person File, which are derived from the Family Core component of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Person Record Weight and the inhouse data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files, with the exception of detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Detailed sample design variables and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package are shown for all percentages and rates in the tables (20). Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50% are considered unreliable, are indicated with a dagger (†), and are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = $(SE/Est)100$,

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

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

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

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

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

and

Est = the age-adjusted rate.

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

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

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

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

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allowed respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,996. Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked

Table I. Age distributions and age-adjustment weights used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–25: 2000 U.S. standard population

Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight	Age	Population in thousands	Adjustment weight
Distribution #1 (master list)			Distribution #5 (Tables 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25)		
All ages	274,634	1.000000	Under 65 years	239,924	1.000000
Under 1 year	3,795	0.013818	0–11 years	47,165	0.196583
1 year	3,759	0.013687	12–17 years	23,618	0.098440
2–4 years	11,433	0.041630	18–44 years	108,150	0.450768
5 years.	3,896	0.014186	45–64 years	60,991	0.254210
6–8 years	11,800	0.042966	Distribution #6 (Table 6)		
9 years.	4,224	0.015380	18–69 years	178,551	1.000000
10–11 years	8,258	0.030069	18–44 years	108,150	0.605709
12–14 years.	11,799	0.042963	45–64 years	60,991	0.341589
15–17 years.	11,819	0.043035	65–69 years	9,410	0.052702
18–19 years.	8,001	0.029133	Distribution #7 (Table 7)		
20–24 years.	18,257	0.066478	0–17 years	70,783	1.000000
25–29 years.	17,722	0.064530	0–11 years	47,165	0.666332
30–34 years.	19,511	0.071044	12–17 years	23,618	0.333668
35–39 years.	22,180	0.080762	Distribution #8 (Tables 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19)		
40–44 years.	22,479	0.081851	65 years and over	34,710	1.000000
45–49 years.	19,806	0.072118	65–74 years	18,136	0.522501
50–54 years.	17,224	0.062716	75 years and over	16,574	0.477499
55–59 years.	13,307	0.048454	Distribution #9 (Tables 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14)		
60–64 years.	10,654	0.038793	25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
65–69 years.	9,410	0.034264	25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
70–74 years.	8,726	0.031773	45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
75–79 years.	7,415	0.027000	65–74 years	18,136	0.102121
80–84 years.	4,900	0.017842	75 years and over	16,574	0.093326
85 years and over	4,259	0.015508	Distribution #10 (Tables 15, 17)		
Distribution #2 (Tables 15, 17)			25 years and over	177,593	1.000000
All ages	274,634	1.000000	25–44 years	81,892	0.461122
0–11 years	47,165	0.171738	45–64 years	60,991	0.343431
12–17 years.	23,618	0.085998	65 years and over	34,710	0.195447
18–44 years.	108,150	0.393797	Distribution #11 (Tables 5, 6)		
45–64 years.	60,991	0.222081	18–64 years	169,141	1.000000
65 years and over	34,710	0.126386	18–44 years	108,150	0.639407
Distribution #3 (Tables 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14)			45–64 years	60,991	0.360593
All ages	274,634	1.000000	Distribution #12 (Table 6)		
0–11 years	47,165	0.171738	25–69 years	152,293	1.000000
12–17 years.	23,618	0.085998	25–44 years	81,892	0.537727
18–44 years.	108,150	0.393797	45–64 years	60,991	0.400485
45–64 years.	60,991	0.222081	65–69 years	9,410	0.061789
65–74 years.	18,136	0.066037	Distribution #13 (Tables 19, 21, 23, 25)		
75 years and over	16,574	0.060349	25–64 years	142,883	1.000000
Distribution #4 (Table 5)			25–44 years	81,892	0.573140
18 years and over	203,851	1.000000	45–64 years	60,991	0.426860
18–44 years.	108,150	0.530535			
45–64 years.	60,991	0.299194			
65–74 years.	18,136	0.088967			
75 years and over	16,574	0.081304			

NOTE: Standard as specified in Shalala, DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age-adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998.

any more questions about their family income. Those respondents who did reply to the ''above-below $20,000'' question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (68% of the 2004 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 (18% of the sample), and those who provided no income information (11% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the ''less than $20,000'' category under ''Family Income'' in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the ''$20,000 or more'' category under ''Family Income,'' along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users should note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for ''$20,000 or more'' for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Respondent-assessed health status (Tables 1, 2)	1,199	0.42
Limitation in usual activities (Tables 3, 4).	682	0.24
Limitation in usual activities caused by chronic conditions (Tables 3, 4)	903	0.31
Limitation in activities of daily living (ADL) (Table 5)	21	0.01
Limitation in instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) (Table 5).	36	0.02
Limitation in work activity (Table 6)	153	0.08
Special education or early intervention services (Table 7).	322	0.44
Medical care delayed due to cost (Table 15).	989	0.34
Medical care not received due to cost (Table 15).	1,011	0.35
Number of overnight hospital stays (Tables 16, 17)	133	0.05
Health insurance coverage among persons under age 65 years (Tables 18, 19).	2,443	0.96
Health insurance coverage among persons age 65 years and over (Tables 18, 19).	255	0.74
Any period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20, 21)	1,582	0.75
Duration of period without health insurance coverage among currently insured persons under age 65 years (Tables 20, 21)	133	0.06
Length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 22, 23). . . .	3,448	8.37
Reasons for no health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years (Tables 24, 25)	3,038	7.37

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of injury and poisoning episodes with unknown information: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of episodes
Injury and poisoning episodes by activity at time of episode (Tables 11, 12). . . .	562	1.67
Injury and poisoning episodes by place of occurrence (Tables 13, 14)	488	1.46

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

Table IV. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of persons with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable	Weighted count in thousands	Weighted percent of persons
Family income	30,682	10.64
Poverty status.	83,733	29.05
Education (persons aged 25 years and over)	6,592	3.53
Health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years	2,443	0.96
Health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 years and over.	255	0.74

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

family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2003 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, and ''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 11% of the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 29% of the U.S. population (weighted results). Eleven percent of the NHIS sample is missing information on income, and 30% of the NHIS sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

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

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

Beginning in 2004, imputation was performed for injury and poisoning episodes for which the respondent had not provided sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence. Imputation was done so that for all episodes, it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury or poisoning episode and the date the injury or poisoning questions were asked. Provision of elapsed time is important because as the recall period increases, the annualized number of injuries and poisonings reported decreases because respondents tend to forget less serious injuries and poisonings (16). Based on recommendations from a study by Warner et al. (16), the 2004 injury and poisoning estimates were calculated using only those injuries and poisonings that occurred 5 weeks or less before the date the injury and poisoning questions were asked.

In 2003, there were approximately 24 million medically attended injury and poisoning episodes (annualized, based on a 3-month recall period). In 2004, there were approximately 33 million medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes (annualized, based on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the

injury and poisoning questions were asked). This increase can be attributed to the redesign of the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates. The various changes have improved the accuracy of the data, but there still may be some underreporting. Due to changes in the injury and poisoning section, imputation of unknown dates of injury and poisoning episodes, and the use of a 5-week period rather than a 3-month recall period to calculate annualized estimates, estimates for 2004 are not comparable to estimates from prior years.

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

Changes in the Survey Instrument

Between 2003 and 2004, many changes were made to the Family Core Injury/Poisoning Section of NHIS. Note that an additional response category (sidewalk) was added to the question "Where {were/was} {person} when the injury/poisoning happened?" In Tables 13, 14, and XIII, the response category "sidewalk" is included with response categories "street or highway" and "parking lot." For more details about the changes made to the "Injury/Poisoning Section," see the Injury Addendum to the 2004 Survey Description Document. This document is available through the NHIS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

Two additional questions were added to the health insurance section of NHIS beginning with the third quarter of 2004. One question, MCAREPRB, was asked of persons 65 years and over who had not indicated that they had Medicare. This question is: "*People covered by Medicare have a card which looks like this. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare*?" The other question,

MCAIDPRB, was asked of persons under age 65 years who had not indicated any type of coverage. This question is: "*There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this state it is also called {state name}. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicaid*?"

Respondents who originally classified themselves as uninsured, but whose classification was changed to Medicare or Medicaid on the basis of a "yes" response to either probe question, subsequently received appropriate followup questions concerning periods of noncoverage for insured respondents.

Of the 892 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAREPRB question in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, 55.4% indicated that they were covered by Medicare. Of the 9,146 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAIDPRB question in the third and fourth quarters of 2004, 3.0% indicated that they were covered by Medicaid. Estimates for this report are calculated including the responses to the two additional probe questions. For a complete discussion of the implications of the addition of these two probe questions on the estimates for insurance coverage, see Cohen and Martinez (21). This report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/impact.htm.

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

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

For persons under age 65 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (22,23). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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

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

For persons aged 65 years and over, a health insurance hierarchy of five mutually exclusive categories was developed (24). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (12), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino and race. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "white, single race" and "black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple-race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "not Hispanic or Latino").

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

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside or outside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA). Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2004 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and non-MSA areas.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish

persons of "1 race" from persons of "2 or more races." The category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and it includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category "2 or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple-race categories: black or African American and white or American Indian and Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but they are included in the total for "2 or more races").

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

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

complete terms. For example, the category "Black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "black" in the text.

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

Region	States included
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Terms Related to Health Characteristics or Outcomes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation in work activity—Limitation in work activity status is based on a series of questions about the ability of adults aged 18–69 years to engage in work activity, regardless of whether they currently held a job. Persons with a limitation in work activity (Table 6) are a subset of persons who were limited in usual activity (Tables 3, 4).

Unable to work—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 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.). A poisoning episode refers to the ingestion of or contact with harmful substances, as well as overdoses or misuse of any drug or medication. A medically consulted injury or poisoning episode refers to an injury or poisoning episode for which a health care professional was contacted either in person or by telephone for advice or treatment. Calls to a poison control center are also considered to be a contact with a health care professional.

