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

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

National Center for Health Statistics

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Howard Riddick, Ph.D., Chief, Survey Planning and Development Branch

Anne K. Stratton, M.S., Acting Chief, Systems and Programming Branch

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Objectives

This report presents statistics from the 2000 National Health Interview Survey on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, residence, region, and health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, unmet dental need, time since last dental contact, and selected measures of health care access.

Source of Data

The NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the interview. 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 2000 most U.S. children under 18 years of age enjoyed excellent or very good health (83%). However, 12% had no health insurance coverage, and 6% had no usual place of health care. Twelve percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. Eight percent of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and 7% of children in this age group had ADHD. Lastly, 11% of children in single-mother families had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past year compared with 6% in two-parent families.

Keywords: child health • health conditions • access to care • provider contacts • ADHD

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

by Debra L. Blackwell, Ph.D., Jackline L. Vickerie, and Ethiopia A. Wondimu, National Health Interview Survey Statistics

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2000 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The purpose of this report is to provide 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 data on health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5), and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), use of prescription medication, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, unmet dental need, time since last dental contact, and selected measures of health care access. (Information regarding injuries to children is contained in the U.S. population report.) They are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in tables 1–18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's 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, and appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report.

The NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision having taken place in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982 the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases, and 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 or Latino persons (11).

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) as well as a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal

interviewing). This new design improves the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997 data to data from previous NHIS survey years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for race and ethnicity data collection in 1997 (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. While the NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, the NHIS became completely 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.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded, as well as wards for abused/neglected children), correctional

facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in *Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004* (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative's Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core 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. Note that the NHIS does not obtain independent evaluations directly from doctors or other health care professionals.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family; the sample adult responds for himself/herself, while 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, while information regarding demographic characteristics is derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2000 consisted of 38,633 households, which yielded 100,618 persons in 39,264 families. There were 14,711 children aged 0–17 years eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 13,376 children, a conditional response rate of 90.9%. 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 87.3%, yielding a rate of 79.4% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The record weight for the sample child is used for all estimates shown in this report. For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percents 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 percents, in order to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percent unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in appendix I. These unknown cases are nevertheless included in the total population counts for each table. It should therefore be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percents than those shown in the tables if he or she elects to calculate percents based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. Again, for most of these variables, the percent unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no

income information for about 9% of respondents in the 2000 survey, while 15% of respondents stated that their combined family income was $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, also has a high nonresponse rate (see appendix I). 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.

Limitations of the Data

Although the data are presented for various age groups, estimates for other sociodemographic subgroups are not age adjusted, so differences between groups should be interpreted with caution. Also, as mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it more complex to compare 1997–2000 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years.

In addition, it is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the ''All 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, as well as relevant changes to 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 in order to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were

calculated using SUDAAN software that takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (15).

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) by periodically checking our Web site:

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

The Web site features downloadable public use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data and/or documentation.

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

www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

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

or modifications to existing data), publications, and conferences.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in tables 1–18 are presented. All estimates were calculated using the sample child weight variable, which is calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 1990 U.S. Census.

Asthma (table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (12%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (15% versus 10%).
- Non-Hispanic black children (16%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white or Hispanic children (12% and 10%, respectively) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Children in single-mother families (17%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from two-parent families (11%).
- Children in families with an income less than $20,000 were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (15% versus 12%).
- Almost 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months. Boys were more likely than girls to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Eight percent of non-Hispanic black children had an asthma attack in the past 12 months compared with 5% of non-Hispanic white children and 4% of Hispanic children.
- Children in fair or poor health were more than 5 times as likely as children in excellent, very good, or good health to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.

Allergies (table 2)

- Twelve percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, 10% from hay fever, and 10% from other allergies in the past 12 months.
- Non-Hispanic white children (13%) were more likely than non-Hispanic black children (10%) and Hispanic children (8%) to have had respiratory allergies.
- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportions of children with respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies increases.
- Children in fair or poor health were almost three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies as children in excellent, very good, or good health.

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (table 3)

- Almost 5 million children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Almost 4 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.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely as children in two-parent families to have a learning disability.
- In families with an income of less than $20,000 the percent of children with a learning disability was almost twice that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more.
- When compared with children with an excellent, very good, or good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were more than four times as likely to have a learning disability and almost three times as likely to have ADHD.

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

- In 2000 there were 8.2 million children (11%) in the United States who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Thirteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 10% of girls.
- Youth aged 12–17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (15%) than children aged 5–11 years (12%) or children less than 5 years of age (6%).
- Thirteen percent of non-Hispanic white children were on regular medication compared with 9% of non-Hispanic black and 8% of Hispanic children.
- Children in single-mother families (13%) were more likely to have taken medication regularly for at least 3 months than children in two-parent families (11%).
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma or equivalent were almost 1.5 times as likely as children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma to have been on regular medication.
- Children with private or public health insurance coverage were more than twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (tables 5–8)

- In 2000 the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (almost 40 million children or 54%); another 20.6 million (29%) had very good health.
- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportion of children with excellent health increases.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. Only 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 public health insurance coverage were less likely to be in excellent health (39%) than children with private health insurance (60%) or children with no health insurance coverage (47%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 16% 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)

- Twenty-seven percent (14.2 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.
- Thirty-seven percent of non-Hispanic black children and 36% of Hispanic children missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with 23% of non-Hispanic white children.
- Children in the lowest income families were more likely than children in the highest income families to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Six percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in the lowest income families were more than twice as likely as children in the highest income families to have absences of 11 or more days.
- Eight percent of children in single-mother families missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with 5% of children in two-parent families and 4% of children in single-father families.
- Eleven percent of children with public health insurance coverage missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with 6% of

uninsured children and 4% of children with private health insurance coverage.ft

Usual Place of Health Care (tables 11,12)

- In 2000, 4.6 million children (6%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care.
- Thirteen percent of Hispanic children did not have a usual place of health care compared with 7% of non-Hispanic black children and 5% of non-Hispanic white children.
- Fifteen percent of non-Hispanic white children received their usual health care in a clinic compared with 30% of Hispanic children and 26% of non-Hispanic black children.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, children in poor families were more than 2.5 times as likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care as children in families that were not poor.
- Eighty-seven percent of children with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for health care compared with 62% of children with public health insurance coverage and 58% of children with no health insurance coverage.
- Children who had no health insurance were more likely to receive their usual health care in an emergency room than children with either private or public health insurance coverage.

Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional (tables 13,14)

- Nearly three-quarters of children had a contact with a doctor or other health care professional at some time during the past 6 months.
- The percent of children who had a contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months increased as the level of parent's education increased.
- About three-quarters of children with private or public health insurance had a contact with a doctor or other health care

professional in the past 6 months compared with about one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of uninsured children had not had a contact with a doctor or other health care professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 3% of children with private or public health insurance.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (tables 15,16)

- In 2000 almost 8.8 million children (12%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Twenty-one percent of children in families with an income less than $20,000 and 21% 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 and near poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical need, delayed health care due to cost, no usual place of health care, and high use of emergency room services than children in families that were not poor.
- Almost two million children (3%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and health care for 2.8 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.
- Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed health care due to cost compared with children in two-parent families.
- Eleven percent of children in single-mother families had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with 6% of children in two-parent and 6% in single-father families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the West (16%) and South (16%) were uninsured than children in the Midwest (8%) or

Northeast (7%).
- When compared with children in excellent, very good, or good health, children in fair or poor health were almost 4 times as likely to have unmet medical need, 3.5 times as likely to have delayed health care, and 4.5 times as likely to have two or more emergency room visits.

Dental Care (tables 17,18)

- Almost 4 million children aged 2–17 years (6%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Nine percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of children in single-father families and 5% of children in two- parent families.
- Nineteen percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 6% of children with public health insurance coverage.
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (59%) than non-Hispanic black children (41%) or Hispanic children (40%).
- Thirty-three percent of Hispanic children had no dental contact for more than 2 years compared with 20% of non-Hispanic white children.

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Table 1. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5]	72,326	8,918	3,998	12.4 (0.36)	5.5 (0.23)
Sex					
Male	36,995	5,461	2,436	14.8 (0.52)	6.6 (0.37)
Female	35,331	3,457	1,562	9.8 (0.47)	4.4 (0.28)
Age					
0–4 years	19,609	1,536	854	7.8 (0.54)	4.4 (0.41)
5–17 years	52,717	7,383	3,144	14.0 (0.45)	6.0 (0.29)
5–11 years	28,958	3,539	1,705	12.2 (0.56)	5.9 (0.40)
12–17 years	23,759	3,844	1,439	16.2 (0.68)	6.1 (0.43)
Race					
1 race[6]	70,564	8,638	3,883	12.3 (0.36)	5.5 (0.24)
White	53,640	6,286	2,753	11.7 (0.42)	5.1 (0.26)
Black or African American	10,709	1,698	794	15.9 (0.95)	7.4 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	*96	*64	*15.0 (4.51)	*10.0 (4.19)
Asian	2,491	255	123	10.2 (1.78)	4.9 (1.22)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*14	*–	*10.2 (8.17)	*–
2 or more races[7]	1,762	280	114	15.9 (2.12)	6.5 (1.36)
Black or African American and white	500	101	67	20.3 (4.09)	13.5 (3.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	*29	*10	*9.2 (3.53)	*3.0 (1.77)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	1,166	497	9.9 (0.62)	4.2 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	707	258	8.7 (0.72)	3.2 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	7,753	3,500	12.8 (0.41)	5.8 (0.27)
White, single race	45,428	5,487	2,441	12.1 (0.47)	5.4 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	10,428	1,667	778	16.0 (0.97)	7.5 (0.73)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	52,422	5,718	2,453	10.9 (0.40)	4.7 (0.25)
Mother, no father	15,789	2,619	1,287	16.6 (0.84)	8.1 (0.63)
Father, no mother	2,126	240	95	11.3 (1.79)	4.5 (1.21)
Neither mother nor father	1,988	341	163	17.2 (2.29)	8.2 (1.77)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	9,510	977	462	10.3 (0.80)	4.9 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,788	2,089	877	12.5 (0.71)	5.2 (0.51)
More than high school diploma	43,552	5,476	2,486	12.6 (0.48)	5.7 (0.31)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	13,169	2,000	1,014	15.2 (0.85)	7.7 (0.67)
$20,000 or more	55,885	6,532	2,814	11.7 (0.40)	5.0 (0.26)
$20,000–$34,999	10,417	1,317	544	12.7 (0.92)	5.2 (0.62)
$35,000–$54,999	12,352	1,441	656	11.7 (0.83)	5.3 (0.58)
$55,000–$74,999	9,468	1,121	507	11.9 (0.93)	5.4 (0.62)
$75,000 or more	14,493	1,788	749	12.3 (0.80)	5.2 (0.51)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	9,206	1,305	665	14.2 (1.10)	7.2 (0.84)
Near poor	12,528	1,719	709	13.7 (0.88)	5.7 (0.60)
Not poor	35,401	4,205	1,889	11.9 (0.47)	5.3 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	48,408	5,651	2,551	11.7 (0.42)	5.3 (0.29)
Medicaid	13,288	2,188	1,021	16.5 (0.94)	7.7 (0.66)
Other	1,609	186	*60	11.5 (2.14)	3.8 (1.12)
Uninsured	8,797	836	336	9.5 (0.89)	3.8 (0.55)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	35,175	4,175	1,775	11.9 (0.50)	5.0 (0.32)
Small MSA	23,035	2,958	1,307	12.9 (0.64)	5.7 (0.42)
Not in MSA	14,116	1,785	916	12.7 (0.87)	6.5 (0.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	13,448	1,772	916	13.2 (0.85)	6.8 (0.61)
Midwest	17,884	2,031	835	11.4 (0.72)	4.7 (0.43)
South	25,467	3,223	1,503	12.7 (0.64)	5.9 (0.42)
West	15,527	1,893	743	12.2 (0.67)	4.8 (0.41)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, or good	70,975	8,371	3,649	11.8 (0.36)	5.1 (0.23)
Fair/poor	1,312	536	346	41.0 (3.72)	26.3 (3.26)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	10,021	1,011	570	10.1 (0.84)	5.7 (0.66)
5–17 years	26,974	4,450	1,866	16.5 (0.66)	6.9 (0.46)
5–11 years	14,805	2,249	1,046	15.2 (0.85)	7.1 (0.60)
12–17 years	12,169	2,201	821	18.1 (1.00)	6.7 (0.70)
Female:					
0–4 years	9,588	525	284	5.5 (0.67)	3.0 (0.48)
5–17 years	25,743	2,933	1,278	11.4 (0.60)	5.0 (0.36)
5–11 years	14,153	1,289	659	9.1 (0.68)	4.7 (0.49)
12–17 years	11,591	1,643	618	14.2 (0.96)	5.3 (0.51)

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

– Quantity zero.

[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]Had asthma attack in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?"

