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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2006 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Source of Data

The NHIS is a 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 and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected for all family members during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the time of interview. Additional information about children is collected for one randomly selected child per family in face-to-face interviews with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child's health.

Selected Highlights

In 2006, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (82%). However, 10% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Fourteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 7% of children had ADHD.

Keywords: *child health • health conditions • access to care • health provider contacts • unmet medical need • ADHD*

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

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Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2006 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 of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2006 (1). Estimates are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in Tables 1–18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. 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–III). Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report, and Appendix III contains tables of unadjusted estimates (Tables IV–XV).

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; in other cases, the concepts were measured in a different way. A more complete explanation of these 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 the NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 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 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 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.

As has been mentioned previously, the sample for the NHIS is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for the NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006 to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 or older are present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

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 and 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.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded; as well as wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004" (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS Field Representative 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 collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not at home 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 or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, with information regarding demographic

characteristics, health insurance, and access to medical care derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2006 consisted of 29,204 households, which yielded 75,716 persons in 29,868 families. There were 10,853 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 9,837 sample children, a conditional response rate of 90.6%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 87.0%, yielding a rate of 78.8% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The sample child record weight is used for all estimates shown in this report with the exception of estimates for uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost, where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, to produce more precise estimates. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race and ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child 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 to make the presentation of the estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in Appendix I. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, it should be noted that readers may obtain slightly different

percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 10% of respondents in the 2006 survey, and 20% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than $20,000 or $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see Appendix I). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to Appendix I for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000-census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990-census-based weights with those using the 2000-census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (Tables 1–18) is age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various socio-demographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, 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 characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set (Tables IV–XV in Appendix III) provides estimates that are not age adjusted 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 2006 estimates. (See Appendix I for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Change in MSA Definitions

Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards on criteria for designating MSAs, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. Because the 2003 criteria differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metro-politan areas. Refer to Appendix II for more detail about the MSA definition.

Sample Reductions in the 2006 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004, the 2006 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to

reduce the size of the 2006 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2006 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during July-September 2006. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2006 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the previously mentioned 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2006 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. The 2006 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006 NHIS with those from earlier years. Beginning in 2003, the NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, e.g., comparing 2005 with 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 Appendix III tables of this report 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 children" or "Total" columns shown in each table). See Appendix I for more

information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (18).

Standard errors are shown for all 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 unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†), but the estimates 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 statistically 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 was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent 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 mail list. To do so, go to: http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information, and click the "National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)" researchers' box, followed by the "Subscribe" button at the bottom of the page. The listserv 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 the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–18 are presented. All estimates highlighted here were age-adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard 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.)

Asthma (Table 1)

- In 2006, 9.9 million U.S. children under 18 years of age (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 6.8 million children (9%) still have asthma.
- Boys were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (16% and 11%) than girls (11% and 8%).
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still

have asthma (17% and 13%) than Hispanic children (13% and 9%) or non-Hispanic white children (13% and 9%).

● Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (18% and 14%) than children in families that were not poor (13% and 8%).

● Children in fair or poor health were 3.5 times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and 4.5 times as likely to still have asthma (41% and 37%) as children in excellent or very good health (12% and 8%).

Allergies (Table 2)

● Nine percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 12% from respiratory allergies and 13% from other allergies.

● Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had hay fever or respiratory allergies (10% and 13%) than non-Hispanic black children (7% and 10%).

● Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies than children with parents who had less education.

● Children living in the South (15%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Northeast (12%), Midwest (11%), or West (8%).

● Children in fair or poor health were almost three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies as children in excellent or very good health (32% and 11%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Table 3)

● In 2006, 4.7 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.

● Four and one-half million children 3–17 years of age (7%) had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (11% and 4%).

● In families with an income of less than $20,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability was twice that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (12% and 6%).

● When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were five times as likely to have a learning disability (30% and 6%) and almost three times as likely to have ADHD (19% and 7%).

Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months (Table 4)

● In 2006, there were 9.6 million children in the United States (13%) who had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.

● Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.

● Sixteen percent of youths aged 12–17 years were on regular medication compared with 14% of children aged 5–11 years and 8% of children under 5 years of age.

● Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (12%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (8%).

● Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma (12% and 8%).

● Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (16%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

● In 2006, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 54%), and another 21 million children (28%) had very good health.

● As the level of parent education increases, the percentage of children with excellent health increases.

● Poverty status was associated with children's health. Almost 4 out of 10 children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 6 out of 10 children in families that were not poor.

● Children with private health insurance (61%) were more likely to be in excellent health than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (42%).

● Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 13% were in worse health than the previous year.

● In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

School-Loss Days Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 9–10)

● Over one-quarter (15 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

● Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

● Children in families with the lowest income were more than twice as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (9% and 4%).

● Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in two-parent families (9% and 4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11,12)

- In 2006 almost all children in the United States (95%) had a usual place of health care. Non-Hispanic black children (97%) and non-Hispanic white children (97%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (89%).
- Children in two-parent families (95%) or single-mother families (95%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care compared with children in single-father families (89%).
- Seventy-four percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% of children with private health insurance and 97% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 76% used a doctor's office, 22% used a clinic, and 1% used an emergency room as their usual place of care.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, almost 9 out of 10 with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 6 out of 10 with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children in families that were not poor (37% and 14%).
- Use of a hospital outpatient department as a usual place of health care was more likely among children in poor or near poor families (2% and 1%) than among children in families that were not poor (0.4%).
- Four percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care compared with 1% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

Time Since Last Contact with a Health Care Professional (Tables 13,14)

- Three-quarters of children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months (77%) than children with parents who had less education (71% and 69%).
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Twelve percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage and 4% for children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2006, 6.9 million children (10%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of children in families with an income less than $20,000 and 17% of children in families with an income of $20,000–$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more.
- Children in poor or near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical needs, and to have delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.
- About 1.8 million children (2%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not

afford it, and medical care for 2.9 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the South (13%) and the West (12%) were uninsured than of children in the Midwest (6%) or the Northeast (4%).

Selected Measures of Health Care Utilization (Table 16)

- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (10%) than non-Hispanic white children (7%) or Hispanic children (7%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with children in two-parent families (11% and 7%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (10%) than children with no health insurance (7%) or children with private health insurance (6%).

Dental Care (Tables 17,18)

- In 2006, 4.5 million children aged 2–17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Twenty-three percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 7% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Ten percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of those in two-parent families.
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental

contact in the past 6 months (63%) than non-Hispanic black children (47%) or Hispanic children (47%).

● Thirty-seven percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 17% of children with Medicaid and 13% of children with private health insurance.

● Hispanic children (22%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white children (14%) or non-Hispanic black children (18%) to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	73,493	9,876	6,819	13.6 (0.44)	9.4 (0.39)
Total[5] (crude)	73,493	9,876	6,819	13.5 (0.44)	9.3 (0.38)
Sex					
Male	37,569	5,875	4,122	15.8 (0.66)	11.1 (0.57)
Female.	35,924	4,001	2,697	11.2 (0.58)	7.6 (0.48)
Age[6]					
0–4 years	20,410	1,521	1,178	7.5 (0.60)	5.8 (0.56)
5–11 years	27,776	4,455	3,191	16.1 (0.80)	11.5 (0.71)
12–17 years.	25,307	3,900	2,451	15.4 (0.80)	9.7 (0.64)
Race					
1 race[7]	70,976	9,422	6,493	13.4 (0.45)	9.2 (0.39)
White	55,881	7,100	4,816	12.8 (0.52)	8.7 (0.45)
Black or African American.	11,455	1,921	1,461	16.9 (1.00)	12.9 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*52	*32	*7.2 (2.94)	*4.3 (1.81)
Asian	2,835	334	177	11.9 (2.08)	6.4 (1.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[8]	2,518	454	326	19.9 (2.58)	13.9 (2.47)
Black or African American and white	935	198	173	22.9 (3.86)	19.7 (3.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	*94	*59	16.0 (4.59)	*10.5 (4.10)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	1,901	1,328	13.2 (0.86)	9.2 (0.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	1,052	673	10.8 (0.95)	6.9 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	7,975	5,492	13.7 (0.51)	9.5 (0.44)
White, single race.	42,480	5,428	3,649	12.8 (0.62)	8.7 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	1,800	1,383	16.6 (1.02)	12.8 (0.93)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	51,777	5,829	3,928	11.5 (0.51)	7.7 (0.45)
Mother, no father.	17,083	3,425	2,487	20.1 (1.01)	14.7 (0.87)
Father, no mother	2,479	294	197	10.7 (2.27)	7.3 (1.97)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	328	207	15.0 (2.12)	9.4 (1.74)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	10,103	1,343	961	13.4 (1.12)	9.6 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16,106	2,039	1,457	12.7 (0.91)	9.2 (0.83)
More than high school diploma	44,356	6,110	4,138	13.9 (0.60)	9.4 (0.51)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000.	12,865	2,269	1,711	18.3 (1.15)	13.7 (1.05)
$20,000 or more	56,887	7,256	4,831	12.7 (0.51)	8.5 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	1,397	986	13.7 (1.21)	9.7 (1.02)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	1,640	1,111	15.1 (1.25)	10.3 (1.10)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	905	618	11.2 (1.19)	7.6 (0.99)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,162	1,347	12.2 (0.89)	7.7 (0.73)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	11,139	1,974	1,485	18.1 (1.38)	13.6 (1.21)
Near poor	13,098	1,879	1,301	14.4 (1.12)	10.0 (0.95)
Not poor	32,175	4,086	2,677	12.6 (0.63)	8.3 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	42,773	5,361	3,530	12.4 (0.55)	8.3 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	3,621	2,723	17.7 (0.99)	13.3 (0.89)
Other	1,738	180	115	10.3 (1.76)	6.6 (1.41)
Uninsured	7,251	669	423	9.1 (1.04)	5.8 (0.86)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Place of residence					
Large MSA[16]	37,482	4,928	3,317	13.3 (0.61)	9.0 (0.51)
Small MSA[16]	23,470	3,555	2,576	15.3 (0.86)	11.1 (0.77)
Not in MSA[16]	12,542	1,393	926	11.2 (0.88)	7.4 (0.76)
Region					
Northeast	13,574	2,257	1,635	16.8 (1.13)	12.3 (1.02)
Midwest	16,708	2,236	1,634	13.5 (1.05)	9.9 (0.93)
South.	27,186	3,450	2,331	12.8 (0.64)	8.6 (0.55)
West	16,026	1,932	1,218	12.4 (0.86)	7.8 (0.74)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,121	6,910	4,420	11.6 (0.48)	7.5 (0.39)
Good	11,933	2,402	1,897	20.3 (1.24)	16.1 (1.16)
Fair or poor	1,398	564	503	40.9 (4.23)	36.6 (4.10)

* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

[1]Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

[2]Still have asthma is based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

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

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[10]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[11]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[13]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.

[14]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.

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

[16]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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	73,493	6,785	8,614	9,557	9.3 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.44)
Total[4] (crude).	73,493	6,785	8,614	9,557	9.3 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.44)
Sex							
Male	37,569	3,771	4,882	4,760	10.2 (0.59)	13.1 (0.59)	12.6 (0.61)
Female	35,924	3,014	3,732	4,797	8.5 (0.45)	10.5 (0.52)	13.4 (0.64)
Age[5]							
0–4 years	20,410	1,024	1,726	3,117	5.0 (0.55)	8.5 (0.64)	15.3 (0.92)
5–11 years	27,776	2,951	3,800	3,376	10.7 (0.68)	13.7 (0.69)	12.2 (0.65)
12–17 years	25,307	2,809	3,088	3,064	11.1 (0.62)	12.3 (0.72)	12.1 (0.69)
Race							
1 race[6].	70,976	6,507	8,222	9,131	9.2 (0.37)	11.7 (0.40)	12.9 (0.44)
White	55,881	5,335	6,650	7,004	9.6 (0.41)	12.0 (0.46)	12.5 (0.50)
Black or African American.	11,455	796	1,200	1,723	6.9 (0.78)	10.5 (0.91)	15.0 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*94	*108	*70	*13.0 (4.01)	*15.0 (5.04)	*9.8 (3.95)
Asian	2,835	277	260	334	9.9 (1.70)	9.3 (1.47)	11.6 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†	–	†	†	–
2 or more races[7]	2,518	279	392	427	12.7 (2.10)	15.7 (2.57)	16.2 (2.58)
Black or African American and white	935	119	171	211	15.0 (3.98)	20.3 (5.14)	24.0 (5.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	*75	*84	*60	*12.6 (4.09)	*15.0 (5.11)	*10.6 (3.87)
Hispanic origin and race[8]							
Hispanic or Latino.	14,815	1,213	1,364	1347	8.4 (0.67)	9.4 (0.70)	9.1 (0.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	822	901	805	8.3 (0.86)	9.1 (0.87)	7.8 (0.78)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	5,572	7,250	8,211	9.5 (0.43)	12.4 (0.46)	14.0 (0.51)
White, single race	42,480	4,218	5,451	5,796	10.0 (0.50)	12.9 (0.56)	13.7 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	774	1,120	1,653	7.0 (0.80)	10.3 (0.92)	15.2 (1.11)
Family structure[9]							
Mother and father	51,777	4,761	5,729	6,437	9.4 (0.44)	11.3 (0.48)	12.4 (0.50)
Mother, no father	17,083	1,599	2,389	2,655	9.3 (0.73)	14.0 (0.86)	15.6 (0.98)
Father, no mother	2,479	180	187	250	6.0 (1.38)	6.8 (1.49)	10.6 (2.05)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	245	309	216	11.3 (2.16)	14.5 (2.66)	9.5 (1.85)
Parent's education[10]							
Less than high school diploma	10,103	594	849	976	6.0 (0.75)	8.5 (0.85)	9.6 (0.96)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,106	1,215	1,629	1,879	7.6 (0.77)	10.2 (0.83)	11.6 (0.86)
More than high school diploma	44,356	4,723	5,802	6,478	10.7 (0.50)	13.2 (0.55)	14.6 (0.56)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	12,865	919	1,656	1,821	7.5 (0.68)	13.2 (0.98)	14.1 (1.10)
$20,000 or more.	56,887	5,724	6,567	7,415	10.1 (0.45)	11.6 (0.46)	13.1 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	738	1,241	1,284	7.3 (0.80)	12.1 (1.21)	12.4 (1.20)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	1,136	1,262	1,571	10.4 (1.01)	11.7 (1.13)	14.4 (1.19)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	847	1,045	1,082	10.4 (1.17)	13.1 (1.26)	13.4 (1.22)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,132	2,113	2,355	12.1 (0.83)	12.1 (0.81)	13.7 (0.84)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	11,139	850	1,550	1635	7.9 (0.86)	14.1 (1.24)	14.7 (1.30)
Near poor.	13,098	923	1,241	1,730	7.1 (0.77)	9.5 (0.80)	13.2 (1.00)
Not poor.	32,175	3,812	4,208	4,443	11.8 (0.59)	13.1 (0.61)	13.9 (0.63)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Private.	42,773	4,483	5,152	5,653	10.5 (0.50)	12.1 (0.52)	13.3 (0.55)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	1,663	2,741	2,906	8.3 (0.63)	13.2 (0.85)	13.6 (0.88)
Other.	1,738	*137	176	237	7.9 (2.12)	10.2 (2.24)	13.7 (2.35)
Uninsured.	7,251	500	531	751	6.7 (0.93)	7.1 (0.89)	10.6 (1.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA[15]	37,482	3,134	3,813	4,636	8.4 (0.47)	10.3 (0.51)	12.4 (0.53)
Small MSA[15]	23,470	2,483	3,145	3,429	10.8 (0.78)	13.6 (0.83)	14.6 (0.89)
Not in MSA[15]	12,542	1,168	1,656	1,492	9.3 (0.85)	13.3 (0.92)	11.8 (1.17)
Region							
Northeast	13,574	1,275	1,605	1,980	9.5 (0.88)	12.0 (0.97)	14.8 (1.01)
Midwest	16,708	1,234	1,747	2,223	7.4 (0.64)	10.6 (0.77)	13.2 (0.94)
South	27,186	2,617	3,930	3,352	9.7 (0.64)	14.5 (0.68)	12.3 (0.66)
West	16,026	1,659	1,331	2,003	10.5 (0.79)	8.4 (0.80)	12.5 (1.02)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,121	5,351	6,533	7,485	9.0 (0.40)	11.0 (0.43)	12.4 (0.47)
Good.	11,933	1,217	1,644	1,758	10.3 (0.87)	14.0 (0.98)	14.8 (1.13)
Fair or poor.	1,398	217	437	314	15.7 (3.07)	32.2 (4.21)	22.5 (3.86)

* 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 standards 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]The data in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

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

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	61,354	4,748	4,545	7.7 (0.39)	7.4 (0.36)
Total[5] (crude)	61,354	4,748	4,545	7.8 (0.39)	7.4 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	31,497	3,002	3,352	9.6 (0.60)	10.7 (0.62)
Female.	29,857	1,746	1,193	5.9 (0.50)	4.0 (0.37)
Age[6]					
3–4 years	8,271	172	*46	2.1 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.20)
5–11 years	27,776	2,001	2,055	7.2 (0.59)	7.4 (0.56)
12–17 years.	25,307	2,575	2,443	10.2 (0.67)	9.7 (0.65)
Race					
1 race[7]	59,480	4,547	4,320	7.6 (0.40)	7.3 (0.36)
White	46,885	3,736	3,553	8.0 (0.47)	7.6 (0.42)
Black or African American	9,571	739	705	7.7 (0.93)	7.4 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	593	†	†	†	†
Asian	2,318	*54	*34	*2.3 (0.77)	*1.5 (0.62)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[8]	1,874	201	224	10.9 (2.60)	12.4 (2.62)
Black or African American and white	597	*98	*115	*16.8 (5.61)	20.7 (5.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	455	*45	53	*9.6 (3.89)	*10.8 (3.57)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	12,014	753	602	6.4 (0.65)	5.1 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,179	478	374	6.1 (0.81)	4.7 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,340	3,995	3,943	8.0 (0.46)	8.0 (0.43)
White, single race.	36,023	3,103	3,059	8.6 (0.58)	8.4 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	9,136	685	662	7.5 (0.94)	7.2 (0.92)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	42,558	2,809	2,489	6.7 (0.44)	5.9 (0.42)
Mother, no father.	14,527	1,457	1,611	9.9 (0.94)	11.1 (0.98)
Father, no mother	2,289	237	226	10.0 (2.72)	8.6 (1.63)
Neither mother nor father	1,979	245	219	12.1 (2.03)	10.7 (2.15)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	8,277	631	408	7.7 (1.06)	5.0 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED[12]	13,197	1,213	1,133	9.0 (0.86)	8.5 (0.89)
More than high school diploma	37,225	2,640	2,762	7.1 (0.50)	7.5 (0.47)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000.	10,214	1,195	955	12.1 (1.23)	9.7 (1.02)
$20,000 or more	48,187	3,366	3,409	6.9 (0.41)	7.0 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	8,576	723	689	8.5 (1.22)	8.1 (1.07)
$35,000–$54,999	8,982	688	646	7.5 (0.97)	7.1 (0.99)
$55,000–$74,999	6,880	591	599	8.5 (1.15)	8.8 (1.19)
$75,000 or more	14,941	954	1,045	6.3 (0.70)	6.8 (0.68)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	8,977	958	847	11.1 (1.30)	9.9 (1.23)
Near poor	10,827	908	896	8.4 (0.98)	8.2 (0.98)
Not poor	27,350	1,990	2,029	7.2 (0.53)	7.3 (0.51)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]
Selected characteristic	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	36,526	2,389	2,328	6.4 (0.45)	6.2 (0.43)
Medicaid or other public	16,750	1,943	1,744	12.2 (1.01)	11.0 (0.97)
Other.	1,429	*84	*144	*5.8 (1.85)	*9.9 (3.11)
Uninsured	6,376	317	307	4.8 (0.78)	4.7 (0.85)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[16]	31,273	2,077	1,966	6.6 (0.51)	6.3 (0.51)
Small MSA[16]	19,550	1,662	1,624	8.6 (0.76)	8.4 (0.70)
Not in MSA[16]	10,531	1,009	955	9.6 (1.06)	9.1 (0.92)
Region					
Northeast	11,640	943	794	8.0 (0.94)	6.7 (0.91)
Midwest	13,812	1,229	1,151	8.9 (0.90)	8.3 (0.79)
South.	22,656	1,772	1,940	7.9 (0.63)	8.6 (0.63)
West	13,247	803	659	6.1 (0.73)	5.0 (0.55)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,033	3,035	3,341	6.1 (0.40)	6.7 (0.39)
Good	10,066	1,347	976	13.0 (1.25)	9.6 (1.04)
Fair or poor	1,232	366	227	30.4 (4.64)	19.3 (3.79)

* 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 standards 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]Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child's name] had a learning disability?"

[2]Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 3–17 years" column.

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[10]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[11]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[13]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.

[14]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.