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

Overnight hospital stay—An overnight hospital stay is a measure of the number of times a person was hospitalized in the previous 12 months. Visits to a hospital emergency room that did not result in admission to the hospital are not included. Overnight hospital stays for the birth of a child are counted for both the mother and the child.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
			Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	35.4 (0.31)	31.1 (0.26)	24.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.12)	2.4 (0.07)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	35.6 (0.30)	31.1 (0.26)	24.0 (0.22)	7.0 (0.11)	2.3 (0.07)
Sex						
Male	100.0	36.6 (0.34)	31.2 (0.30)	23.6 (0.26)	6.5 (0.14)	2.2 (0.09)
Female	100.0	34.3 (0.34)	31.1 (0.29)	24.5 (0.27)	7.6 (0.15)	2.6 (0.09)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	55.1 (0.62)	27.8 (0.53)	15.3 (0.44)	1.5 (0.11)	0.2 (0.04)
12–17 years	100.0	50.5 (0.72)	29.1 (0.64)	18.4 (0.55)	1.8 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)
18–44 years	100.0	37.6 (0.41)	34.5 (0.37)	22.3 (0.31)	4.7 (0.14)	1.0 (0.06)
45–64 years	100.0	24.5 (0.40)	32.1 (0.41)	28.8 (0.39)	10.5 (0.25)	4.1 (0.18)
65–74 years	100.0	14.9 (0.59)	26.1 (0.70)	36.6 (0.76)	16.5 (0.58)	5.9 (0.35)
75 years and over.	100.0	9.4 (0.49)	22.5 (0.65)	36.6 (0.79)	21.8 (0.66)	9.7 (0.46)
Race						
1 race[4].	100.0	35.3 (0.31)	31.2 (0.26)	24.1 (0.23)	7.0 (0.11)	2.4 (0.07)
White	100.0	35.8 (0.32)	31.6 (0.27)	23.7 (0.25)	6.7 (0.13)	2.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	100.0	31.6 (0.87)	28.9 (0.71)	26.9 (0.65)	9.8 (0.35)	2.8 (0.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	27.2 (2.86)	29.5 (2.72)	29.2 (2.36)	10.3 (1.31)	3.9 (0.73)
Asian	100.0	38.5 (1.53)	31.9 (1.38)	22.6 (1.18)	5.6 (0.54)	1.4 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	28.3 (8.06)	22.2 (6.10)	40.0 (9.79)	*9.5 (2.85)	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	44.7 (1.92)	24.8 (1.46)	21.4 (1.47)	6.8 (0.75)	2.2 (0.43)
Black or African American, white	100.0	47.6 (3.43)	27.2 (2.76)	20.0 (3.00)	4.2 (1.16)	*1.0 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	34.0 (3.06)	25.9 (2.52)	27.6 (2.45)	8.4 (1.30)	4.0 (0.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	33.1 (0.69)	29.0 (0.62)	28.7 (0.65)	7.3 (0.26)	1.9 (0.12)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	31.5 (0.86)	29.1 (0.77)	30.8 (0.82)	7.0 (0.29)	1.6 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.8 (0.34)	31.5 (0.28)	23.3 (0.24)	7.0 (0.12)	2.4 (0.08)
White, single race	100.0	36.3 (0.36)	32.0 (0.30)	22.7 (0.27)	6.5 (0.14)	2.4 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	31.4 (0.89)	29.0 (0.72)	26.9 (0.66)	9.8 (0.36)	2.9 (0.17)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	13.7 (0.43)	22.6 (0.54)	35.0 (0.56)	20.3 (0.46)	8.5 (0.38)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	21.9 (0.42)	31.4 (0.43)	32.0 (0.41)	11.0 (0.27)	3.7 (0.17)
Some college.	100.0	27.9 (0.46)	35.4 (0.49)	26.3 (0.43)	7.9 (0.24)	2.6 (0.16)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	41.3 (0.57)	34.9 (0.50)	18.6 (0.38)	4.1 (0.18)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	23.5 (0.56)	25.3 (0.57)	30.1 (0.54)	14.7 (0.36)	6.5 (0.26)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	38.7 (0.35)	32.4 (0.30)	22.3 (0.26)	5.3 (0.11)	1.4 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	29.3 (0.65)	29.9 (0.62)	28.8 (0.58)	9.4 (0.32)	2.6 (0.17)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	34.6 (0.68)	33.4 (0.64)	24.6 (0.59)	5.7 (0.26)	1.6 (0.12)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	40.4 (0.82)	34.9 (0.77)	19.9 (0.62)	3.8 (0.24)	0.9 (0.11)
$75,000 or more	100.0	49.3 (0.65)	32.5 (0.57)	15.2 (0.39)	2.5 (0.14)	0.5 (0.06)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	27.7 (0.84)	25.3 (0.80)	28.6 (0.75)	12.5 (0.47)	5.9 (0.31)
Near poor.	100.0	29.8 (0.69)	28.7 (0.64)	27.8 (0.59)	10.2 (0.34)	3.6 (0.20)
Not poor.	100.0	40.6 (0.42)	33.2 (0.36)	20.3 (0.30)	4.7 (0.13)	1.2 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Respondent-assessed health status[1]				
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor
Health insurance coverage[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Under 65 years:						
Private	100.0	42.1 (0.39)	34.0 (0.33)	19.6 (0.27)	3.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.04)
Medicaid	100.0	33.0 (0.71)	25.2 (0.72)	26.9 (0.69)	10.2 (0.35)	4.7 (0.31)
Other	100.0	28.0 (1.70)	24.5 (1.29)	23.8 (1.18)	14.2 (0.95)	9.6 (0.83)
Uninsured	100.0	30.1 (0.64)	30.4 (0.59)	29.8 (0.56)	7.9 (0.27)	1.8 (0.12)
65 years and over:						
Private	100.0	13.6 (0.54)	26.9 (0.68)	38.0 (0.76)	16.2 (0.54)	5.3 (0.31)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	5.1 (0.91)	10.3 (1.25)	25.6 (1.83)	34.8 (2.00)	24.1 (1.88)
Medicare only	100.0	10.6 (0.75)	21.5 (0.86)	36.4 (1.07)	21.9 (0.90)	9.6 (0.59)
Other	100.0	14.7 (1.60)	27.3 (2.07)	30.4 (2.13)	19.9 (1.66)	7.7 (1.09)
Uninsured	100.0	14.9 (3.42)	15.0 (3.49)	39.7 (6.06)	22.0 (4.26)	*8.5 (2.99)
Place of residence[12]						
Large MSA	100.0	37.5 (0.43)	31.0 (0.37)	23.4 (0.34)	6.3 (0.15)	1.9 (0.08)
Small MSA	100.0	35.0 (0.55)	31.4 (0.45)	24.1 (0.42)	7.1 (0.19)	2.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	30.9 (0.74)	30.9 (0.59)	25.9 (0.44)	8.8 (0.35)	3.4 (0.24)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	35.9 (0.69)	31.2 (0.60)	24.5 (0.53)	6.4 (0.24)	1.9 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	34.3 (0.56)	32.4 (0.47)	25.0 (0.45)	6.5 (0.20)	1.8 (0.11)
South	100.0	34.9 (0.55)	30.1 (0.45)	23.8 (0.36)	8.1 (0.21)	3.1 (0.15)
West	100.0	37.1 (0.65)	31.2 (0.55)	23.2 (0.54)	6.4 (0.25)	2.1 (0.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex						
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	33.9 (0.78)	29.0 (0.70)	29.1 (0.71)	6.2 (0.29)	1.7 (0.14)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	32.2 (0.74)	28.9 (0.68)	28.3 (0.70)	8.4 (0.33)	2.2 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male	100.0	37.4 (0.40)	32.1 (0.36)	22.2 (0.31)	6.1 (0.17)	2.2 (0.11)
White, single race, female	100.0	35.3 (0.41)	31.9 (0.35)	23.3 (0.32)	6.9 (0.17)	2.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	33.5 (1.03)	29.0 (0.90)	26.3 (0.79)	8.8 (0.43)	2.4 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	29.6 (0.94)	29.0 (0.78)	27.4 (0.76)	10.7 (0.44)	3.3 (0.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	27.4 (1.55)	26.8 (1.51)	32.2 (1.48)	10.3 (0.72)	3.3 (0.36)
Near poor	100.0	30.8 (1.29)	29.1 (1.30)	30.1 (1.25)	8.2 (0.51)	1.8 (0.22)
Not poor	100.0	43.1 (1.14)	29.4 (1.07)	21.7 (0.87)	4.6 (0.35)	1.2 (0.19)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race						
Poor	100.0	27.5 (1.31)	25.9 (1.15)	25.7 (1.08)	12.9 (0.75)	8.0 (0.57)
Near poor	100.0	28.5 (0.91)	28.8 (0.83)	27.4 (0.80)	10.8 (0.49)	4.5 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	40.7 (0.47)	33.9 (0.41)	19.6 (0.34)	4.5 (0.14)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	26.0 (1.56)	23.1 (1.53)	30.1 (1.48)	15.0 (0.93)	5.7 (0.58)
Near poor	100.0	31.3 (1.77)	26.2 (1.54)	28.0 (1.48)	11.1 (0.89)	3.5 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	35.0 (1.28)	33.9 (1.14)	23.6 (1.00)	6.3 (0.47)	1.2 (0.19)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 2.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Not limited	Limited	Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	87.6 (0.18)	12.4 (0.18)	11.9 (0.17)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	87.6 (0.16)	12.4 (0.16)	12.0 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	88.2 (0.21)	11.8 (0.21)	11.4 (0.20)
Female.	100.0	87.0 (0.21)	13.0 (0.21)	12.5 (0.20)
Age				
Under 12 years.	100.0	93.5 (0.23)	6.5 (0.23)	6.2 (0.23)
12–17 years.	100.0	91.1 (0.35)	8.9 (0.35)	8.6 (0.35)
18–44 years.	100.0	93.7 (0.17)	6.3 (0.17)	6.0 (0.16)
45–64 years.	100.0	83.9 (0.33)	16.1 (0.33)	15.6 (0.33)
65–74 years.	100.0	73.9 (0.69)	26.1 (0.69)	25.5 (0.68)
75 years and over	100.0	54.8 (0.86)	45.2 (0.86)	43.9 (0.85)
Race				
1 race[6].	100.0	87.6 (0.17)	12.4 (0.17)	11.9 (0.17)
White	100.0	87.5 (0.19)	12.5 (0.19)	12.0 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	86.2 (0.45)	13.8 (0.45)	13.3 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	84.4 (1.62)	15.6 (1.62)	15.4 (1.61)
Asian	100.0	94.8 (0.43)	5.2 (0.43)	5.0 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	87.0 (3.50)	13.0 (3.50)	13.0 (3.50)
2 or more races[7].	100.0	85.6 (1.09)	14.4 (1.09)	14.1 (1.10)
Black or African American, white.	100.0	91.2 (1.59)	8.8 (1.59)	8.6 (1.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	78.7 (1.92)	21.3 (1.92)	21.0 (1.91)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	92.7 (0.23)	7.3 (0.23)	7.0 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	93.7 (0.26)	6.3 (0.26)	6.1 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	86.7 (0.20)	13.3 (0.20)	12.8 (0.19)
White, single race.	100.0	86.5 (0.22)	13.5 (0.22)	13.0 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	86.1 (0.46)	13.9 (0.46)	13.4 (0.45)
Education[9]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	71.9 (0.60)	28.1 (0.60)	27.5 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	82.9 (0.36)	17.1 (0.36)	16.6 (0.35)
Some college	100.0	85.6 (0.35)	14.4 (0.35)	13.9 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	91.9 (0.27)	8.1 (0.27)	7.7 (0.26)
Family income[11]				
Less than $20,000.	100.0	73.9 (0.55)	26.1 (0.55)	25.5 (0.54)
$20,000 or more	100.0	90.3 (0.16)	9.7 (0.16)	9.4 (0.16)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	84.8 (0.40)	15.2 (0.40)	14.8 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	89.4 (0.34)	10.6 (0.34)	10.4 (0.34)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	91.7 (0.35)	8.3 (0.35)	8.0 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.9 (0.23)	6.1 (0.23)	5.8 (0.23)
Poverty status[12]				
Poor	100.0	78.0 (0.68)	22.0 (0.68)	21.6 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	82.7 (0.44)	17.3 (0.44)	17.0 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	90.5 (0.19)	9.5 (0.19)	9.2 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[13]				
Under 65 years:				
Private.	100.0	93.4 (0.15)	6.6 (0.15)	6.3 (0.14)
Medicaid	100.0	79.3 (0.58)	20.7 (0.58)	20.3 (0.58)
Other	100.0	66.2 (1.53)	33.8 (1.53)	33.2 (1.53)
Uninsured.	100.0	91.7 (0.30)	8.3 (0.30)	7.9 (0.29)
65 years and over:				
Private.	100.0	68.3 (0.74)	31.7 (0.74)	30.8 (0.73)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	34.9 (2.05)	65.1 (2.05)	64.4 (2.08)
Medicare only	100.0	62.9 (1.11)	37.1 (1.11)	35.8 (1.11)
Other	100.0	63.8 (2.23)	36.2 (2.23)	36.0 (2.23)
Uninsured.	100.0	76.8 (4.13)	23.2 (4.13)	23.2 (4.13)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in usual activities, and percentages (with standard errors) of persons limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in usual activities[1]		Limited due to 1 or more chronic conditions[2]
		Not limited	Limited	
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[3,4] (standard error)		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	100.0	89.7 (0.20)	10.3 (0.20)	9.9 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	86.7 (0.34)	13.3 (0.34)	12.7 (0.33)
Not in MSA	100.0	83.9 (0.49)	16.1 (0.49)	15.7 (0.48)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	87.8 (0.34)	12.2 (0.34)	11.6 (0.33)
Midwest	100.0	86.9 (0.38)	13.1 (0.38)	12.7 (0.38)
South.	100.0	87.3 (0.32)	12.7 (0.32)	12.3 (0.31)
West	100.0	88.6 (0.33)	11.4 (0.33)	10.9 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	93.0 (0.28)	7.0 (0.28)	6.7 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	92.4 (0.31)	7.6 (0.31)	7.3 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	87.1 (0.26)	12.9 (0.26)	12.4 (0.26)
White, single race, female.	100.0	85.9 (0.26)	14.1 (0.26)	13.6 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	86.4 (0.54)	13.6 (0.54)	13.0 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	85.9 (0.57)	14.1 (0.57)	13.7 (0.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	88.7 (0.70)	11.3 (0.70)	11.0 (0.69)
Near poor.	100.0	92.6 (0.47)	7.4 (0.47)	7.2 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	94.5 (0.34)	5.5 (0.34)	5.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	72.4 (1.21)	27.6 (1.21)	27.0 (1.20)
Near poor	100.0	77.5 (0.66)	22.5 (0.66)	22.1 (0.65)
Not poor	100.0	89.8 (0.22)	10.2 (0.22)	9.9 (0.22)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	74.8 (1.25)	25.2 (1.25)	24.7 (1.23)
Near poor	100.0	84.8 (0.99)	15.2 (0.99)	14.8 (0.98)
Not poor	100.0	91.4 (0.49)	8.6 (0.49)	8.3 (0.48)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 4.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
	ADLs	IADLs
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	1.7 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	1.8 (0.06)	3.6 (0.09)
Sex		
Male	1.4 (0.07)	2.6 (0.10)
Female	2.1 (0.09)	4.5 (0.12)
Age		
18–44 years	0.5 (0.04)	1.1 (0.07)
45–64 years	1.4 (0.09)	3.2 (0.14)
65–74 years	3.1 (0.24)	5.7 (0.33)
75 years and over	9.9 (0.47)	18.8 (0.64)
Race		
1 race[5]	1.7 (0.06)	3.5 (0.09)
White	1.7 (0.07)	3.5 (0.09)
Black or African American	1.9 (0.14)	4.1 (0.25)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.0 (0.75)	3.8 (0.96)
Asian	1.3 (0.26)	2.0 (0.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	†
2 or more races[6]	2.7 (0.68)	6.4 (1.00)
Black or African American, white	†	*6.8 (2.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*3.0 (0.91)	6.8 (1.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	1.4 (0.11)	2.2 (0.14)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	1.8 (0.07)	3.7 (0.10)
White, single race	1.8 (0.07)	3.7 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race	1.9 (0.15)	4.2 (0.26)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	4.3 (0.23)	8.6 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[9]	2.1 (0.13)	4.5 (0.18)
Some college	1.3 (0.11)	2.9 (0.15)
Bachelor's degree or higher	0.8 (0.08)	1.6 (0.11)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	4.0 (0.21)	9.2 (0.32)
$20,000 or more	1.2 (0.06)	2.3 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	1.8 (0.15)	3.7 (0.22)
$35,000–$54,999	1.2 (0.12)	2.2 (0.15)
$55,000–$74,999	0.7 (0.11)	1.6 (0.16)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.09)	1.4 (0.13)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	3.8 (0.30)	8.4 (0.43)
Near poor	2.4 (0.19)	5.4 (0.27)
Not poor	1.1 (0.06)	2.1 (0.09)
Health insurance[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	0.4 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)
Medicaid/other public	5.1 (0.43)	11.1 (0.63)
Other coverage	4.0 (0.49)	9.6 (0.81)
Uninsured	0.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.10)
65 years and over:		
Private	4.8 (0.33)	9.3 (0.43)
Medicaid and Medicare	19.3 (1.61)	33.0 (2.02)
Medicare only	7.1 (0.49)	13.8 (0.71)
Other coverage	5.3 (0.93)	9.5 (1.19)
Uninsured	†	*5.1 (2.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons having limitation in activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living among persons 18 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Limitation in ADLs[1] and IADLs[2]	
Selected characteristic	ADLs	IADLs
Place of residence[13]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	1.6 (0.08)	3.0 (0.12)
Small MSA	1.9 (0.11)	3.9 (0.15)
Not in MSA	1.8 (0.15)	4.3 (0.24)
Region		
Northeast	1.7 (0.14)	3.5 (0.20)
Midwest	1.4 (0.12)	3.4 (0.17)
South	1.9 (0.09)	3.8 (0.15)
West	1.9 (0.15)	3.3 (0.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	1.2 (0.14)	1.8 (0.17)
Hispanic or Latina, female	1.6 (0.16)	2.7 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	1.4 (0.09)	2.6 (0.13)
White, single race, female	2.1 (0.11)	4.7 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race, male	1.4 (0.20)	3.0 (0.28)
Black or African American, single race, female	2.3 (0.21)	5.1 (0.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	2.9 (0.40)	5.1 (0.54)
Near poor	1.3 (0.25)	2.0 (0.28)
Not poor	0.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	3.9 (0.47)	9.7 (0.69)
Near poor	2.8 (0.26)	6.6 (0.38)
Not poor	1.1 (0.07)	2.3 (0.10)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	4.7 (0.63)	9.5 (0.87)
Near poor	1.9 (0.35)	5.7 (0.83)
Not poor	0.9 (0.16)	1.7 (0.22)