[3]Unknowns for the column variables are not shown in the frequencies (see appendix I). They are, however, included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

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

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

[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. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 2. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4]	72,326	7,099	8,278	7,154	9.9 (0.33)	11.5 (0.34)	9.9 (0.33)
Sex							
Male	36,995	3,988	4,496	3,704	10.8 (0.46)	12.2 (0.49)	10.0 (0.44)
Female	35,331	3,111	3,782	3,450	8.8 (0.47)	10.7 (0.46)	9.8 (0.47)
Age							
0–4 years	19,609	860	1,595	2,141	4.4 (0.41)	8.2 (0.54)	10.9 (0.66)
5–17 years	52,717	6,239	6,683	5,013	11.9 (0.43)	12.7 (0.41)	9.5 (0.37)
5–11 years	28,958	2,740	3,507	2,665	9.5 (0.50)	12.2 (0.54)	9.2 (0.50)
12–17 years	23,759	3,499	3,176	2,349	14.8 (0.71)	13.4 (0.62)	9.9 (0.53)
Race							
1 race[5]	70,564	6,890	8,037	6,954	9.8 (0.34)	11.4 (0.34)	9.9 (0.33)
White	53,640	5,534	6,550	5,312	10.4 (0.40)	12.3 (0.41)	9.9 (0.40)
Black or African American	10,709	913	1,035	1,088	8.6 (0.76)	9.7 (0.71)	10.2 (0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	*68	*61	*103	*10.6 (3.54)	*9.6 (2.89)	*16.1 (5.64)
Asian	2,491	212	162	233	8.5 (1.68)	6.5 (1.55)	9.4 (1.60)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*–	*11	*24	*–	*8.2 (7.92)	*17.7 (10.90)
2 or more races[6]	1,762	209	241	200	11.9 (1.88)	13.8 (2.10)	11.3 (1.81)
Black or African American and white	500	*40	113	*61	*7.9 (2.74)	22.6 (4.70)	12.1 (3.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	*41	*50	*25	*13.2 (5.31)	*16.0 (6.20)	*7.8 (3.82)
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	787	956	788	6.7 (0.53)	8.1 (0.61)	6.7 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	506	638	510	6.2 (0.66)	7.8 (0.74)	6.2 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	6,312	7,322	6,366	10.5 (0.39)	12.2 (0.38)	10.5 (0.38)
White, single race	45,428	5,000	5,902	4,802	11.1 (0.46)	13.0 (0.47)	10.6 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	10,428	874	982	1,048	8.4 (0.76)	9.5 (0.70)	10.1 (0.78)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	52,422	5,232	6,109	5,195	10.0 (0.39)	11.7 (0.41)	9.9 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,789	1,466	1,707	1,688	9.3 (0.65)	10.9 (0.67)	10.7 (0.65)
Father, no mother	2,126	241	209	108	11.4 (2.14)	9.9 (1.64)	5.1 (1.41)
Neither mother nor father	1,988	160	252	163	8.1 (1.77)	12.8 (2.24)	8.2 (1.53)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	9,510	530	560	604	5.6 (0.66)	5.9 (0.60)	6.4 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,788	1,355	1,704	1,233	8.1 (0.60)	10.2 (0.65)	7.3 (0.56)
More than high school diploma	43,552	5,039	5,752	5,112	11.6 (0.46)	13.3 (0.47)	11.7 (0.45)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	13,169	1,113	1,305	1,213	8.5 (0.79)	9.9 (0.74)	9.2 (0.65)
$20,000 or more	55,885	5,788	6,679	5,676	10.4 (0.38)	12.0 (0.39)	10.2 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	10,417	840	1,117	1,055	8.1 (0.69)	10.8 (0.86)	10.1 (0.88)
$35,000–$54,999	12,352	1,308	1,641	1,247	10.7 (0.80)	13.3 (0.83)	10.1 (0.78)
$55,000–$74,999	9,468	1,221	1,156	1,148	12.9 (0.97)	12.2 (0.87)	12.1 (1.01)
$75,000 or more	14,493	1,731	2,016	1,466	12.0 (0.78)	13.9 (0.85)	10.1 (0.68)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	9,206	721	763	848	7.8 (0.90)	8.3 (0.90)	9.2 (0.83)
Near poor	12,528	1,140	1,400	1,222	9.1 (0.77)	11.2 (0.83)	9.8 (0.86)
Not poor	35,401	4,177	4,781	3,861	11.8 (0.48)	13.5 (0.49)	10.9 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	48,408	5,183	5,983	4,992	10.8 (0.41)	12.4 (0.42)	10.3 (0.41)
Medicaid	13,288	11,53	1,574	1,493	8.7 (0.75)	11.9 (0.85)	11.2 (0.80)
Other	1,609	144	137	120	9.0 (2.04)	8.5 (1.65)	7.5 (1.50)
Uninsured	8,797	593	576	526	6.8 (0.79)	6.6 (0.69)	6.0 (0.80)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Large MSA	35,175	3,384	3,547	3,161	9.7 (0.46)	10.1 (0.45)	9.0 (0.42)
Small MSA	23,035	2,343	2,964	2,461	10.2 (0.60)	12.9 (0.60)	10.7 (0.60)
Not in MSA	14,116	1,372	1,767	1,532	9.7 (0.81)	12.6 (0.87)	10.9 (0.95)
Region							
Northeast	13,448	1,261	1,334	1,467	9.4 (0.75)	9.9 (0.69)	10.9 (0.77)
Midwest	17,884	1,801	2,077	1,831	10.1 (0.74)	11.7 (0.74)	10.2 (0.75)
South	25,467	2,304	3,333	2,237	9.1 (0.53)	13.1 (0.58)	8.8 (0.51)
West	15,527	1,733	1,533	1,620	11.2 (0.73)	9.9 (0.69)	10.4 (0.73)
Current health status							
Excellent, very good, or good	70,975	6,859	7,947	6,782	9.7 (0.34)	11.2 (0.34)	9.6 (0.33)
Fair/poor	1,312	240	331	372	18.5 (2.79)	25.5 (3.31)	28.3 (3.43)
Sex and age							
Male:							
0–4 years	10,021	478	885	1,140	4.8 (0.59)	8.9 (0.77)	11.4 (0.92)
5–17 years	26,974	3,510	3,612	2,565	13.1 (0.59)	13.4 (0.59)	9.5 (0.50)
5–11 years	14,805	1,596	1,909	1,320	10.8 (0.72)	13.0 (0.78)	8.9 (0.65)
12–17 years	12,169	1,914	1,703	1,245	15.8 (0.95)	14.0 (0.90)	10.2 (0.75)
Female:							
0–4 years	9,588	382	710	1,001	4.0 (0.59)	7.4 (0.75)	10.4 (0.92)
5–17 years	25,743	2,729	3,072	2,448	10.6 (0.61)	12.0 (0.57)	9.5 (0.53)
5–11 years	14,153	1,144	1,598	1,345	8.1 (0.66)	11.3 (0.72)	9.5 (0.71)
12–17 years	11,591	1,585	1,474	1,103	13.7 (1.00)	12.8 (0.87)	9.5 (0.79)

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

– Quantity zero.