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

[16]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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 3–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	73,493	9,572	13.1 (0.43)
Total[4] (crude).	73,493	9,572	13.0 (0.44)
Sex			
Male	37,569	5,442	14.6 (0.63)
Female	35,924	4,130	11.5 (0.60)
Age[5]			
0–4 years	20,410	1,642	8.1 (0.70)
5–11 years	27,776	3,947	14.2 (0.74)
12–17 years	25,307	3,983	15.8 (0.84)
Race			
1 race[6].	70,976	9,205	13.0 (0.45)
White	55,881	7,588	13.6 (0.53)
Black or African American.	11,455	1,306	11.5 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*102	*14.2 (4.65)
Asian	2,835	207	7.4 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†
2 or more races[7]	2,518	366	15.4 (2.49)
Black or African American and white	935	192	23.2 (4.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	†	†
Hispanic origin and race[8]			
Hispanic or Latino.	14,815	1,170	8.1 (0.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	694	7.0 (0.85)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	8,401	14.3 (0.51)
White, single race	42,480	6,581	15.4 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	1,253	11.6 (1.01)
Family structure[9]			
Mother and father	51,777	6,363	12.5 (0.52)
Mother, no father	17,083	2,653	15.5 (0.99)
Father, no mother	2,479	210	8.1 (1.69)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	347	14.8 (2.30)
Parent's education[10]			
Less than high school diploma	10,103	786	7.9 (0.85)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,106	1,900	11.9 (0.97)
More than high school	44,356	6,508	14.7 (0.60)
Family income[12]			
Less than $20,000	12,865	1,911	15.3 (1.15)
$20,000 or more.	56,887	7,286	12.8 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	1,194	11.7 (1.21)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	1,302	12.0 (1.17)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	1,064	13.3 (1.26)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,609	14.8 (0.92)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor	11,139	1,669	15.3 (1.40)
Near poor.	13,098	1,669	12.8 (1.06)
Not poor.	32,175	4,407	13.6 (0.62)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
		Number in thousands[2]	Percent[3] (standard error)
Health insurance coverage[14]			
Private.	42,773	5,644	13.0 (0.53)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	3,330	16.3 (0.99)
Other.	1,738	240	13.8 (2.53)
Uninsured.	7,251	344	4.7 (0.75)
Place of residence			
Large MSA[15].	37,482	4,351	11.6 (0.55)
Small MSA[15].	23,470	3,400	14.7 (0.94)
Not in MSA[15].	12,542	1,821	14.5 (1.06)
Region			
Northeast	13,574	1,968	14.4 (1.04)
Midwest	16,708	2,300	13.9 (1.05)
South	27,186	3,876	14.3 (0.69)
West	16,026	1,427	9.1 (0.78)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	60,121	6,514	10.9 (0.45)
Good.	11,933	2,294	19.5 (1.28)
Fair or poor.	1,398	753	54.0 (4.58)

* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

[1]Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

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

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3] (crude)	73,493	39,501	20,621	11,933	1,398
Sex					
Male	37,569	20,086	10,429	6,274	751
Female.	35,924	19,414	10,191	5,660	647
Age					
0–4 years	20,410	11,426	5,452	3,151	363
5–11 years	27,776	14,986	7,963	4,280	524
12–17 years.	25,307	13,088	7,206	4,503	511
Race					
1 race[4].	70,976	38,081	20,014	11,503	1,336
White	55,881	30,773	15,878	8,284	912
Black or African American.	11,455	5,378	3,105	2,592	378
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	355	215	*110	†
Asian	2,835	1,538	758	499	*35
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	*38	†	†	–
2 or more races[5].	2,518	1,419	607	431	*62
Black or African American and white	935	507	234	159	*35
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	275	172	106	†
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	6,372	4,427	3,627	389
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	3,992	3,165	2,737	293
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	33,128	16,194	8,306	1,008
White, single race	42,480	25,045	11,892	4,965	543
Black or African American, single race	10,899	5,136	2,930	2,464	368
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	51,777	29,514	14,231	7,290	706
Mother, no father.	17,083	7,700	5,178	3,587	611
Father, no mother	2,479	1,345	712	390	*32
Neither mother nor father	2,154	941	499	666	*48
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	10,103	3,685	2,930	3,080	403
High school diploma or GED[9].	16,106	7,840	4,916	3,012	328
More than high school	44,356	26,738	11,968	5,040	594
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000.	12,865	5,138	3,471	3,635	622
$20,000 or more	56,887	32,812	15,802	7,562	687
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	4,776	3,121	2,165	258
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	5,796	3,257	1,667	*123
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	4,733	2,284	948	*100
$75,000 or more	17,425	11,885	4,282	1,161	*86
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	11,139	4,463	3,229	2,967	480
Near poor	13,098	6,381	3,793	2,589	334
Not poor	32,175	20,358	8,617	2,929	253
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	42,773	25,969	12,043	4,424	310
Medicaid or other public	21,407	9,139	5,909	5,452	905
Other	1,738	1,090	312	301	†
Uninsured	7,251	3,130	2,296	1,668	156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands[2]			
Place of residence					
Large MSA[13]	37,482	20,639	10,119	6,021	662
Small MSA[13]	23,470	12,737	6,617	3,710	406
Not in MSA[13]	12,542	6,125	3,886	2,202	329
Region					
Northeast	13,574	7,391	3,765	2,091	323
Midwest	16,708	9,209	4,624	2,604	254
South.	27,186	14,135	7,891	4,519	621
West	16,026	8,766	4,340	2,720	199

* 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 standards 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]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was 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 children 0–17 years" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	53.8 (0.69)	28.1 (0.58)	16.2 (0.49)	1.9 (0.18)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	53.8 (0.69)	28.1 (0.58)	16.2 (0.49)	1.9 (0.18)
Sex					
Male	100.0	53.5 (0.91)	27.8 (0.80)	16.7 (0.68)	2.0 (0.27)
Female.	100.0	54.1 (0.93)	28.4 (0.86)	15.7 (0.67)	1.8 (0.22)
Age[4]					
0–4 years	100.0	56.0 (1.26)	26.7 (1.06)	15.5 (0.86)	1.8 (0.34)
5–11 years	100.0	54.0 (1.09)	28.7 (1.00)	15.4 (0.79)	1.9 (0.29)
12–17 years.	100.0	51.7 (1.07)	28.5 (0.96)	17.8 (0.80)	2.0 (0.29)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	53.7 (0.71)	28.2 (0.60)	16.2 (0.51)	1.9 (0.18)
White	100.0	55.1 (0.80)	28.4 (0.68)	14.8 (0.59)	1.6 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	47.1 (1.59)	27.1 (1.42)	22.5 (1.26)	3.3 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	51.5 (6.75)	30.6 (5.67)	16.5 (4.06)	†
Asian	100.0	54.0 (2.72)	27.1 (2.22)	17.6 (2.05)	*1.2 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*26.5 (13.01)	58.5 (17.09)	†	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	56.3 (3.38)	24.3 (2.75)	16.8 (2.24)	*2.7 (0.98)
Black or African American and white	100.0	55.1 (5.75)	25.3 (4.95)	16.0 (3.25)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	49.2 (6.68)	29.6 (6.18)	18.3 (3.73)	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.7 (1.24)	30.0 (1.07)	24.7 (1.10)	2.7 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.6 (1.51)	31.2 (1.37)	27.3 (1.38)	2.9 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.5 (0.79)	27.6 (0.68)	14.1 (0.55)	1.7 (0.19)
White, single race	100.0	59.1 (0.94)	28.0 (0.83)	11.7 (0.66)	1.3 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	47.3 (1.64)	26.9 (1.46)	22.5 (1.29)	3.4 (0.54)
Family structure[8]					
Mother and father	100.0	56.9 (0.79)	27.6 (0.71)	14.1 (0.59)	1.4 (0.18)
Mother, no father.	100.0	45.3 (1.35)	30.3 (1.21)	20.9 (0.99)	3.6 (0.51)
Father, no mother	100.0	56.2 (3.60)	27.1 (3.34)	15.5 (2.34)	*1.1 (0.50)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	44.8 (3.13)	22.6 (2.62)	30.0 (2.91)	*2.6 (1.11)
Parent's education[9]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	36.3 (1.68)	29.1 (1.60)	30.5 (1.61)	4.1 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	48.7 (1.45)	30.6 (1.39)	18.7 (1.07)	2.0 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	60.3 (0.82)	27.0 (0.73)	11.3 (0.53)	1.3 (0.20)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000.	100.0	39.0 (1.56)	27.3 (1.35)	28.7 (1.41)	4.9 (0.68)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.7 (0.74)	27.8 (0.67)	13.3 (0.51)	1.2 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	46.2 (1.76)	30.2 (1.62)	21.1 (1.37)	2.5 (0.53)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	53.3 (1.67)	30.1 (1.55)	15.4 (1.32)	*1.1 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	58.8 (2.00)	28.3 (1.84)	11.7 (1.18)	*1.3 (0.39)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.3 (1.20)	24.6 (1.11)	6.6 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.16)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	39.3 (1.84)	29.4 (1.67)	27.0 (1.52)	4.3 (0.69)
Near poor	100.0	48.7 (1.55)	28.9 (1.43)	19.8 (1.29)	2.6 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	63.4 (0.91)	26.8 (0.83)	9.0 (0.52)	0.8 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Private	100.0	60.9 (0.81)	28.1 (0.76)	10.3 (0.51)	0.7 (0.13)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	42.1 (1.31)	27.8 (1.13)	25.8 (1.06)	4.3 (0.49)
Other.	100.0	63.1 (3.86)	18.1 (2.79)	17.3 (2.86)	†
Uninsured	100.0	43.5 (2.20)	31.5 (2.05)	22.9 (1.66)	2.0 (0.53)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[14]	100.0	55.1 (0.85)	27.1 (0.76)	16.0 (0.63)	1.8 (0.23)
Small MSA[14]	100.0	54.3 (1.43)	28.2 (1.11)	15.8 (0.94)	1.7 (0.34)
Not in MSA[14]	100.0	48.8 (1.54)	31.0 (1.40)	17.5 (1.29)	2.6 (0.48)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	54.6 (1.54)	27.7 (1.30)	15.2 (1.14)	2.4 (0.60)
Midwest	100.0	55.2 (1.48)	27.7 (1.19)	15.6 (1.12)	1.5 (0.30)
South.	100.0	52.0 (1.15)	29.1 (0.97)	16.6 (0.81)	2.3 (0.32)
West	100.0	54.6 (1.42)	27.2 (1.27)	16.9 (0.95)	1.3 (0.23)

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3] (crude)	10,502	45,716	719	2,664	8,258	319	356	809	174
Sex									
Male.	5,467	22,936	396	1,404	4,265	186	214	444	*49
Female	5,035	22,780	323	1,260	3,993	133	142	366	*125
Age									
1–4 years	2,995	10,512	224	774	1,641	*73	*128	169	†
5–11 years	4,161	18,515	254	994	3,216	*56	*112	331	*71
12–17 years	3,345	16,690	240	896	3,401	189	115	309	*86
Race									
1 race[4]	10,139	44,263	691	2,585	7,945	305	345	762	174
White.	7,784	35,877	593	1,879	5,724	184	282	463	*133
Black or African American	1,720	6,213	*54	615	1,766	71	*57	268	*32
American Indian or Alaska Native	*132	432	–	†	*83	†	–	†	–
Asian.	470	1,677	*44	78	363	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*65	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	363	1,454	†	*79	313	†	†	*47	–
Black or African American and white.	138	511	†	†	124	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*52	325	†	*27	*57	–	–	†	–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	2,775	7,099	181	950	2,373	*58	139	193	*40
Mexican or Mexican American	1,825	4,724	94	729	1,784	*34	*123	154	†
Not Hispanic or Latino.	7,727	38,617	538	1,714	5,885	261	217	616	*134
White, single race	5,242	29,524	448	989	3,559	136	*144	287	*93
Black or African American, single race	1,656	5,930	*32	592	1,682	65	*55	261	*32
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father.	7,170	33,542	550	1,531	5,105	171	200	396	*79
Mother, no father	2,630	9,471	152	857	2,386	137	*140	354	*90
Father, no mother.	408	1,585	†	91	297	†	–	*32	–
Neither mother nor father	295	1,119	†	185	470	†	†	†	†
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma.	1,528	4,525	*74	802	1,957	*54	*87	254	†
High school diploma or GED[9]	2,398	9,528	144	646	2,164	*82	*72	186	†
More than high school.	6,259	30,017	487	1,031	3,531	174	*177	321	*73
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	1,963	5,965	105	773	2,524	128	199	312	*98
$20,000 or more	8,049	37,622	575	1,725	5,251	183	130	444	*71
$20,000–$34,999	1,549	5,841	*109	591	1,441	*43	*16	199	*19
$35,000–$54,999	1,601	6,811	137	305	1,301	*34	†	*96	–
$55,000–$74,999	1,251	5,384	*98	202	640	*32	†	*52	†
$75,000 or more	2,459	12,722	*175	333	771	†	*24	*53	†
Poverty status[11]									
Poor.	1,625	5,569	*71	741	1,917	*110	*156	262	*51
Near poor	1,984	7,372	202	522	1,939	*56	†	248	*19
Not poor	4,775	22,501	337	722	2,009	*90	*50	161	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands[2]								
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	6,096	29,787	405	906	3,276	111	87	188	†
Medicaid or other public.	3,226	10,421	222	1,289	3,556	127	201	518	*131
Other	199	1,096	†	*79	176	†	–	†	–
Uninsured	944	4,224	*82	375	1,178	*47	*68	*77	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA[13]	5,525	23,190	309	1,546	4,025	130	215	341	*72
Small MSA[13]	3,201	15,004	248	720	2,683	112	*97	272	*24
Not in MSA[13]	1,776	7,523	162	398	1,549	*76	*44	196	*78
Region									
Northeast.	1,920	8,647	95	512	1,450	*37	*107	179	*22
Midwest.	2,170	10,663	222	492	1,830	*75	*53	157	†
South	3,841	16,684	247	1,122	2,953	179	130	365	*101
West.	2,572	9,722	154	538	2,025	*28	*65	108	*25

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards 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]Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I).

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	18.4 (0.57)	80.3 (0.57)	1.3 (0.16)	23.9 (1.36)	73.4 (1.41)	2.7 (0.45)	26.4 (3.94)	60.6 (4.33)	13.0 (3.18)
Total[3] (crude)	18.4 (0.57)	80.3 (0.57)	1.3 (0.16)	23.7 (1.36)	73.5 (1.41)	2.8 (0.48)	26.6 (4.17)	60.5 (4.43)	13.0 (3.20)
Sex									
Male	18.9 (0.82)	79.7 (0.82)	1.4 (0.25)	24.2 (1.86)	72.8 (1.95)	3.0 (0.71)	29.9 (5.86)	63.3 (5.86)	*6.8 (2.57)
Female	17.9 (0.77)	81.0 (0.79)	1.1 (0.20)	23.6 (1.91)	74.0 (1.95)	2.4 (0.52)	22.4 (4.79)	57.6 (6.04)	20.1 (5.59)
Age[4]									
1–4 years	21.8 (1.21)	76.6 (1.22)	1.6 (0.36)	31.1 (3.06)	65.9 (2.98)	*2.9 (0.90)	40.7 (11.11)	53.9 (10.81)	†
5–11 years	18.1 (0.88)	80.7 (0.88)	1.1 (0.26)	23.3 (2.21)	75.4 (2.25)	*1.3 (0.43)	21.9 (5.62)	64.4 (6.27)	*13.7 (5.67)
12–17 years	16.5 (0.91)	82.3 (0.90)	1.2 (0.24)	20.0 (1.90)	75.8 (2.05)	4.2 (1.02)	22.6 (5.72)	60.5 (7.06)	*16.9 (5.58)
Race									
1 race[5]	18.4 (0.58)	80.4 (0.58)	1.2 (0.16)	24.1 (1.40)	73.2 (1.45)	2.7 (0.46)	26.7 (4.06)	59.7 (4.45)	13.6 (3.33)
White	17.6 (0.65)	81.1 (0.65)	1.3 (0.19)	24.3 (1.64)	73.4 (1.67)	2.3 (0.47)	30.8 (5.24)	53.2 (5.65)	15.9 (4.66)
Black or African American	21.5 (1.42)	77.8 (1.44)	*0.7 (0.26)	26.1 (3.17)	71.0 (3.25)	3.0 (0.89)	*17.5 (5.77)	75.0 (6.47)	*7.6 (3.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (6.60)	76.6 (6.60)	–	†	87.4 (6.89)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Asian	21.1 (2.32)	77.1 (2.35)	*1.8 (0.76)	16.5 (4.62)	76.0 (5.87)	†	*27.9 (13.56)	49.8 (14.93)	*22.3 (8.95)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	42.3 (9.85)	57.7 (9.85)	–	35.3 (0.00)	64.7 (0.00)	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	19.2 (3.00)	79.3 (2.92)	†	17.2 (5.04)	80.2 (5.28)	†	†	83.8 (9.17)	–
Black or African American and white	19.3 (4.72)	78.8 (4.77)	†	*7.7 (3.61)	91.9 (3.56)	†	†	92.0 (8.64)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*13.5 (5.64)	84.1 (4.60)	†	*38.6 (13.88)	61.4 (13.88)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Hispanic origin and race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	27.2 (1.38)	70.9 (1.40)	1.8 (0.39)	28.1 (2.34)	70.3 (2.35)	*1.7 (0.52)	37.3 (6.67)	50.1 (7.02)	*12.6 (3.88)
Mexican or Mexican American	27.0 (1.65)	71.5 (1.67)	1.5 (0.41)	28.6 (2.80)	70.1 (2.80)	*1.4 (0.58)	42.4 (7.52)	50.7 (8.12)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.5 (0.63)	82.4 (0.62)	1.1 (0.18)	22.1 (1.66)	74.8 (1.72)	3.1 (0.59)	21.1 (4.01)	64.3 (5.47)	14.6 (4.30)
White, single race	14.9 (0.73)	83.8 (0.73)	1.3 (0.23)	21.3 (2.19)	75.9 (2.21)	2.8 (0.69)	21.4 (5.37)	55.8 (8.88)	*22.8 (7.87)
Black or African American, single race	21.7 (1.47)	77.9 (1.47)	*0.4 (0.15)	26.2 (3.28)	70.9 (3.32)	*2.8 (0.88)	*17.3 (5.83)	75.0 (6.56)	*7.8 (3.68)
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	17.2 (0.67)	81.5 (0.67)	1.3 (0.20)	22.6 (1.73)	75.0 (1.81)	2.4 (0.59)	29.6 (5.39)	58.4 (5.83)	*11.9 (3.84)
Mother, no father	21.5 (1.23)	77.3 (1.24)	1.2 (0.30)	25.4 (2.52)	70.6 (2.60)	4.0 (0.93)	25.7 (5.19)	59.4 (6.87)	*14.8 (5.32)
Father, no mother	21.5 (3.52)	77.9 (3.52)	†	22.2 (5.81)	76.7 (5.99)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Neither mother nor father	20.9 (3.24)	78.5 (3.27)	†	29.2 (5.93)	69.7 (5.95)	†	50.6 (7.64)	44.2 (9.18)	†
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	24.6 (1.97)	74.2 (1.98)	*1.2 (0.41)	29.0 (2.88)	69.1 (2.89)	*2.0 (0.74)	23.5 (6.21)	64.0 (7.71)	*12.6 (5.11)
High school diploma or GED[10]	19.9 (1.27)	79.0 (1.25)	1.2 (0.29)	22.6 (2.82)	74.7 (2.88)	*2.7 (0.84)	24.0 (6.69)	61.7 (8.87)	*14.3 (6.54)
More than high school	17.0 (0.67)	81.7 (0.68)	1.3 (0.21)	21.7 (1.98)	74.7 (2.08)	3.5 (0.83)	28.2 (5.37)	58.1 (6.62)	*13.8 (4.60)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Family income[11]									
Less than $20,000	24.1 (1.65)	74.5 (1.69)	1.4 (0.37)	22.4 (2.45)	74.0 (2.56)	3.6 (0.92)	30.6 (6.22)	53.1 (6.88)	16.3 (4.68)
$20,000 or more	17.4 (0.60)	81.3 (0.59)	1.2 (0.18)	24.6 (1.71)	73.0 (1.79)	2.4 (0.54)	19.7 (5.28)	69.0 (5.81)	*11.3 (4.30)
$20,000–$34,999	20.8 (1.65)	77.9 (1.69)	1.4 (0.41)	29.0 (3.50)	69.0 (3.55)	*2.0 (0.77)	*6.6 (3.25)	84.8 (5.23)	*8.6 (3.94)
$35,000–$54,999	18.6 (1.32)	79.8 (1.38)	1.6 (0.45)	18.6 (3.07)	79.4 (3.20)	*2.1 (0.96)	†	80.0 (11.74)	–
$55,000–$74,999	18.8 (1.69)	79.8 (1.72)	*1.4 (0.48)	23.9 (4.80)	72.6 (4.94)	*3.5 (1.57)	*19.0 (9.13)	62.3 (13.02)	†
$75,000 or more	16.1 (1.06)	82.7 (1.06)	*1.1 (0.34)	30.5 (4.36)	66.3 (4.49)	†	*31.2 (13.31)	61.1 (14.74)	†
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	22.1 (1.98)	76.8 (2.01)	*1.0 (0.34)	26.7 (2.94)	69.5 (3.03)	3.8 (1.11)	29.4 (6.99)	58.1 (7.78)	*12.5 (4.35)
Near poor	20.8 (1.37)	77.2 (1.41)	2.1 (0.51)	20.8 (2.62)	76.9 (2.71)	*2.3 (0.74)	*13.6 (6.16)	78.5 (7.11)	*7.8 (3.65)
Not poor	17.3 (0.77)	81.5 (0.77)	1.2 (0.24)	26.5 (2.64)	70.7 (2.74)	*2.8 (0.95)	*19.0 (5.74)	69.6 (7.44)	†
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	16.8 (0.67)	82.0 (0.67)	1.1 (0.20)	21.9 (2.07)	75.8 (2.16)	2.3 (0.64)	29.2 (6.45)	60.8 (8.38)	†
Medicaid or other public	23.0 (1.32)	75.4 (1.35)	1.6 (0.36)	25.6 (2.06)	71.9 (2.14)	2.5 (0.58)	22.5 (4.84)	61.1 (5.63)	16.4 (4.55)
Other	15.3 (2.75)	84.3 (2.77)	†	*20.0 (6.53)	70.9 (7.28)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Uninsured	18.4 (1.58)	80.1 (1.65)	*1.6 (0.51)	23.4 (3.62)	73.6 (3.68)	*3.0 (1.07)	*45.5 (14.19)	40.7 (11.64)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA[14]	19.0 (0.73)	79.9 (0.74)	1.1 (0.22)	27.3 (1.93)	70.6 (1.99)	2.1 (0.54)	34.3 (5.40)	55.1 (5.57)	10.6 (3.16)
Small MSA[14]	17.2 (1.03)	81.4 (1.03)	1.3 (0.28)	20.5 (2.25)	76.4 (2.34)	3.1 (0.83)	20.9 (5.63)	72.8 (6.10)	*6.3 (2.88)
Not in MSA[14]	18.8 (1.60)	79.5 (1.54)	1.7 (0.43)	20.4 (3.18)	75.9 (3.39)	*3.6 (1.32)	*14.1 (5.93)	61.3 (9.71)	*24.6 (9.58)
Region									
Northeast	18.0 (1.20)	81.1 (1.23)	0.9 (0.27)	25.4 (3.14)	72.7 (3.20)	*1.9 (0.83)	28.8 (8.25)	62.8 (8.76)	*8.4 (4.14)
Midwest	16.6 (1.14)	81.7 (1.11)	1.7 (0.45)	20.8 (2.75)	76.2 (2.90)	*3.0 (1.12)	22.4 (5.94)	65.7 (7.83)	†
South	18.5 (1.01)	80.4 (1.00)	1.2 (0.24)	26.5 (2.37)	69.4 (2.45)	4.1 (0.91)	23.1 (5.62)	60.4 (6.57)	*16.5 (5.57)
West	20.4 (1.18)	78.3 (1.20)	1.2 (0.32)	21.3 (2.55)	77.8 (2.57)	*0.9 (0.43)	31.7 (7.85)	55.1 (8.52)	*13.1 (6.19)