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

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

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

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

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 5.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Limitation in work activity[1]			
	Total	Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	5.4 (0.12)	3.4 (0.09)	91.2 (0.16)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.2 (0.12)	3.3 (0.09)	91.4 (0.16)
Sex				
Male	100.0	5.1 (0.15)	3.3 (0.12)	91.7 (0.20)
Female	100.0	5.7 (0.16)	3.5 (0.11)	90.8 (0.20)
Age				
18–44 years	100.0	2.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.09)	95.0 (0.14)
45–64 years	100.0	8.6 (0.24)	4.8 (0.16)	86.6 (0.29)
65–69 years	100.0	9.9 (0.58)	8.7 (0.57)	81.3 (0.79)
Race				
1 race[4]	100.0	5.3 (0.12)	3.4 (0.09)	91.3 (0.16)
White	100.0	5.2 (0.13)	3.4 (0.10)	91.4 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	7.5 (0.36)	3.6 (0.24)	88.9 (0.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	6.7 (1.37)	5.9 (1.50)	87.4 (1.89)
Asian	100.0	1.9 (0.33)	2.1 (0.32)	96.1 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	92.1 (3.21)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	11.0 (1.32)	4.5 (0.88)	84.5 (1.49)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*8.2 (2.87)	†	89.7 (3.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	14.6 (1.93)	5.4 (1.33)	80.0 (2.14)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race				
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.7 (0.19)	1.8 (0.13)	94.5 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	3.3 (0.21)	1.7 (0.16)	95.1 (0.26)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.6 (0.14)	3.6 (0.10)	90.7 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	5.4 (0.15)	3.7 (0.11)	90.9 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	7.6 (0.36)	3.6 (0.24)	88.8 (0.45)
Education[7]				
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	13.7 (0.51)	5.0 (0.30)	81.3 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED[8]	100.0	6.9 (0.25)	4.2 (0.17)	88.9 (0.30)
Some college	100.0	5.6 (0.22)	4.1 (0.21)	90.3 (0.30)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	2.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.15)	95.6 (0.19)
Family income[9]				
Less than $20,000	100.0	16.9 (0.58)	6.6 (0.29)	76.5 (0.67)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.3 (0.10)	2.9 (0.09)	93.8 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	6.4 (0.31)	4.4 (0.26)	89.3 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	3.8 (0.22)	3.5 (0.22)	92.7 (0.32)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	2.6 (0.22)	2.8 (0.23)	94.6 (0.32)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.4 (0.11)	2.0 (0.15)	96.6 (0.19)
Poverty status[10]				
Poor	100.0	17.2 (0.77)	6.0 (0.37)	76.8 (0.91)
Near poor	100.0	9.4 (0.41)	4.6 (0.28)	86.0 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	2.9 (0.10)	3.0 (0.12)	94.1 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage[11]				
Under 65 years:				
Private	100.0	2.5 (0.09)	2.4 (0.09)	95.1 (0.13)
Medicaid	100.0	26.8 (0.93)	7.0 (0.44)	66.2 (1.02)
Other	100.0	30.2 (1.51)	8.3 (0.76)	61.6 (1.55)
Uninsured	100.0	3.6 (0.20)	3.5 (0.20)	92.9 (0.28)
65 years and over:				
Private	100.0	6.0 (0.59)	8.5 (0.73)	85.5 (0.94)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	39.5 (3.81)	10.3 (2.27)	50.2 (3.93)
Medicare only	100.0	12.4 (1.21)	9.2 (1.19)	78.4 (1.63)
Other	100.0	16.2 (2.68)	10.6 (2.28)	73.2 (3.38)
Uninsured	100.0	†	*4.0 (1.84)	87.9 (4.95)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of limitation in work activity due to health problems among persons 18–69 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Limitation in work activity[1]		
		Unable to work	Limited in work	Not limited in work
Place of residence[12]		*Percent distribution[2] (standard error)*		
Large MSA	100.0	3.9 (0.14)	2.8 (0.11)	93.3 (0.19)
Small MSA	100.0	5.9 (0.23)	3.7 (0.18)	90.3 (0.32)
Not in MSA	100.0	8.1 (0.39)	4.4 (0.19)	87.6 (0.47)
Region				
Northeast	100.0	5.1 (0.26)	3.1 (0.20)	91.7 (0.35)
Midwest	100.0	4.7 (0.21)	3.5 (0.19)	91.8 (0.29)
South.	100.0	6.3 (0.24)	3.4 (0.15)	90.3 (0.31)
West	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	3.5 (0.16)	91.6 (0.33)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	3.2 (0.23)	1.6 (0.16)	95.2 (0.28)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	4.3 (0.27)	1.9 (0.19)	93.7 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male.	100.0	5.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.15)	91.2 (0.26)
White, single race, female.	100.0	5.7 (0.20)	3.8 (0.15)	90.6 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	7.2 (0.46)	3.3 (0.31)	89.5 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	7.9 (0.46)	3.9 (0.33)	88.2 (0.58)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status				
Hispanic or Latino:				
Poor	100.0	8.6 (0.68)	3.0 (0.43)	88.5 (0.84)
Near poor.	100.0	3.9 (0.41)	1.8 (0.27)	94.3 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	2.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.23)	96.2 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	20.6 (1.24)	6.8 (0.61)	72.7 (1.49)
Near poor	100.0	11.8 (0.62)	5.9 (0.44)	82.3 (0.74)
Not poor	100.0	3.0 (0.12)	3.2 (0.14)	93.8 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race:				
Poor.	100.0	20.5 (1.39)	7.7 (0.85)	71.8 (1.70)
Near poor	100.0	10.1 (1.04)	4.0 (0.60)	85.9 (1.16)
Not poor	100.0	2.8 (0.29)	2.6 (0.30)	94.6 (0.42)

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

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

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominatores when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 6.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
	Percent[2] (standard error)
Total[3] (crude).	6.0 (0.19)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	6.0 (0.19)
Sex	
Male	7.6 (0.27)
Female	4.4 (0.22)
Age	
Under 12 years	5.4 (0.21)
12–17 years	7.3 (0.32)
Race	
1 race[4].	6.0 (0.19)
White	5.9 (0.20)
Black or African American	7.6 (0.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.8 (2.19)
Asian	2.1 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†
2 or more races[5]	6.3 (1.14)
Black or African American, white	*5.8 (1.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	9.9 (2.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race	
Hispanic or Latino.	4.0 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American.	3.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	6.5 (0.22)
White, single race	6.5 (0.25)
Black or African American, single race.	7.6 (0.55)
Family income[7]	
Less than $20,000	8.2 (0.51)
$20,000 or more.	5.8 (0.22)
$20,000–$34,999.	7.2 (0.52)
$35,000–$54,999.	6.7 (0.48)
$55,000–$74,999.	6.1 (0.54)
$75,000 or more	5.3 (0.41)
Poverty status[8]	
Poor	8.2 (0.56)
Near poor.	7.0 (0.48)
Not poor.	5.9 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage[9]	
Private.	5.4 (0.23)
Medicaid.	8.5 (0.42)
Other.	6.7 (1.28)
Uninsured.	4.1 (0.46)
Place of residence[10]	
Large MSA	5.8 (0.27)
Small MSA	6.0 (0.33)
Not in MSA	6.7 (0.45)
Region	
Northeast	7.6 (0.47)
Midwest.	7.4 (0.46)
South	5.1 (0.30)
West	5.0 (0.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons under 18 years of age who were receiving special education or early intervention services, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Persons under 18 years who were receiving special education or early intervention services[1]
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex	Percent[2] (standard error)
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.3 (0.41)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	2.7 (0.30)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race, male.	8.2 (0.37)
White, single race, female	4.6 (0.29)
Black or African American, single race, male	9.7 (0.81)
Black or African American, single race, female	5.4 (0.60)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	
Hispanic or Latino:	
Poor.	4.2 (0.56)
Near poor	4.7 (0.61)
Not poor	3.5 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino:	
White, single race:	
Poor	10.0 (1.06)
Near poor	8.4 (0.79)
Not poor	6.3 (0.34)
Black or African American, single race:	
Poor	10.7 (1.28)
Near poor	7.8 (1.25)
Not poor	6.5 (1.01)

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

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

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 7.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
	Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)
Total[2] (crude)	115.08 (3.95)
Total[2] (age-adjusted).	115.15 (3.97)
Sex	
Male.	122.59 (5.68)
Female	107.90 (5.64)
Age	
Under 12 years	100.69 (9.50)
12–17 years	170.81 (16.96)
18–44 years	119.88 (6.77)
45–64 years	104.22 (7.89)
65–74 years	70.39 (11.69)
75 years and over	135.42 (18.17)
Race	
1 race[3]	114.19 (3.95)
White.	119.25 (4.43)
Black or African American	94.80 (10.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*164.01 (69.49)
Asian	59.97 (14.34)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†
2 or more races[4]	173.10 (36.80)
Black or African American, white	*212.62 (68.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*265.74 (81.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin[5] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	60.66 (5.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	60.64 (7.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	124.04 (4.46)
White, single race	130.85 (5.17)
Black or African American, single race	95.71 (11.09)
Education[6]	
Less than a high school diploma	101.47 (10.70)
High school diploma or GED[7]	108.60 (9.28)
Some college	130.18 (10.06)
Bachelor's degree or higher	94.47 (9.25)
Family income[8]	
Less than $20,000	132.85 (11.25)
$20,000 or more	116.03 (4.57)
$20,000–$34,999	111.15 (9.88)
$35,000–$54,999	117.40 (10.55)
$55,000–$74,999	118.36 (12.46)
$75,000 or more	129.64 (10.10)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor.	145.26 (16.04)
Near poor	116.43 (9.84)
Not poor	123.95 (6.13)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Under 65 years:	
Private	123.27 (5.39)
Medicaid.	121.34 (12.41)
Other	125.69 (26.43)
Uninsured	89.83 (9.35)
65 years and over:	
Private	111.07 (13.84)
Medicare and Medicaid.	*93.89 (39.46)
Medicare only.	73.27 (17.33)
Other	*138.38 (53.69)
Uninsured	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes[1]
	Rate[1] of episodes
Place of residence[11]	Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)
Large MSA	99.34 (5.54)
Small MSA	127.64 (6.91)
Not in MSA	132.72 (9.83)
Region	
Northeast.	120.84 (10.23)
Midwest.	139.30 (7.95)
South	97.94 (6.42)
West.	111.53 (8.25)
Current health status	
Excellent	107.69 (6.39)
Very good	106.48 (7.52)
Good	114.96 (8.37)
Fair	161.85 (18.17)
Poor.	216.52 (36.46)

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

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

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the {number} times that {person} was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the {number} times that {person} was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
	External cause of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
	Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)						
Total[3] (crude)	41.73 (2.37)	13.36 (1.42)	12.80 (1.33)	16.52 (1.48)	9.87 (1.17)	19.49 (1.59)	1.30 (0.37)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	41.72 (2.38)	13.35 (1.42)	12.79 (1.33)	16.54 (1.48)	9.88 (1.17)	19.58 (1.60)	1.30 (0.37)
Sex							
Male	36.87 (3.24)	17.08 (2.20)	12.90 (1.88)	17.82 (2.17)	13.00 (1.81)	23.58 (2.45)	*1.33 (0.53)
Female.	46.38 (3.50)	9.80 (1.76)	12.70 (1.73)	15.28 (2.08)	6.87 (1.47)	15.59 (2.07)	*1.27 (0.53)
Age							
Under 12 years.	43.20 (5.72)	11.77 (2.89)	10.20 (2.67)	†	*6.92 (2.14)	25.52 (5.15)	†
12–17 years.	45.95 (8.14)	41.05 (9.64)	*11.76 (4.03)	35.46 (6.73)	†	30.19 (6.70)	†
18–44 years.	30.45 (3.28)	12.92 (2.28)	16.51 (2.49)	23.94 (2.98)	14.17 (2.23)	20.14 (2.71)	*1.76 (0.73)
45–64 years.	46.01 (5.20)	8.90 (2.21)	12.38 (2.77)	11.84 (3.01)	9.32 (2.18)	14.37 (2.56)	†
65–74 years.	30.60 (7.73)	†	†	†	†	*13.64 (4.69)	−
75 years and over	101.37 (15.87)	†	†	†	†	†	−
Race							
1 race[4]	41.20 (2.40)	13.35 (1.44)	12.91 (1.35)	16.33 (1.48)	9.81 (1.18)	19.27 (1.58)	1.32 (0.38)
White	44.86 (2.74)	14.04 (1.64)	12.12 (1.45)	16.99 (1.64)	10.73 (1.37)	19.40 (1.78)	*1.11 (0.39)
Black or African American	23.32 (4.65)	13.14 (3.64)	17.40 (4.47)	14.87 (4.39)	*5.98 (2.02)	17.95 (4.09)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	−	†	−	−	†	−
Asian	*18.24 (8.34)	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	−	−	−	−	−	†	−
2 or more races[5].	76.39 (22.00)	†	†	†	†	†	−
Black or African American, white.	*98.97 (43.93)	†	†	†	−	†	−
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*110.69 (47.20)	†	−	†	†	†	−
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	24.32 (3.61)	*5.37 (1.88)	8.21 (2.18)	7.17 (1.92)	*5.79 (1.88)	9.51 (2.03)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	22.34 (3.99)	*6.26 (2.67)	*9.06 (2.90)	*7.38 (2.23)	†	12.23 (2.78)	−
Not Hispanic or Latino	44.60 (2.69)	14.68 (1.63)	13.56 (1.53)	18.06 (1.69)	10.54 (1.33)	21.14 (1.81)	1.47 (0.43)
White, single race.	49.25 (3.18)	15.65 (1.93)	12.96 (1.71)	18.81 (1.91)	11.72 (1.60)	21.19 (2.06)	*1.27 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	23.52 (4.77)	13.58 (3.76)	16.94 (4.57)	15.37 (4.54)	*5.52 (1.98)	18.55 (4.23)	†
Education[7]							
Less than a high school diploma	41.01 (7.12)	*8.51 (3.11)	*12.75 (3.97)	*12.21 (3.69)	*12.54 (4.10)	*13.72 (4.24)	†
High school diploma or GED[8].	43.88 (5.73)	*8.27 (2.86)	10.22 (2.60)	15.18 (3.74)	12.62 (3.11)	16.69 (3.26)	†
Some college.	46.23 (6.07)	11.07 (2.90)	19.19 (4.21)	21.22 (3.84)	10.11 (2.79)	20.98 (4.03)	†
Bachelor's degree or higher	38.38 (5.89)	*8.51 (2.67)	*6.47 (2.30)	17.31 (4.06)	9.67 (2.72)	14.13 (3.10)	−
Family income[9]							
Less than $20,000.	52.85 (7.25)	16.31 (3.78)	17.75 (4.02)	20.78 (4.32)	9.51 (2.69)	13.54 (3.00)	†
$20,000 or more	41.10 (2.75)	13.44 (1.73)	12.28 (1.58)	15.89 (1.67)	10.21 (1.39)	21.89 (1.97)	*1.22 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	45.77 (6.33)	12.38 (3.30)	*8.69 (2.79)	14.34 (3.78)	*9.21 (3.14)	19.14 (5.01)	†
$35,000–$54,999	42.94 (6.46)	13.74 (3.69)	12.14 (3.29)	15.87 (4.11)	10.19 (3.05)	20.85 (4.03)	†
$55,000–$74,999	35.63 (6.65)	*16.94 (5.12)	13.13 (3.90)	17.33 (4.64)	*14.89 (4.84)	18.54 (4.74)	†
$75,000 or more	44.71 (6.00)	15.53 (3.71)	14.78 (3.43)	19.70 (3.71)	8.63 (2.57)	25.68 (4.12)	†
Poverty status[10]							
Poor	49.57 (9.31)	19.10 (5.45)	26.23 (6.84)	22.43 (6.28)	*8.17 (2.86)	17.34 (4.62)	†
Near poor	45.34 (6.38)	12.19 (3.41)	11.98 (3.12)	15.81 (3.71)	13.09 (3.42)	17.53 (4.05)	†
Not poor	44.40 (3.58)	15.94 (2.44)	12.73 (2.05)	17.93 (2.32)	9.98 (1.81)	21.49 (2.30)	*1.47 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage[11]							
Under 65 years:							
Private.	41.77 (3.10)	17.83 (2.17)	12.14 (1.74)	18.65 (2.03)	11.13 (1.59)	20.64 (2.15)	*1.12 (0.47)
Medicaid	42.83 (7.52)	12.82 (3.57)	21.32 (5.49)	13.00 (3.81)	*10.06 (4.28)	17.32 (4.24)	*4.00 (1.91)
Other	*48.35 (16.49)	†	†	†	†	†	−
Uninsured.	21.31 (4.46)	*3.66 (1.71)	14.78 (3.91)	17.00 (4.30)	*8.31 (2.76)	23.28 (4.76)	†
65 years and over:							
Private.	70.12 (11.86)	†	†	*10.11 (4.16)	†	*15.05 (5.68)	−
Medicare and Medicaid	†	−	−	−	†	†	−
Medicare only	47.90 (13.61)	†	†	†	−	†	−
Other	*92.51 (38.92)	−	−	†	†	†	−
Uninsured.	−	−	−	−	†	†	−