[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 column variables 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 percents.

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 3. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5]	60,590	4,755	3,994	7.9 (0.33)	6.6 (0.29)
Sex					
Male	31,142	3,074	2,892	9.9 (0.47)	9.3 (0.49)
Female	29,448	1,681	1,103	5.7 (0.42)	3.8 (0.32)
Age					
3–4 years	7,872	180	*76	2.3 (0.50)	*1.0 (0.29)
5–17 years	52,717	4,576	3,919	8.7 (0.36)	7.5 (0.32)
5–11 years	28,958	2,136	1,875	7.4 (0.44)	6.5 (0.42)
12–17 years	23,759	2,439	2,043	10.3 (0.58)	8.6 (0.51)
Race					
1 race[6]	59,257	4,646	3,896	7.9 (0.33)	6.6 (0.29)
White	45,196	3,564	3,342	7.9 (0.39)	7.4 (0.36)
Black or African American	9,012	812	431	9.0 (0.75)	4.8 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	565	*53	*19	*9.3 (3.29)	*3.4 (2.01)
Asian	2,061	*59	*43	*2.9 (1.33)	*2.1 (0.84)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	111	*1	*1	*0.9 (0.96)	*0.9 (0.96)
2 or more races[7]	1,333	110	99	8.3 (1.86)	7.4 (1.77)
Black or African American and white	359	*46	*33	*12.7 (4.11)	*9.3 (3.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	227	*18	*22	*8.4 (4.82)	*9.9 (4.87)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	9,513	582	358	6.1 (0.60)	3.8 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	6,575	382	213	5.8 (0.73)	3.2 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	51,077	4,174	3,636	8.2 (0.37)	7.1 (0.33)
White, single race	38,481	3,192	3,082	8.3 (0.44)	8.0 (0.41)
Black or African American, single race	8,807	773	415	8.8 (0.74)	4.7 (0.58)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	43,238	2,817	2,617	6.5 (0.37)	6.1 (0.34)
Mother, no father	13,576	1,482	1,044	10.9 (0.72)	7.7 (0.65)
Father, no mother	2,009	273	198	13.6 (2.39)	9.9 (1.95)
Neither mother nor father	1,767	183	135	10.4 (1.75)	7.6 (1.60)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	7,693	851	448	11.1 (1.04)	5.8 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,349	1,260	983	8.8 (0.67)	6.9 (0.59)
More than high school diploma	36,345	2,455	2,428	6.8 (0.39)	6.7 (0.38)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	10,713	1,202	825	11.3 (0.90)	7.7 (0.82)
$20,000 or more	47,138	3,428	3,038	7.3 (0.35)	6.5 (0.32)
$20,000–$34,999	8,533	700	533	8.2 (0.89)	6.2 (0.76)
$35,000–$54,999	10,379	913	698	8.8 (0.78)	6.7 (0.66)
$55,000–$74,999	8,032	624	631	7.8 (0.85)	7.9 (0.89)
$75,000 or more	12,285	815	893	6.6 (0.64)	7.3 (0.68)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	7,554	808	530	10.7 (1.12)	7.0 (0.90)
Near poor	10,309	1,048	765	10.2 (0.91)	7.4 (0.77)
Not poor	29,852	2,175	2,149	7.3 (0.41)	7.2 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	41,307	2,630	2,591	6.4 (0.34)	6.3 (0.33)
Medicaid	10,380	1,470	903	14.2 (0.99)	8.7 (0.79)
Other	1,347	102	97	7.6 (1.88)	7.2 (1.62)
Uninsured	7,397	537	398	7.3 (0.82)	5.4 (0.74)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Place of residence[15]		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA	29,203	2,006	1,699	6.9 (0.41)	5.8 (0.38)
Small MSA	19,407	1,825	1,400	9.4 (0.67)	7.2 (0.49)
Not in MSA	11,980	925	895	7.7 (0.76)	7.5 (0.81)
Region					
Northeast	11,364	914	573	8.0 (0.76)	5.1 (0.65)
Midwest	15,030	1,183	917	7.9 (0.70)	6.1 (0.60)
South	21,144	1,742	1,822	8.3 (0.56)	8.6 (0.52)
West	13,052	916	682	7.0 (0.64)	5.2 (0.54)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, or good	59,424	4,396	3,788	7.4 (0.31)	6.4 (0.29)
Fair/poor	1,126	359	206	32.5 (4.24)	18.3 (3.07)
Sex and age					
Male:					
3–4 years	4,168	133	*49	3.2 (0.80)	*1.2 (0.43)
5–17 years	26,974	2,942	2,843	10.9 (0.52)	10.6 (0.55)
5–11 years	14,805	1,344	1,375	9.1 (0.63)	9.3 (0.70)
12–17 years	12,169	1,597	1,467	13.2 (0.85)	12.1 (0.84)
Female:					
3–4 years	3,704	*47	*27	*1.3 (0.56)	*0.7 (0.38)
5–17 years	25,743	1,634	1,076	6.4 (0.47)	4.2 (0.36)
5–11 years	14,152	792	500	5.6 (0.61)	3.5 (0.44)
12–17 years	11,590	842	576	7.3 (0.74)	5.0 (0.60)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 Hyperactivity Disorder or Attention Deficit Disorder?"

[3]Unknowns for the column variables 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 percents.

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

[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. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 4. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000