* 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 standards 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]Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1–3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4–6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7–9.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 1–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3] (crude).	53,083	15,241	15,031	13,790	4,939	2,499	360
Sex							
Male	27,074	7,925	7,574	7,157	2,396	1,199	185
Female	26,010	7,316	7,457	6,633	2,543	1,300	175
Age							
5–11 years	27,776	7,769	8,244	7,315	2,531	1,054	304
12–17 years	25,307	7,472	6,786	6,475	2,408	1,445	*57
Race							
1 race[4].	51,500	14,701	14,612	13,441	4,822	2,387	340
White	40,463	10,418	11,555	11,213	4,072	2,021	276
Black or African American.	8,387	3,261	2,230	1,678	650	290	*56
American Indian or Alaska Native	530	*117	158	*149	*42	†	–
Asian	2,020	877	654	345	*57	*34	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	99	†	†	*57	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	1,583	540	419	349	118	*112	†
Black or African American and white	492	138	142	118	*30	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	417	117	100	†	*63	*52	†
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino.	10,187	3,739	2,551	2,373	811	425	*58
Mexican or Mexican American	6,896	2,628	1,689	1,593	522	282	*42
Not Hispanic or Latino	42,897	11,502	12,480	11,417	4,128	2,074	302
White, single race	31,263	7,026	9,312	9,048	3,339	1,633	223
Black or African American, single race	8,009	3,122	2,088	1,647	607	270	*56
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	36,408	10,658	10,839	9,500	3,012	1,277	283
Mother, no father	12,773	3,476	3,009	3,417	1,462	1,081	*45
Father, no mother	2,138	508	686	520	287	*70	†
Neither mother nor father	1,764	599	497	353	178	*71	†
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	7,100	2,337	1,665	1,583	774	391	*56
High school diploma or GED[9].	11,615	3,307	2,887	3,324	1,218	553	†
More than high school	32,053	8,814	9,929	8,468	2,770	1,469	252
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	8,540	2,444	1,933	1,965	1,138	772	*87
$20,000 or more.	41,980	11,900	12,435	11,212	3,636	1,701	270
$20,000–$34,999	7,416	2,289	1,834	1,884	791	376	*64
$35,000–$54,999	7,900	2,313	2,262	2,199	734	277	†
$55,000–$74,999	5,893	1,260	1,853	1,761	624	273	†
$75,000 or more	13,125	3,269	4,428	3,755	1,080	483	†
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	7,468	2,214	1,890	1,597	860	670	*84
Near poor.	9,507	2,836	2,379	2,466	1,073	487	*87
Not poor.	23,866	5,931	7,643	6,986	2,122	911	*114
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private.	31,957	8,772	9,691	8,802	2,604	1,253	195
Medicaid or other public	13,932	4,003	3,375	3,281	1,759	974	121
Other.	1,272	445	403	239	95	*54	†
Uninsured.	5,689	1,947	1,491	1,410	472	213	*39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Number in thousands[2]					
Place of residence							
Large MSA[13]	27,210	8,598	7,508	6,833	2,396	1,107	133
Small MSA[13]	16,800	4,362	5,053	4,500	1,559	802	*164
Not in MSA[13]	9,073	2,281	2,470	2,457	983	590	*63
Region							
Northeast	9,991	2,569	2,980	2,688	996	490	*92
Midwest	12,062	2,940	3,663	3,461	994	605	*100
South	19,681	6,160	5,385	4,856	1,862	860	*112
West	11,349	3,571	3,002	2,785	1,087	544	*57
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	43,243	12,738	12,742	11,368	3,785	1,459	276
Good	8,782	2,323	2,114	2,200	980	793	*70
Fair or poor	1,035	180	175	222	175	232	†

* 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 standards 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 school days missed in past 12 months" is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 5–17 years" column.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	29.0 (0.68)	26.6 (0.67)	9.5 (0.49)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	29.0 (0.68)	26.6 (0.67)	9.5 (0.48)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	29.9 (0.99)	28.7 (0.99)	27.1 (0.96)	9.1 (0.68)	4.5 (0.46)	0.7 (0.20)
Female	100.0	28.8 (1.03)	29.3 (0.95)	26.1 (0.98)	10.0 (0.71)	5.0 (0.47)	0.7 (0.19)
Age[4]							
5–11 years	100.0	28.5 (0.99)	30.3 (1.01)	26.9 (0.92)	9.3 (0.70)	3.9 (0.41)	1.1 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	30.3 (0.97)	27.5 (0.95)	26.3 (0.99)	9.8 (0.66)	5.9 (0.50)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
1 race[5].	100.0	29.2 (0.70)	29.1 (0.70)	26.7 (0.69)	9.6 (0.50)	4.7 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
White	100.0	26.3 (0.79)	29.2 (0.80)	28.3 (0.81)	10.3 (0.58)	5.1 (0.39)	0.7 (0.16)
Black or African American.	100.0	39.6 (1.71)	27.6 (1.54)	20.7 (1.36)	7.9 (1.09)	3.5 (0.61)	*0.7 (0.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.0 (5.92)	31.1 (6.47)	29.2 (6.27)	*8.3 (2.77)	†	–
Asian	100.0	44.1 (3.14)	33.5 (2.92)	17.3 (2.67)	*3.0 (1.04)	*1.7 (0.69)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	54.0 (11.93)	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	35.6 (4.03)	26.6 (3.46)	21.6 (3.06)	7.3 (1.58)	7.9 (2.35)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	28.6 (6.38)	28.8 (6.77)	24.9 (5.78)	*5.9 (2.59)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	27.7 (6.62)	24.3 (5.58)	*16.8 (7.39)	*16.3 (5.28)	*12.1 (4.96)	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	37.5 (1.50)	25.5 (1.21)	23.9 (1.26)	8.3 (0.80)	4.3 (0.65)	*0.6 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.6 (1.81)	24.9 (1.53)	23.5 (1.51)	8.2 (0.97)	4.3 (0.81)	*0.6 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	27.3 (0.78)	29.9 (0.77)	27.3 (0.78)	9.9 (0.56)	4.9 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)
White, single race	100.0	22.9 (0.89)	30.5 (0.94)	29.6 (0.98)	11.0 (0.70)	5.3 (0.45)	0.8 (0.20)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	39.8 (1.75)	27.0 (1.57)	21.3 (1.40)	7.7 (1.11)	3.4 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.31)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	100.0	30.0 (0.86)	30.5 (0.84)	26.7 (0.82)	8.5 (0.56)	3.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.18)
Mother, no father	100.0	27.7 (1.26)	24.3 (1.24)	27.5 (1.36)	11.7 (1.08)	8.5 (0.89)	*0.4 (0.14)
Father, no mother	100.0	24.5 (3.10)	33.8 (3.42)	24.1 (2.75)	13.5 (3.34)	*3.2 (1.12)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	34.8 (3.46)	29.2 (3.45)	20.6 (2.87)	10.4 (2.15)	*4.1 (1.25)	†
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	34.4 (1.85)	24.4 (1.69)	23.3 (1.76)	11.4 (1.41)	5.7 (0.90)	*0.8 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[10].	100.0	29.3 (1.49)	25.4 (1.39)	29.4 (1.57)	10.7 (1.17)	4.9 (0.72)	†
More than high school	100.0	27.7 (0.87)	31.4 (0.90)	26.7 (0.86)	8.7 (0.57)	4.6 (0.43)	0.8 (0.19)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	29.3 (1.61)	23.1 (1.54)	23.6 (1.48)	13.6 (1.44)	9.4 (1.13)	*1.0 (0.31)
$20,000 or more.	100.0	28.9 (0.82)	30.3 (0.77)	27.3 (0.77)	8.8 (0.52)	4.1 (0.34)	0.7 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	31.6 (1.97)	25.3 (1.75)	26.0 (1.73)	10.9 (1.34)	5.2 (0.92)	*0.9 (0.30)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	29.5 (1.78)	29.0 (1.71)	28.1 (1.78)	9.4 (1.45)	3.5 (0.72)	†
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	21.5 (1.77)	32.1 (2.05)	30.7 (2.14)	10.3 (1.40)	4.6 (1.02)	†
$75,000 or more	100.0	25.0 (1.35)	33.8 (1.42)	28.7 (1.37)	8.2 (0.78)	3.6 (0.52)	†
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	100.0	30.3 (1.91)	25.8 (1.83)	21.8 (1.65)	11.8 (1.52)	9.2 (1.26)	*1.1 (0.36)
Near poor.	100.0	30.4 (1.78)	25.5 (1.64)	26.4 (1.61)	11.5 (1.35)	5.2 (0.80)	*0.9 (0.30)
Not poor.	100.0	25.0 (0.97)	32.3 (1.01)	29.6 (1.03)	8.8 (0.61)	3.8 (0.42)	*0.5 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private.	100.0	27.9 (0.91)	31.1 (0.89)	28.1 (0.90)	8.3 (0.54)	3.9 (0.39)	0.7 (0.19)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	29.6 (1.36)	25.0 (1.26)	24.2 (1.35)	12.9 (1.20)	7.3 (0.77)	0.9 (0.22)
Other.	100.0	35.9 (4.36)	32.4 (4.19)	19.3 (3.38)	7.6 (2.17)	*4.3 (2.02)	†
Uninsured.	100.0	34.8 (2.20)	27.0 (2.16)	25.6 (1.94)	8.1 (1.14)	3.8 (0.77)	*0.7 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Place of residence							
Large MSA[14]	100.0	32.3 (0.94)	28.3 (0.91)	25.8 (0.90)	9.0 (0.63)	4.1 (0.45)	0.5 (0.14)
Small MSA[14]	100.0	26.5 (1.30)	30.8 (1.32)	27.3 (1.29)	9.5 (0.82)	4.8 (0.54)	*1.0 (0.32)
Not in MSA[14]	100.0	25.8 (1.88)	27.9 (1.75)	27.8 (1.58)	11.2 (1.47)	6.6 (0.94)	*0.7 (0.33)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	26.1 (1.54)	30.5 (1.67)	27.5 (1.57)	10.1 (1.21)	4.8 (0.61)	*1.0 (0.43)
Midwest	100.0	25.0 (1.48)	31.1 (1.41)	29.5 (1.66)	8.4 (0.89)	5.1 (0.78)	*0.9 (0.31)
South	100.0	32.0 (1.14)	28.0 (1.18)	25.2 (1.06)	9.7 (0.85)	4.5 (0.56)	*0.6 (0.19)
West	100.0	32.3 (1.58)	27.3 (1.28)	25.2 (1.22)	9.8 (0.93)	4.9 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.23)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	30.0 (0.78)	30.1 (0.76)	26.8 (0.73)	8.9 (0.52)	3.4 (0.32)	0.7 (0.15)
Good.	100.0	27.5 (1.68)	24.8 (1.50)	26.1 (1.66)	11.6 (1.30)	9.3 (1.06)	*0.8 (0.31)
Fair or poor.	100.0	17.9 (3.84)	17.2 (3.89)	22.2 (4.29)	18.1 (3.97)	23.3 (4.46)	†

* 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 standards 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 school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4] (crude)	73,493	69,626	15,137	52,879	419	673	233	202
Sex								
Male.	37,569	35,525	7,757	26,877	237	386	132	*96
Female	35,924	34,101	7,380	26,003	182	287	*101	106
Age								
0–4 years	20,410	19,704	4,648	14,644	107	217	*43	*39
5–11 years	27,776	26,417	5,673	20,157	157	245	106	*61
12–17 years	25,307	23,505	4,817	18,078	154	210	*84	*102
Race								
1 race[5]	70,976	67,245	14,606	51,132	410	601	233	180
White	55,881	52,891	11,007	40,958	260	279	169	151
Black or African American	11,455	10,964	2,747	7,778	116	242	*47	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	661	360	277	†	†	–	–
Asian	2,835	2,615	458	2,048	†	*62	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	*114	†	*72	†	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	2,518	2,382	531	1,747	†	*72	–	†
Black or African American and white.	935	868	167	680	–	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	522	206	259	–	†	–	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]								
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	13,175	4,987	7,649	158	222	†	92
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	8,919	3,709	4,875	76	148	†	*68
Not Hispanic or Latino.	58,678	56,451	10,150	45,230	260	451	184	111
White, single race	42,480	41,017	6,605	33,951	*131	*80	125	*76
Black or African American, single race	10,899	10,483	2,509	7,570	100	227	*42	†
Family structure[8]								
Mother and father.	51,777	49,295	9,700	38,641	236	355	174	124
Mother, no father	17,083	16,215	4,326	11,358	148	268	*34	*71
Father, no mother.	2,479	2,180	511	1,622	†	†	†	–
Neither mother nor father	2,154	1,936	600	1,258	*23	*33	†	†
Parent's education[9]								
Less than high school diploma.	10,103	9,010	3,893	4,811	103	136	†	*35
High school diploma or GED[10].	16,106	15,187	3,683	11,096	128	172	*46	*61
More than high school.	44,356	42,812	6,762	35,310	161	316	146	83
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	12,865	11,940	4,343	7,148	123	242	*22	*59
$20,000 or more	56,887	54,207	9,883	43,345	273	386	145	119
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	9,461	2,824	6,348	93	109	†	*34
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	10,161	2,100	7,854	*77	*68	*31	†
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	7,756	1,384	6,229	†	*66	†	†
$75,000 or more	17,425	17,148	2,043	14,984	†	*62	†	*17
Poverty status[12]								
Poor.	11,139	10,233	3,789	6,118	79	183	†	*41
Near poor	13,098	12,082	3,332	8,364	132	170	*51	†
Not poor	32,175	31,253	4,531	26,364	*77	135	*72	*52

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Number in thousands[3]					
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Private	42,773	41,747	5,391	35,936	*60	122	131	*52
Medicaid or other public.	21,407	20,670	6,991	13,128	144	326	*38	*29
Other	1,738	1,659	585	923	†	*104	†	†
Uninsured	7,251	5,269	2,050	2,760	190	121	*53	91
Place of residence								
Large MSA[14]	37,482	35,507	7,257	27,274	184	396	177	146
Small MSA[14]	23,470	22,301	4,557	17,311	181	164	*52	*34
Not in MSA[14]	12,542	11,819	3,324	8,294	†	*112	†	†
Region								
Northeast.	13,574	13,319	2,015	10,966	88	147	†	*58
Midwest.	16,708	16,080	4,252	11,616	*53	125	†	–
South	27,186	25,358	4,400	20,345	205	264	*66	*66
West.	16,026	14,870	4,470	9,953	*73	*137	133	*78
Current health status								
Excellent or very good.	60,121	57,195	11,668	44,385	298	404	219	172
Good	11,933	11,085	3,048	7,642	105	230	†	*25
Fair or poor	1,398	1,306	416	818	†	*39	–	†

* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Having a usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does [child's name] go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

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

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.7 (0.67)	76.1 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
Total[4] (crude)	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.8 (0.67)	76.0 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
Sex								
Male	94.9 (0.44)	100.0	21.8 (0.87)	75.8 (0.92)	0.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.09)
Female	95.1 (0.42)	100.0	21.7 (0.85)	76.3 (0.87)	0.5 (0.11)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)
Age[5]								
0–4 years	97.0 (0.40)	100.0	23.6 (1.11)	74.3 (1.14)	0.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.07)
5–11 years	95.3 (0.45)	100.0	21.5 (0.99)	76.4 (1.02)	0.6 (0.15)	0.9 (0.17)	0.4 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	93.1 (0.57)	100.0	20.5 (0.96)	77.1 (1.01)	0.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.14)
Race								
1 race[6]	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.7 (0.67)	76.1 (0.70)	0.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
White	95.0 (0.36)	100.0	20.8 (0.76)	77.5 (0.79)	0.5 (0.10)	0.5 (0.09)	0.3 (0.08)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American.	96.0 (0.58)	100.0	25.1 (1.39)	71.0 (1.49)	1.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.44)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	95.9 (1.71)	100.0	55.1 (7.68)	41.3 (7.71)	†	†	–	–
Asian	92.5 (1.61)	100.0	17.5 (2.02)	78.5 (2.27)	†	*2.4 (1.12)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*26.3 (10.24)	67.0 (9.32)	†	–	–	–
2 or more races[7]	93.8 (1.67)	100.0	22.4 (2.86)	73.5 (3.00)	†	*2.7 (1.23)	–	†
Black or African American and white	91.1 (3.37)	100.0	21.7 (5.24)	76.1 (5.34)	–	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	92.0 (3.64)	100.0	39.4 (7.32)	49.8 (7.24)	–	†	–	†
Hispanic origin and race[8]								
Hispanic or Latino	88.7 (0.86)	100.0	37.4 (1.49)	58.5 (1.54)	1.3 (0.30)	1.7 (0.29)	†	0.8 (0.23)
Mexican or Mexican American	87.2 (1.12)	100.0	40.9 (1.85)	55.2 (1.90)	0.9 (0.27)	1.7 (0.38)	†	*0.9 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	96.5 (0.30)	100.0	18.0 (0.70)	80.2 (0.73)	0.5 (0.09)	0.8 (0.13)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	96.9 (0.35)	100.0	16.1 (0.81)	82.9 (0.83)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	96.5 (0.54)	100.0	24.0 (1.40)	72.3 (1.50)	1.0 (0.27)	2.2 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father	95.4 (0.36)	100.0	19.6 (0.80)	78.5 (0.83)	0.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)
Mother, no father	95.4 (0.51)	100.0	26.8 (1.12)	70.0 (1.18)	0.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.15)
Father, no mother	88.5 (2.42)	100.0	24.9 (3.43)	72.9 (3.47)	†	†	†	–
Neither mother nor father	91.1 (1.64)	100.0	31.7 (3.40)	64.4 (3.50)	*1.3 (0.60)	*1.6 (0.77)	†	†
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma	89.4 (1.05)	100.0	42.8 (1.90)	53.8 (1.94)	1.1 (0.32)	1.5 (0.35)	†	*0.4 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED[11]	94.5 (0.67)	100.0	24.3 (1.32)	73.0 (1.38)	0.9 (0.22)	1.1 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.17)
More than high school	96.7 (0.30)	100.0	15.8 (0.72)	82.5 (0.75)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.14)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.05)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Family income[12]								
Less than $20,000	92.8 (0.76)	100.0	35.8 (1.66)	60.4 (1.69)	1.1 (0.25)	2.0 (0.39)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.5 (0.19)
$20,000 or more.	95.6 (0.33)	100.0	18.3 (0.71)	80.0 (0.74)	0.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	91.6 (1.04)	100.0	29.8 (1.75)	67.2 (1.76)	1.0 (0.29)	1.1 (0.33)	†	*0.4 (0.15)
$35,000–$54,999	93.9 (0.85)	100.0	20.6 (1.47)	77.3 (1.52)	*0.8 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.15)	†
$55,000–$74,999	96.3 (0.65)	100.0	17.9 (1.62)	80.4 (1.67)	†	*0.8 (0.34)	†	†
$75,000 or more	98.5 (0.30)	100.0	11.8 (1.01)	87.6 (1.03)	†	*0.4 (0.16)	†	*0.1 (0.05)
Poverty status[13]								
Poor	91.6 (1.02)	100.0	36.7 (1.87)	60.1 (1.93)	0.8 (0.22)	1.7 (0.43)	†	*0.4 (0.20)
Near poor	92.4 (0.89)	100.0	27.6 (1.45)	69.2 (1.50)	1.1 (0.28)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.19)	†
Not poor	97.3 (0.31)	100.0	14.4 (0.77)	84.5 (0.80)	*0.2 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	98.0 (0.25)	100.0	12.9 (0.66)	86.2 (0.68)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.08)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
Medicaid or other public	96.5 (0.42)	100.0	33.5 (1.34)	63.9 (1.37)	0.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Other.	95.9 (1.43)	100.0	35.3 (4.53)	55.7 (4.97)	†	*6.2 (2.06)	†	†
Uninsured	73.8 (1.84)	100.0	39.0 (2.24)	52.4 (2.36)	3.6 (0.82)	2.3 (0.67)	*1.0 (0.44)	1.7 (0.49)
Place of residence								
Large MSA[15]	95.1 (0.36)	100.0	20.5 (0.79)	77.0 (0.84)	0.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.16)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)
Small MSA[15]	95.3 (0.56)	100.0	20.3 (1.21)	77.8 (1.28)	0.8 (0.20)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.07)
Not in MSA[15]	94.2 (1.03)	100.0	28.3 (2.16)	70.1 (2.23)	†	*0.9 (0.40)	†	†
Region								
Northeast	98.6 (0.42)	100.0	15.1 (1.13)	82.5 (1.27)	0.7 (0.20)	1.1 (0.26)	†	*0.4 (0.17)
Midwest	96.6 (0.53)	100.0	26.5 (1.67)	72.3 (1.71)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.21)	†	–
South	93.5 (0.60)	100.0	17.3 (0.96)	80.3 (1.00)	0.8 (0.19)	1.0 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.10)
West	92.9 (0.73)	100.0	30.0 (1.66)	67.2 (1.72)	*0.5 (0.19)	*0.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.26)	*0.5 (0.16)
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	95.4 (0.33)	100.0	20.4 (0.67)	77.7 (0.70)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)	0.3 (0.07)
Good.	93.5 (0.74)	100.0	27.5 (1.52)	69.2 (1.55)	0.9 (0.27)	2.1 (0.44)	†	*0.2 (0.12)
Fair or poor	93.8 (2.20)	100.0	32.3 (4.14)	63.1 (4.20)	†	*3.0 (1.34)	–	†

* 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 standards 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]Having a usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does [child's name] go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4] (crude)	73,493	54,080	11,418	4,467	987	1,548
Sex						
Male	37,569	27,896	5,448	2,374	537	743
Female.	35,924	26,184	5,970	2,093	451	806
Age						
0–4 years	20,410	17,669	1,700	376	*31	376
5–11 years	27,776	19,570	5,094	1,879	381	537
12–17 years.	25,307	16,841	4,625	2,213	575	636
Race						
1 race[5].	70,976	52,127	11,066	4,380	930	1,518
White	55,881	41,288	8,615	3,452	716	1,158
Black or African American.	11,455	8,302	1,884	655	134	*271
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	494	*115	†	†	†
Asian	2,835	1,991	439	191	*45	*83
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	*52	†	†	†	–
2 or more races[6].	2,518	1,953	352	*87	*58	†
Black or African American and white	935	741	141	*21	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	435	†	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	10,006	2,387	1,183	392	662
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	6,783	1,576	973	305	421
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	44,074	9,031	3,284	595	887
White, single race.	42,480	32,260	6,470	2,362	369	530
Black or African American, single race	10,899	7,898	1,824	608	127	*257
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	51,777	38,271	8,005	3,202	628	1,021
Mother, no father.	17,083	12,603	2,696	953	262	351
Father, no mother	2,479	1,681	399	137	*61	*114
Neither mother nor father	2,154	1,526	317	176	*37	*61
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	10,103	6,911	1,421	812	280	515
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,106	11,370	2,620	1,264	309	409
More than high school	44,356	33,921	6,958	2,186	358	535
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000.	12,865	9,535	1,814	681	226	447
$20,000 or more	56,887	41,959	9,075	3,529	712	981
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	7,430	1,539	710	188	339
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	7,616	1,890	849	307	136
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	6,158	1,241	436	*76	*84
$75,000 or more	17,425	13,282	2,871	902	*84	209
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	11,139	8,239	1,606	604	212	393
Near poor	13,098	9,070	2,329	976	298	312
Not poor	32,175	24,487	5,005	1,806	327	370

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
	Number in thousands[3]					
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	42,773	32,366	6,806	2,195	375	506
Medicaid or other public	21,407	16,800	2,663	921	163	567
Other	1,738	1,238	275	152	†	*42
Uninsured	7,251	3,499	1,594	1,177	438	426
Place of residence						
Large MSA[14]	37,482	27,720	5,747	1,975	585	847
Small MSA[14]	23,470	17,378	3,787	1,539	206	295
Not in MSA[14]	12,542	8,981	1,885	952	*197	*406
Region						
Northeast	13,574	10,715	1,964	421	*60	239
Midwest	16,708	12,352	2,963	904	109	*216
South.	27,186	19,677	4,142	1,805	363	747
West	16,026	11,337	2,349	1,338	455	347
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	60,121	44,168	9,687	3,564	766	1,211
Good	11,933	8,754	1,658	811	200	287
Fair or poor	1,398	1,141	72	*92	†	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards 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]Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health?" Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital.