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by external cause and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Fall	Struck by a person or an object	Transportation	Over exertion	Cutting or piercing instruments	Other causes (injury)[2]	Poisoning
Place of residence[12]			Rate per 1,000 population[1] (standard error)				
Large MSA	39.60 (3.34)	11.15 (1.94)	11.40 (1.76)	11.99 (1.77)	7.97 (1.54)	16.08 (2.11)	*1.16 (0.50)
Small MSA	46.30 (4.44)	12.39 (2.35)	15.04 (2.49)	19.90 (2.83)	10.61 (2.00)	21.88 (2.93)	*1.52 (0.70)
Not in MSA	39.19 (4.78)	20.57 (3.74)	12.44 (3.15)	22.01 (4.09)	13.32 (3.41)	23.91 (3.90)	†
Region							
Northeast	45.68 (5.79)	12.41 (2.93)	16.51 (3.81)	13.60 (3.13)	10.00 (2.85)	21.21 (4.05)	†
Midwest	44.81 (4.94)	17.47 (3.44)	10.67 (2.46)	25.02 (3.51)	12.37 (2.86)	25.82 (3.48)	*3.13 (1.21)
South	38.20 (4.02)	10.59 (2.27)	13.18 (2.22)	13.07 (2.46)	8.21 (1.73)	14.18 (2.26)	†
West	40.80 (4.63)	14.16 (2.90)	11.41 (2.54)	15.26 (2.82)	9.70 (2.25)	19.74 (3.58)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Injury and poisoning episodes are based on the questions, "Of the {number} times that {person} was injured, how many of those times was the injury serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" and "Of the {number} times that {person} was poisoned, how many of those times was the poisoning serious enough that a medical professional was consulted?" Injury episodes are classified according to the external cause of the episode using categories based on ICD–9–CM external cause codes (E codes). The category "Transportation" includes motor vehicle, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian, train, boat, and airplane. The category "other" includes fire/burn/scald related, animal or insect bite, machinery, and other (not specified). The category "poisoning" excludes food poisoning and allergic reaction. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Driving[2]		Working at paid job		Working around house or yard		Attending school		Sports		Leisure activities (excluding sports)		Other[3]	
	Rate per 1,000 population[1,4] (standard error)													
Total[5] (crude)	8.79	(1.08)	18.47	(1.58)	16.76	(1.55)	3.71	(0.79)	17.71	(1.56)	31.00	(2.22)	18.18	(1.61)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	8.79	(1.08)	18.43	(1.58)	16.51	(1.53)	3.73	(0.79)	17.77	(1.58)	31.24	(2.24)	18.14	(1.60)
Sex														
Male	8.76	(1.66)	25.99	(2.73)	14.86	(2.09)	*2.36	(0.89)	25.58	(2.56)	29.39	(2.99)	15.05	(2.12)
Female.	8.83	(1.39)	11.28	(1.72)	18.59	(2.26)	5.00	(1.22)	10.17	(1.83)	32.55	(3.16)	21.17	(2.33)
Age														
Under 12 years.	*3.54	(1.70)	–		–		*7.20	(2.30)	13.56	(3.30)	56.56	(6.94)	17.55	(3.50)
12–17 years.	†		†		†		*21.36	(7.10)	89.74	(11.61)	38.42	(7.62)	*10.15	(3.62)
18–44 years.	13.56	(2.27)	33.55	(3.42)	16.24	(2.45)	†		17.02	(2.77)	23.88	(2.98)	12.83	(2.07)
45–64 years.	8.60	(2.24)	19.92	(3.26)	28.00	(4.04)	†		*3.39	(1.41)	22.94	(3.85)	22.71	(3.70)
65–74 years.	†		†		*21.19	(6.72)	–		–		*17.30	(5.76)	22.03	(5.96)
75 years and over	†		†		32.33	(9.20)	–		†		42.80	(10.00)	44.79	(10.38)
Race														
1 race[6]	8.93	(1.09)	18.75	(1.60)	16.76	(1.56)	3.62	(0.79)	17.73	(1.58)	30.21	(2.20)	17.84	(1.59)
White	7.84	(1.13)	20.26	(1.89)	18.82	(1.84)	3.37	(0.86)	18.89	(1.82)	31.97	(2.47)	18.06	(1.74)
Black or African American	14.51	(4.19)	12.46	(3.08)	*7.31	(2.56)	*4.62	(2.21)	15.58	(3.81)	19.52	(4.22)	20.24	(4.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†		–		–		–		†		†		†	
Asian	†		†		†		†		†		*16.02	(7.29)	–	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–		–		–		–		–		†		–	
2 or more races[7]	–		–		†		†		†		*82.76	(27.64)	*40.31	(17.47)
Black or African American, white.	–		–		–		†		†		*93.75	(42.67)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	–		–		†		–		†		†		†	
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race														
Hispanic or Latino	*5.29	(1.85)	10.12	(2.27)	*6.46	(2.01)	*2.28	(1.09)	7.96	(2.13)	19.78	(3.40)	8.97	(2.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	*4.69	(2.19)	12.29	(3.12)	*5.72	(2.35)	†		*8.01	(2.73)	18.94	(4.03)	8.75	(2.38)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.37	(1.25)	19.85	(1.80)	18.46	(1.77)	3.95	(0.90)	19.31	(1.77)	32.85	(2.52)	19.69	(1.82)
White, single race.	8.35	(1.34)	22.10	(2.21)	21.21	(2.15)	3.56	(1.00)	21.07	(2.12)	34.73	(2.89)	19.79	(2.02)
Black or African American, single race	14.56	(4.31)	12.88	(3.19)	*7.56	(2.65)	*4.78	(2.29)	16.11	(3.93)	18.33	(4.23)	20.92	(5.10)
Education[9]														
Less than a high school diploma	*5.74	(2.72)	19.83	(4.87)	23.01	(5.51)	–		†		26.62	(5.85)	21.57	(5.00)
High school diploma or GED[10]	11.22	(2.95)	33.16	(4.95)	21.51	(3.86)	–		*4.54	(1.86)	20.61	(3.73)	19.80	(4.14)
Some college.	12.39	(3.32)	25.68	(4.29)	30.76	(5.07)	†		*9.17	(3.12)	24.60	(4.45)	26.81	(4.38)
Bachelor's degree or higher	*3.72	(1.78)	13.85	(3.28)	21.63	(4.14)	–		14.40	(3.90)	25.86	(5.05)	14.19	(3.16)
Family income[11]														
Less than $20,000.	13.66	(3.65)	10.85	(2.82)	19.36	(4.09)	*4.66	(1.90)	20.43	(4.72)	33.82	(5.31)	27.15	(4.74)
$20,000 or more	7.73	(1.24)	21.30	(2.03)	16.31	(1.74)	3.88	(0.97)	19.13	(1.91)	31.35	(2.54)	16.82	(1.71)
$20,000–$34,999	*5.65	(2.24)	25.72	(4.44)	18.16	(4.20)	†		10.42	(2.87)	27.00	(5.19)	24.43	(4.36)
$35,000–$54,999	*7.99	(2.71)	27.34	(5.39)	15.10	(3.60)	*4.81	(2.11)	20.85	(4.31)	30.62	(5.56)	10.68	(3.02)
$55,000–$74,999	*9.93	(4.06)	25.61	(5.77)	18.82	(5.14)	†		20.66	(5.24)	23.47	(5.06)	19.02	(4.77)
$75,000 or more	*7.89	(2.56)	16.52	(3.27)	17.59	(3.34)	*6.34	(2.50)	26.60	(4.58)	36.75	(5.61)	18.88	(3.45)
Poverty status[12]														
Poor	*21.31	(6.43)	*8.61	(3.13)	15.53	(4.59)	†		24.95	(7.46)	35.43	(7.50)	31.55	(6.84)
Near poor	*6.45	(2.25)	21.78	(4.09)	16.15	(3.99)	*6.65	(2.35)	11.48	(3.27)	34.39	(5.67)	21.92	(4.31)
Not poor	8.15	(1.64)	23.28	(2.79)	19.07	(2.37)	*4.52	(1.38)	22.69	(2.58)	30.32	(3.12)	17.31	(2.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]														
Under 65 years:														
Private.	7.04	(1.31)	22.18	(2.19)	17.94	(2.01)	4.83	(1.19)	24.45	(2.40)	32.75	(2.97)	14.65	(1.91)
Medicaid	*15.96	(5.07)	*5.74	(2.85)	*8.24	(3.53)	†		14.00	(3.89)	42.47	(7.26)	28.91	(5.64)
Other	†		†		*33.34	(12.73)	†		†		†		*33.87	(13.58)
Uninsured.	14.18	(3.77)	25.68	(5.06)	*8.16	(2.62)	†		*6.11	(2.56)	21.43	(4.39)	10.15	(2.92)
65 years and over:														
Private.	†		†		33.92	(8.41)	–		†		25.78	(6.90)	38.48	(8.26)
Medicare and Medicaid	–		†		†		–		–		†		†	
Medicare only	†		–		†		–		–		*27.47	(10.82)	*22.37	(8.69)
Other	–		†		†		–		–		*72.06	(33.74)	†	
Uninsured.	–		–		–		–		–		†		†	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by activity engaged in at the time of the episode and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Activity at time of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Selected characteristic	Driving[2]	Working at paid job	Working around house or yard	Attending school	Sports	Leisure activities (excluding sports)	Other[3]
Place of residence[14]	Rate per 1,000 population[1,4] (standard error)						
Large MSA	8.38 (1.60)	14.05 (1.93)	12.68 (1.90)	*3.35 (1.10)	16.34 (2.18)	28.90 (3.02)	15.36 (2.00)
Small MSA	9.19 (1.75)	21.85 (2.95)	15.86 (2.48)	*4.83 (1.51)	20.66 (2.81)	30.17 (3.92)	23.84 (3.32)
Not in MSA	9.15 (2.67)	23.69 (4.25)	28.53 (4.94)	†	16.02 (3.71)	37.70 (5.88)	15.44 (3.46)
Region							
Northeast	*10.25 (3.22)	16.42 (3.63)	12.76 (3.30)	†	19.18 (3.94)	31.27 (5.29)	24.95 (4.73)
Midwest	8.77 (2.16)	31.22 (4.24)	19.33 (3.30)	*4.05 (1.93)	26.71 (3.77)	34.42 (4.80)	16.52 (3.26)
South.	8.56 (1.60)	14.39 (2.25)	17.19 (2.66)	*4.04 (1.37)	11.19 (2.31)	27.52 (3.51)	14.76 (2.41)
West	7.97 (2.12)	12.84 (2.73)	16.62 (3.25)	*4.20 (1.54)	17.19 (3.02)	32.69 (4.77)	19.85 (3.18)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[1]Activity at time of injury or poisoning episodes is based on the question, "What activity was {person} involved in at the time of the injury/poisoning?" Respondents could indicate up to two activities. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]									
	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
	Rate per 1,000 population[1,2] (standard error)									
Total[3] (crude)	29.72 (2.11)	23.25 (1.78)	9.02 (1.18)	1.92 (0.50)	15.44 (1.49)	13.89 (1.46)	6.13 (0.87)	4.56 (0.95)	2.99 (0.64)	7.46 (0.98)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	29.95 (2.13)	23.04 (1.76)	8.99 (1.18)	1.87 (0.49)	15.41 (1.49)	14.04 (1.47)	6.14 (0.87)	4.52 (0.94)	3.01 (0.64)	7.42 (0.98)
Sex										
Male	23.13 (2.61)	27.48 (2.77)	7.35 (1.30)	*1.41 (0.59)	15.97 (2.21)	19.23 (2.33)	10.23 (1.59)	5.17 (1.54)	*2.61 (0.81)	9.12 (1.52)
Female	36.03 (3.27)	19.21 (2.23)	10.61 (1.84)	*2.41 (0.80)	14.92 (1.90)	8.78 (1.74)	*2.21 (0.79)	*3.97 (1.22)	3.35 (0.92)	5.88 (1.24)
Age										
Under 12 years	34.12 (5.16)	26.40 (4.49)	8.43 (2.47)	†	8.67 (2.52)	11.82 (2.85)	†	†	†	*6.43 (2.55)
12–17 years	*19.71 (6.06)	24.76 (6.01)	55.21 (10.39)	–	14.75 (4.31)	39.69 (7.81)	†	†	–	*12.43 (4.36)
18–44 years	25.88 (3.10)	15.77 (2.35)	4.93 (1.33)	*1.87 (0.78)	19.96 (2.78)	18.44 (2.82)	11.05 (1.85)	7.03 (1.76)	5.04 (1.33)	8.22 (1.51)
45–64 years	26.84 (4.09)	31.05 (4.15)	*2.61 (1.28)	*3.80 (1.48)	15.77 (3.12)	*3.82 (1.40)	*5.96 (1.91)	*5.50 (2.29)	*2.49 (1.03)	7.62 (2.01)
65–74 years	21.48 (5.89)	*21.25 (6.73)	†	–	†	†	†	†	†	†
75 years and over	79.93 (14.10)	31.01 (8.67)	†	†	*12.58 (4.88)	†	†	–	†	†
Race										
1 race[4]	29.16 (2.11)	22.69 (1.74)	9.01 (1.19)	1.95 (0.51)	15.55 (1.51)	13.86 (1.47)	6.22 (0.88)	4.58 (0.97)	3.03 (0.65)	7.44 (0.99)
White	30.77 (2.38)	24.60 (1.96)	8.68 (1.32)	1.92 (0.57)	14.84 (1.66)	15.51 (1.70)	7.14 (1.06)	4.74 (1.13)	3.22 (0.74)	7.52 (1.11)
Black or African American	21.95 (4.55)	16.91 (4.84)	12.28 (3.41)	†	19.42 (4.66)	*7.39 (2.92)	†	*4.09 (1.68)	†	*4.65 (1.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	†
Asian	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
2 or more races[5]	*66.48 (21.94)	*60.09 (24.92)	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	†
Black or African American, white	*79.51 (39.27)	†	†	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	*110.03 (50.02)	†	–	–	–	†	–	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race										
Hispanic or Latino	13.75 (2.69)	12.64 (2.74)	5.22 (1.41)	†	11.44 (2.58)	8.32 (2.48)	*4.32 (1.46)	†	†	*2.25 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.23 (2.82)	14.66 (3.66)	5.07 (1.50)	†	*9.03 (2.90)	*8.13 (3.26)	*5.69 (2.02)	†	†	*2.89 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.35 (2.41)	25.00 (1.98)	9.64 (1.35)	2.19 (0.58)	16.09 (1.69)	14.81 (1.63)	6.43 (0.99)	4.92 (1.09)	3.22 (0.73)	8.32 (1.14)
White, single race	34.27 (2.80)	26.90 (2.25)	9.34 (1.55)	*2.23 (0.68)	15.53 (1.92)	16.99 (1.97)	7.63 (1.23)	5.24 (1.32)	3.51 (0.86)	8.51 (1.31)
Black or African American, single race	21.46 (4.62)	17.48 (5.00)	12.70 (3.52)	†	19.03 (4.77)	*7.64 (3.02)	†	*4.23 (1.74)	†	*4.81 (2.03)
Education[7]										
Less than a high school diploma	36.80 (6.89)	25.33 (5.49)	–	†	*12.43 (3.89)	†	*7.01 (3.19)	†	†	*7.10 (2.71)
High school diploma or GED[8]	28.34 (4.52)	24.76 (4.75)	†	*3.08 (1.40)	16.84 (3.68)	*3.96 (1.70)	12.24 (3.08)	*5.60 (2.02)	*2.80 (1.27)	9.54 (2.65)
Some college	39.09 (5.99)	25.32 (4.84)	*5.38 (2.00)	†	20.08 (4.12)	14.14 (3.65)	10.10 (2.86)	*6.44 (2.12)	*4.01 (1.66)	*4.29 (1.72)
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.33 (4.08)	22.62 (4.16)	†	†	10.64 (2.80)	18.51 (4.34)	†	†	*4.99 (1.94)	*5.83 (2.12)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude annualized rates (with standard errors) of medically consulted injury and poisoning episodes, by place of occurrence and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Home (inside)	Home (outside)	School, child care center, or preschool	Hospital or residential institution	Street, highway, sidewalk, or parking lot	Sport facility, recreation area, lake, river, or pool	Industrial, construction, or farm	Trade or service area	Other public building	Other (unspecified)
				Place of occurrence of injury or poisoning episode[1]						
Family income[9]				Rate per 1,000 population[1,2] (standard error)						
Less than $20,000	38.74 (6.06)	27.38 (4.64)	*10.90 (3.35)	†	23.90 (4.36)	12.69 (3.57)	†	*3.31 (1.59)	†	*6.12 (2.40)
$20,000 or more	28.78 (2.41)	22.55 (1.92)	8.99 (1.41)	*1.78 (0.57)	14.25 (1.76)	15.58 (1.79)	7.60 (1.13)	5.22 (1.24)	3.33 (0.75)	7.67 (1.14)
$20,000–$34,999	26.29 (5.04)	27.99 (4.95)	*2.55 (1.03)	†	13.12 (3.52)	10.06 (3.02)	10.61 (2.68)	†	*4.43 (2.05)	12.31 (3.58)
$35,000–$54,999	21.36 (4.83)	17.71 (3.91)	10.56 (3.09)	*5.24 (2.35)	10.13 (2.76)	17.49 (4.05)	11.83 (3.53)	*7.21 (3.34)	*4.11 (1.87)	13.27 (3.50)
$55,000–$74,999	30.19 (6.10)	24.24 (5.80)	*13.39 (4.64)	†	15.30 (4.37)	*12.50 (3.96)	*7.33 (3.05)	*7.32 (3.01)	†	*5.22 (2.48)
$75,000 or more	36.06 (5.16)	23.61 (3.76)	13.18 (3.45)	†	13.88 (3.22)	22.17 (4.27)	*4.94 (1.73)	*6.35 (2.79)	*3.09 (1.30)	*4.70 (1.82)
Poverty status[10]										
Poor	33.95 (7.45)	27.07 (6.07)	*8.48 (3.46)	†	34.85 (7.24)	*19.52 (6.04)	†	†	†	*9.33 (3.96)
Near poor	33.28 (5.43)	28.69 (5.07)	9.48 (2.79)	–	13.27 (3.24)	*7.30 (2.77)	9.08 (2.34)	*5.16 (2.26)	†	*8.51 (2.89)
Not poor	29.88 (3.05)	23.29 (2.45)	10.68 (1.98)	*2.14 (0.78)	13.55 (2.18)	18.32 (2.36)	7.82 (1.49)	6.34 (1.81)	3.98 (1.02)	8.06 (1.52)
Health insurance coverage[11]										
Under 65 years:										
Private	28.10 (2.67)	23.48 (2.25)	11.65 (1.77)	*1.90 (0.65)	14.19 (1.99)	18.58 (2.15)	8.42 (1.34)	5.46 (1.29)	3.14 (0.80)	8.03 (1.35)
Medicaid	34.72 (6.70)	31.89 (6.27)	8.60 (2.35)	†	21.01 (4.86)	*11.62 (3.79)	†	†	†	*5.27 (2.61)
Other	*28.67 (12.09)	*40.58 (14.54)	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	†
Uninsured	17.43 (4.06)	12.22 (3.31)	*3.54 (1.71)	†	20.50 (4.46)	*6.72 (2.86)	*2.71 (1.32)	*7.48 (3.27)	†	10.16 (3.02)
65 years and over:										
Private	54.16 (10.27)	29.40 (7.69)	†	–	*10.11 (3.89)	†	†	†	†	–
Medicare and Medicaid	†	†	–	–	†	–	–	–	–	–
Medicare only	*37.86 (12.20)	†	–	†	†	–	†	–	–	†
Other	†	†	†	–	–	–	–	–	†	–
Uninsured	†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	†
Place of residence[12]										
Large MSA	26.04 (2.80)	18.02 (2.17)	7.58 (1.59)	†	15.35 (2.01)	12.37 (1.97)	3.51 (0.98)	*4.19 (1.33)	3.09 (0.88)	6.92 (1.39)
Small MSA	34.47 (3.83)	22.63 (3.12)	11.81 (2.29)	*2.16 (0.91)	16.58 (2.73)	14.12 (2.36)	7.40 (1.58)	5.08 (1.51)	*3.07 (1.21)	9.49 (1.99)
Not in MSA	30.73 (5.33)	37.39 (5.27)	*7.78 (2.57)	*3.82 (1.64)	13.66 (3.65)	17.30 (4.12)	10.47 (2.66)	†	†	5.33 (1.58)
Region										
Northeast	31.78 (4.80)	22.18 (3.98)	9.01 (2.65)	†	19.37 (3.92)	12.85 (3.46)	†	*5.49 (1.96)	†	8.95 (2.64)
Midwest	31.47 (4.44)	23.50 (3.43)	10.93 (2.51)	*3.72 (1.45)	16.69 (3.34)	18.61 (3.34)	12.19 (2.50)	*6.01 (2.41)	*5.46 (1.74)	10.45 (2.38)
South	26.49 (3.50)	22.33 (3.01)	9.75 (2.23)	†	13.53 (2.16)	10.35 (2.22)	5.11 (1.33)	*4.08 (1.60)	*1.89 (0.93)	3.59 (1.05)