Selected characteristics	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]	72,326	8,197	11.3 (0.34)
Sex			
Male	36,995	4,786	12.9 (0.50)
Female	35,331	3,412	9.7 (0.43)
Age			
0–4 years	19,609	1,211	6.2 (0.47)
5–17 years	52,717	6,986	13.3 (0.42)
5–11 years	28,958	3,370	11.6 (0.54)
12–17 years	23,759	3,616	15.2 (0.68)
Race			
1 race[5]	70,564	7,978	11.3 (0.34)
White	53,640	6,607	12.3 (0.41)
Black or African American	10,709	974	9.1 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	*51	*7.9 (2.72)
Asian	2,491	134	5.4 (1.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*1	*0.8 (0.80)
2 or more races[6]	1,762	219	12.4 (1.99)
Black or African American and white	500	116	23.1 (4.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	*39	*12.4 (4.86)
Hispanic origin and race[7]			
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	891	7.6 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	554	6.8 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	7,306	12.1 (0.39)
White, single race	45,428	6,004	13.2 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race	10,428	935	9.0 (0.70)
Family structure[8]			
Mother and father	52,422	5,639	10.8 (0.39)
Mother, no father	15,789	2,111	13.4 (0.72)
Father, no mother	2,126	214	10.1 (1.89)
Neither mother nor father	1,988	233	11.7 (1.94)
Parent's education[9]			
Less than high school diploma	9,510	832	8.8 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,788	1,677	10.0 (0.70)
More than high school	43,552	5,445	12.5 (0.46)
Family income[11]			
Less than $20,000	13,169	1,567	11.9 (0.81)
$20,000 or more	55,885	6,266	11.2 (0.37)
$20,000–$34,999	10,417	957	9.2 (0.76)
$35,000–$54,999	12,352	1,379	11.2 (0.80)
$55,000–$74,999	9,468	1,182	12.5 (1.00)
$75,000 or more	14,493	2,029	14.0 (0.81)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	9,206	962	10.5 (0.98)
Near poor	12,528	1,371	10.9 (0.80)
Not poor	35,401	4,497	12.7 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage[13]			
Private	48,408	5,636	11.7 (0.40)
Medicaid/other public	13,288	1,902	14.3 (0.92)
Other	1,609	171	10.6 (2.01)
Uninsured	8,797	444	5.1 (0.62)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and percents (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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	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]
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	35,175	3,632	10.3 (0.45)
Small MSA	23,035	2,819	12.2 (0.56)
Not in MSA	14,116	1,746	12.4 (0.96)
Region			
Northeast	13,448	1,479	11.0 (0.78)
Midwest	17,884	2,280	12.8 (0.75)
South	25,467	3,156	12.4 (0.58)
West	15,527	1,282	8.3 (0.60)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good/good	70,975	7,518	10.6 (0.33)
Fair/poor	1,312	676	51.6 (4.04)
Sex and age			
Male:			
0–4 years	10,021	709	7.1 (0.68)
5–17 years	26,974	4,077	15.1 (0.63)
5–11 years	14,805	2,103	14.2 (0.85)
12–17 years	12,169	1,974	16.2 (0.97)
Female:			
0–4 years	9,588	502	5.2 (0.61)
5–17 years	25,743	2,909	11.3 (0.55)
5–11 years	14,153	1,268	9.0 (0.66)
12–17 years	11,591	1,642	14.2 (0.93)

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

[1]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 3 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 percents.

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3]	72,326	39,268	20,614	11,094	1,312
Sex					
Male	36,995	20,005	10,541	5,648	777
Female	35,331	19,263	10,073	5,445	535
Age					
0–4 years	19,609	11,279	5,396	2,624	293
5–17 years	52,717	27,989	15,218	8,469	1,019
5–11 years	28,958	16,003	8,159	4,244	543
12–17 years	23,759	11,986	7,059	4,225	476
Race					
1 race[4]	70,564	38,265	20,123	10,830	1,307
White	53,640	30,496	15,219	7,058	833
Black or African American	10,709	4,760	3,141	2,418	384
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	237	227	171	*8
Asian	2,491	1,402	679	401	*9
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*57	*40	*36	*–
2 or more races[5]	1,762	1,003	491	263	*5
Black or African American and white	500	319	99	82	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	149	*113	55	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	5,161	3,783	2,607	251
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	3,474	2,634	1,907	146
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	34,107	16,831	8,486	1,061
White, single race	45,428	26,927	12,456	5,353	659
Black or African American, single race	10,428	4,680	3,036	2,334	373
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	52,422	30,268	14,783	6,621	717
Mother, no father	15,789	7,070	4,698	3,527	489
Father, no mother	2,126	1,172	594	332	*28
Neither mother nor father	1,988	758	538	613	79
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	9,510	3,564	2,993	2,647	304
High school diploma or GED[9]	16,788	7,927	5,170	3,241	444
More than high school	43,552	26,847	11,716	4,490	476
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	13,169	5,337	3,985	3,346	498
$20,000 or more	55,885	32,369	15,702	7,029	762
$20,000-$34,999	10,417	4,932	3,196	1,996	281
$35,000-$54,999	12,352	6,669	3,659	1,874	147
$55,000-$74,999	9,468	5,661	2,685	983	139
$75,000 or more	14,493	9,899	3,464	1,006	122
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	9,206	3,678	2,645	2,523	357
Near poor	12,528	5,847	3,865	2,494	310
Not poor	35,401	21,908	9,575	3,516	399
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	48,408	28,810	13,662	5,482	430
Medicaid/other public	13,288	5,224	3,943	3,453	665
Other	1,609	966	391	222	*29
Uninsured	8,797	4,159	2,572	1,891	164

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Place of residence[13]		Number in thousands[2]			
Large MSA	35,175	19,341	9,901	5,331	600
Small MSA	23,035	12,857	6,480	3,266	421
Not in MSA	14,116	7,070	4,232	2,497	291
Region					
Northeast	13,448	7,497	3,893	1,825	230
Midwest	17,884	9,796	5,142	2,683	256
South	25,467	13,754	7,273	3,878	558
West	15,527	8,221	4,305	2,707	269
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	10,021	5,696	2,772	1,398	152
5–17 years	26,974	14,309	7,768	4,250	625
5–11 years	14,805	7,962	4,256	2,208	370
12–17 years	12,169	6,347	3,512	2,042	255
Female:					
0–4 years	9,588	5,583	2,623	1,226	141
5–17 years	25,743	13,680	7,450	4,219	394
5–11 years	14,153	8,041	3,902	2,036	173
12–17 years	11,591	5,639	3,547	2,183	221