[2]This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

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

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional[1] | | | | |
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.5 (0.60)	15.8 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	2.1 (0.23)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	74.6 (0.60)	15.7 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	2.1 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.3 (0.79)	14.8 (0.63)	6.5 (0.49)	1.4 (0.19)	2.0 (0.27)
Female.	100.0	73.6 (0.85)	16.9 (0.71)	5.9 (0.43)	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.32)
Age[5]						
0–4 years	100.0	87.7 (0.85)	8.4 (0.75)	1.9 (0.35)	*0.2 (0.06)	1.9 (0.31)
5–11 years	100.0	71.3 (0.99)	18.5 (0.84)	6.8 (0.52)	1.4 (0.24)	2.0 (0.32)
12–17 years.	100.0	67.7 (1.04)	18.6 (0.84)	8.9 (0.63)	2.3 (0.29)	2.6 (0.37)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	74.4 (0.60)	15.9 (0.48)	6.3 (0.33)	1.3 (0.14)	2.2 (0.24)
White	100.0	74.7 (0.66)	15.7 (0.54)	6.3 (0.38)	1.3 (0.15)	2.1 (0.22)
Black or African American.	100.0	74.0 (1.49)	16.7 (1.22)	5.8 (0.66)	1.2 (0.31)	*2.4 (0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	73.0 (5.24)	16.3 (4.65)	†	†	†
Asian	100.0	72.0 (2.41)	16.2 (1.86)	7.1 (1.48)	*1.7 (0.58)	*3.0 (1.26)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	50.9 (13.56)	†	*23.3 (8.81)	†	–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	76.1 (3.08)	15.2 (3.01)	*4.3 (1.29)	*3.1 (1.30)	*1.3 (0.64)
Black or African American and white	100.0	73.7 (5.18)	18.0 (4.89)	*3.7 (1.58)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	77.3 (5.19)	*8.6 (3.97)	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race[8]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.1 (1.14)	17.0 (0.95)	8.5 (0.72)	2.9 (0.41)	4.6 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	65.7 (1.37)	16.3 (1.09)	10.3 (0.96)	3.3 (0.56)	4.3 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.2 (0.68)	15.6 (0.55)	5.6 (0.36)	1.0 (0.15)	1.5 (0.26)
White, single race.	100.0	77.0 (0.76)	15.4 (0.65)	5.6 (0.42)	0.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	73.9 (1.54)	16.9 (1.26)	5.6 (0.64)	1.2 (0.32)	*2.4 (0.92)
Family structure[9]						
Mother and father	100.0	74.4 (0.72)	16.0 (0.58)	6.4 (0.42)	1.3 (0.18)	2.0 (0.24)
Mother, no father.	100.0	75.2 (1.13)	15.8 (0.99)	5.5 (0.50)	1.5 (0.26)	2.1 (0.41)
Father, no mother	100.0	71.4 (3.28)	16.3 (2.70)	5.2 (1.35)	*2.1 (0.80)	*5.0 (1.79)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	73.7 (2.67)	14.2 (2.06)	8.0 (1.85)	*1.6 (0.59)	*2.5 (0.81)
Parent's education[10]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	68.9 (1.55)	14.6 (1.13)	8.4 (0.95)	2.9 (0.50)	5.2 (0.78)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	71.1 (1.26)	16.4 (1.09)	8.0 (0.74)	1.9 (0.43)	2.5 (0.51)
More than high school	100.0	77.1 (0.74)	15.9 (0.63)	5.0 (0.38)	0.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.19)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000.	100.0	73.5 (1.38)	15.0 (1.21)	5.7 (0.65)	2.0 (0.42)	3.7 (0.66)
$20,000 or more	100.0	74.7 (0.67)	16.1 (0.54)	6.2 (0.38)	1.2 (0.16)	1.7 (0.21)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	72.6 (1.64)	15.2 (1.24)	7.0 (0.97)	1.9 (0.40)	3.3 (0.61)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	70.6 (1.52)	17.5 (1.38)	7.8 (0.93)	2.8 (0.60)	1.2 (0.31)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	77.0 (1.58)	15.7 (1.41)	5.4 (0.83)	*0.9 (0.33)	*1.1 (0.38)
$75,000 or more	100.0	77.0 (1.09)	16.3 (0.95)	5.0 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.29)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	73.3 (1.49)	15.2 (1.30)	5.7 (0.78)	2.1 (0.50)	3.8 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	69.6 (1.55)	18.0 (1.24)	7.6 (0.89)	2.3 (0.56)	2.4 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	76.8 (0.82)	15.6 (0.72)	5.5 (0.45)	1.0 (0.15)	1.1 (0.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Private	100.0	76.9 (0.72)	15.9 (0.64)	5.1 (0.36)	0.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	78.4 (1.09)	13.2 (0.93)	4.8 (0.50)	0.9 (0.18)	2.7 (0.47)
Other	100.0	72.0 (3.35)	16.1 (2.82)	8.8 (1.98)	†	*2.4 (1.03)
Uninsured	100.0	50.9 (1.94)	21.9 (1.65)	15.6 (1.57)	5.8 (0.82)	5.7 (1.05)
Place of residence						
Large MSA[15]	100.0	75.1 (0.77)	15.7 (0.64)	5.4 (0.39)	1.6 (0.21)	2.3 (0.24)
Small MSA[15]	100.0	74.7 (1.02)	16.5 (0.87)	6.7 (0.58)	0.9 (0.19)	1.3 (0.30)
Not in MSA[15]	100.0	72.2 (1.79)	15.2 (1.16)	7.7 (1.06)	*1.6 (0.48)	*3.3 (1.01)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.1 (1.25)	14.7 (1.09)	3.1 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.15)	1.8 (0.42)
Midwest	100.0	74.5 (1.23)	18.0 (1.08)	5.5 (0.68)	0.7 (0.19)	*1.3 (0.42)
South	100.0	73.4 (1.01)	15.6 (0.76)	6.8 (0.61)	1.4 (0.21)	2.8 (0.49)
West	100.0	71.2 (1.31)	15.1 (0.98)	8.6 (0.75)	2.9 (0.52)	2.2 (0.38)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.2 (0.65)	16.4 (0.53)	6.1 (0.35)	1.3 (0.16)	2.0 (0.24)
Good	100.0	75.0 (1.39)	14.1 (1.22)	6.8 (0.76)	1.6 (0.36)	2.4 (0.51)
Fair or poor	100.0	82.9 (3.96)	5.3 (1.55)	*6.5 (2.73)	†	*3.7 (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 standards 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]Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health?" Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital.

[2]This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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: Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	73,492	6,921	1,792	2,942	9.5 (0.34)	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Total[6] (crude).	73,492	6,921	1,792	2,942	9.5 (0.34)	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Sex							
Male	37,568	3,628	963	1,511	9.7 (0.40)	2.6 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)
Female	35,924	3,293	828	1,431	9.2 (0.40)	2.3 (0.20)	4.0 (0.29)
Age[7]							
0–4 years	20,386	1,516	455	758	7.5 (0.45)	2.2 (0.32)	3.7 (0.40)
5–11 years	27,830	2,624	634	1,016	9.5 (0.48)	2.3 (0.24)	3.7 (0.31)
12–17 years	25,276	2,782	702	1,168	11.1 (0.54)	2.8 (0.28)	4.6 (0.36)
Race							
1 race[8].	71,043	6,634	1,739	2,832	9.4 (0.34)	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
White	55,866	5,250	1,327	2,309	9.4 (0.39)	2.4 (0.20)	4.1 (0.27)
Black or African American.	11,496	949	363	458	8.4 (0.76)	3.2 (0.45)	4.0 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	737	176	†	*18	23.7 (4.18)	†	*2.5 (1.17)
Asian	2,850	242	*38	*47	8.8 (1.30)	*1.4 (0.57)	*1.7 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	94	†	–	–	*20.6 (9.30)	–	–
2 or more races[9]	2,449	288	*53	*110	12.1 (1.96)	*2.2 (0.82)	*4.6 (1.40)
Black or African American and white	924	95	†	*40	9.5 (2.47)	*3.4 (1.53)	*4.0 (1.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	566	137	†	*59	24.4 (5.17)	†	*10.3 (4.32)
Hispanic origin and race[10]							
Hispanic or Latino.	14,815	2,850	472	704	19.9 (0.88)	3.2 (0.32)	4.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,125	2,251	329	510	23.1 (1.11)	3.3 (0.40)	5.2 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,677	4,071	1,319	2,238	7.0 (0.35)	2.2 (0.20)	3.8 (0.27)
White, single race	42,454	2,633	895	1,686	6.2 (0.40)	2.1 (0.24)	3.9 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,914	836	346	412	7.8 (0.73)	3.2 (0.46)	3.8 (0.48)
Family structure[11]							
Mother and father	51,768	4,664	972	1,769	9.1 (0.41)	1.9 (0.19)	3.4 (0.24)
Mother, no father	17,065	1,645	686	948	9.7 (0.63)	4.0 (0.42)	5.5 (0.55)
Father, no mother	2,469	311	*68	152	12.8 (1.99)	*3.5 (1.24)	6.7 (1.53)
Neither mother nor father	2,190	302	67	73	13.5 (1.79)	2.7 (0.66)	3.3 (0.84)
Parent's education[12]							
Less than high school diploma	9,762	2,074	337	479	21.4 (1.24)	3.5 (0.48)	4.9 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[13]	16,126	1,896	497	754	11.9 (0.76)	3.1 (0.43)	4.7 (0.59)
More than high school	43,531	2,502	853	1,611	5.8 (0.34)	2.0 (0.21)	3.7 (0.27)
Family income[14]							
Less than $20,000	12,417	1,593	461	545	13.3 (0.92)	3.8 (0.45)	4.5 (0.49)
$20,000 or more.	55,513	4,829	1,192	2,247	8.7 (0.38)	2.1 (0.19)	4.0 (0.28)
$20,000–$34,999	9,747	1,590	429	746	16.5 (1.16)	4.4 (0.68)	7.7 (0.90)
$35,000–$54,999	10,253	1,261	321	622	12.4 (1.04)	3.1 (0.55)	6.0 (0.75)
$55,000–$74,999	7,762	518	120	247	6.6 (0.85)	1.5 (0.32)	3.1 (0.47)
$75,000 or more	16,868	510	*129	360	3.0 (0.43)	*0.8 (0.25)	2.1 (0.37)
Poverty status[15]							
Poor	10,539	1,365	394	550	13.4 (1.10)	3.9 (0.52)	5.3 (0.66)
Near poor.	12,379	2,052	537	920	16.8 (1.06)	4.4 (0.62)	7.5 (0.82)
Not poor.	30,977	1,560	440	941	5.0 (0.40)	1.4 (0.20)	3.0 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Health insurance coverage[16]							
Private.	43,283	–	548	1,021	–	1.3 (0.19)	2.3 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	21,027	–	368	708	–	1.9 (0.28)	3.5 (0.41)
Other.	1,673	–	†	*32	–	†	*1.9 (0.79)
Uninsured.	6,921	6,921	862	1,169	100.0 (0.00)	12.4 (1.11)	16.9 (1.33)
Place of residence							
Large MSA[17]	38,266	3,529	941	1,484	9.3 (0.45)	2.5 (0.24)	3.9 (0.32)
Small MSA[17]	22,965	2,094	539	887	9.2 (0.66)	2.4 (0.32)	3.9 (0.38)
Not in MSA[17]	12,261	1,299	312	572	10.6 (0.98)	2.5 (0.44)	4.6 (0.72)
Region							
Northeast	13,208	568	170	276	4.3 (0.55)	1.3 (0.38)	2.1 (0.38)
Midwest	16,757	1,044	295	704	6.3 (0.60)	1.8 (0.30)	4.2 (0.50)
South	27,069	3,421	878	1,221	12.8 (0.63)	3.2 (0.31)	4.5 (0.40)
West	16,459	1,889	449	742	11.6 (0.82)	2.7 (0.41)	4.5 (0.56)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	59,370	5,172	1,199	2,079	8.8 (0.37)	2.0 (0.18)	3.5 (0.25)
Good.	12,581	1,619	481	726	12.9 (0.86)	3.8 (0.47)	5.7 (0.61)
Fair or poor.	1,407	125	107	133	8.8 (1.51)	7.6 (1.59)	9.5 (1.71)

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "[Are you/Is anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

[2]Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [you/someone in the family] needed medical care, but did not get it because [you/the family] couldn't afford it?"

[3]Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

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

[5]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[6]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

[8]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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[9]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 because of 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.

[10]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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[11]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[12]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[14]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.

[15]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.

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

[17]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: This table differs from all other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates in this table came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Therefore, the estimates of children under 18 years of age in this table differ slightly from estimates in the other detailed tables that came from the Sample Child File and used the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	73,493	3,660	5,625	5.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.36)
Total[5] (crude)	73,493	3,660	5,625	5.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	37,569	1,911	3,107	5.1 (0.44)	8.3 (0.53)
Female	35,924	1,749	2,518	4.9 (0.42)	7.0 (0.45)
Age[6]					
0–4 years	20,410	608	2,261	3.0 (0.40)	11.2 (0.75)
5–11 years	27,776	1,301	1,972	4.7 (0.45)	7.1 (0.60)
12–17 years	25,307	1,751	1,392	6.9 (0.57)	5.5 (0.45)
Race					
1 race[7]	70,976	3,524	5,470	5.0 (0.31)	7.8 (0.37)
White	55,881	2,814	4,140	5.0 (0.36)	7.4 (0.42)
Black or African American	11,455	467	1,122	4.0 (0.58)	10.0 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*30	†	*4.1 (1.71)	*7.4 (3.28)
Asian	2,835	213	163	7.5 (1.61)	5.8 (1.13)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[8]	2,518	136	156	6.2 (1.67)	5.7 (1.36)
Black or African American and white	935	*67	*73	*8.9 (3.37)	*6.1 (2.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	†	†	*8.0 (3.64)	†
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	1,606	1,138	11.3 (0.86)	7.4 (0.66)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	1,237	646	12.8 (1.12)	6.0 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	2,054	4,487	3.5 (0.30)	7.7 (0.41)
White, single race	42,480	1,321	3,074	3.1 (0.35)	7.3 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	391	1,066	3.5 (0.54)	10.0 (0.87)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	51,777	2,355	3,467	4.6 (0.36)	6.6 (0.41)
Mother, no father	17,083	805	1,825	4.6 (0.51)	10.9 (0.77)
Father, no mother	2,479	286	141	11.5 (2.42)	7.4 (2.03)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	214	192	8.9 (1.64)	9.3 (1.94)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	10,103	1,062	1,045	10.6 (1.05)	10.2 (1.09)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16,106	880	1,412	5.5 (0.67)	8.8 (0.73)
More than high school	44,356	1,442	2,908	3.3 (0.30)	6.6 (0.43)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000	12,865	896	1,449	7.2 (0.76)	10.9 (0.85)
$20,000 or more	56,887	2,535	3,894	4.4 (0.33)	6.9 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	856	934	8.4 (1.04)	9.1 (1.00)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	669	818	6.1 (0.85)	7.5 (0.82)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	300	470	3.7 (0.65)	5.8 (0.83)
$75,000 or more	17,425	268	1,072	1.5 (0.30)	6.3 (0.74)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	11,139	890	1,169	8.4 (1.02)	10.2 (1.06)
Near poor	13,098	995	1,184	7.6 (0.89)	9.0 (0.86)
Not poor	32,175	898	2,094	2.7 (0.31)	6.6 (0.51)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care utilization			
		No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	42,773	889	2,668	2.0 (0.25)	6.4 (0.44)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	727	2,303	3.5 (0.42)	10.4 (0.72)
Other	1,738	*71	140	*4.1 (1.43)	8.2 (1.78)
Uninsured	7,251	1,957	506	26.2 (1.84)	7.4 (1.05)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[16]	37,482	1,850	2,737	4.9 (0.36)	7.3 (0.47)
Small MSA[16]	23,470	1,091	1,762	4.7 (0.56)	7.5 (0.68)
Not in MSA[16]	12,542	719	1,126	5.8 (1.03)	9.0 (0.88)
Region					
Northeast	13,574	204	1,297	1.4 (0.42)	9.7 (0.87)
Midwest	16,708	562	1,236	3.4 (0.53)	7.4 (0.75)
South	27,186	1,766	2,281	6.5 (0.60)	8.4 (0.65)
West	16,026	1,127	811	7.1 (0.73)	5.0 (0.56)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,121	2,777	4,163	4.6 (0.33)	6.9 (0.39)
Good	11,933	791	1,067	6.5 (0.74)	9.2 (0.85)
Fair or poor	1,398	*92	395	*6.2 (2.20)	29.6 (4.14)

* 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 standards 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]Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

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

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[10]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[11]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[13]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.

[14]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.

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

[16]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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1] Yes	Unmet dental need[1] No	Time since last dental contact[2] 6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Number in thousands[4]				
Total[5] (crude)	65,611	4,486	60,993	37,037	11,869	4,674	2,072	8,917
Sex								
Male.	33,450	2,077	31,309	18,846	5,822	2,598	1,127	4,490
Female	32,161	2,409	29,683	18,191	6,047	2,076	946	4,426
Age								
2–4 years	12,528	433	12,087	4,560	1,064	370	†	6,260
5–11 years.	27,776	1,812	25,916	17,177	5,516	2,056	776	1,847
12–17 years	25,307	2,241	22,990	15,300	5,289	2,248	1,210	810
Race								
1 race[6]	63,541	4,331	59,077	35,803	11,498	4,607	1,956	8,650
White.	50,079	3,486	46,502	29,258	8,445	3,448	1,425	6,764
Black or African American	10,203	683	9,483	4,729	2,499	962	386	1,410
American Indian or Alaska Native	616	*64	552	342	*102	*53	*38	*81
Asian.	2,529	74	2,451	1,428	430	125	108	369
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	*90	*46	†	†	–	†
2 or more races[7]	2,070	155	1,915	1,234	371	67	*116	266
Black or African American and white.	724	†	702	412	157	†	†	*108
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	469	*120	349	235	*85	†	*70	*40
Hispanic origin and race[8]								
Hispanic or Latino	12,922	1,271	11,626	5,986	2,448	1,297	607	2,379
Mexican or Mexican American	8,852	962	7,871	3,901	1,610	1,030	474	1,715
Not Hispanic or Latino.	52,689	3,215	49,367	31,052	9,421	3,377	1,466	6,538
White, single race	38,401	2,299	36,033	23,951	6,175	2,231	858	4,620
Black or African American, single race	9,730	665	9,030	4,479	2,421	927	380	1,328
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father.	45,718	2,683	42,933	27,540	7,358	2,781	1,138	6,236
Mother, no father	15,464	1,516	13,933	7,369	3,491	1,432	772	2,197
Father, no mother.	2,353	183	2,158	1,102	580	253	90	218
Neither mother nor father	2,077	105	1,969	1,027	441	208	72	266
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma.	8,780	919	7,844	3,687	1,673	1,092	490	1,701
High school diploma or GED[11].	14,332	1,146	13,163	6,851	3,037	1,296	694	2,257
More than high school.	39,708	2,288	37,364	25,217	6,644	2,068	803	4,615
Family income[12]								
Less than $20,000	11,146	1,090	10,052	4,594	2,627	1,218	541	2,011
$20,000 or more	51,262	3,253	47,945	30,951	8,496	3,184	1,433	6,491
$20,000–$34,999	9,126	976	8,139	4,431	1,857	741	436	1,537
$35,000–$54,999	9,625	870	8,750	4,758	2,030	795	485	1,499
$55,000–$74,999	7,393	471	6,911	4,545	1,264	458	157	890
$75,000 or more	15,853	522	15,323	11,440	2,113	523	188	1,542
Poverty status[13]								
Poor.	9,815	1,048	8,767	4,169	2,383	982	449	1,734
Near poor	11,530	1,295	10,220	5,320	2,394	1,085	663	1,955
Not poor	29,153	1,466	27,663	19,157	4,526	1,429	603	3,272

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]		Time since last dental contact[2]				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Number in thousands[4]				
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	38,804	1,646	37,103	25,480	6,110	1,977	695	4,057
Medicaid or other public.	18,237	1,188	17,019	8,685	4,037	1,645	600	2,905
Other	1,540	*106	1,434	921	290	*48	†	212
Uninsured	6,712	1,539	5,139	1,882	1,344	995	714	1,677
Place of residence								
Large MSA[15]	33,328	2,360	30,867	19,027	6,053	2,344	1,060	4,265
Small MSA[15]	20,999	1,222	19,750	12,128	3,560	1,360	542	3,077
Not in MSA[15]	11,284	904	10,376	5,882	2,257	970	470	1,574
Region								
Northeast.	12,305	480	11,789	8,145	1,870	669	224	1,221
Midwest.	14,847	951	13,869	8,794	2,669	887	332	1,981
South	24,200	1,860	22,283	12,426	4,777	1,879	888	3,718
West.	14,259	1,196	13,051	7,672	2,553	1,239	629	1,997
Current health status								
Excellent or very good.	53,538	3,239	50,200	31,476	9,414	3,472	1,417	7,061
Good	10,744	1,067	9,644	5,016	2,184	1,091	515	1,659
Fair or poor	1,305	180	1,125	529	271	110	*141	196
Unmet dental need[1]								
Yes	4,486	4,486	–	1,349	1,038	709	687	665
No.	60,993	–	60,993	35,669	10,827	3,955	1,385	8,252

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?"