West	31.34 (4.49)	25.38 (4.04)	*5.73 (1.78)	†	13.85 (3.11)	15.35 (3.04)	*4.44 (1.54)	†	*2.61 (1.10)	9.24 (2.35)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Place of occurrence of injury and poisoning episodes is based on the question, "Where was {person} when the injury/poisoning happened?" Respondents could indicate up to two places. Rates of episodes have been annualized in this table (see Appendix I). Beginning in 2004, a new method was implemented that involves imputing the date of the injury/poisoning episode for those episodes for which the respondent did not provide sufficient information to determine a month, day, and year of occurrence and calculating annualized frequencies and rates based only on episodes that occurred less than or equal to 5 weeks before the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked (see Appendix I). Imputation was done so that it would be possible to calculate a specific elapsed time in days between the date of the injury/poisoning episode and the date the injury/poisoning questions were asked for all episodes. Estimates for 2004 should not be compared to estimates from prior years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access	
	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Total[4] (crude)	5.5 (0.11)	7.8 (0.14)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	5.4 (0.11)	7.7 (0.14)
Sex		
Male	5.0 (0.13)	7.1 (0.16)
Female	5.9 (0.13)	8.4 (0.17)
Age		
Under 12 years	1.9 (0.15)	3.5 (0.20)
12–17 years	3.0 (0.23)	4.5 (0.28)
18–44 years	7.3 (0.18)	10.1 (0.22)
45–64 years	7.2 (0.21)	10.0 (0.25)
65 years and over	2.6 (0.17)	4.1 (0.22)
Race		
1 race[5]	5.4 (0.11)	7.7 (0.14)
White.	5.4 (0.13)	7.9 (0.16)
Black or African American	6.4 (0.31)	7.7 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.2 (1.41)	8.7 (1.63)
Asian	3.0 (0.41)	4.4 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	†	*5.4 (2.55)
2 or more races[6]	6.1 (0.74)	8.9 (0.85)
Black or African American, white	5.2 (1.33)	7.5 (1.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	8.9 (1.36)	11.2 (1.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	6.0 (0.24)	7.4 (0.29)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.6 (0.28)	7.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.4 (0.12)	7.8 (0.15)
White, single race	5.3 (0.14)	8.0 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	6.3 (0.31)	7.7 (0.33)
Education[8]		
Less than a high school diploma	9.3 (0.34)	11.0 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED[9]	6.8 (0.22)	9.1 (0.26)
Some college	8.0 (0.27)	11.1 (0.32)
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.3 (0.18)	6.2 (0.26)
Family income[10]		
Less than $20,000	11.8 (0.34)	14.1 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	4.2 (0.12)	6.6 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	8.7 (0.36)	12.2 (0.42)
$35,000–$54,999	5.7 (0.31)	8.9 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	3.4 (0.28)	5.9 (0.37)
$75,000 or more	1.2 (0.12)	2.9 (0.18)
Poverty status[11]		
Poor	11.3 (0.47)	13.5 (0.54)
Near poor	10.0 (0.37)	13.2 (0.43)
Not poor	3.6 (0.13)	6.2 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[12]		
Under 65 years:		
Private	2.5 (0.09)	4.7 (0.13)
Medicaid	4.5 (0.28)	5.7 (0.36)
Other	8.5 (0.74)	10.1 (0.77)
Uninsured	20.5 (0.46)	25.1 (0.53)
65 years and over:		
Private	1.4 (0.17)	2.8 (0.23)
Medicare and Medicaid	4.8 (0.87)	4.9 (0.88)
Medicare only	4.4 (0.42)	6.7 (0.51)
Other	2.2 (0.53)	2.6 (0.57)
Uninsured	17.0 (3.61)	17.2 (3.60)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of persons who did not receive medical care or who delayed medical care in the past year due to cost, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Selected measures of health care access	
Selected characteristic	Did not receive medical care due to cost[1]	Delayed medical care due to cost[2]
Place of residence[13]	Percent[3] (standard error)	
Large MSA	4.8 (0.14)	6.8 (0.18)
Small MSA	6.0 (0.22)	8.4 (0.29)
Not in MSA	6.2 (0.25)	9.1 (0.30)
Region		
Northeast	4.3 (0.24)	6.0 (0.28)
Midwest	4.4 (0.19)	7.7 (0.27)
South	6.7 (0.21)	8.5 (0.23)
West	5.5 (0.26)	8.2 (0.34)
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	3.4 (0.11)	5.4 (0.15)
Good	7.4 (0.24)	10.1 (0.27)
Fair or poor	15.2 (0.48)	18.3 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		
Hispanic or Latino, male	5.3 (0.27)	6.6 (0.32)
Hispanic or Latina, female	6.7 (0.30)	8.3 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race, male	4.8 (0.16)	7.2 (0.20)
White, single race, female	5.7 (0.17)	8.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race, male	6.3 (0.42)	7.2 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race, female	6.4 (0.35)	8.1 (0.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status		
Hispanic or Latino:		
Poor	8.1 (0.67)	9.2 (0.77)
Near poor	7.9 (0.58)	10.2 (0.71)
Not poor	4.1 (0.36)	5.7 (0.46)
Not Hispanic or Latino:		
White, single race:		
Poor	14.0 (0.79)	17.6 (0.95)
Near poor	11.1 (0.52)	15.2 (0.61)
Not poor	3.6 (0.16)	6.3 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race:		
Poor	10.3 (1.04)	11.7 (1.11)
Near poor	10.5 (0.95)	11.7 (0.98)
Not poor	4.2 (0.38)	6.1 (0.46)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[12]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 15.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Number of overnight hospital stays[1]				
	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude)............................	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.3 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Sex					
Male	100.0	93.6 (0.13)	4.9 (0.11)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Female	100.0	90.3 (0.17)	7.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.06)	0.8 (0.05)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	92.7 (0.23)	6.5 (0.22)	0.6 (0.06)	0.2 (0.03)
12–17 years	100.0	98.0 (0.16)	1.7 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
18–44 years	100.0	93.0 (0.15)	5.8 (0.14)	0.8 (0.05)	0.4 (0.04)
45–64 years	100.0	92.0 (0.20)	5.8 (0.17)	1.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.07)
65 years and over.........................	100.0	82.7 (0.39)	11.6 (0.34)	3.4 (0.20)	2.2 (0.15)
Race					
1 race[4].................................	100.0	91.9 (0.11)	6.2 (0.10)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White	100.0	91.8 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
Black or African American	100.0	91.9 (0.29)	6.1 (0.25)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	92.2 (1.21)	5.7 (0.95)	*1.2 (0.48)	*0.9 (0.39)
Asian	100.0	95.0 (0.45)	4.3 (0.43)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.09)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	96.4 (1.56)	*3.0 (1.46)	–	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	91.2 (0.83)	7.1 (0.74)	1.0 (0.29)	*0.7 (0.23)
Black or African American, white	100.0	86.8 (1.78)	11.5 (1.71)	*1.2 (0.53)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white...........	100.0	91.2 (1.48)	6.3 (1.18)	*1.4 (0.58)	*1.2 (0.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino.........................	100.0	93.2 (0.22)	5.6 (0.20)	0.7 (0.06)	0.5 (0.05)
Mexican or Mexican American................	100.0	93.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.23)	0.7 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	91.7 (0.13)	6.3 (0.11)	1.2 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	91.5 (0.14)	6.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.05)	0.7 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	91.8 (0.30)	6.1 (0.25)	1.0 (0.09)	1.0 (0.10)
Education[7]					
Less than a high school diploma................	100.0	86.9 (0.35)	8.7 (0.30)	2.3 (0.15)	2.0 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED[8].................	100.0	90.6 (0.26)	6.9 (0.22)	1.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.08)
Some college............................	100.0	91.0 (0.25)	6.5 (0.22)	1.6 (0.11)	0.8 (0.08)
Bachelor's degree or higher..................	100.0	92.3 (0.24)	6.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.06)
Family income[9]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	88.3 (0.33)	8.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.12)	1.7 (0.12)
$20,000 or more..........................	100.0	92.7 (0.12)	5.8 (0.11)	1.0 (0.04)	0.5 (0.03)
$20,000–$34,999.........................	100.0	90.6 (0.31)	7.3 (0.26)	1.3 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)
$35,000–$54,999.........................	100.0	92.6 (0.27)	5.8 (0.24)	1.1 (0.10)	0.5 (0.07)
$55,000–$74,999.........................	100.0	92.8 (0.31)	5.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.10)	0.4 (0.08)
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.8 (0.22)	5.2 (0.20)	0.8 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
Poverty status[10]					
Poor	100.0	88.9 (0.44)	7.7 (0.37)	1.8 (0.15)	1.6 (0.16)
Near poor..............................	100.0	90.6 (0.29)	7.1 (0.25)	1.3 (0.10)	1.0 (0.10)
Not poor...............................	100.0	92.7 (0.15)	5.8 (0.14)	1.0 (0.05)	0.5 (0.04)
Health insurance coverage[11]					
Under 65 years:					
Private	100.0	93.8 (0.13)	5.2 (0.11)	0.7 (0.04)	0.3 (0.03)
Medicaid	100.0	88.1 (0.38)	8.9 (0.32)	1.6 (0.13)	1.4 (0.13)
Other	100.0	87.2 (0.85)	8.4 (0.72)	2.3 (0.34)	2.1 (0.34)
Uninsured	100.0	95.1 (0.21)	4.0 (0.19)	0.6 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
65 years and over:					
Private	100.0	82.4 (0.52)	12.0 (0.45)	3.6 (0.27)	2.0 (0.18)
Medicare and Medicaid	100.0	75.2 (1.85)	14.8 (1.47)	5.3 (0.85)	4.8 (0.85)
Medicare only	100.0	84.5 (0.75)	10.2 (0.61)	2.7 (0.33)	2.6 (0.33)
Other	100.0	82.5 (1.60)	12.8 (1.40)	3.3 (0.72)	1.5 (0.44)
Uninsured	100.0	92.2 (2.39)	*6.4 (2.21)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of overnight hospital stays during the past 12 months, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	None	1	2	3 or more
		Number of overnight hospital stays[1]			
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Place of residence[12]					
Large MSA	100.0	92.6 (0.15)	5.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.05)	0.6 (0.04)
Small MSA	100.0	91.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	90.7 (0.31)	7.1 (0.26)	1.4 (0.10)	0.9 (0.09)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	92.6 (0.26)	5.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.09)	0.6 (0.07)
Midwest	100.0	91.6 (0.25)	6.4 (0.21)	1.3 (0.08)	0.7 (0.06)
South	100.0	91.2 (0.19)	6.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)
West	100.0	92.9 (0.21)	5.7 (0.19)	0.9 (0.07)	0.5 (0.05)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	95.2 (0.22)	3.9 (0.20)	0.5 (0.07)	0.4 (0.07)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	91.1 (0.34)	7.4 (0.32)	1.0 (0.09)	0.5 (0.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male	100.0	93.2 (0.17)	5.2 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)	0.6 (0.05)
White, single race, female	100.0	89.9 (0.22)	7.7 (0.19)	1.5 (0.08)	0.8 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	93.8 (0.36)	4.7 (0.33)	0.7 (0.11)	0.7 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	90.1 (0.42)	7.3 (0.35)	1.3 (0.14)	1.3 (0.16)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor	100.0	92.1 (0.56)	6.0 (0.50)	1.0 (0.16)	0.9 (0.18)
Near poor	100.0	93.6 (0.39)	5.2 (0.36)	0.9 (0.14)	0.3 (0.08)
Not poor	100.0	93.9 (0.38)	5.2 (0.36)	0.5 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	86.9 (0.77)	8.7 (0.63)	2.6 (0.30)	1.8 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	88.8 (0.44)	8.3 (0.38)	1.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.16)
Not poor	100.0	92.4 (0.19)	6.0 (0.16)	1.1 (0.06)	0.5 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	88.5 (0.80)	7.8 (0.71)	1.6 (0.29)	2.0 (0.33)
Near poor	100.0	91.7 (0.72)	5.9 (0.56)	1.2 (0.23)	1.2 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	93.4 (0.42)	5.2 (0.39)	0.9 (0.15)	0.5 (0.11)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[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 percentages (see Appendix I). Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 17.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	68.8 (0.39)	12.0 (0.24)	2.8 (0.12)	16.4 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	68.5 (0.39)	12.2 (0.24)	2.7 (0.12)	16.6 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Sex											
Male	100.0	68.7 (0.41)	10.6 (0.24)	2.8 (0.12)	17.9 (0.29)	100.0	61.3 (0.90)	3.4 (0.27)	25.9 (0.77)	8.2 (0.49)	1.3 (0.18)
Female	100.0	68.9 (0.41)	13.5 (0.28)	2.7 (0.15)	14.9 (0.24)	100.0	59.2 (0.80)	7.0 (0.36)	28.2 (0.70)	4.6 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Age											
Under 12 years	100.0	60.8 (0.67)	28.2 (0.59)	2.3 (0.25)	8.8 (0.34)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
12–17 years	100.0	67.7 (0.78)	20.2 (0.61)	2.1 (0.22)	10.0 (0.41)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
18–44 years	100.0	67.3 (0.43)	7.4 (0.21)	1.8 (0.11)	23.5 (0.36)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
45–64 years	100.0	77.1 (0.41)	5.3 (0.21)	4.8 (0.19)	12.8 (0.30)	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
65 years and over.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.5 (0.27)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
Race											
1 race[4].	100.0	68.9 (0.39)	11.9 (0.24)	2.7 (0.11)	16.5 (0.24)	100.0	60.1 (0.74)	5.4 (0.26)	27.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)
White	100.0	71.4 (0.42)	10.0 (0.25)	2.5 (0.12)	16.1 (0.27)	100.0	63.0 (0.78)	4.3 (0.25)	25.8 (0.67)	6.0 (0.35)	1.0 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	53.9 (0.89)	24.3 (0.77)	4.2 (0.30)	17.6 (0.55)	100.0	34.9 (1.89)	16.0 (1.27)	40.6 (1.85)	6.8 (0.88)	1.7 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	44.7 (3.78)	18.0 (2.39)	2.7 (0.65)	34.6 (3.47)	100.0	31.9 (7.47)	*10.3 (4.62)	43.8 (7.89)	*9.4 (3.95)	†
Asian	100.0	71.6 (1.64)	9.6 (1.01)	2.3 (0.40)	16.5 (1.28)	100.0	41.5 (4.13)	13.4 (2.68)	30.6 (3.68)	10.1 (2.16)	*4.5 (1.83)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	63.9 (8.55)	*21.4 (7.75)	†	*10.2 (3.76)	100.0	†	–	85.2 (13.94)	–	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	62.0 (2.15)	18.7 (1.59)	7.0 (1.18)	12.3 (1.31)	100.0	62.4 (6.15)	*6.6 (2.97)	27.1 (5.64)	†	–
Black or African American, white	100.0	53.8 (3.85)	29.9 (3.09)	*5.1 (1.82)	11.2 (2.47)	100.0	71.6 (15.54)	–	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	59.8 (3.68)	16.1 (2.98)	6.9 (1.61)	17.2 (2.45)	100.0	62.9 (8.22)	†	27.1 (7.55)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race											
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	41.7 (0.79)	22.2 (0.55)	1.7 (0.15)	34.4 (0.68)	100.0	24.6 (1.79)	19.3 (1.35)	36.7 (1.87)	12.0 (1.28)	7.4 (0.95)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.1 (0.98)	22.0 (0.67)	1.3 (0.15)	37.6 (0.85)	100.0	25.0 (2.15)	18.7 (1.67)	37.2 (2.37)	9.5 (1.29)	9.7 (1.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	73.7 (0.40)	10.2 (0.26)	3.0 (0.13)	13.2 (0.23)	100.0	62.4 (0.76)	4.6 (0.26)	26.6 (0.66)	5.8 (0.32)	0.7 (0.12)
White, single race	100.0	77.9 (0.44)	7.4 (0.27)	2.7 (0.13)	12.0 (0.25)	100.0	65.7 (0.81)	3.2 (0.24)	25.0 (0.70)	5.6 (0.35)	0.5 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	54.6 (0.91)	23.9 (0.79)	4.1 (0.29)	17.3 (0.55)	100.0	35.0 (1.91)	16.0 (1.29)	40.6 (1.86)	6.7 (0.88)	1.6 (0.38)
Education[7]											
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	39.4 (0.81)	16.8 (0.65)	4.2 (0.28)	39.5 (0.77)	100.0	46.0 (1.15)	12.3 (0.68)	33.4 (1.00)	6.1 (0.49)	2.3 (0.39)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	69.8 (0.54)	7.0 (0.27)	3.5 (0.19)	19.8 (0.44)	100.0	63.1 (1.06)	3.4 (0.32)	27.1 (0.99)	5.9 (0.49)	0.5 (0.12)
Some college.	100.0	76.7 (0.46)	4.6 (0.22)	3.8 (0.22)	14.9 (0.38)	100.0	68.4 (1.27)	2.4 (0.38)	21.8 (1.13)	6.8 (0.69)	*0.6 (0.20)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	89.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.12)	2.0 (0.16)	6.8 (0.28)	100.0	69.6 (1.44)	2.0 (0.40)	21.4 (1.26)	6.4 (0.72)	*0.5 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