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the 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 frequencies (see appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 6. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3]	100.0	54.3 (0.55)	28.5 (0.49)	15.3 (0.37)	1.8 (0.15)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.1 (0.77)	28.5 (0.68)	15.3 (0.52)	2.1 (0.21)
Female	100.0	54.5 (0.75)	28.5 (0.68)	15.4 (0.53)	1.5 (0.19)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	57.6 (0.99)	27.5 (0.88)	13.4 (0.68)	1.5 (0.24)
5–17 years	100.0	53.1 (0.64)	28.9 (0.59)	16.1 (0.45)	1.9 (0.18)
5–11 years	100.0	55.3 (0.86)	28.2 (0.79)	14.7 (0.60)	1.9 (0.23)
12–17 years	100.0	50.5 (0.94)	29.7 (0.86)	17.8 (0.69)	2.0 (0.26)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	54.3 (0.57)	28.5 (0.50)	15.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.15)
White	100.0	56.9 (0.65)	28.4 (0.58)	13.2 (0.42)	1.6 (0.16)
Black or African American	100.0	44.5 (1.37)	29.3 (1.32)	22.6 (1.08)	3.6 (0.52)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	36.8 (5.74)	35.3 (7.05)	26.6 (4.83)	*1.2 (0.86)
Asian	100.0	56.3 (2.85)	27.2 (2.77)	16.1 (2.29)	*0.4 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*43.2 (15.61)	*30.1 (14.53)	*26.7 (12.17)	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	56.9 (3.17)	27.9 (2.57)	14.9 (2.22)	*0.3 (0.28)
Black or African American and white	100.0	63.8 (4.75)	19.8 (3.71)	16.4 (3.57)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	47.0 (7.58)	35.7 (7.70)	17.3 (5.06)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.7 (1.12)	32.0 (1.07)	22.1 (0.97)	2.1 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.6 (1.39)	32.3 (1.36)	23.4 (1.22)	1.8 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.4 (0.62)	27.8 (0.54)	14.0 (0.40)	1.8 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	59.3 (0.73)	27.4 (0.64)	11.8 (0.46)	1.5 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	44.9 (1.38)	29.1 (1.32)	22.4 (1.08)	3.6 (0.54)
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	100.0	57.8 (0.64)	28.2 (0.58)	12.6 (0.43)	1.4 (0.15)
Mother, no father	100.0	44.8 (1.06)	29.8 (1.02)	22.3 (0.89)	3.1 (0.38)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.1 (2.96)	27.9 (2.53)	15.6 (2.08)	*1.3 (0.73)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	38.1 (2.75)	27.1 (2.51)	30.8 (2.87)	4.0 (1.12)
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	37.5 (1.41)	31.5 (1.40)	27.8 (1.31)	3.2 (0.47)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	47.2 (1.11)	30.8 (1.07)	19.3 (0.85)	2.6 (0.41)
More than high school	100.0	61.7 (0.70)	26.9 (0.61)	10.3 (0.41)	1.1 (0.13)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	40.5 (1.23)	30.3 (1.18)	25.4 (1.05)	3.8 (0.45)
$20,000 or more	100.0	57.9 (0.63)	28.1 (0.55)	12.6 (0.40)	1.4 (0.15)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	47.4 (1.39)	30.7 (1.25)	19.2 (1.04)	2.7 (0.50)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	54.0 (1.24)	29.6 (1.13)	15.2 (0.90)	1.2 (0.26)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	59.8 (1.39)	28.4 (1.27)	10.4 (0.81)	1.5 (0.41)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.3 (1.11)	23.9 (1.03)	6.9 (0.58)	0.8 (0.21)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	40.0 (1.55)	28.7 (1.42)	27.4 (1.35)	3.9 (0.59)
Near poor	100.0	46.7 (1.31)	30.9 (1.19)	19.9 (0.99)	2.5 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	61.9 (0.71)	27.0 (0.65)	9.9 (0.41)	1.1 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	100.0	59.5 (0.67)	28.2 (0.60)	11.3 (0.40)	0.9 (0.11)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	39.3 (1.22)	29.7 (1.19)	26.0 (1.12)	5.0 (0.57)
Other	100.0	60.1 (3.64)	24.3 (3.23)	13.8 (2.63)	*1.8 (0.93)
Uninsured	100.0	47.3 (1.48)	29.3 (1.35)	21.5 (1.23)	1.9 (0.40)
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	100.0	55.0 (0.76)	28.2 (0.66)	15.2 (0.53)	1.7 (0.18)
Small MSA	100.0	55.8 (1.05)	28.1 (0.95)	14.2 (0.65)	1.8 (0.28)
Not in MSA	100.0	50.2 (1.23)	30.0 (1.11)	17.7 (0.86)	2.1 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Region					
Northeast	100.0	55.8 (1.17)	29.0 (1.06)	13.6 (0.87)	1.7 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	54.8 (1.14)	28.8 (1.05)	15.0 (0.75)	1.4 (0.25)
South	100.0	54.0 (0.98)	28.6 (0.88)	15.2 (0.62)	2.2 (0.29)
West	100.0	53.0 (1.15)	27.8 (0.94)	17.5 (0.83)	1.7 (0.29)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	100.0	56.9 (1.34)	27.7 (1.20)	14.0 (0.98)	1.5 (0.31)
5–17 years	100.0	53.1 (0.91)	28.8 (0.81)	15.8 (0.63)	2.3 (0.27)
5–11 years	100.0	53.8 (1.18)	28.8 (1.10)	14.9 (0.86)	2.5 (0.38)
12–17 years	100.0	52.2 (1.32)	28.9 (1.20)	16.8 (0.94)	2.1 (0.35)
Female:					
0–4 years	100.0	58.3 (1.39)	27.4 (1.27)	12.8 (0.90)	1.5 (0.36)
5–17 years	100.0	53.1 (0.90)	28.9 (0.81)	16.4 (0.65)	1.5 (0.22)
5–11 years	100.0	56.8 (1.19)	27.6 (1.09)	14.4 (0.85)	1.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	48.7 (1.30)	30.6 (1.22)	18.8 (1.02)	1.9 (0.40)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Respondent-assessed health status is based on the 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 percents.

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 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, 2000

	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
Selected characteristics	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]	11,448	44,361	624	2,758	7,544	318	369	723	210
Sex									
Male	6,165	22,367	261	1,501	3,792	133	206	443	124
Female	5,283	21,994	363	1,257	3,753	185	163	279	*86
Age									
1–4 years	3,842	9,271	131	829	1,253	*75	133	110	*17
5–17 years	7,606	35,091	493	1,929	6,291	243	236	612	193
5–11 years	4,650	19,262	234	1,011	3,121	*112	136	350	*67
12–17 years	2,956	15,829	258	919	3,170	131	100	263	*126
Race									
1 race[4]	11,159	43,336	600	2,670	7,395	318	369	723	205
White	8,099	34,538	487	1,689	4,881	225	225	423	170
Black or African American	1,644	5,756	67	553	1,708	*62	105	265	*19
American Indian or Alaska Native	137	311	*7	*75	*85	*11	*–	*8	*–
Asian	600	1,389	*10	*96	275	*10	*9	*–	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*9	*68	*–	*15	*21	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	289	1,025	*24	88	149	*–	*–	*–	*5
Black or African American and white	69	283	*14	*25	*42	*–	*–	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*42	181	*10	*19	*33	*–	*–	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	2,458	5,783	108	836	1,554	45	82	138	*27
Mexican or Mexican American	1,638	3,945	*95	622	1,132	*27	59	73	*9
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,990	38,579	516	1,922	5,990	273	287	585	183
White, single race	6,410	30,373	411	1,161	3,824	190	169	320	158
Black or African American, single race	1,607	5,617	67	519	1,666	*62	102	257	*19
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	8,209	33,550	445	1,661	4,421	208	189	398	*130
Mother, no father	2,512	8,565	169	844	2,473	83	168	267	*43
Father, no mother	410	1,347	*–	111	208	*5	*1	*6	*21
Neither mother nor father	315	900	*10	142	442	*22	*11	*52	*16
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	1,836	4,192	*90	681	1,742	*54	96	183	*2
High school diploma or GED[9]	2,578	9,709	143	845	2,238	*34	91	240	*107
More than high school	6,685	29,249	380	1,065	3,044	208	171	233	*84
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	2,249	6,324	127	826	2,265	*85	150	295	*43
$20,000 or more	8,739	36,160	481	1,759	4,787	234	206	381	160
$20,000–$34,999	1,560	5,929	96	521	1,325	*54	*73	162	*43
$35,000–$54,999	2,226	7,484	103	509	1,245	*47	*28	101	*7
$55,000–$74,999	1,490	6,349	*54	243	650	*69	*28	*27	*81
$75,000 or more	2,144	10,317	146	227	716	*25	*39	*60	*19
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	1,577	4,234	*60	577	1,785	*58	103	209	*31
Near poor	1,949	6,992	152	658	1,643	81	87	196	*38
Not poor	5,694	23,821	277	878	2,380	136	91	178	*112
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	7,435	32,467	424	1,327	3,749	225	127	266	*50
Medicaid/other public	2,307	5,912	119	917	2,252	*59	189	308	*132
Other	283	952	*28	*53	163	*5	*5	*11	*13
Uninsured	1,408	4,906	*53	435	1,365	*30	*48	113	*15