[2]Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists."

[3]This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

[4]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 2–17 years" column.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[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 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% or greater than the poverty threshold.

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

[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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Unmet dental need[1]			Time since last dental contact[2]					
	All children 2–17 years	Yes	No	All children 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.9 (0.37)	93.1 (0.37)	100.0	57.6 (0.71)	18.5 (0.56)	7.3 (0.35)	3.2 (0.24)	13.4 (0.40)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	6.9 (0.37)	93.1 (0.37)	100.0	57.4 (0.72)	18.4 (0.55)	7.2 (0.35)	3.2 (0.24)	13.8 (0.48)
Sex									
Male	100.0	6.2 (0.44)	93.8 (0.44)	100.0	57.6 (0.97)	17.8 (0.72)	7.9 (0.51)	3.4 (0.31)	13.2 (0.53)
Female	100.0	7.5 (0.56)	92.5 (0.56)	100.0	57.6 (0.99)	19.2 (0.81)	6.6 (0.45)	3.0 (0.37)	13.6 (0.63)
Age[6]									
2–4 years	100.0	3.5 (0.52)	96.5 (0.52)	100.0	37.0 (1.60)	8.6 (0.88)	3.0 (0.54)	†	50.7 (1.64)
5–11 years.	100.0	6.5 (0.54)	93.5 (0.54)	100.0	62.8 (1.12)	20.2 (0.87)	7.5 (0.58)	2.8 (0.35)	6.7 (0.58)
12–17 years	100.0	8.9 (0.61)	91.1 (0.61)	100.0	61.6 (1.06)	21.3 (0.87)	9.0 (0.56)	4.9 (0.42)	3.3 (0.36)
Race									
1 race[7]	100.0	6.8 (0.37)	93.2 (0.37)	100.0	57.5 (0.73)	18.5 (0.57)	7.4 (0.36)	3.1 (0.24)	13.5 (0.42)
White.	100.0	7.0 (0.43)	93.0 (0.43)	100.0	59.6 (0.84)	17.2 (0.64)	7.0 (0.41)	2.9 (0.26)	13.3 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	6.6 (0.79)	93.4 (0.79)	100.0	47.4 (1.66)	24.8 (1.41)	9.6 (0.94)	3.8 (0.62)	14.4 (1.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*9.8 (3.94)	90.2 (3.94)	100.0	54.5 (6.05)	15.6 (4.31)	*8.3 (3.42)	*5.7 (2.48)	15.8 (3.74)
Asian.	100.0	3.0 (0.84)	97.0 (0.84)	100.0	58.8 (3.06)	17.6 (2.44)	5.2 (1.10)	4.4 (1.25)	14.0 (1.87)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	82.9 (11.78)	100.0	*44.5 (14.52)	†	†	–	†
2 or more races[8]	100.0	8.3 (2.05)	91.7 (2.05)	100.0	61.0 (3.39)	18.7 (2.97)	3.5 (0.99)	*5.9 (1.87)	10.8 (1.78)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*3.6 (1.78)	96.4 (1.78)	100.0	58.7 (6.19)	25.8 (5.47)	†	†	9.4 (2.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	100.0	23.7 (6.53)	76.3 (6.53)	100.0	49.2 (7.37)	*19.0 (6.04)	*6.1 (2.98)	*14.8 (5.94)	*10.9 (4.32)
Hispanic origin and race[9]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.1 (0.81)	89.9 (0.81)	100.0	47.4 (1.36)	19.6 (1.07)	10.5 (0.79)	5.0 (0.54)	17.4 (0.94)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.1 (1.01)	88.9 (1.01)	100.0	44.7 (1.64)	18.8 (1.33)	12.5 (1.05)	5.9 (0.72)	18.1 (1.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	6.1 (0.40)	93.9 (0.40)	100.0	60.0 (0.80)	18.2 (0.63)	6.5 (0.39)	2.8 (0.26)	12.4 (0.44)
White, single race	100.0	6.0 (0.49)	94.0 (0.49)	100.0	63.4 (0.96)	16.4 (0.75)	5.9 (0.47)	2.2 (0.29)	12.1 (0.52)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.8 (0.82)	93.2 (0.82)	100.0	47.0 (1.70)	25.1 (1.43)	9.7 (0.96)	3.9 (0.65)	14.2 (1.19)
Family structure[10]									
Mother and father	100.0	6.0 (0.40)	94.0 (0.40)	100.0	61.8 (0.83)	16.6 (0.65)	6.3 (0.39)	2.6 (0.27)	12.8 (0.47)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.6 (0.85)	90.4 (0.85)	100.0	48.2 (1.37)	22.6 (1.13)	9.3 (0.70)	5.0 (0.59)	14.9 (0.90)
Father, no mother	100.0	6.9 (1.96)	93.1 (1.96)	100.0	48.5 (3.60)	24.2 (2.92)	10.5 (2.60)	3.3 (0.96)	13.5 (2.57)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	4.8 (1.25)	95.2 (1.25)	100.0	51.0 (3.51)	21.0 (2.72)	10.3 (1.80)	3.3 (0.85)	14.4 (2.50)
Parent's education[11]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	10.5 (1.13)	89.5 (1.13)	100.0	42.7 (1.76)	19.5 (1.30)	12.8 (1.28)	5.7 (0.79)	19.3 (1.39)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	8.0 (0.96)	92.0 (0.96)	100.0	48.8 (1.50)	21.7 (1.29)	9.1 (0.78)	4.8 (0.72)	15.6 (0.89)
More than high school.	100.0	5.8 (0.42)	94.2 (0.42)	100.0	64.4 (0.83)	17.0 (0.68)	5.3 (0.39)	2.1 (0.22)	11.3 (0.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Unmet dental need[1]			Time since last dental contact[2]				
Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Yes	No	All children 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Family income[13]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	10.3 (1.06)	89.7 (1.06)	100.0	42.5 (1.60)	25.0 (1.45)	11.5 (1.14)	5.2 (0.69)	15.8 (0.99)
$20,000 or more	100.0	6.3 (0.41)	93.7 (0.41)	100.0	61.2 (0.76)	16.8 (0.60)	6.3 (0.35)	2.8 (0.27)	12.9 (0.45)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	10.8 (1.12)	89.2 (1.12)	100.0	49.3 (1.91)	20.7 (1.54)	8.3 (0.92)	4.9 (0.70)	16.8 (1.32)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	8.9 (1.05)	91.1 (1.05)	100.0	49.6 (1.80)	21.3 (1.53)	8.2 (0.88)	5.0 (0.84)	15.9 (1.17)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	6.3 (1.03)	93.7 (1.03)	100.0	63.0 (1.95)	17.4 (1.47)	6.3 (1.01)	2.1 (0.55)	11.2 (1.03)
$75,000 or more.	100.0	3.3 (0.52)	96.7 (0.52)	100.0	72.1 (1.18)	13.3 (0.94)	3.3 (0.47)	1.2 (0.31)	10.2 (0.71)
Poverty status[14]									
Poor.	100.0	11.3 (1.24)	88.7 (1.24)	100.0	43.4 (1.88)	25.8 (1.69)	10.5 (1.16)	4.8 (0.76)	15.5 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	11.2 (1.18)	88.8 (1.18)	100.0	46.5 (1.81)	20.8 (1.39)	9.5 (0.91)	5.8 (0.78)	17.4 (1.16)
Not poor	100.0	5.0 (0.43)	95.0 (0.43)	100.0	66.2 (0.92)	15.6 (0.69)	4.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.27)	11.3 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[15]									
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.39)	95.8 (0.39)	100.0	66.5 (0.81)	15.8 (0.64)	5.1 (0.37)	1.8 (0.21)	10.8 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.9 (0.72)	93.1 (0.72)	100.0	49.5 (1.35)	23.6 (1.25)	9.6 (0.76)	3.6 (0.45)	13.8 (0.81)
Other	100.0	6.8 (1.98)	93.2 (1.98)	100.0	60.7 (3.45)	19.1 (3.06)	*3.2 (1.12)	*2.8 (1.36)	14.2 (2.12)
Uninsured	100.0	22.7 (1.76)	77.3 (1.76)	100.0	28.1 (1.87)	20.0 (1.64)	14.5 (1.29)	10.2 (1.19)	27.2 (1.68)
Place of residence									
Large MSA[16]	100.0	7.1 (0.47)	92.9 (0.47)	100.0	58.2 (0.96)	18.5 (0.75)	7.2 (0.47)	3.2 (0.31)	13.0 (0.54)
Small MSA[16]	100.0	5.8 (0.55)	94.2 (0.55)	100.0	59.3 (1.31)	17.5 (0.99)	6.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.37)	14.0 (0.71)
Not in MSA[16]	100.0	8.0 (1.28)	92.0 (1.28)	100.0	53.2 (1.73)	20.4 (1.46)	8.8 (0.89)	4.3 (0.78)	13.4 (1.07)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.66)	96.1 (0.66)	100.0	67.3 (1.50)	15.4 (1.14)	5.6 (0.81)	1.8 (0.38)	10.0 (0.77)
Midwest	100.0	6.4 (0.71)	93.6 (0.71)	100.0	60.3 (1.61)	18.3 (1.23)	6.0 (0.72)	2.2 (0.38)	13.2 (0.76)
South	100.0	7.7 (0.64)	92.3 (0.64)	100.0	52.6 (1.16)	20.3 (0.94)	8.0 (0.59)	3.8 (0.44)	15.4 (0.74)
West	100.0	8.5 (0.91)	91.5 (0.91)	100.0	54.8 (1.42)	18.4 (1.14)	8.9 (0.67)	4.5 (0.62)	13.3 (0.89)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	6.1 (0.39)	93.9 (0.39)	100.0	59.9 (0.77)	17.9 (0.61)	6.6 (0.35)	2.7 (0.25)	12.8 (0.43)
Good	100.0	9.7 (0.93)	90.3 (0.93)	100.0	47.9 (1.68)	20.9 (1.45)	10.4 (1.02)	4.7 (0.60)	16.1 (1.16)
Fair or poor	100.0	13.9 (3.45)	86.1 (3.45)	100.0	43.1 (4.76)	21.9 (3.86)	8.9 (2.51)	11.7 (3.32)	14.4 (2.99)
Unmet dental need[1]									
Yes	100.0	–	–	100.0	30.4 (2.56)	21.7 (2.19)	14.9 (1.71)	14.0 (1.89)	19.0 (2.05)
No	100.0	–	–	100.0	59.8 (0.71)	18.2 (0.56)	6.7 (0.34)	2.3 (0.19)	13.0 (0.40)

† 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 should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?"

[2]Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists."

[3]This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[6]Estimates for age groups are not 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 are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[10]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[11]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[13]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.

[14]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% or greater than the poverty threshold.

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

[16]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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 2–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2005 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for ''Uninsured for health care,'' ''Unmet medical need,'' and ''Delayed care due to cost'' (Table 15) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, in order to produce more precise estimates. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables 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 in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†) but 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 (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages are determined

independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Data shown in Tables 1–18 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). 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 or ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

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

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

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 = age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for

Table I. Age distribution used in age-adjusting data shown in Tables 1–18: 2000 standard U.S. Population

Age	Standard population in thousands
0–4 years	18,987
1–4 years.	15,192
2–4 years.	11,433
3–4 years.	7,660
5–11 years	28,178
12–17 years.	23,618

NOTES: 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.

age adjustment may result in 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 (17). 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.

Treatment of Unknown Values

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. 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 Table II.

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	173	0.24
Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	303	0.41
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	334	0.45
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	300	0.41
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	109	0.15
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	137	0.22
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	104	0.17
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (Table 4)	136	0.18
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 5–6)	41	0.06
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (Tables 7–8)	73	0.10
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (Tables 9–10).	1,223	2.30
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12,16).	207	0.28
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12)	83	0.12
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 13–14)	992	1.35
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	588	0.80
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	200	0.27
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	211	0.29
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (Table 16)	443	0.60
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18).	132	0.20
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	1,042	1.59

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2006

Variable	Sample children[1]		All children[2]	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent's education[3]	2,928	3.98	4,073	5.54
Family income	3,742	5.09	5,562	7.57
Poverty status	17,081	23.24	19,597	26.67
Health insurance coverage	326	0.44	588	0.80
Current health status	41	0.06	134	0.18

[1]Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–14, 16–18, IV–XII, and XIV–XV.

[2]Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 15 and XIII.

[3]Parent's education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

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

income files can be found at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between ''unknown'' income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. Table III shows weighted counts of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty

status, as well as parent education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

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

to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. 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 combined family income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (65% of the 2006 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (5% of the sample), those who

said that their family income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (20% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (10% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the "Less than $20,000" category under "Family income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the "$20,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family income. This variable is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2005 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S.Census Bureau (19). Children 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 children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at or above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 8% of all children in the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 27% of all children in the U.S. population (weighted results). Six percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 25% of the child sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

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 of significance was 1.96.

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—The age recorded for each child 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.

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

Family structure—Family structure describes the parent(s) living in the household with the sample child. Mother and father can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster parents. Legal guardians are not classified as parents.

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

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

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

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

Other coverage—Includes persons who do not have private 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 approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under age 65 years fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic 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 persons. 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 and 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 Hispanic persons) (22–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" 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). Estimates 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 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.

Parent's education—This reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child's mother and/or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent's age. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the

household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent education is unknown, then the other parent education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, general educational development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1,000,000 or more persons, small MSA of less than 1,000,000 persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines.

OMB defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically revised. For NHIS data for 1995 through 2005, the MSA definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category— micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006 with estimates from earlier years.

Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2006 In-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micro-politan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metro-politan statistical areas see the Census website: www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race and 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 Hispanic persons) (23–28). 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 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. Estimates for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they 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 and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for ''2 or more races'').

Prior to 2003, ''Other race'' was a separate race response on the NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result 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 or 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 and Hispanic 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.

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.

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

Asthma—Asthma includes smoker asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Ever had asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child had asthma. Among them, children still having asthma are indicated by parent report.

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)—ADHD is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has ADHD. ADHD includes Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD).

Contacts with health professionals— A contact with a health professional is defined as a visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child during the 2 weeks prior to interview. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact. An emergency room visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

Doctor or other health professional—This refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

Health status—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, ''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 under 18 years of age.

Hospital emergency room (ER) visits—This includes visits to a hospital emergency room only. Visits for emergency care received at a health maintenance organization (HMO), outpatient clinic, or urgent care center are not included.

Prescription medicine—This is medication that can only be obtained with the approval of a licensed health care provider.

Usual place of health care—Usual place of health care was based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. These places include a walk-in clinic, doctor office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or Veterans' Administration health care facility.

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	73,493	9,876	6,819	13.5 (0.44)	9.3 (0.38)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	73,493	9,876	6,819	13.6 (0.44)	9.4 (0.39)
Sex					
Male	37,569	5,875	4,122	15.7 (0.66)	11.0 (0.56)
Female.	35,924	4,001	2,697	11.2 (0.58)	7.5 (0.48)
Age					
0–4 years	20,410	1,521	1,178	7.5 (0.60)	5.8 (0.56)
5–11 years	27,776	4,455	3,191	16.1 (0.80)	11.5 (0.71)
12–17 years.	25,307	3,900	2,451	15.4 (0.80)	9.7 (0.64)
Race					
1 race[6].	70,976	9,422	6,493	13.3 (0.45)	9.2 (0.39)
White	55,881	7,100	4,816	12.7 (0.52)	8.7 (0.45)
Black or African American.	11,455	1,921	1,461	16.8 (1.00)	12.8 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*52	*32	*7.5 (3.04)	*4.6 (2.06)
Asian	2,835	334	177	11.8 (2.12)	6.3 (1.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†	†	†
2 or more races[7].	2,518	454	326	18.0 (2.39)	13.0 (2.23)
Black or African American and white	935	198	173	21.2 (3.85)	18.5 (3.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	*94	*59	16.5 (4.81)	*10.3 (4.10)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	1,901	1,328	12.8 (0.85)	9.0 (0.76)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	1,052	673	10.3 (0.92)	6.6 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	7,975	5,492	13.6 (0.51)	9.4 (0.44)
White, single race.	42,480	5,428	3,649	12.8 (0.62)	8.6 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	1,800	1,383	16.6 (1.02)	12.8 (0.92)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	51,777	5,829	3,928	11.3 (0.51)	7.6 (0.44)
Mother, no father.	17,083	3,425	2,487	20.1 (1.02)	14.6 (0.88)
Father, no mother	2,479	294	197	11.9 (2.37)	8.0 (1.97)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	328	207	15.2 (2.05)	9.7 (1.72)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	10,103	1,343	961	13.3 (1.12)	9.5 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,106	2,039	1,457	12.7 (0.92)	9.1 (0.82)
More than high school diploma	44,356	6,110	4,138	13.8 (0.60)	9.4 (0.51)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000.	12,865	2,269	1,711	17.7 (1.12)	13.3 (1.01)
$20,000 or more	56,887	7,256	4,831	12.8 (0.51)	8.5 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	1,397	986	13.6 (1.20)	9.6 (1.01)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	1,640	1,111	15.1 (1.27)	10.3 (1.09)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	905	618	11.2 (1.20)	7.7 (1.02)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,162	1,347	12.4 (0.91)	7.8 (0.74)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	11,139	1,974	1,485	17.7 (1.34)	13.4 (1.18)
Near poor	13,098	1,879	1,301	14.4 (1.13)	10.0 (0.95)
Not poor	32,175	4,086	2,677	12.7 (0.64)	8.4 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	42,773	5,361	3,530	12.6 (0.56)	8.3 (0.47)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	3,621	2,723	17.0 (0.93)	12.8 (0.83)
Other	1,738	180	115	10.3 (1.72)	6.6 (1.42)
Uninsured	7,251	669	423	9.2 (1.02)	5.8 (0.83)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[15]	37,482	4,928	3,317	13.2 (0.60)	8.9 (0.51)
Small MSA[15]	23,470	3,555	2,576	15.2 (0.86)	11.0 (0.76)
Not in MSA[15]	12,542	1,393	926	11.1 (0.87)	7.4 (0.75)
Region					
Northeast	13,574	2,257	1,635	16.7 (1.14)	12.1 (1.03)
Midwest	16,708	2,236	1,634	13.4 (1.05)	9.8 (0.92)
South	27,186	3,450	2,331	12.7 (0.64)	8.6 (0.55)
West	16,026	1,932	1,218	12.1 (0.84)	7.6 (0.73)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,121	6,910	4,420	11.5 (0.47)	7.4 (0.39)
Good	11,933	2,402	1,897	20.2 (1.23)	15.9 (1.14)
Fair or poor	1,398	564	503	40.3 (4.35)	36.0 (4.27)

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

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

[1]Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

[2]Still have asthma is based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