| | Health insurance coverage[1] by age | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Under 65 years of age | | | | | 65 years of age and over | | | | | |
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Family income[9]											
Less than $20,000	100.0	25.0 (0.86)	39.5 (0.81)	4.2 (0.21)	31.3 (0.66)	100.0	45.3 (1.18)	13.7 (0.78)	34.1 (1.04)	5.3 (0.44)	1.6 (0.35)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	77.6 (0.36)	6.9 (0.18)	2.4 (0.14)	13.1 (0.24)	100.0	67.9 (0.85)	2.0 (0.18)	22.4 (0.75)	6.9 (0.45)	0.9 (0.13)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	50.2 (0.89)	19.2 (0.64)	3.5 (0.31)	27.1 (0.68)	100.0	65.0 (1.44)	1.6 (0.26)	25.7 (1.29)	6.8 (0.70)	0.9 (0.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	73.4 (0.73)	8.1 (0.41)	2.8 (0.31)	15.7 (0.56)	100.0	68.9 (1.76)	1.8 (0.37)	20.2 (1.60)	8.4 (1.03)	*0.7 (0.26)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	85.6 (0.66)	3.0 (0.28)	1.9 (0.24)	9.5 (0.54)	100.0	70.5 (2.52)	2.6 (0.68)	17.1 (2.00)	9.1 (1.63)	*0.7 (0.32)
$75,000 or more	100.0	92.0 (0.37)	1.4 (0.14)	1.9 (0.21)	4.7 (0.27)	100.0	71.3 (2.27)	1.9 (0.55)	17.9 (1.94)	7.6 (1.21)	*1.3 (0.49)
Poverty status[10]											
Poor	100.0	20.2 (1.03)	47.5 (1.05)	2.7 (0.23)	29.6 (0.87)	100.0	25.1 (2.01)	30.2 (1.95)	34.7 (1.94)	7.1 (0.95)	2.9 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	44.9 (0.86)	22.0 (0.62)	4.2 (0.33)	28.9 (0.66)	100.0	54.4 (1.43)	7.2 (0.70)	32.7 (1.29)	4.7 (0.59)	0.9 (0.22)
Not poor.	100.0	85.4 (0.32)	2.9 (0.13)	2.3 (0.16)	9.4 (0.24)	100.0	69.7 (1.01)	1.4 (0.19)	20.6 (0.87)	7.8 (0.57)	0.5 (0.13)
Place of residence[11]											
Large MSA	100.0	70.0 (0.50)	11.2 (0.30)	2.2 (0.13)	16.7 (0.34)	100.0	54.3 (1.07)	5.4 (0.39)	32.2 (0.97)	6.3 (0.44)	1.8 (0.26)
Small MSA	100.0	69.0 (0.67)	12.0 (0.39)	3.5 (0.28)	15.6 (0.42)	100.0	65.6 (1.26)	4.5 (0.39)	22.3 (1.03)	6.9 (0.63)	0.6 (0.13)
Not in MSA	100.0	65.5 (1.17)	14.2 (0.79)	3.1 (0.25)	17.2 (0.58)	100.0	63.0 (1.68)	7.0 (0.71)	25.0 (1.36)	4.6 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.16)
Region											
Northeast	100.0	74.0 (0.77)	12.4 (0.55)	1.8 (0.19)	11.8 (0.47)	100.0	65.2 (1.52)	4.6 (0.52)	25.2 (1.34)	3.7 (0.52)	*1.3 (0.41)
Midwest	100.0	76.3 (0.68)	9.8 (0.46)	1.5 (0.12)	12.4 (0.41)	100.0	72.7 (1.29)	3.4 (0.45)	19.6 (1.17)	4.0 (0.57)	*0.4 (0.16)
South	100.0	64.1 (0.71)	12.1 (0.42)	3.9 (0.26)	19.9 (0.44)	100.0	54.2 (1.26)	7.0 (0.53)	29.9 (1.06)	7.9 (0.60)	1.0 (0.16)
West	100.0	64.1 (0.84)	14.0 (0.52)	3.1 (0.27)	18.9 (0.52)	100.0	49.1 (1.89)	6.2 (0.58)	34.2 (1.57)	8.4 (0.82)	2.0 (0.33)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.0 (0.41)	9.9 (0.24)	2.0 (0.13)	14.0 (0.26)	100.0	66.1 (1.04)	2.3 (0.26)	23.7 (0.91)	7.0 (0.55)	0.9 (0.15)
Good.	100.0	60.5 (0.61)	14.6 (0.43)	3.0 (0.17)	22.0 (0.45)	100.0	62.7 (1.03)	3.8 (0.32)	27.1 (0.90)	5.1 (0.43)	1.2 (0.27)
Fair or poor.	100.0	42.4 (0.85)	25.5 (0.82)	9.3 (0.46)	22.7 (0.63)	100.0	48.3 (1.21)	12.0 (0.69)	32.1 (1.08)	6.4 (0.52)	1.2 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex											
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	41.5 (0.87)	19.7 (0.58)	1.6 (0.17)	37.2 (0.80)	100.0	28.2 (2.51)	12.8 (1.50)	39.1 (2.55)	12.5 (1.68)	7.3 (1.31)
Hispanic or Latina, female.	100.0	42.0 (0.84)	24.8 (0.64)	1.7 (0.18)	31.5 (0.70)	100.0	22.0 (1.90)	24.0 (1.72)	35.0 (2.07)	11.6 (1.49)	7.4 (1.11)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race, male	100.0	77.8 (0.47)	6.5 (0.27)	2.7 (0.14)	13.0 (0.31)	100.0	65.8 (0.98)	2.2 (0.26)	23.7 (0.84)	7.6 (0.53)	0.6 (0.16)
White, single race, female	100.0	78.0 (0.47)	8.4 (0.31)	2.6 (0.17)	11.0 (0.27)	100.0	65.7 (0.87)	3.9 (0.32)	26.0 (0.78)	4.0 (0.32)	0.4 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	54.4 (1.00)	21.4 (0.86)	4.4 (0.34)	19.7 (0.69)	100.0	41.1 (2.66)	8.3 (1.40)	38.1 (2.65)	10.3 (1.67)	*2.2 (0.73)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	54.7 (1.04)	26.2 (0.91)	3.8 (0.36)	15.2 (0.63)	100.0	31.2 (1.97)	20.9 (1.72)	42.1 (2.05)	4.5 (0.81)	*1.3 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVI. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of type of health insurance coverage for persons under age 65 years and for persons 65 years of age and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