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, 2000—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent/very good | | | Good | | | Fair/poor | | |
Selected characteristics	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
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[2]								
Large MSA	5,882	21,313	262	1,328	3,600	160	149	344	*81
Small MSA	3,458	14,599	227	728	2,262	*117	131	216	*77
Not in MSA	2,107	8,449	135	702	1,683	*42	*89	163	*52
Region									
Northeast	1,834	8,778	86	458	1,200	*92	95	80	*52
Midwest	2,837	11,225	115	574	1,918	*87	*55	164	*25
South	3,976	15,500	292	947	2,680	*70	146	301	*98
West	2,801	8,858	131	778	1,747	70	*73	178	*35
Sex and age									
Male:									
1–4 years	2,072	4,609	45	450	690	*37	70	*46	*10
5–17 years	4,093	17,758	216	1,051	3,102	*96	135	398	*114
5–11 years	2,414	9,685	112	562	1,591	*56	*84	250	*46
12–17 years	1,679	8,073	104	489	1,511	*40	52	148	*68
Female:									
1–4 years	1,771	4,662	86	379	564	*38	*63	*65	*7
5–17 years	3,512	17,332	277	878	3,189	148	101	214	*79
5–11 years	2,236	9,577	122	449	1,530	*57	*52	100	*21
12–17 years	1,277	7,755	155	429	1,659	91	*48	114	*58

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

– Quantity zero.