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

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[2]	Other allergies[3]
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (crude)............................	73,493	6,785	8,614	9,557	9.3 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.44)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	73,493	6,785	8,614	9,557	9.3 (0.37)	11.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.44)
Sex							
Male	37,569	3,771	4,882	4,760	10.1 (0.59)	13.0 (0.58)	12.7 (0.62)
Female	35,924	3,014	3,732	4,797	8.4 (0.45)	10.4 (0.52)	13.4 (0.64)
Age							
0–4 years.............................	20,410	1,024	1,726	3,117	5.0 (0.55)	8.5 (0.64)	15.3 (0.92)
5–11 years	27,776	2,951	3,800	3,376	10.7 (0.68)	13.7 (0.69)	12.2 (0.65)
12–17 years	25,307	2,809	3,088	3,064	11.1 (0.62)	12.3 (0.72)	12.1 (0.69)
Race							
1 race[5].............................	70,976	6,507	8,222	9,131	9.2 (0.37)	11.6 (0.39)	12.9 (0.44)
White	55,881	5,335	6,650	7,004	9.6 (0.41)	12.0 (0.45)	12.6 (0.50)
Black or African American..............	11,455	796	1,200	1,723	7.0 (0.78)	10.5 (0.91)	15.1 (1.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native..........	691	*94	*108	*70	*13.6 (4.27)	*15.6 (5.95)	*10.1 (4.34)
Asian	2,835	277	260	334	9.8 (1.68)	9.2 (1.47)	11.8 (1.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†	–	†	†	–
2 or more races[6]	2,518	279	392	427	11.1 (1.85)	15.6 (2.55)	16.9 (2.67)
Black or African American and white	935	119	171	211	12.7 (3.26)	18.3 (4.26)	22.6 (5.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	*75	*84	*60	*13.3 (4.58)	*15.0 (5.19)	*10.5 (4.06)
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino......................	14,815	1,213	1,364	1,347	8.2 (0.67)	9.2 (0.68)	9.1 (0.68)
Mexican or Mexican American...............	10,186	822	901	805	8.1 (0.85)	8.9 (0.85)	7.9 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	5,572	7,250	8,211	9.5 (0.42)	12.4 (0.46)	14.0 (0.51)
White, single race	42,480	4,218	5,451	5,796	10.0 (0.50)	12.9 (0.55)	13.7 (0.61)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	774	1,120	1,653	7.1 (0.81)	10.3 (0.92)	15.2 (1.10)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	51,777	4,761	5,729	6,437	9.2 (0.43)	11.1 (0.47)	12.4 (0.50)
Mother, no father	17,083	1,599	2,389	2,655	9.4 (0.74)	14.0 (0.86)	15.6 (0.97)
Father, no mother......................	2,479	180	187	250	7.4 (1.76)	7.6 (1.72)	10.1 (1.84)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	245	309	216	11.4 (2.08)	14.4 (2.47)	10.0 (1.99)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	10,103	594	849	976	5.9 (0.73)	8.4 (0.82)	9.7 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[10]..............	16,106	1,215	1,629	1,879	7.6 (0.77)	10.2 (0.82)	11.7 (0.87)
More than high school diploma................	44,356	4,723	5,802	6,478	10.7 (0.50)	13.1 (0.54)	14.6 (0.56)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	12,865	919	1,656	1,821	7.2 (0.64)	12.9 (0.97)	14.2 (1.12)
$20,000 or more.......................	56,887	5,724	6,567	7,415	10.1 (0.45)	11.6 (0.46)	13.1 (0.48)
$20,000–$34,999......................	10,320	738	1,241	1,284	7.2 (0.79)	12.1 (1.20)	12.5 (1.21)
$35,000–$54,999......................	10,843	1,136	1,262	1,571	10.5 (1.01)	11.7 (1.13)	14.5 (1.22)
$55,000–$74,999......................	8,071	847	1,045	1,082	10.5 (1.16)	13.0 (1.26)	13.4 (1.21)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,132	2,113	2,355	12.3 (0.84)	12.2 (0.81)	13.5 (0.83)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	11,139	850	1,550	1,635	7.7 (0.82)	13.9 (1.22)	14.7 (1.28)
Near poor............................	13,098	923	1,241	1,730	7.1 (0.77)	9.5 (0.81)	13.2 (1.01)
Not poor.............................	32,175	3,812	4,208	4,443	11.9 (0.59)	13.1 (0.61)	13.8 (0.63)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private..............................	42,773	4,483	5,152	5,653	10.5 (0.50)	12.1 (0.51)	13.2 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	1,663	2,741	2,906	7.8 (0.58)	12.8 (0.81)	13.6 (0.86)
Other...............................	1,738	*137	176	237	7.9 (2.13)	10.2 (2.20)	13.7 (2.36)
Uninsured............................	7,251	500	531	751	6.9 (0.94)	7.4 (0.90)	10.4 (1.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[2]	Other allergies[3]
	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA[14]	37,482	3,134	3,813	4,636	8.4 (0.46)	10.2 (0.50)	12.4 (0.53)
Small MSA[14]	23,470	2,483	3,145	3,429	10.6 (0.77)	13.5 (0.83)	14.6 (0.90)
Not in MSA[14]	12,542	1,168	1,656	1,492	9.3 (0.88)	13.3 (0.92)	11.9 (1.18)
Region							
Northeast	13,574	1,275	1,605	1,980	9.5 (0.87)	11.9 (0.95)	14.6 (0.99)
Midwest	16,708	1,234	1,747	2,223	7.4 (0.64)	10.5 (0.76)	13.3 (0.95)
South	27,186	2,617	3,930	3,352	9.7 (0.65)	14.5 (0.67)	12.3 (0.67)
West	16,026	1,659	1,331	2,003	10.4 (0.78)	8.3 (0.79)	12.5 (1.02)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,121	5,351	6,533	7,485	8.9 (0.40)	10.9 (0.43)	12.5 (0.47)
Good.	11,933	1,217	1,644	1,758	10.2 (0.85)	13.8 (0.97)	14.7 (1.12)
Fair or poor.	1,398	217	437	314	16.0 (3.17)	31.7 (4.30)	22.4 (4.08)

* 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 standards 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]The estimates in this table are based on the following questions: "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

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

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characterstics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	61,354	4,748	4,545	7.8 (0.39)	7.4 (0.36)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	61,354	4,748	4,545	7.7 (0.39)	7.4 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	31,497	3,002	3,352	9.5 (0.60)	10.7 (0.62)
Female.	29,857	1,746	1,193	5.9 (0.50)	4.0 (0.37)
Age					
3–4 years	8,271	172	*46	2.1 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.20)
5–11 years	27,776	2,001	2,055	7.2 (0.59)	7.4 (0.56)
12–17 years.	25,307	2,575	2,443	10.2 (0.67)	9.7 (0.65)
Race					
1 race[6]	59,480	4,547	4,320	7.7 (0.40)	7.3 (0.36)
White	46,885	3,736	3,553	8.0 (0.47)	7.6 (0.42)
Black or African American	9,571	739	705	7.8 (0.92)	7.4 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	593	†	†	*3.0 (1.50)	†
Asian	2,318	*54	*34	*2.3 (0.81)	*1.5 (0.62)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[7]	1,874	201	224	10.7 (2.63)	12.0 (2.55)
Black or African American and white	597	*98	*115	*16.4 (5.99)	19.4 (5.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	455	*45	53	*10.0 (4.09)	*11.7 (4.14)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	12,014	753	602	6.3 (0.63)	5.0 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,179	478	374	5.9 (0.77)	4.6 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,340	3,995	3,943	8.1 (0.46)	8.0 (0.43)
White, single race.	36,023	3,103	3,059	8.6 (0.58)	8.5 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	9,136	685	662	7.5 (0.93)	7.3 (0.90)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	42,558	2,809	2,489	6.6 (0.43)	5.9 (0.41)
Mother, no father.	14,527	1,457	1,611	10.1 (0.95)	11.1 (0.99)
Father, no mother	2,289	237	226	10.3 (2.71)	9.9 (1.94)
Neither mother nor father	1,979	245	219	12.4 (2.12)	11.1 (2.32)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	8,277	631	408	7.6 (1.03)	4.9 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED[11]	13,197	1,213	1,133	9.2 (0.88)	8.6 (0.89)
More than high school diploma	37,225	2,640	2,762	7.1 (0.49)	7.4 (0.48)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000.	10,214	1,195	955	11.7 (1.21)	9.4 (0.98)
$20,000 or more	48,187	3,366	3,409	7.0 (0.42)	7.1 (0.40)
$20,000–$34,999	8,576	723	689	8.4 (1.23)	8.1 (1.07)
$35,000–$54,999	8,982	688	646	7.7 (0.99)	7.2 (1.02)
$55,000–$74,999	6,880	591	599	8.6 (1.15)	8.7 (1.18)
$75,000 or more	14,941	954	1,045	6.4 (0.71)	7.0 (0.71)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	8,977	958	847	10.7 (1.25)	9.4 (1.18)
Near poor	10,827	908	896	8.4 (1.00)	8.3 (1.00)
Not poor	27,350	1,990	2,029	7.3 (0.54)	7.4 (0.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Ever told had			
Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	36,526	2,389	2,328	6.5 (0.45)	6.4 (0.44)
Medicaid or other public	16,750	1,943	1,744	11.7 (0.99)	10.4 (0.94)
Other.	1,429	*84	*144	*5.9 (1.89)	*10.1 (3.28)
Uninsured	6,376	317	307	5.0 (0.83)	4.8 (0.87)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[15]	31,273	2,077	1,966	6.6 (0.51)	6.3 (0.51)
Small MSA[15]	19,550	1,662	1,624	8.5 (0.76)	8.3 (0.70)
Not in MSA[15]	10,531	1,009	955	9.6 (1.06)	9.1 (0.91)
Region					
Northeast	11,640	943	794	8.1 (0.99)	6.8 (0.95)
Midwest	13,812	1,229	1,151	8.9 (0.88)	8.4 (0.79)
South.	22,656	1,772	1,940	7.8 (0.63)	8.6 (0.63)
West	13,247	803	659	6.1 (0.74)	5.0 (0.54)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,033	3,035	3,341	6.1 (0.40)	6.7 (0.39)
Good	10,066	1,347	976	13.4 (1.25)	9.7 (1.05)
Fair or poor	1,232	366	227	29.9 (4.64)	18.5 (3.68)

* 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 standards 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]Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child's name] had a learning disability?"

[2]Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?"

[3]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 3–17 years" column.

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (crude)	73,493	9,572	13.0 (0.44)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	73,493	9,572	13.1 (0.43)
Sex			
Male.	37,569	5,442	14.5 (0.63)
Female	35,924	4,130	11.5 (0.60)
Age			
0–4 years	20,410	1,642	8.1 (0.70)
5–11 years	27,776	3,947	14.2 (0.74)
12–17 years	25,307	3,983	15.8 (0.84)
Race			
1 race[5]	70,976	9,205	13.0 (0.45)
White.	55,881	7,588	13.6 (0.54)
Black or African American	11,455	1,306	11.4 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*102	*14.7 (4.88)
Asian	2,835	207	7.3 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	†	†
2 or more races[6]	2,518	366	14.6 (2.20)
Black or African American and white.	935	192	20.6 (3.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	†	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]			
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	1,170	7.9 (0.66)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	694	6.8 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	58,678	8,401	14.3 (0.52)
White, single race	42,480	6,581	15.5 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	1,253	11.5 (1.00)
Family structure[8]			
Mother and father.	51,777	6,363	12.3 (0.52)
Mother, no father	17,083	2,653	15.5 (1.01)
Father, no mother.	2,479	210	8.5 (1.72)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	347	16.1 (2.49)
Parent's education[9]			
Less than high school diploma.	10,103	786	7.8 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[10].	16,106	1,900	11.8 (0.97)
More than high school	44,356	6,508	14.7 (0.61)
Family income[11]			
Less than $20,000	12,865	1,911	14.9 (1.13)
$20,000 or more	56,887	7,286	12.8 (0.49)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	1,194	11.6 (1.20)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	1,302	12.0 (1.18)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	1,064	13.2 (1.25)
$75,000 or more	17,425	2,609	15.0 (0.93)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor.	11,139	1,669	15.0 (1.38)
Near poor	13,098	1,669	12.7 (1.07)
Not poor	32,175	4,407	13.7 (0.62)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Health insurance coverage[13]			
Private	42,773	5,644	13.2 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public.	21,407	3,330	15.6 (0.94)
Other	1,738	240	13.8 (2.60)
Uninsured	7,251	344	4.7 (0.76)
Place of residence			
Large MSA[14]	37,482	4,351	11.6 (0.55)
Small MSA[14]	23,470	3,400	14.5 (0.96)
Not in MSA[14]	12,542	1,821	14.5 (1.04)
Region			
Northeast.	13,574	1,968	14.5 (1.05)
Midwest.	16,708	2,300	13.8 (1.08)
South	27,186	3,876	14.3 (0.69)
West.	16,026	1,427	8.9 (0.76)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good.	60,121	6,514	10.9 (0.45)
Good	11,933	2,294	19.3 (1.25)
Fair or poor	1,398	753	53.9 (4.55)

* 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 standards of reliability or precision.

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

[1]Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months is based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

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

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assesed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	53.8 (0.69)	28.1 (0.58)	16.2 (0.49)	1.9 (0.18)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	53.8 (0.69)	28.1 (0.58)	16.2 (0.49)	1.9 (0.18)
Sex					
Male	100.0	53.5 (0.91)	27.8 (0.79)	16.7 (0.68)	2.0 (0.27)
Female.	100.0	54.1 (0.93)	28.4 (0.86)	15.8 (0.67)	1.8 (0.22)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	56.0 (1.26)	26.7 (1.06)	15.5 (0.86)	1.8 (0.34)
5–11 years	100.0	54.0 (1.09)	28.7 (1.00)	15.4 (0.79)	1.9 (0.29)
12–17 years.	100.0	51.7 (1.07)	28.5 (0.96)	17.8 (0.80)	2.0 (0.29)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	53.7 (0.71)	28.2 (0.59)	16.2 (0.51)	1.9 (0.18)
White	100.0	55.1 (0.80)	28.4 (0.68)	14.8 (0.59)	1.6 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	47.0 (1.59)	27.1 (1.42)	22.6 (1.26)	3.3 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	51.4 (6.84)	31.1 (5.85)	16.0 (3.80)	†
Asian	100.0	54.3 (2.73)	26.8 (2.23)	17.6 (2.07)	*1.2 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*33.0 (15.96)	*52.3 (19.70)	†	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	56.4 (3.32)	24.1 (2.67)	17.1 (2.30)	*2.4 (0.87)
Black or African American and white	100.0	54.2 (5.25)	25.0 (4.38)	17.0 (3.17)	*3.7 (1.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	48.0 (7.12)	30.1 (6.33)	18.6 (3.88)	†
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.0 (1.24)	29.9 (1.07)	24.5 (1.09)	2.6 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.2 (1.51)	31.1 (1.38)	26.9 (1.38)	2.9 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.5 (0.79)	27.6 (0.68)	14.2 (0.55)	1.7 (0.19)
White, single race.	100.0	59.0 (0.94)	28.0 (0.82)	11.7 (0.66)	1.3 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	47.1 (1.64)	26.9 (1.46)	22.6 (1.29)	3.4 (0.54)
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	100.0	57.0 (0.79)	27.5 (0.70)	14.1 (0.58)	1.4 (0.18)
Mother, no father.	100.0	45.1 (1.35)	30.3 (1.20)	21.0 (0.99)	3.6 (0.51)
Father, no mother	100.0	54.3 (3.59)	28.7 (3.46)	15.7 (2.23)	*1.3 (0.54)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	43.7 (3.04)	23.2 (2.60)	30.9 (2.83)	*2.2 (0.88)
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	36.5 (1.67)	29.0 (1.58)	30.5 (1.60)	4.0 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	48.7 (1.45)	30.5 (1.38)	18.7 (1.06)	2.0 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	60.3 (0.82)	27.0 (0.73)	11.4 (0.53)	1.3 (0.20)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000.	100.0	39.9 (1.63)	27.0 (1.34)	28.3 (1.41)	4.8 (0.68)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.7 (0.74)	27.8 (0.67)	13.3 (0.51)	1.2 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	46.3 (1.74)	30.2 (1.63)	21.0 (1.37)	2.5 (0.52)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	53.5 (1.67)	30.0 (1.54)	15.4 (1.31)	*1.1 (0.37)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	58.7 (2.01)	28.3 (1.85)	11.8 (1.17)	*1.2 (0.38)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.2 (1.19)	24.6 (1.10)	6.7 (0.62)	*0.5 (0.16)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	40.1 (1.86)	29.0 (1.66)	26.6 (1.50)	4.3 (0.72)
Near poor	100.0	48.7 (1.55)	29.0 (1.44)	19.8 (1.29)	2.5 (0.52)
Not poor	100.0	63.3 (0.90)	26.8 (0.82)	9.1 (0.53)	0.8 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	100.0	60.8 (0.81)	28.2 (0.76)	10.4 (0.52)	0.7 (0.13)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	42.7 (1.28)	27.6 (1.11)	25.5 (1.03)	4.2 (0.49)
Other.	100.0	63.0 (3.86)	18.0 (2.80)	17.4 (2.96)	†
Uninsured	100.0	43.2 (2.16)	31.7 (2.01)	23.0 (1.60)	2.2 (0.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assesed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Place of residence					
Large MSA[13]	100.0	55.1 (0.85)	27.0 (0.76)	16.1 (0.63)	1.8 (0.22)
Small MSA[13]	100.0	54.3 (1.42)	28.2 (1.11)	15.8 (0.94)	1.7 (0.35)
Not in MSA[13]	100.0	48.8 (1.54)	31.0 (1.39)	17.6 (1.29)	2.6 (0.48)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	54.5 (1.55)	27.7 (1.30)	15.4 (1.15)	2.4 (0.58)
Midwest	100.0	55.2 (1.47)	27.7 (1.19)	15.6 (1.12)	1.5 (0.30)
South.	100.0	52.0 (1.15)	29.0 (0.97)	16.6 (0.81)	2.3 (0.32)
West	100.0	54.7 (1.42)	27.1 (1.29)	17.0 (0.96)	1.2 (0.23)

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3](crude)	18.4 (0.57)	80.3 (0.57)	1.3 (0.16)	23.7 (1.36)	73.5 (1.41)	2.8 (0.48)	26.6 (4.17)	60.5 (4.43)	13.0 (3.20)
Total[3](age-adjusted)	18.4 (0.57)	80.3 (0.57)	1.3 (0.16)	23.9 (1.36)	73.4 (1.41)	2.7 (0.45)	26.4 (3.94)	60.6 (4.33)	13.0 (3.18)
Sex									
Male	19.0 (0.82)	79.6 (0.82)	1.4 (0.25)	24.0 (1.86)	72.9 (1.95)	3.2 (0.77)	30.3 (6.58)	62.8 (6.51)	*6.9 (2.60)
Female	17.9 (0.77)	81.0 (0.79)	1.1 (0.20)	23.4 (1.90)	74.1 (1.94)	2.5 (0.54)	22.4 (4.80)	57.8 (6.20)	19.8 (5.72)
Age									
1–4 years	21.8 (1.21)	76.6 (1.22)	1.6 (0.36)	31.1 (3.06)	65.9 (2.98)	*2.9 (0.90)	40.7 (11.11)	53.9 (10.81)	†
5–11 years	18.1 (0.88)	80.7 (0.88)	1.1 (0.26)	23.3 (2.21)	75.4 (2.25)	*1.3 (0.43)	21.9 (5.62)	64.4 (6.27)	*13.7 (5.67)
12–17 years	16.5 (0.91)	82.3 (0.90)	1.2 (0.24)	20.0 (1.90)	75.8 (2.05)	4.2 (1.02)	22.6 (5.72)	60.5 (7.06)	*16.9 (5.58)
Race									
1 race[4]	18.4 (0.58)	80.3 (0.58)	1.3 (0.16)	23.9 (1.39)	73.3 (1.44)	2.8 (0.50)	27.0 (4.32)	59.5 (4.57)	13.6 (3.33)
White	17.6 (0.65)	81.1 (0.65)	1.3 (0.19)	24.1 (1.63)	73.5 (1.67)	2.4 (0.50)	32.1 (5.77)	52.7 (5.84)	15.2 (4.43)
Black or African American	21.5 (1.42)	77.8 (1.44)	*0.7 (0.25)	25.1 (3.11)	72.0 (3.18)	2.9 (0.82)	*15.9 (5.49)	75.1 (6.49)	*9.0 (4.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.4 (6.56)	76.6 (6.56)	–	†	89.1 (6.35)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Asian	21.5 (2.39)	76.5 (2.43)	*2.0 (0.82)	16.1 (4.57)	74.4 (6.66)	†	†	*57.1 (23.59)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*33.0 (10.55)	67.0 (10.55)	–	†	†	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	19.7 (3.00)	78.8 (2.96)	†	*19.5 (5.89)	77.3 (6.18)	†	†	82.4 (9.79)	–
Black or African American and white	20.7 (5.22)	76.7 (5.40)	†	†	79.9 (10.58)	†	†	91.2 (9.26)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*13.4 (5.64)	84.0 (4.50)	†	*32.1 (15.21)	67.9 (15.21)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	27.6 (1.40)	70.6 (1.42)	1.8 (0.37)	28.1 (2.34)	70.2 (2.35)	*1.7 (0.53)	37.3 (6.60)	51.9 (6.59)	*10.8 (3.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	27.5 (1.70)	71.1 (1.72)	1.4 (0.38)	28.6 (2.81)	70.0 (2.82)	*1.3 (0.59)	42.1 (7.74)	52.5 (7.51)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.5 (0.63)	82.4 (0.62)	1.1 (0.18)	21.8 (1.64)	74.9 (1.71)	3.3 (0.65)	22.4 (4.99)	63.8 (5.60)	13.8 (4.14)
White, single race	14.9 (0.73)	83.8 (0.73)	1.3 (0.22)	21.1 (2.15)	76.0 (2.20)	2.9 (0.74)	*27.5 (8.25)	54.7 (8.81)	*17.8 (6.76)
Black or African American, single race	21.7 (1.48)	77.8 (1.48)	*0.4 (0.15)	25.3 (3.21)	71.9 (3.25)	2.8 (0.83)	*15.9 (5.60)	74.9 (6.62)	*9.2 (4.29)
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	17.4 (0.67)	81.3 (0.68)	1.3 (0.20)	22.5 (1.71)	75.0 (1.81)	2.5 (0.63)	29.6 (5.34)	58.7 (5.77)	*11.7 (3.73)
Mother, no father	21.5 (1.23)	77.3 (1.25)	1.2 (0.30)	25.4 (2.51)	70.6 (2.60)	4.0 (0.96)	*24.0 (7.24)	60.6 (7.69)	*15.4 (5.70)
Father, no mother	20.3 (3.30)	79.1 (3.30)	†	23.3 (5.93)	76.1 (5.96)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Neither mother nor father	20.8 (3.20)	78.8 (3.22)	†	27.9 (5.23)	70.9 (5.25)	†	†	*56.6 (19.51)	†
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	24.9 (1.98)	73.9 (1.98)	*1.2 (0.39)	28.5 (2.88)	69.5 (2.91)	*1.9 (0.71)	*22.1 (6.65)	64.2 (7.73)	*13.7 (6.64)
High school diploma or GED[9]	19.9 (1.27)	78.9 (1.25)	1.2 (0.29)	22.3 (2.78)	74.8 (2.84)	*2.8 (0.88)	24.1 (7.21)	61.9 (9.04)	†
More than high school	17.0 (0.67)	81.7 (0.68)	1.3 (0.21)	21.8 (1.98)	74.6 (2.10)	3.7 (0.90)	31.1 (7.52)	56.2 (7.55)	*12.7 (4.22)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	24.4 (1.65)	74.3 (1.67)	1.3 (0.33)	22.6 (2.53)	73.7 (2.64)	3.7 (0.96)	32.7 (7.21)	51.2 (7.34)	*16.1 (5.11)
$20,000 or more	17.4 (0.60)	81.4 (0.60)	1.2 (0.18)	24.1 (1.67)	73.4 (1.77)	2.6 (0.60)	20.1 (5.17)	68.8 (5.87)	*11.1 (4.44)
$20,000–$34,999	20.7 (1.64)	77.9 (1.68)	*1.5 (0.45)	28.5 (3.47)	69.4 (3.53)	*2.1 (0.81)	*6.9 (3.39)	84.8 (5.49)	*8.3 (4.09)
$35,000–$54,999	18.7 (1.34)	79.7 (1.41)	1.6 (0.47)	18.6 (3.09)	79.3 (3.21)	*2.1 (0.97)	†	78.2 (16.25)	–
$55,000–$74,999	18.6 (1.67)	80.0 (1.71)	*1.5 (0.50)	23.1 (4.68)	73.2 (4.80)	*3.7 (1.73)	†	58.5 (16.01)	†
$75,000 or more	16.0 (1.05)	82.8 (1.05)	1.1 (0.34)	29.1 (4.28)	67.4 (4.47)	†	*27.7 (12.35)	61.7 (14.77)	†
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	22.4 (1.92)	76.7 (1.94)	*1.0 (0.31)	26.8 (2.98)	69.2 (3.07)	4.0 (1.18)	33.2 (8.58)	55.9 (8.67)	*10.9 (3.91)
Near poor	20.8 (1.37)	77.1 (1.42)	2.1 (0.52)	20.7 (2.60)	77.0 (2.70)	*2.2 (0.73)	*14.8 (7.26)	79.0 (7.53)	*6.2 (3.09)
Not poor	17.3 (0.77)	81.5 (0.77)	1.2 (0.24)	25.6 (2.57)	71.2 (2.69)	*3.2 (1.14)	*21.1 (6.40)	67.4 (8.32)	†
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	16.8 (0.66)	82.1 (0.66)	1.1 (0.20)	21.1 (1.97)	76.3 (2.10)	2.6 (0.75)	28.6 (7.41)	61.4 (8.52)	†
Medicaid or other public.	23.3 (1.28)	75.1 (1.31)	1.6 (0.35)	25.9 (2.11)	71.5 (2.19)	2.5 (0.60)	23.6 (5.54)	61.0 (5.82)	15.4 (4.49)
Other	15.3 (2.74)	84.3 (2.77)	†	*27.4 (8.25)	61.0 (9.50)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Uninsured	18.0 (1.57)	80.5 (1.64)	*1.6 (0.52)	23.4 (3.52)	73.6 (3.57)	*3.0 (1.05)	*43.2 (13.73)	49.0 (13.78)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA[13]	19.0 (0.73)	79.9 (0.74)	1.1 (0.22)	27.1 (1.94)	70.6 (2.00)	2.3 (0.59)	34.2 (5.43)	54.3 (5.63)	11.5 (3.39)
Small MSA[13]	17.3 (1.04)	81.3 (1.04)	1.3 (0.28)	20.5 (2.27)	76.3 (2.37)	3.2 (0.86)	*24.6 (9.23)	69.3 (9.12)	*6.1 (2.79)
Not in MSA[13]	18.8 (1.59)	79.5 (1.53)	1.7 (0.44)	19.7 (3.13)	76.6 (3.33)	*3.8 (1.47)	*13.8 (6.15)	61.8 (9.84)	*24.4 (10.09)
Region									
Northeast.	18.0 (1.20)	81.1 (1.23)	0.9 (0.27)	25.6 (3.17)	72.5 (3.25)	*1.8 (0.78)	*34.7 (11.53)	58.2 (11.35)	*7.1 (3.40)
Midwest.	16.6 (1.14)	81.7 (1.11)	1.7 (0.45)	20.5 (2.70)	76.3 (2.91)	*3.1 (1.21)	22.5 (6.20)	66.6 (8.40)	†
South	18.5 (1.01)	80.3 (1.00)	1.2 (0.25)	26.4 (2.42)	69.4 (2.51)	4.2 (0.97)	21.9 (5.48)	61.2 (6.52)	*16.9 (5.92)
West.	20.7 (1.21)	78.1 (1.22)	1.2 (0.32)	20.8 (2.49)	78.2 (2.51)	*1.1 (0.49)	32.9 (8.65)	54.4 (8.86)	*12.7 (5.95)