	Health insurance coverage[1] by age										
	Under 65 years of age					65 years of age and over					
Selected characteristic	Total	Private	Medicaid	Other	Uninsured	Total	Private	Medicare and Medicaid	Medicare only	Other	Uninsured
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)										
Hispanic or Latino:											
Poor	100.0	12.2 (1.15)	46.2 (1.47)	1.1 (0.21)	40.5 (1.42)	100.0	*4.5 (1.60)	39.6 (4.10)	28.1 (3.78)	13.1 (2.60)	14.7 (3.31)
Near poor	100.0	30.1 (1.47)	25.7 (1.09)	1.9 (0.28)	42.3 (1.31)	100.0	20.4 (3.04)	19.8 (3.26)	43.7 (3.64)	9.3 (2.21)	*6.8 (2.14)
Not poor	100.0	70.6 (1.20)	6.3 (0.52)	1.6 (0.29)	21.5 (1.01)	100.0	42.3 (4.26)	7.7 (1.74)	33.9 (4.18)	12.8 (2.93)	*3.3 (1.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino:											
White, single race:											
Poor	100.0	29.1 (1.86)	41.3 (1.69)	3.3 (0.37)	26.2 (1.37)	100.0	35.4 (2.83)	25.6 (2.56)	34.2 (2.68)	4.8 (1.14)	–
Near poor	100.0	52.5 (1.21)	18.2 (0.85)	5.1 (0.47)	24.2 (0.91)	100.0	61.6 (1.61)	4.9 (0.69)	29.1 (1.45)	4.2 (0.69)	†
Not poor	100.0	88.1 (0.33)	2.1 (0.13)	2.1 (0.16)	7.7 (0.25)	100.0	72.2 (1.08)	0.8 (0.16)	19.3 (0.95)	7.5 (0.61)	*0.3 (0.11)
Black or African American, single race:											
Poor	100.0	12.2 (1.36)	61.5 (1.99)	3.7 (0.68)	22.6 (1.42)	100.0	12.2 (2.51)	38.0 (4.09)	39.1 (3.54)	9.3 (2.06)	†
Near poor	100.0	41.1 (1.80)	29.8 (1.54)	4.4 (0.59)	24.8 (1.44)	100.0	29.6 (3.63)	13.1 (2.24)	51.2 (3.76)	*4.0 (1.39)	*2.0 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	78.6 (1.07)	5.7 (0.56)	4.1 (0.53)	11.5 (0.76)	100.0	55.0 (3.69)	5.6 (1.57)	32.1 (3.74)	6.8 (2.02)	†

. . .Category not applicable.

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Health insurance coverage is based on the question, "What kind of health insurance or health care coverage does {person} have? INCLUDE those that pay for only one type of service (nursing home care, accidents, or dental care), exclude private plans that only provide extra cash while hospitalized." Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those age 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "private" includes persons with only private coverage or private in combination with Medicare coverage. The category "uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 19.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Any period without coverage[1]		Duration of period without coverage[2]	
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	95.6 (0.13)	4.4 (0.13)	3.2 (0.11)	1.2 (0.06)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	95.4 (0.14)	4.6 (0.14)	3.3 (0.12)	1.3 (0.06)
Sex					
Male	100.0	95.8 (0.15)	4.2 (0.15)	3.0 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Female	100.0	95.4 (0.15)	4.6 (0.15)	3.3 (0.13)	1.3 (0.07)
Age					
Under 12 years	100.0	96.0 (0.24)	4.0 (0.24)	3.2 (0.22)	0.7 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	96.8 (0.26)	3.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.23)	0.7 (0.11)
18–44 years	100.0	93.6 (0.21)	6.4 (0.21)	4.4 (0.17)	1.8 (0.10)
45–64 years	100.0	97.4 (0.14)	2.6 (0.14)	1.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.08)
Race					
1 race[6]	100.0	95.6 (0.13)	4.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.11)	1.2 (0.06)
White	100.0	95.6 (0.15)	4.4 (0.15)	3.1 (0.13)	1.2 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	95.0 (0.38)	5.0 (0.38)	3.4 (0.32)	1.5 (0.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	93.7 (1.72)	6.3 (1.72)	4.5 (1.30)	*1.8 (0.88)
Asian	100.0	97.3 (0.44)	2.7 (0.44)	1.7 (0.38)	0.8 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	92.4 (3.11)	*7.6 (3.11)	†	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	92.7 (1.07)	7.3 (1.07)	5.5 (0.98)	1.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, white	100.0	91.6 (1.98)	8.4 (1.98)	6.4 (1.81)	*1.6 (0.74)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	100.0	92.8 (1.78)	7.2 (1.78)	*4.7 (1.56)	*2.5 (0.97)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	94.2 (0.35)	5.8 (0.35)	3.9 (0.30)	1.9 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	94.0 (0.41)	6.0 (0.41)	3.9 (0.33)	2.0 (0.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	95.8 (0.14)	4.2 (0.14)	3.1 (0.12)	1.1 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	95.9 (0.16)	4.1 (0.16)	3.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	95.1 (0.38)	4.9 (0.38)	3.3 (0.32)	1.5 (0.20)
Education[9]					
Less than a high school diploma	100.0	93.9 (0.43)	6.1 (0.43)	3.4 (0.34)	2.6 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	95.8 (0.23)	4.2 (0.23)	2.8 (0.20)	1.4 (0.13)
Some college	100.0	94.8 (0.27)	5.2 (0.27)	3.6 (0.21)	1.6 (0.14)
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	97.2 (0.19)	2.8 (0.19)	2.1 (0.18)	0.7 (0.08)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	91.5 (0.47)	8.5 (0.47)	5.5 (0.40)	2.9 (0.23)
$20,000 or more	100.0	96.0 (0.15)	4.0 (0.15)	2.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	91.4 (0.52)	8.6 (0.52)	6.0 (0.44)	2.5 (0.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	94.1 (0.39)	5.9 (0.39)	4.2 (0.33)	1.6 (0.20)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	96.1 (0.40)	3.9 (0.40)	3.2 (0.38)	0.6 (0.11)
$75,000 or more	100.0	98.2 (0.18)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	92.1 (0.60)	7.9 (0.60)	5.7 (0.52)	2.1 (0.26)
Near poor	100.0	91.1 (0.54)	8.9 (0.54)	5.7 (0.44)	3.1 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	96.4 (0.17)	3.6 (0.17)	2.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.06)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	95.7 (0.20)	4.3 (0.20)	3.1 (0.17)	1.2 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	95.5 (0.23)	4.5 (0.23)	3.1 (0.20)	1.3 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	95.4 (0.28)	4.6 (0.28)	3.3 (0.23)	1.2 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of any period without health insurance coverage during the past 12 months and percentages (with standard errors) of persons who were without coverage for 6 months or less or 7–12 months, among currently insured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Total | Any period without coverage[1] | | Duration of period without coverage[2] | |
		No	Yes	6 months or less	7–12 months
Region		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	100.0	96.5 (0.27)	3.5 (0.27)	2.4 (0.23)	1.1 (0.15)
Midwest	100.0	95.5 (0.27)	4.5 (0.27)	3.4 (0.24)	1.0 (0.11)
South	100.0	95.6 (0.24)	4.4 (0.24)	3.0 (0.20)	1.3 (0.10)
West	100.0	94.7 (0.29)	5.3 (0.29)	3.7 (0.25)	1.5 (0.13)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex					
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	94.7 (0.39)	5.3 (0.39)	3.5 (0.34)	1.7 (0.20)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	93.7 (0.43)	6.3 (0.43)	4.2 (0.37)	2.1 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race, male.	100.0	96.0 (0.19)	4.0 (0.19)	2.9 (0.16)	1.0 (0.08)
White, single race, female	100.0	95.7 (0.18)	4.3 (0.18)	3.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.09)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	95.6 (0.43)	4.4 (0.43)	2.9 (0.36)	1.4 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	94.8 (0.46)	5.2 (0.46)	3.6 (0.39)	1.6 (0.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status					
Hispanic or Latino:					
Poor.	100.0	93.5 (0.85)	6.5 (0.85)	4.1 (0.68)	2.4 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	91.8 (0.84)	8.2 (0.84)	5.2 (0.69)	2.9 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	95.2 (0.59)	4.8 (0.59)	3.7 (0.57)	1.0 (0.18)
Not Hispanic or Latino:					
White, single race:					
Poor	100.0	91.8 (0.84)	8.2 (0.84)	6.5 (0.79)	1.6 (0.31)
Near poor	100.0	90.2 (0.78)	9.8 (0.78)	6.4 (0.67)	3.3 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	96.7 (0.18)	3.3 (0.18)	2.7 (0.16)	0.7 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race:					
Poor	100.0	92.1 (1.42)	7.9 (1.42)	5.5 (1.29)	2.4 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	92.9 (1.12)	7.1 (1.12)	4.8 (0.89)	*2.4 (0.72)
Not poor	100.0	95.4 (0.56)	4.6 (0.56)	3.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.34)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 21. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	15.2 (0.52)	10.2 (0.39)	20.3 (0.52)	28.0 (0.59)	26.3 (0.69)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	16.3 (0.63)	10.3 (0.46)	19.8 (0.58)	27.0 (0.60)	26.6 (0.78)
Sex						
Male	100.0	13.7 (0.57)	9.1 (0.44)	19.1 (0.61)	28.1 (0.66)	30.0 (0.81)
Female	100.0	16.9 (0.65)	11.6 (0.51)	21.6 (0.66)	27.9 (0.74)	22.0 (0.74)
Age						
Under 12 years	100.0	26.7 (1.88)	11.8 (1.23)	19.1 (1.54)	13.1 (1.29)	29.4 (1.93)
12–17 years	100.0	17.5 (1.76)	11.6 (1.35)	18.7 (1.78)	22.2 (1.80)	30.0 (2.04)
18–44 years	100.0	14.6 (0.55)	10.6 (0.42)	21.3 (0.61)	27.0 (0.64)	26.4 (0.73)
45–64 years	100.0	10.7 (0.75)	7.9 (0.67)	18.2 (0.84)	39.7 (1.07)	23.5 (0.97)
Race						
1 race[4].	100.0	15.1 (0.52)	10.2 (0.39)	20.3 (0.52)	28.0 (0.60)	26.4 (0.70)
White	100.0	14.9 (0.59)	9.8 (0.43)	19.8 (0.58)	27.7 (0.65)	27.9 (0.81)
Black or African American	100.0	15.7 (1.17)	13.8 (1.18)	23.8 (1.24)	31.7 (1.46)	15.0 (1.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*15.3 (5.00)	11.9 (3.27)	22.4 (6.32)	26.5 (5.58)	23.9 (4.76)
Asian	100.0	15.9 (2.86)	7.5 (1.93)	17.4 (2.68)	22.0 (2.96)	37.2 (4.12)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	†	*38.8 (15.35)	†
2 or more races[5]	100.0	21.8 (2.73)	10.3 (2.73)	22.0 (4.06)	31.2 (4.31)	14.7 (3.86)
Black or African American, white	100.0	*26.9 (11.06)	*13.4 (5.84)	18.4 (5.24)	24.6 (6.42)	*16.7 (6.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native, white.	100.0	*21.9 (6.60)	*7.0 (3.10)	27.5 (7.29)	30.8 (7.23)	*12.8 (5.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race						
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	8.8 (0.57)	6.4 (0.44)	15.6 (0.73)	17.6 (0.77)	51.7 (1.16)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.0 (0.61)	6.2 (0.51)	14.6 (0.81)	15.8 (0.84)	55.4 (1.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	18.4 (0.72)	12.2 (0.54)	22.7 (0.66)	33.3 (0.77)	13.5 (0.68)
White, single race	100.0	19.1 (0.89)	12.0 (0.65)	22.9 (0.80)	34.7 (0.92)	11.3 (0.79)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	15.8 (1.22)	14.2 (1.23)	23.5 (1.22)	31.8 (1.49)	14.6 (1.17)
Education[7]						
Less than a high school diploma.	100.0	6.7 (0.53)	6.0 (0.51)	14.7 (0.83)	28.0 (1.03)	44.6 (1.23)
High school diploma or GED[8].	100.0	13.4 (0.88)	8.8 (0.65)	20.5 (0.90)	36.7 (1.08)	20.5 (1.00)
Some college.	100.0	15.9 (1.04)	12.3 (0.95)	21.5 (1.11)	37.1 (1.31)	13.3 (0.89)
Bachelor's degree or higher.	100.0	19.4 (1.63)	12.3 (1.28)	22.0 (1.63)	31.4 (1.83)	15.0 (1.48)
Family income[9]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	11.4 (0.79)	10.3 (0.72)	19.7 (0.90)	28.8 (1.05)	29.8 (1.18)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	17.5 (0.72)	10.8 (0.52)	20.7 (0.66)	28.0 (0.78)	23.1 (0.82)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	14.6 (1.03)	9.9 (0.74)	21.1 (1.09)	27.6 (1.20)	26.7 (1.34)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	19.6 (1.50)	11.0 (1.22)	20.4 (1.28)	28.8 (1.60)	20.2 (1.54)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	25.9 (2.59)	12.4 (2.01)	20.0 (2.03)	23.0 (2.26)	18.7 (2.55)
$75,000 or more	100.0	24.1 (2.64)	13.3 (1.84)	25.5 (2.49)	23.6 (2.55)	13.5 (2.57)
Poverty status[10]						
Poor	100.0	13.3 (1.18)	10.4 (1.15)	19.3 (1.20)	25.3 (1.34)	31.7 (1.77)
Near poor.	100.0	12.8 (0.91)	10.1 (0.74)	20.8 (1.00)	29.1 (1.19)	27.2 (1.23)
Not poor.	100.0	21.9 (1.10)	11.5 (0.72)	22.1 (0.93)	28.4 (1.11)	16.1 (1.01)
Place of residence[11]						
Large MSA	100.0	15.1 (0.73)	9.6 (0.56)	20.2 (0.75)	23.7 (0.77)	31.4 (1.03)
Small MSA	100.0	15.4 (0.94)	10.7 (0.65)	20.3 (0.88)	31.3 (1.03)	22.3 (1.02)
Not in MSA	100.0	14.9 (1.17)	11.2 (0.99)	20.4 (1.27)	34.0 (1.57)	19.5 (1.79)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	18.1 (1.74)	11.2 (1.13)	20.6 (1.45)	25.6 (1.68)	24.5 (1.87)
Midwest	100.0	20.2 (1.33)	12.7 (1.00)	21.3 (1.25)	31.3 (1.31)	14.5 (1.24)
South	100.0	13.3 (0.75)	9.6 (0.56)	20.3 (0.80)	29.8 (0.95)	26.9 (1.14)
West	100.0	13.5 (0.94)	9.1 (0.77)	19.4 (0.99)	24.1 (1.06)	34.0 (1.33)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XVIII. Crude percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last had health insurance coverage among currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Total	Length of time since last had health insurance coverage[1]				
		6 months or less	7–12 months	13–36 months	More than 36 months	Never
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and sex		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Hispanic or Latino, male	100.0	7.4 (0.59)	5.3 (0.47)	13.4 (0.76)	16.3 (0.83)	57.7 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latina, female	100.0	10.5 (0.77)	7.8 (0.59)	18.3 (0.98)	19.2 (0.93)	44.1 (1.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race, male.	100.0	17.8 (0.97)	10.9 (0.73)	22.6 (0.97)	35.8 (1.09)	12.8 (0.95)
White, single race, female	100.0	20.6 (1.10)	13.3 (0.86)	23.2 (1.04)	33.4 (1.15)	9.5 (0.84)
Black or African American, single race, male	100.0	15.0 (1.44)	13.1 (1.47)	21.9 (1.59)	33.3 (1.93)	16.8 (1.56)
Black or African American, single race, female	100.0	16.7 (1.65)	15.6 (1.52)	25.4 (1.67)	30.2 (1.89)	12.2 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin, race, and poverty status						
Hispanic or Latino:						
Poor	100.0	8.2 (1.20)	5.4 (0.83)	15.7 (1.63)	15.7 (1.52)	55.0 (2.26)
Near poor	100.0	7.6 (0.86)	6.7 (0.89)	16.3 (1.36)	20.3 (1.48)	49.2 (2.05)
Not poor	100.0	13.9 (1.84)	9.7 (1.29)	18.9 (1.63)	17.9 (1.53)	39.6 (2.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino:						
White, single race:						
Poor	100.0	18.1 (2.25)	12.6 (2.51)	22.7 (2.20)	33.2 (2.53)	13.4 (3.37)
Near poor	100.0	16.4 (1.66)	11.5 (1.24)	24.3 (1.64)	36.9 (2.04)	11.0 (1.18)
Not poor	100.0	24.3 (1.47)	12.1 (0.98)	23.4 (1.27)	31.7 (1.56)	8.4 (1.03)
Black or African American, single race:						
Poor	100.0	13.3 (2.46)	18.7 (2.80)	21.5 (2.38)	31.5 (3.42)	15.1 (2.42)
Near poor	100.0	15.7 (2.67)	15.4 (2.40)	24.4 (2.52)	30.0 (2.67)	14.5 (2.35)
Not poor	100.0	22.0 (2.49)	11.5 (1.93)	22.8 (2.40)	33.3 (2.82)	10.4 (1.79)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 23. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Total[4] (crude)	26.3 (0.64)	2.8 (0.19)	8.3 (0.34)	15.2 (0.51)	53.2 (0.83)	8.9 (0.37)	5.5 (0.40)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	26.9 (0.73)	2.8 (0.21)	6.2 (0.25)	14.1 (0.54)	53.3 (0.90)	10.0 (0.49)	6.0 (0.55)
Sex							
Male.	26.8 (0.72)	1.8 (0.20)	9.5 (0.45)	17.5 (0.63)	53.7 (0.94)	4.7 (0.34)	5.8 (0.46)
Female	25.8 (0.79)	4.1 (0.31)	6.9 (0.42)	12.3 (0.54)	52.5 (0.90)	13.9 (0.57)	5.0 (0.44)
Age							
Under 12 years	24.8 (1.82)	*1.6 (0.47)	*0.9 (0.30)	9.5 (1.24)	47.2 (2.06)	20.4 (1.64)	9.6 (1.76)
12–17 years	25.1 (1.94)	2.5 (0.64)	1.8 (0.53)	10.1 (1.31)	58.1 (2.24)	13.8 (1.59)	7.1 (1.31)
18–44 years	23.9 (0.64)	2.5 (0.19)	12.7 (0.50)	16.8 (0.58)	51.4 (0.90)	8.6 (0.36)	4.8 (0.33)
45–64 years	34.6 (1.19)	4.7 (0.44)	*0.5 (0.16)	14.3 (0.78)	59.6 (1.20)	3.1 (0.39)	5.2 (0.52)
Race							
1 race[5]	26.3 (0.64)	2.9 (0.19)	8.2 (0.34)	15.2 (0.51)	53.2 (0.83)	8.8 (0.37)	5.5 (0.40)
White.	26.1 (0.72)	3.1 (0.22)	7.9 (0.38)	15.7 (0.60)	54.2 (0.92)	8.5 (0.40)	5.5 (0.47)
Black or African American	29.0 (1.63)	2.0 (0.32)	10.6 (0.85)	13.1 (0.95)	47.3 (1.88)	11.0 (1.05)	3.4 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	28.8 (6.13)	†	†	21.5 (5.19)	41.9 (7.57)	*13.4 (4.77)	*7.0 (2.76)
Asian	20.9 (3.10)	†	7.1 (2.02)	10.7 (1.82)	54.9 (3.93)	7.1 (1.82)	11.4 (2.71)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	†	–	†	†	69.9 (14.52)	–	–
2 or more races[6]	28.2 (5.00)	†	16.1 (3.67)	14.2 (3.82)	48.5 (6.64)	*13.4 (4.30)	†
Black or African American, white	*22.7 (7.34)	–	*12.0 (5.14)	†	54.4 (12.14)	*10.0 (4.29)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	40.3 (8.82)	†	*16.9 (6.26)	*19.7 (6.35)	41.5 (8.86)	*18.7 (8.38)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (0.80)	1.0 (0.16)	3.3 (0.29)	19.8 (1.03)	60.9 (1.26)	9.4 (0.61)	7.6 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.4 (0.91)	0.8 (0.15)	3.2 (0.34)	19.7 (1.22)	61.9 (1.52)	9.6 (0.71)	6.9 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	31.8 (0.85)	3.7 (0.27)	10.8 (0.48)	12.9 (0.55)	49.3 (1.03)	8.6 (0.47)	4.4 (0.52)
White, single race	33.2 (1.01)	4.5 (0.35)	11.1 (0.59)	13.1 (0.68)	49.5 (1.19)	8.0 (0.53)	4.2 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race	29.9 (1.68)	2.1 (0.34)	10.9 (0.89)	12.6 (0.94)	47.4 (1.93)	10.6 (0.99)	3.1 (0.43)
Education[8]							
Less than a high school diploma	19.6 (0.98)	2.0 (0.28)	1.5 (0.27)	20.7 (1.01)	62.7 (1.23)	8.3 (0.57)	6.3 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED[9]	33.7 (1.12)	4.2 (0.41)	2.4 (0.33)	16.3 (0.85)	54.5 (1.34)	6.4 (0.54)	3.5 (0.42)
Some college	37.2 (1.44)	4.8 (0.54)	3.8 (0.52)	16.6 (0.98)	54.1 (1.49)	6.7 (0.66)	3.8 (0.52)
Bachelor's degree or higher	36.9 (1.89)	2.8 (0.66)	5.5 (0.86)	11.8 (1.19)	51.6 (2.09)	3.7 (0.78)	7.5 (1.06)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	23.4 (1.04)	3.2 (0.38)	8.1 (0.62)	14.7 (0.79)	53.6 (1.32)	11.7 (0.75)	6.5 (0.71)
$20,000 or more	29.0 (0.86)	2.8 (0.25)	8.5 (0.43)	15.3 (0.61)	52.9 (1.01)	7.7 (0.48)	5.0 (0.48)
$20,000-$34,999.	25.9 (1.28)	3.2 (0.47)	7.5 (0.67)	16.0 (0.98)	53.7 (1.40)	9.8 (0.83)	5.2 (0.85)
$35,000-$54,999.	33.1 (1.88)	2.6 (0.47)	6.9 (0.72)	15.3 (1.30)	52.7 (2.00)	7.8 (0.97)	4.6 (0.80)
$55,000-$74,999.	39.2 (3.02)	3.3 (0.88)	11.3 (1.49)	12.2 (1.80)	48.9 (2.99)	3.5 (0.96)	*3.9 (1.46)
$75,000 or more	32.7 (2.88)	3.3 (0.84)	13.4 (1.57)	14.3 (2.11)	46.6 (3.13)	4.5 (1.07)	*7.7 (2.35)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	21.7 (1.50)	2.7 (0.45)	7.5 (0.72)	13.1 (0.97)	53.1 (1.85)	14.5 (1.08)	6.7 (1.45)
Near poor	24.9 (1.23)	2.9 (0.39)	7.2 (0.62)	15.8 (0.95)	54.2 (1.40)	10.4 (0.81)	5.4 (0.72)
Not poor	35.8 (1.24)	3.7 (0.41)	10.3 (0.65)	14.8 (0.85)	51.0 (1.36)	4.8 (0.50)	4.4 (0.67)
Place of residence[12]							
Large MSA	23.3 (0.84)	2.2 (0.25)	7.9 (0.48)	17.6 (0.79)	54.9 (1.07)	8.2 (0.51)	5.9 (0.50)
Small MSA	28.7 (1.20)	3.1 (0.34)	9.2 (0.66)	14.0 (0.80)	51.7 (1.52)	9.3 (0.69)	5.2 (0.63)
Not in MSA	30.4 (1.61)	3.9 (0.48)	8.1 (0.64)	10.8 (1.02)	51.1 (2.11)	10.0 (0.91)	4.7 (1.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIX. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of currently uninsured persons under age 65 years, by selected reasons for no health insurance coverage and selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected reasons for no health insurance coverage[1]						
	Lost job or change in employment	Change in marital status or death of parent	Ineligible due to age or left school	Employer didn't offer or insurance company refused	Cost	Medicaid stopped	Other[2]
Region	Percent[3] (standard error)						
Northeast.	23.8 (1.75)	2.5 (0.59)	9.5 (1.01)	16.1 (1.41)	45.7 (2.18)	7.5 (0.97)	9.3 (1.48)
Midwest.	33.8 (1.68)	3.8 (0.49)	12.5 (0.88)	14.3 (1.14)	46.6 (1.93)	8.7 (0.86)	4.7 (0.68)
South	25.7 (1.00)	2.8 (0.28)	7.0 (0.50)	14.7 (0.80)	55.9 (1.35)	9.3 (0.59)	5.0 (0.68)
West.	23.6 (1.08)	2.5 (0.33)	7.1 (0.63)	16.1 (0.97)	56.6 (1.43)	9.0 (0.74)	4.9 (0.54)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES: For age-adjusted percentages, refer to Table 25. Beginning in the third quarter of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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