* 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 standards 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]Current health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section, "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1–3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4–6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7–9.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	29.0 (0.68)	26.6 (0.67)	9.5 (0.48)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.13)
Total[3] (age-adjusted).	100.0	29.4 (0.70)	29.0 (0.68)	26.6 (0.67)	9.5 (0.49)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
Sex							
Male.	100.0	30.0 (0.99)	28.6 (0.99)	27.1 (0.96)	9.1 (0.68)	4.5 (0.46)	0.7 (0.19)
Female	100.0	28.8 (1.02)	29.3 (0.95)	26.1 (0.98)	10.0 (0.70)	5.1 (0.48)	0.7 (0.18)
Age							
5–11 years.	100.0	28.5 (0.99)	30.3 (1.01)	26.9 (0.92)	9.3 (0.70)	3.9 (0.41)	1.1 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	30.3 (0.97)	27.5 (0.95)	26.3 (0.99)	9.8 (0.66)	5.9 (0.50)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	29.2 (0.69)	29.0 (0.70)	26.7 (0.69)	9.6 (0.49)	4.7 (0.33)	0.7 (0.13)
White.	100.0	26.3 (0.79)	29.2 (0.80)	28.3 (0.81)	10.3 (0.58)	5.1 (0.39)	0.7 (0.16)
Black or African American	100.0	39.9 (1.73)	27.3 (1.53)	20.6 (1.35)	8.0 (1.14)	3.5 (0.60)	*0.7 (0.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	23.0 (6.07)	31.1 (6.61)	29.2 (6.24)	*8.2 (2.85)	†	–
Asian.	100.0	44.4 (3.18)	33.1 (2.98)	17.5 (2.75)	*2.9 (1.01)	*1.7 (0.67)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	56.9 (10.96)	–	–	–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	34.7 (4.04)	26.9 (3.48)	22.4 (3.35)	7.6 (1.73)	7.2 (2.14)	†
Black or African American and white.	100.0	28.6 (6.50)	29.4 (6.56)	24.3 (5.66)	*6.3 (2.64)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	28.8 (7.40)	24.6 (5.58)	*15.8 (7.52)	*15.5 (5.05)	*12.8 (5.36)	†
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.5 (1.51)	25.6 (1.22)	23.8 (1.26)	8.1 (0.79)	4.3 (0.65)	*0.6 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.9 (1.85)	25.0 (1.54)	23.6 (1.53)	7.7 (0.93)	4.2 (0.81)	*0.6 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	27.4 (0.78)	29.8 (0.77)	27.2 (0.78)	9.9 (0.56)	4.9 (0.37)	0.7 (0.16)
White, single race	100.0	23.0 (0.88)	30.4 (0.93)	29.6 (0.98)	10.9 (0.69)	5.3 (0.46)	0.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	40.1 (1.77)	26.8 (1.56)	21.1 (1.40)	7.8 (1.15)	3.5 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.30)
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father.	100.0	30.0 (0.86)	30.5 (0.84)	26.7 (0.82)	8.5 (0.56)	3.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.18)
Mother, no father	100.0	27.8 (1.27)	24.1 (1.22)	27.4 (1.35)	11.7 (1.09)	8.7 (0.90)	*0.4 (0.13)
Father, no mother.	100.0	24.3 (3.03)	32.9 (3.33)	24.9 (2.88)	13.7 (3.16)	*3.4 (1.18)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	34.9 (3.43)	29.0 (3.42)	20.6 (2.85)	10.4 (2.15)	4.1 (1.24)	†
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma.	100.0	34.3 (1.85)	24.5 (1.70)	23.3 (1.76)	11.4 (1.40)	5.7 (0.90)	*0.8 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	29.2 (1.47)	25.5 (1.38)	29.3 (1.56)	10.8 (1.14)	4.9 (0.71)	†
More than high school.	100.0	27.8 (0.88)	31.3 (0.90)	26.7 (0.86)	8.7 (0.57)	4.6 (0.43)	0.8 (0.19)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	29.3 (1.62)	23.2 (1.55)	23.6 (1.48)	13.6 (1.47)	9.3 (1.13)	*1.0 (0.32)
$20,000 or more	100.0	28.9 (0.82)	30.2 (0.77)	27.2 (0.77)	8.8 (0.52)	4.1 (0.34)	0.7 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	31.6 (1.98)	25.3 (1.75)	26.0 (1.74)	10.9 (1.35)	5.2 (0.91)	*0.9 (0.30)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	29.5 (1.78)	28.9 (1.70)	28.1 (1.78)	9.4 (1.43)	3.5 (0.73)	†
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	21.7 (1.77)	31.9 (2.04)	30.3 (2.11)	10.7 (1.51)	4.7 (1.01)	†
$75,000 or more	100.0	25.0 (1.35)	33.8 (1.42)	28.7 (1.37)	8.2 (0.77)	3.7 (0.53)	†
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	100.0	30.3 (1.90)	25.8 (1.85)	21.8 (1.65)	11.8 (1.51)	9.2 (1.25)	*1.2 (0.37)
Near poor	100.0	30.4 (1.78)	25.5 (1.64)	26.4 (1.61)	11.5 (1.37)	5.2 (0.80)	*0.9 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	25.0 (0.96)	32.2 (1.01)	29.5 (1.03)	8.9 (0.61)	3.8 (0.42)	*0.5 (0.20)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	100.0	28.0 (0.90)	30.9 (0.89)	28.1 (0.90)	8.3 (0.54)	4.0 (0.39)	0.6 (0.18)
Medicaid or other public.	100.0	29.6 (1.36)	25.0 (1.26)	24.3 (1.35)	13.0 (1.22)	7.2 (0.76)	0.9 (0.23)
Other	100.0	35.9 (4.36)	32.5 (4.19)	19.2 (3.36)	7.6 (2.17)	*4.3 (2.02)	†
Uninsured	100.0	34.9 (2.21)	26.8 (2.14)	25.3 (1.92)	8.5 (1.20)	3.8 (0.77)	*0.7 (0.33)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Place of residence							
Large MSA[13]	100.0	32.4 (0.94)	28.3 (0.90)	25.7 (0.90)	9.0 (0.63)	4.2 (0.45)	0.5 (0.13)
Small MSA[13]	100.0	26.5 (1.30)	30.7 (1.31)	27.4 (1.29)	9.5 (0.82)	4.9 (0.54)	*1.0 (0.31)
Not in MSA[13]	100.0	25.8 (1.88)	27.9 (1.74)	27.8 (1.58)	11.1 (1.47)	6.7 (0.93)	*0.7 (0.32)
Region							
Northeast.	100.0	26.2 (1.50)	30.4 (1.65)	27.4 (1.57)	10.1 (1.23)	5.0 (0.66)	*0.9 (0.40)
Midwest.	100.0	25.0 (1.48)	31.1 (1.41)	29.4 (1.65)	8.5 (0.89)	5.1 (0.78)	*0.8 (0.31)
South	100.0	32.0 (1.14)	28.0 (1.18)	25.2 (1.06)	9.7 (0.85)	4.5 (0.56)	*0.6 (0.19)
West.	100.0	32.3 (1.58)	27.2 (1.28)	25.2 (1.23)	9.8 (0.93)	4.9 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.22)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good.	100.0	30.1 (0.78)	30.1 (0.76)	26.8 (0.73)	8.9 (0.52)	3.4 (0.32)	0.7 (0.15)
Good	100.0	27.4 (1.66)	24.9 (1.50)	25.9 (1.63)	11.6 (1.25)	9.4 (1.05)	*0.8 (0.30)
Fair or poor	100.0	18.1 (3.89)	17.5 (4.00)	22.3 (4.37)	17.5 (3.91)	23.2 (4.37)	†

* 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 standards 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 school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[8]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (crude)	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.8 (0.67)	76.0 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.7 (0.67)	76.1 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
Sex								
Male.	94.9 (0.44)	100.0	21.9 (0.87)	75.7 (0.93)	0.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.19)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.08)
Female	95.1 (0.42)	100.0	21.7 (0.85)	76.3 (0.86)	0.5 (0.11)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)
Age								
0–4 years	97.0 (0.40)	100.0	23.6 (1.11)	74.3 (1.14)	0.5 (0.16)	1.1 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.07)
5–11 years	95.3 (0.45)	100.0	21.5 (0.99)	76.4 (1.02)	0.6 (0.15)	0.9 (0.17)	0.4 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	93.1 (0.57)	100.0	20.5 (0.96)	77.1 (1.01)	0.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.14)
Race								
1 race[5]	95.0 (0.31)	100.0	21.7 (0.67)	76.1 (0.70)	0.6 (0.10)	0.9 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)
White.	94.9 (0.36)	100.0	20.8 (0.76)	77.5 (0.79)	0.5 (0.10)	0.5 (0.09)	0.3 (0.08)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American	95.9 (0.61)	100.0	25.1 (1.39)	71.0 (1.49)	1.1 (0.29)	2.2 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	95.6 (1.89)	100.0	54.4 (8.13)	41.9 (8.00)	†	†	–	–
Asian	92.5 (1.66)	100.0	17.5 (2.03)	78.4 (2.27)	†	*2.4 (1.12)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*30.0 (13.29)	63.4 (12.71)	†	–	–	–
2 or more races[6]	94.6 (1.50)	100.0	22.3 (2.83)	73.4 (2.94)	†	*3.0 (1.29)	–	†
Black or African American and white.	92.8 (2.85)	100.0	19.2 (4.07)	78.4 (4.32)	–	†	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	91.2 (4.15)	100.0	39.6 (7.36)	49.7 (7.21)	–	†	–	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]								
Hispanic or Latino	89.1 (0.83)	100.0	37.9 (1.52)	58.1 (1.56)	1.2 (0.28)	1.7 (0.30)	†	0.7 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	87.8 (1.08)	100.0	41.6 (1.90)	54.7 (1.92)	0.9 (0.24)	1.7 (0.38)	†	*0.8 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	96.5 (0.30)	100.0	18.0 (0.70)	80.2 (0.73)	0.5 (0.09)	0.8 (0.13)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	96.9 (0.35)	100.0	16.1 (0.81)	82.9 (0.83)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	96.4 (0.57)	100.0	24.0 (1.40)	72.3 (1.50)	1.0 (0.27)	2.2 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
Family structure[8]								
Mother and father.	95.4 (0.35)	100.0	19.7 (0.80)	78.5 (0.83)	0.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	0.3 (0.06)
Mother, no father	95.3 (0.52)	100.0	26.7 (1.12)	70.1 (1.18)	0.9 (0.21)	1.7 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.16)
Father, no mother.	88.4 (2.19)	100.0	23.5 (3.19)	74.6 (3.24)	†	†	†	–
Neither mother nor father	90.0 (1.84)	100.0	31.0 (3.28)	65.1 (3.38)	*1.2 (0.53)	*1.7 (0.81)	†	†
Parent's education[9]								
Less than high school diploma.	89.5 (1.04)	100.0	43.2 (1.91)	53.4 (1.95)	1.1 (0.34)	1.5 (0.35)	†	*0.4 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED[10].	94.5 (0.67)	100.0	24.2 (1.31)	73.1 (1.37)	0.8 (0.21)	1.1 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.17)
More than high school.	96.7 (0.30)	100.0	15.8 (0.72)	82.5 (0.75)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.15)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.05)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
			Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
			Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Family income[11]								
Less than $20,000	93.0 (0.73)	100.0	36.4 (1.65)	59.9 (1.70)	1.0 (0.24)	2.0 (0.39)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.5 (0.18)
$20,000 or more	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	18.3 (0.71)	80.0 (0.74)	0.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	91.7 (1.04)	100.0	29.9 (1.77)	67.2 (1.77)	1.0 (0.29)	1.1 (0.34)	†	*0.4 (0.15)
$35,000–$54,999	93.8 (0.87)	100.0	20.7 (1.47)	77.3 (1.53)	*0.8 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.15)	†
$55,000–$74,999	96.3 (0.66)	100.0	17.9 (1.62)	80.4 (1.67)	†	*0.9 (0.36)	†	†
$75,000 or more	98.5 (0.31)	100.0	11.9 (1.01)	87.4 (1.02)	†	*0.4 (0.16)	†	*0.1 (0.05)
Poverty status[12]								
Poor	92.0 (0.96)	100.0	37.1 (1.87)	59.8 (1.93)	0.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.43)	†	*0.4 (0.18)
Near poor	92.4 (0.89)	100.0	27.6 (1.45)	69.2 (1.49)	1.1 (0.28)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.20)	†
Not poor	97.2 (0.31)	100.0	14.5 (0.77)	84.4 (0.80)	*0.2 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[13]								
Private	97.9 (0.25)	100.0	12.9 (0.66)	86.2 (0.68)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.08)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.06)
Medicaid or other public.	96.6 (0.40)	100.0	33.8 (1.34)	63.6 (1.38)	0.7 (0.16)	1.6 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Other	95.9 (1.42)	100.0	35.3 (4.51)	55.6 (4.91)	†	*6.3 (2.11)	†	†
Uninsured	72.9 (1.89)	100.0	38.9 (2.23)	52.4 (2.33)	3.6 (0.80)	2.3 (0.65)	*1.0 (0.45)	1.7 (0.51)
Place of residence								
Large MSA[14]	95.0 (0.36)	100.0	20.5 (0.79)	77.0 (0.84)	0.5 (0.11)	1.1 (0.16)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)
Small MSA[14]	95.3 (0.55)	100.0	20.4 (1.21)	77.6 (1.28)	0.8 (0.20)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.07)
Not in MSA[14]	94.3 (1.03)	100.0	28.1 (2.17)	70.2 (2.24)	†	*0.9 (0.40)	†	†
Region								
Northeast.	98.5 (0.45)	100.0	15.2 (1.13)	82.5 (1.28)	0.7 (0.19)	1.1 (0.26)	†	*0.4 (0.17)
Midwest.	96.6 (0.53)	100.0	26.5 (1.66)	72.3 (1.69)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.21)	†	–
South	93.5 (0.60)	100.0	17.4 (0.96)	80.3 (1.00)	0.8 (0.19)	1.0 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.10)
West.	93.0 (0.72)	100.0	30.1 (1.66)	67.1 (1.72)	*0.5 (0.18)	*0.9 (0.28)	0.9 (0.25)	0.5 (0.16)
Current health status								
Excellent or very good.	95.4 (0.33)	100.0	20.4 (0.67)	77.7 (0.70)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)	0.3 (0.07)
Good	93.3 (0.77)	100.0	27.6 (1.51)	69.1 (1.55)	1.0 (0.28)	2.1 (0.44)	†	*0.2 (0.11)
Fair or poor	93.4 (2.45)	100.0	32.2 (4.31)	63.2 (4.31)	†	*3.0 (1.36)	–	†

* 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 standards 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]Having a usual place of health care is based on the question "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does [child's name] go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	74.6 (0.60)	15.7 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	2.1 (0.23)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.5 (0.60)	15.8 (0.48)	6.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.15)	2.1 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.4 (0.80)	14.7 (0.63)	6.4 (0.49)	1.5 (0.19)	2.0 (0.27)
Female.	100.0	73.8 (0.84)	16.8 (0.70)	5.9 (0.43)	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.32)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	87.7 (0.85)	8.4 (0.75)	1.9 (0.35)	*0.2 (0.06)	1.9 (0.31)
5–11 years	100.0	71.3 (0.99)	18.5 (0.84)	6.8 (0.52)	1.4 (0.24)	2.0 (0.32)
12–17 years.	100.0	67.7 (1.04)	18.6 (0.84)	8.9 (0.63)	2.3 (0.29)	2.6 (0.37)
Race						
1 race[5].	100.0	74.4 (0.61)	15.8 (0.48)	6.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.14)	2.2 (0.24)
White	100.0	74.8 (0.66)	15.6 (0.54)	6.3 (0.38)	1.3 (0.15)	2.1 (0.22)
Black or African American.	100.0	73.8 (1.51)	16.8 (1.21)	5.8 (0.68)	1.2 (0.32)	*2.4 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.3 (5.70)	16.8 (4.88)	†	†	†
Asian	100.0	72.4 (2.41)	16.0 (1.83)	6.9 (1.47)	*1.6 (0.56)	*3.0 (1.27)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*46.0 (19.05)	†	*21.0 (8.93)	†	–
2 or more races[6].	100.0	78.7 (2.90)	14.2 (2.82)	*3.5 (1.06)	*2.3 (1.01)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	79.5 (4.34)	15.1 (4.08)	*2.3 (0.95)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	77.2 (5.70)	*8.2 (3.80)	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.4 (1.16)	16.3 (0.94)	8.1 (0.69)	2.7 (0.39)	4.5 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.4 (1.40)	15.7 (1.08)	9.7 (0.91)	3.0 (0.52)	4.2 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.2 (0.69)	15.6 (0.55)	5.7 (0.36)	1.0 (0.15)	1.5 (0.26)
White, single race.	100.0	76.8 (0.76)	15.4 (0.65)	5.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.16)	1.3 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	73.7 (1.56)	17.0 (1.26)	5.7 (0.66)	1.2 (0.33)	*2.4 (0.93)
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	100.0	74.9 (0.71)	15.7 (0.57)	6.3 (0.41)	1.2 (0.17)	2.0 (0.24)
Mother, no father.	100.0	74.7 (1.15)	16.0 (0.99)	5.6 (0.51)	1.6 (0.28)	2.1 (0.42)
Father, no mother	100.0	70.3 (3.18)	16.7 (2.57)	5.7 (1.43)	*2.5 (0.94)	*4.8 (1.75)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	72.1 (2.87)	15.0 (2.26)	8.3 (1.86)	*1.7 (0.66)	*2.9 (0.91)
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	69.5 (1.55)	14.3 (1.11)	8.2 (0.94)	2.8 (0.48)	5.2 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	71.2 (1.27)	16.4 (1.09)	7.9 (0.72)	1.9 (0.42)	2.6 (0.52)
More than high school	100.0	77.2 (0.74)	15.8 (0.63)	5.0 (0.38)	0.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.19)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000.	100.0	75.1 (1.32)	14.3 (1.14)	5.4 (0.61)	1.8 (0.38)	3.5 (0.61)
$20,000 or more	100.0	74.6 (0.67)	16.1 (0.54)	6.3 (0.39)	1.3 (0.16)	1.7 (0.21)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	72.8 (1.62)	15.1 (1.23)	7.0 (0.96)	1.8 (0.39)	3.3 (0.61)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	70.5 (1.54)	17.5 (1.38)	7.9 (0.95)	2.8 (0.60)	1.3 (0.31)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	77.0 (1.59)	15.5 (1.39)	5.5 (0.83)	*0.9 (0.35)	*1.1 (0.36)
$75,000 or more	100.0	76.6 (1.10)	16.5 (0.96)	5.2 (0.59)	*0.5 (0.16)	1.2 (0.29)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	74.5 (1.46)	14.5 (1.25)	5.5 (0.75)	1.9 (0.46)	3.6 (0.60)
Near poor	100.0	69.9 (1.56)	17.9 (1.24)	7.5 (0.88)	2.3 (0.54)	2.4 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	76.5 (0.82)	15.6 (0.71)	5.6 (0.46)	1.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	100.0	76.6 (0.72)	16.1 (0.64)	5.2 (0.37)	0.9 (0.16)	1.2 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	79.6 (1.03)	12.6 (0.88)	4.4 (0.46)	0.8 (0.16)	2.7 (0.45)
Other.	100.0	72.1 (3.46)	16.0 (2.84)	8.8 (2.10)	†	*2.4 (1.05)
Uninsured	100.0	49.1 (2.02)	22.3 (1.65)	16.5 (1.67)	6.1 (0.87)	6.0 (1.07)
Place of residence						
Large MSA[14]	100.0	75.2 (0.77)	15.6 (0.64)	5.4 (0.39)	1.6 (0.21)	2.3 (0.24)
Small MSA[14]	100.0	74.9 (1.00)	16.3 (0.87)	6.6 (0.58)	0.9 (0.18)	1.3 (0.29)
Not in MSA[14]	100.0	72.3 (1.83)	15.2 (1.17)	7.7 (1.07)	*1.6 (0.48)	*3.3 (1.01)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.0 (1.27)	14.7 (1.10)	3.1 (0.47)	*0.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.44)
Midwest	100.0	74.7 (1.21)	17.9 (1.07)	5.5 (0.67)	0.7 (0.19)	*1.3 (0.42)
South.	100.0	73.6 (1.05)	15.5 (0.77)	6.8 (0.62)	1.4 (0.21)	2.8 (0.49)
West	100.0	71.6 (1.25)	14.8 (0.97)	8.5 (0.72)	2.9 (0.51)	2.2 (0.36)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.4 (0.65)	16.3 (0.53)	6.0 (0.35)	1.3 (0.16)	2.0 (0.24)
Good	100.0	74.8 (1.40)	14.2 (1.22)	6.9 (0.77)	1.7 (0.37)	2.5 (0.50)
Fair or poor	100.0	82.9 (4.00)	5.2 (1.53)	*6.7 (2.85)	†	*3.6 (1.75)

* 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 standards 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]Time since last contact with a health care professional is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health?" Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital.

[2]This category includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[4]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[9]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

| | All children under 18 years | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
| | | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] | Uninsured for health care[1] | Unmet medical need[2] | Delayed care due to cost[3] |
Selected characteristic		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Total[6] (crude).	73,492	6,921	1,792	2,942	9.5 (0.34)	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	73,492	6,921	1,792	2,942	9.5 (0.34)	2.4 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Sex							
Male	37,568	3,628	963	1,511	9.7 (0.40)	2.6 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)
Female	35,924	3,293	828	1,431	9.2 (0.40)	2.3 (0.20)	4.0 (0.29)
Age							
0–4 years	20,386	1,516	455	758	7.5 (0.45)	2.2 (0.32)	3.7 (0.40)
5–11 years	27,830	2,624	634	1,016	9.5 (0.48)	2.3 (0.24)	3.7 (0.31)
12–17 years	25,276	2,782	702	1,168	11.1 (0.54)	2.8 (0.28)	4.6 (0.36)
Race							
1 race[7].	71,043	6,634	1,739	2,832	9.4 (0.34)	2.5 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
White	55,866	5,250	1,327	2,309	9.5 (0.39)	2.4 (0.20)	4.1 (0.27)
Black or African American.	11,496	949	363	458	8.4 (0.76)	3.2 (0.45)	4.0 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	737	176	†	*18	24.0 (4.30)	†	*2.5 (1.15)
Asian	2,850	242	*38	*47	8.6 (1.28)	*1.3 (0.54)	*1.7 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	94	†	–	–	*20.0 (9.20)	–	–
2 or more races[8]	2,449	288	*53	*110	11.8 (1.83)	*2.2 (0.84)	*4.5 (1.35)
Black or African American and white	924	95	†	*40	10.3 (2.60)	†	*4.3 (1.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	566	137	†	*59	24.4 (5.69)	†	*10.3 (4.42)
Hispanic origin and race[9]							
Hispanic or Latino.	14,815	2,850	472	704	19.4 (0.86)	3.2 (0.32)	4.8 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,125	2,251	329	510	22.4 (1.09)	3.3 (0.39)	5.1 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,677	4,071	1,319	2,238	7.0 (0.35)	2.3 (0.20)	3.8 (0.27)
White, single race	42,454	2,633	895	1,686	6.2 (0.40)	2.1 (0.24)	4.0 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,914	836	346	412	7.8 (0.73)	3.2 (0.47)	3.8 (0.48)
Family structure[10]							
Mother and father	51,768	4,664	972	1,769	9.1 (0.40)	1.9 (0.20)	3.4 (0.24)
Mother, no father	17,065	1,645	686	948	9.8 (0.63)	4.0 (0.43)	5.6 (0.55)
Father, no mother	2,469	311	*68	152	12.9 (1.93)	*2.7 (0.86)	6.2 (1.36)
Neither mother nor father	2,190	302	67	73	14.1 (1.86)	3.0 (0.74)	3.3 (0.79)
Parent's education[11]							
Less than high school diploma	9,762	2,074	337	479	21.4 (1.23)	3.5 (0.48)	4.9 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16,126	1,896	497	754	11.9 (0.75)	3.1 (0.43)	4.7 (0.59)
More than high school	43,531	2,502	853	1,611	5.8 (0.34)	2.0 (0.21)	3.7 (0.27)
Family income[13]							
Less than $20,000	12,417	1,593	461	545	12.9 (0.89)	3.7 (0.43)	4.4 (0.48)
$20,000 or more.	55,513	4,829	1,192	2,247	8.7 (0.38)	2.1 (0.19)	4.1 (0.28)
$20,000–$34,999	9,747	1,590	429	746	16.4 (1.15)	4.4 (0.68)	7.7 (0.90)
$35,000–$54,999	10,253	1,261	321	622	12.4 (1.04)	3.1 (0.55)	6.1 (0.76)
$55,000–$74,999	7,762	518	120	247	6.7 (0.86)	1.5 (0.33)	3.2 (0.47)
$75,000 or more	16,868	510	*129	360	3.0 (0.45)	*0.8 (0.24)	2.1 (0.37)
Poverty status[14]							
Poor	10,539	1,365	394	550	13.0 (1.07)	3.7 (0.50)	5.2 (0.66)
Near poor.	12,379	2,052	537	920	16.7 (1.06)	4.3 (0.62)	7.4 (0.82)
Not poor.	30,977	1,560	440	941	5.0 (0.41)	1.4 (0.20)	3.0 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
Selected characteristic		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Health insurance coverage[15]							
Private.	43,283	–	548	1,021	–	1.3 (0.19)	2.4 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	21,027	–	368	708	–	1.8 (0.26)	3.4 (0.40)
Other.	1,673	–	†	*32	–	†	*1.9 (0.80)
Uninsured.	6,921	6,921	862	1,169	100.0 (0.00)	12.5 (1.08)	16.9 (1.31)
Place of residence							
Large MSA[16].	38,266	3,529	941	1,484	9.3 (0.44)	2.5 (0.24)	3.9 (0.32)
Small MSA[16].	22,965	2,094	539	887	9.2 (0.65)	2.4 (0.32)	3.9 (0.38)
Not in MSA[16].	12,261	1,299	312	572	10.6 (0.99)	2.5 (0.46)	4.7 (0.74)
Region							
Northeast	13,208	568	170	276	4.3 (0.54)	1.3 (0.37)	2.1 (0.39)
Midwest	16,757	1,044	295	704	6.3 (0.60)	1.8 (0.30)	4.2 (0.50)
South	27,069	3,421	878	1,221	12.7 (0.63)	3.3 (0.32)	4.5 (0.40)
West	16,459	1,889	449	742	11.6 (0.82)	2.7 (0.41)	4.5 (0.57)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	59,370	5,172	1,199	2,079	8.8 (0.37)	2.0 (0.18)	3.5 (0.25)
Good.	12,581	1,619	481	726	13.0 (0.86)	3.9 (0.47)	5.8 (0.61)
Fair or poor.	1,407	125	107	133	8.9 (1.53)	7.6 (1.61)	9.5 (1.72)

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "[Are you/Is anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

[2]Unmet medical need is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [you/someone in the family] needed medical care, but did not get it because [you/the family] couldn't afford it?"

[3]Delayed health care due to cost is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

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

[5]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[6]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of 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.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[10]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[11]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[13]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.

[14]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.

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

[16]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: The estimates in this table came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person Record weight. Therefore, the estimates of children under 18 years of age in this table differ from estimates in other tables in this appendix, which came from the Sample Child File and used the Sample Child weight.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	73,493	3,660	5,625	5.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.36)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	73,493	3,660	5,625	5.0 (0.31)	7.7 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	37,569	1,911	3,107	5.1 (0.44)	8.3 (0.53)
Female.	35,924	1,749	2,518	4.9 (0.42)	7.0 (0.45)
Age					
0–4 years	20,410	608	2,261	3.0 (0.40)	11.2 (0.75)
5–11 years	27,776	1,301	1,972	4.7 (0.45)	7.1 (0.60)
12–17 years.	25,307	1,751	1,392	6.9 (0.57)	5.5 (0.45)
Race					
1 race[6]	70,976	3,524	5,470	5.0 (0.31)	7.8 (0.37)
White	55,881	2,814	4,140	5.1 (0.36)	7.5 (0.42)
Black or African American.	11,455	467	1,122	4.1 (0.61)	9.9 (0.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native	691	*30	†	*4.4 (1.89)	†
Asian	2,835	213	163	7.5 (1.66)	5.8 (1.11)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	114	–	–	–	–
2 or more races[7]	2,518	136	156	5.4 (1.50)	6.2 (1.45)
Black or African American and white	935	*67	*73	*7.2 (2.85)	*7.8 (2.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	572	†	†	*8.8 (4.15)	†
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	14,815	1,606	1,138	10.9 (0.83)	7.7 (0.67)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,186	1,237	646	12.2 (1.08)	6.4 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,678	2,054	4,487	3.5 (0.30)	7.7 (0.41)
White, single race.	42,480	1,321	3,074	3.1 (0.35)	7.3 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race	10,899	391	1,066	3.6 (0.57)	9.9 (0.86)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	51,777	2,355	3,467	4.6 (0.35)	6.7 (0.41)
Mother, no father.	17,083	805	1,825	4.7 (0.52)	10.7 (0.75)
Father, no mother	2,479	286	141	11.6 (2.19)	5.7 (1.48)
Neither mother nor father	2,154	214	192	10.0 (1.84)	9.0 (1.82)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	10,103	1,062	1,045	10.5 (1.04)	10.4 (1.10)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,106	880	1,412	5.5 (0.67)	8.8 (0.72)
More than high school	44,356	1,442	2,908	3.3 (0.30)	6.6 (0.43)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000.	12,865	896	1,449	7.0 (0.73)	11.3 (0.88)
$20,000 or more	56,887	2,535	3,894	4.5 (0.34)	6.9 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	10,320	856	934	8.3 (1.04)	9.1 (1.00)
$35,000–$54,999	10,843	669	818	6.2 (0.87)	7.6 (0.84)
$55,000–$74,999	8,071	300	470	3.7 (0.66)	5.8 (0.85)
$75,000 or more	17,425	268	1,072	1.5 (0.31)	6.2 (0.72)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	11,139	890	1,169	8.0 (0.96)	10.6 (1.08)
Near poor	13,098	995	1,184	7.6 (0.89)	9.1 (0.86)
Not poor.	32,175	898	2,094	2.8 (0.31)	6.5 (0.50)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

		Selected measures of health care utilization			
Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]	No usual place of care[1]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	42,773	889	2,668	2.1 (0.25)	6.3 (0.43)
Medicaid or other public	21,407	727	2,303	3.4 (0.40)	10.8 (0.72)
Other	1,738	*71	140	*4.1 (1.42)	8.1 (1.79)
Uninsured	7,251	1,957	506	27.1 (1.89)	7.0 (0.98)
Place of residence					
Large MSA[15]	37,482	1,850	2,737	5.0 (0.36)	7.4 (0.47)
Small MSA[15]	23,470	1,091	1,762	4.7 (0.55)	7.5 (0.68)
Not in MSA[15]	12,542	719	1,126	5.7 (1.03)	9.0 (0.89)
Region					
Northeast	13,574	204	1,297	1.5 (0.45)	9.6 (0.85)
Midwest	16,708	562	1,236	3.4 (0.53)	7.4 (0.76)
South.	27,186	1,766	2,281	6.5 (0.60)	8.4 (0.66)
West	16,026	1,127	811	7.0 (0.72)	5.1 (0.56)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,121	2,777	4,163	4.6 (0.33)	7.0 (0.39)
Good	11,933	791	1,067	6.7 (0.77)	9.0 (0.83)
Fair or poor	1,398	*92	395	*6.6 (2.45)	28.7 (4.07)

* 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 standards 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]Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health?" (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)

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

[4]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

[5]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

[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 are not shown separately because of small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[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 because of 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. 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 "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

[10]Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

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

[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.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006

Selected characteristic	Unmet dental need[1]			Time since last dental contact[2]					
	All children 2–17 years	Yes	No	All children 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	6.9 (0.37)	93.1 (0.37)	100.0	57.4 (0.72)	18.4 (0.55)	7.2 (0.35)	3.2 (0.24)	13.8 (0.48)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.9 (0.37)	93.1 (0.37)	100.0	57.6 (0.71)	18.5 (0.56)	7.3 (0.35)	3.2 (0.24)	13.4 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	6.2 (0.44)	93.8 (0.44)	100.0	57.3 (1.01)	17.7 (0.72)	7.9 (0.51)	3.4 (0.31)	13.7 (0.70)
Female	100.0	7.5 (0.56)	92.5 (0.56)	100.0	57.4 (1.01)	19.1 (0.81)	6.6 (0.45)	3.0 (0.37)	14.0 (0.71)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	3.5 (0.52)	96.5 (0.52)	100.0	37.0 (1.60)	8.6 (0.88)	3.0 (0.54)	†	50.7 (1.64)
5–11 years	100.0	6.5 (0.54)	93.5 (0.54)	100.0	62.8 (1.12)	20.2 (0.87)	7.5 (0.58)	2.8 (0.35)	6.7 (0.58)
12–17 years	100.0	8.9 (0.61)	91.1 (0.61)	100.0	61.6 (1.06)	21.3 (0.87)	9.0 (0.56)	4.9 (0.42)	3.3 (0.36)
Race									
1 race[6]	100.0	6.8 (0.38)	93.2 (0.38)	100.0	57.3 (0.74)	18.4 (0.56)	7.4 (0.36)	3.1 (0.24)	13.8 (0.49)
White	100.0	7.0 (0.44)	93.0 (0.44)	100.0	59.3 (0.85)	17.1 (0.63)	7.0 (0.41)	2.9 (0.26)	13.7 (0.55)
Black or African American	100.0	6.7 (0.78)	93.3 (0.78)	100.0	47.4 (1.67)	25.0 (1.47)	9.6 (0.92)	3.9 (0.62)	14.1 (1.29)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*10.4 (4.04)	89.6 (4.04)	100.0	55.5 (6.83)	16.5 (4.78)	*8.6 (3.59)	*6.2 (2.61)	*13.2 (4.91)
Asian	100.0	2.9 (0.84)	97.1 (0.84)	100.0	58.1 (3.03)	17.5 (2.42)	5.1 (1.09)	4.4 (1.22)	15.0 (2.14)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	78.9 (14.72)	100.0	*40.7 (17.57)	†	†	–	†
2 or more races[7]	100.0	7.5 (1.96)	92.5 (1.96)	100.0	60.1 (3.52)	18.1 (2.86)	3.2 (0.91)	*5.7 (1.92)	13.0 (2.45)
Black or African American and white	100.0	†	97.0 (1.55)	100.0	57.6 (6.28)	21.9 (4.82)	†	†	*15.0 (4.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	25.5 (7.01)	74.5 (7.01)	100.0	51.1 (7.31)	*18.5 (6.04)	*6.5 (3.12)	*15.1 (6.55)	*8.7 (3.75)
Hispanic origin and race[8]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.9 (0.79)	90.1 (0.79)	100.0	47.1 (1.35)	19.3 (1.07)	10.2 (0.78)	4.8 (0.52)	18.7 (1.02)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	10.9 (1.00)	89.1 (1.00)	100.0	44.7 (1.64)	18.4 (1.34)	11.8 (1.03)	5.4 (0.67)	19.6 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.1 (0.41)	93.9 (0.41)	100.0	59.9 (0.81)	18.2 (0.63)	6.5 (0.39)	2.8 (0.26)	12.6 (0.54)
White, single race	100.0	6.0 (0.49)	94.0 (0.49)	100.0	63.3 (0.98)	16.3 (0.75)	5.9 (0.47)	2.3 (0.29)	12.2 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.9 (0.81)	93.1 (0.81)	100.0	47.0 (1.72)	25.4 (1.48)	9.7 (0.95)	4.0 (0.65)	13.9 (1.29)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	100.0	5.9 (0.40)	94.1 (0.40)	100.0	61.1 (0.87)	16.3 (0.64)	6.2 (0.39)	2.5 (0.26)	13.8 (0.59)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.8 (0.86)	90.2 (0.86)	100.0	48.3 (1.38)	22.9 (1.17)	9.4 (0.71)	5.1 (0.58)	14.4 (1.04)
Father, no mother	100.0	7.8 (2.18)	92.2 (2.18)	100.0	49.1 (3.47)	25.9 (2.99)	11.3 (2.71)	4.0 (1.15)	9.7 (2.14)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	5.0 (1.31)	95.0 (1.31)	100.0	51.0 (3.41)	21.9 (2.96)	10.3 (1.79)	3.6 (0.92)	13.2 (2.41)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	10.5 (1.13)	89.5 (1.13)	100.0	42.7 (1.75)	19.4 (1.32)	12.6 (1.26)	5.7 (0.79)	19.7 (1.48)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	8.0 (0.96)	92.0 (0.96)	100.0	48.5 (1.56)	21.5 (1.26)	9.2 (0.79)	4.9 (0.73)	16.0 (1.13)
More than high school	100.0	5.8 (0.42)	94.2 (0.42)	100.0	64.1 (0.87)	16.9 (0.68)	5.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.22)	11.7 (0.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2006—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[2]				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Family income[12]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	9.8 (1.02)	90.2 (1.02)	100.0	41.8 (1.59)	23.9 (1.43)	11.1 (1.11)	4.9 (0.69)	18.3 (1.24)
$20,000 or more	100.0	6.4 (0.42)	93.6 (0.42)	100.0	61.2 (0.78)	16.8 (0.60)	6.3 (0.35)	2.8 (0.27)	12.8 (0.53)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	10.7 (1.12)	89.3 (1.12)	100.0	49.2 (1.92)	20.6 (1.57)	8.2 (0.92)	4.8 (0.70)	17.1 (1.49)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	9.0 (1.09)	91.0 (1.09)	100.0	49.7 (1.84)	21.2 (1.54)	8.3 (0.90)	5.1 (0.84)	15.7 (1.44)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	6.4 (1.05)	93.6 (1.05)	100.0	62.1 (1.97)	17.3 (1.48)	6.3 (1.00)	2.1 (0.55)	12.2 (1.31)
$75,000 or more	100.0	3.3 (0.52)	96.7 (0.52)	100.0	72.4 (1.23)	13.4 (0.95)	3.3 (0.48)	1.2 (0.31)	9.8 (0.83)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	100.0	10.7 (1.19)	89.3 (1.19)	100.0	42.9 (1.83)	24.5 (1.67)	10.1 (1.13)	4.6 (0.76)	17.8 (1.47)
Near poor	100.0	11.2 (1.19)	88.8 (1.19)	100.0	46.6 (1.82)	21.0 (1.42)	9.5 (0.92)	5.8 (0.79)	17.1 (1.30)
Not poor	100.0	5.0 (0.44)	95.0 (0.44)	100.0	66.1 (0.96)	15.6 (0.69)	4.9 (0.41)	2.1 (0.27)	11.3 (0.63)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.39)	95.8 (0.39)	100.0	66.5 (0.85)	15.9 (0.64)	5.2 (0.38)	1.8 (0.21)	10.6 (0.57)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.5 (0.67)	93.5 (0.67)	100.0	48.6 (1.32)	22.6 (1.20)	9.2 (0.74)	3.4 (0.44)	16.3 (0.94)
Other	100.0	*6.9 (2.11)	93.1 (2.11)	100.0	60.8 (3.67)	19.1 (3.11)	*3.2 (1.15)	*2.9 (1.41)	14.0 (2.80)
Uninsured	100.0	23.0 (1.77)	77.0 (1.77)	100.0	28.5 (1.91)	20.3 (1.69)	15.0 (1.34)	10.8 (1.24)	25.4 (1.91)
Place of residence									
Large MSA[15]	100.0	7.1 (0.47)	92.9 (0.47)	100.0	58.1 (0.97)	18.5 (0.76)	7.2 (0.47)	3.2 (0.31)	13.0 (0.63)
Small MSA[15]	100.0	5.8 (0.55)	94.2 (0.55)	100.0	58.7 (1.35)	17.2 (0.97)	6.6 (0.60)	2.6 (0.37)	14.9 (0.93)
Not in MSA[15]	100.0	8.0 (1.29)	92.0 (1.29)	100.0	52.7 (1.70)	20.2 (1.44)	8.7 (0.90)	4.2 (0.77)	14.1 (1.13)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.66)	96.1 (0.66)	100.0	67.2 (1.48)	15.4 (1.14)	5.5 (0.78)	1.8 (0.38)	10.1 (0.92)
Midwest	100.0	6.4 (0.72)	93.6 (0.72)	100.0	60.0 (1.69)	18.2 (1.22)	6.1 (0.73)	2.3 (0.39)	13.5 (0.98)
South	100.0	7.7 (0.64)	92.3 (0.64)	100.0	52.5 (1.17)	20.2 (0.95)	7.9 (0.60)	3.7 (0.44)	15.7 (0.89)
West	100.0	8.4 (0.91)	91.6 (0.91)	100.0	54.5 (1.43)	18.1 (1.11)	8.8 (0.66)	4.5 (0.62)	14.2 (1.00)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	6.1 (0.39)	93.9 (0.39)	100.0	59.6 (0.79)	17.8 (0.61)	6.6 (0.35)	2.7 (0.25)	13.4 (0.52)
Good	100.0	10.0 (0.95)	90.0 (0.95)	100.0	47.9 (1.67)	20.9 (1.44)	10.4 (1.01)	4.9 (0.63)	15.9 (1.25)
Fair or poor	100.0	13.8 (3.41)	86.2 (3.41)	100.0	42.4 (4.74)	21.7 (3.83)	8.8 (2.51)	11.3 (3.31)	15.7 (3.81)
Unmet dental need[1]									
Yes	100.0	–	–	100.0	30.3 (2.47)	23.3 (2.35)	15.9 (1.75)	15.5 (2.07)	14.9 (1.98)
No	100.0	–	–	100.0	59.4 (0.73)	18.0 (0.55)	6.6 (0.34)	2.3 (0.19)	13.7 (0.49)

† 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 standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Dental need is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?"

[2]Time since last dental contact is based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a dentist?" Include all types of dentists, such as orthodentists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygenists.

[3]This category includes children who have never seen a dentist.

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