[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] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with12 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 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, 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 8. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status, for children 1–17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
Selected characteristics	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]	20.3 (0.51)	78.6 (0.52)	1.1 (0.12)	25.9 (1.20)	71.0 (1.27)	3.0 (0.50)	28.4 (3.39)	55.5 (3.90)	16.1 (3.43)
Sex									
Male	21.4 (0.68)	77.6 (0.69)	0.9 (0.15)	27.6 (1.75)	69.8 (1.85)	2.4 (0.71)	26.6 (4.26)	57.4 (5.10)	16.0 (4.15)
Female	19.1 (0.70)	79.5 (0.72)	1.3 (0.20)	24.2 (1.67)	72.2 (1.74)	3.6 (0.70)	30.9 (5.79)	52.8 (6.16)	*16.3 (5.77)
Age									
1–4 years	29.0 (1.15)	69.9 (1.15)	1.0 (0.21)	38.3 (3.00)	58.0 (3.10)	3.5 (1.03)	51.1 (8.05)	42.3 (7.63)	*6.6 (4.08)
5–17 years	17.6 (0.55)	81.2 (0.57)	1.1 (0.14)	22.8 (1.22)	74.3 (1.29)	2.9 (0.57)	22.7 (3.36)	58.8 (4.37)	18.5 (4.10)
5–11 years	19.2 (0.75)	79.7 (0.78)	1.0 (0.17)	23.8 (1.83)	73.5 (1.95)	*2.6 (0.91)	24.6 (5.12)	63.3 (5.92)	*12.1 (4.22)
12–17 years	15.5 (0.74)	83.1 (0.77)	1.4 (0.24)	21.7 (1.82)	75.0 (1.89)	3.1 (0.70)	20.5 (4.51)	53.7 (6.62)	25.8 (6.83)
Race									
1 race[4]	20.2 (0.52)	78.6 (0.52)	1.1 (0.12)	25.7 (1.22)	71.2 (1.29)	3.1 (0.51)	28.5 (3.40)	55.7 (3.91)	15.8 (3.43)
White	18.8 (0.57)	80.0 (0.58)	1.1 (0.14)	24.8 (1.44)	71.8 (1.53)	3.3 (0.70)	27.5 (4.17)	51.8 (4.86)	20.8 (4.92)
Black or African American	22.0 (1.31)	77.1 (1.34)	0.9 (0.24)	23.8 (2.54)	73.5 (2.61)	*2.7 (0.93)	26.9 (6.30)	68.1 (6.60)	*4.9 (2.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	30.2 (6.17)	68.4 (6.22)	*1.4 (1.07)	44.1 (12.52)	49.6 (12.17)	*6.3 (3.56)	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
Asian	30.0 (3.33)	69.4 (3.34)	*0.5 (0.34)	*25.2 (8.48)	72.1 (8.46)	*2.7 (2.04)	100.0 (0.00)	*–	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*11.3 (7.73)	88.7 (7.73)	*–	*42.0 (24.46)	*58.0 (24.46)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	21.6 (3.18)	76.6 (3.27)	*1.8 (0.87)	37.1 (6.45)	62.9 (6.45)	*–	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)
Black or African American and white	18.9 (5.05)	77.2 (5.41)	*3.9 (2.40)	*37.2 (12.28)	62.8 (12.28)	*–	*–	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . .	*18.1 (8.72)	77.7 (9.00)	*4.2 (3.14)	*35.8 (14.98)	64.2 (14.98)	*–	*–	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	29.4 (1.25)	69.2 (1.23)	1.3 (0.36)	34.2 (2.23)	63.7 (2.32)	1.8 (0.53)	33.4 (5.72)	55.8 (6.30)	*10.9 (5.38)
Mexican or Mexican American	28.8 (1.55)	69.4 (1.52)	*1.7 (0.51)	34.9 (2.66)	63.5 (2.72)	*1.5 (0.56)	41.9 (7.65)	51.4 (7.77)	*6.7 (3.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	18.7 (0.56)	80.2 (0.57)	1.1 (0.12)	23.5 (1.40)	73.1 (1.49)	3.3 (0.63)	27.2 (3.95)	55.4 (4.58)	17.4 (4.04)
White, single race	17.2 (0.61)	81.6 (0.63)	1.1 (0.15)	22.4 (1.68)	73.8 (1.79)	3.7 (0.89)	26.2 (4.92)	49.4 (5.80)	24.4 (6.05)
Black or African American, single race	22.0 (1.33)	77.0 (1.35)	0.9 (0.24)	23.1 (2.55)	74.1 (2.63)	*2.8 (0.96)	27.0 (6.46)	68.0 (6.76)	*5.1 (3.03)
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	19.4 (0.57)	79.5 (0.58)	1.1 (0.14)	26.4 (1.58)	70.2 (1.65)	3.3 (0.73)	26.3 (4.52)	55.5 (5.43)	18.2 (5.01)
Mother, no father	22.3 (1.07)	76.1 (1.10)	1.5 (0.30)	24.8 (2.10)	72.7 (2.18)	2.4 (0.69)	35.2 (5.92)	55.9 (6.23)	*8.9 (4.02)
Father, no mother	23.4 (2.91)	76.6 (2.91)	*–	34.3 (7.21)	64.1 (7.23)	*1.5 (1.08)	*5.3 (5.80)	*20.0 (15.64)	74.8 (17.68)
Neither mother nor father	25.6 (3.13)	73.1 (3.15)	*0.8 (0.49)	23.4 (5.08)	72.9 (5.26)	*3.7 (1.86)	*13.6 (8.76)	65.5 (14.74)	*20.8 (14.34)
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	30.0 (1.58)	68.5 (1.58)	*1.5 (0.45)	27.4 (2.59)	70.1 (2.69)	*2.2 (1.05)	34.1 (7.48)	65.0 (7.46)	*0.9 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED[9]	20.7 (1.03)	78.1 (1.03)	1.1 (0.23)	27.1 (2.15)	71.7 (2.16)	*1.1 (0.38)	20.9 (5.29)	54.7 (7.48)	*24.4 (7.58)
More than high school	18.4 (0.61)	80.5 (0.62)	1.0 (0.15)	24.7 (1.92)	70.5 (2.02)	4.8 (0.91)	35.1 (5.51)	47.7 (6.00)	17.3 (5.02)
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	25.8 (1.29)	72.6 (1.31)	1.5 (0.32)	26.0 (2.33)	71.3 (2.41)	*2.7 (0.92)	30.7 (5.18)	60.4 (5.55)	*8.9 (3.81)
$20,000 or more	19.2 (0.55)	79.6 (0.56)	1.1 (0.14)	25.9 (1.47)	70.6 (1.51)	3.4 (0.61)	27.6 (4.56)	51.0 (5.43)	21.5 (5.15)
$20,000–$34,999	20.6 (1.27)	78.2 (1.28)	1.3 (0.32)	27.4 (2.80)	69.7 (2.87)	*2.9 (1.01)	26.2 (7.80)	58.3 (9.30)	*15.6 (7.84)
$35,000–$54,999	22.7 (1.16)	76.2 (1.18)	1.1 (0.31)	28.3 (2.85)	69.1 (2.93)	*2.6 (1.02)	*20.5 (7.61)	74.1 (8.78)	*5.4 (5.22)
$55,000–$74,999	18.9 (1.28)	80.4 (1.29)	*0.7 (0.21)	25.3 (3.66)	67.5 (4.00)	7.2 (2.31)	*20.7 (10.40)	*19.9 (9.03)	59.5 (13.20)
$75,000 or more	17.0 (0.97)	81.8 (1.01)	1.2 (0.28)	23.5 (3.67)	74.0 (3.81)	*2.5 (1.33)	*32.8 (11.05)	51.3 (12.96)	*16.0 (10.26)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	26.8 (1.63)	72.0 (1.65)	*1.0 (0.36)	23.8 (2.64)	73.7 (2.73)	*2.4 (1.11)	30.0 (7.25)	61.0 (7.67)	*9.0 (4.25)
Near poor	21.4 (1.22)	76.9 (1.23)	1.7 (0.40)	27.6 (2.49)	69.0 (2.58)	3.4 (0.92)	27.1 (5.96)	61.1 (7.28)	*11.8 (6.28)
Not poor	19.1 (0.65)	79.9 (0.66)	0.9 (0.14)	25.9 (2.00)	70.1 (2.07)	4.0 (0.93)	23.8 (5.66)	46.8 (7.38)	29.4 (7.81)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	18.4 (0.56)	80.5 (0.58)	1.1 (0.14)	25.0 (1.62)	70.7 (1.73)	4.2 (0.85)	28.7 (5.16)	59.9 (5.92)	*11.4 (4.51)
Medicaid/other public	27.6 (1.39)	70.8 (1.40)	1.4 (0.41)	28.3 (2.38)	69.6 (2.41)	*1.8 (0.56)	30.1 (5.08)	49.0 (5.56)	20.9 (5.70)
Other	22.4 (3.19)	75.4 (3.32)	*2.2 (0.84)	*23.9 (7.92)	73.9 (7.64)	*2.2 (2.07)	*16.7 (13.26)	*39.3 (23.63)	*44.0 (27.57)
Uninsured	22.1 (1.46)	77.0 (1.47)	*0.8 (0.26)	23.7 (2.52)	74.6 (2.60)	*1.6 (0.73)	*27.3 (9.27)	64.1 (9.91)	*8.6 (4.69)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status, for children 1–17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent/very good | | | Good | | | Fair/poor | | |
Selected characteristics	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
Place of residence[13]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Large MSA	21.4 (0.73)	77.6 (0.74)	1.0 (0.14)	26.1 (1.69)	70.7 (1.75)	3.1 (0.69)	26.0 (4.71)	59.8 (5.29)	14.1 (4.05)
Small MSA	18.9 (0.90)	79.8 (0.92)	1.2 (0.24)	23.4 (2.13)	72.8 (2.31)	*3.8 (1.18)	30.9 (5.84)	50.9 (6.77)	*18.2 (6.84)
Not in MSA	19.7 (1.17)	78.9 (1.19)	1.3 (0.31)	28.9 (2.78)	69.2 (2.93)	*1.7 (0.67)	29.2 (8.14)	53.7 (9.44)	*17.1 (8.10)
Region									
Northeast	17.1 (1.07)	82.0 (1.08)	0.8 (0.20)	26.2 (2.79)	68.6 (2.96)	*5.2 (2.05)	41.9 (8.91)	35.3 (8.05)	*22.8 (8.36)
Midwest	20.0 (1.10)	79.2 (1.12)	0.8 (0.19)	22.3 (2.33)	74.4 (2.47)	*3.4 (1.04)	*22.6 (6.86)	67.1 (6.98)	*10.3 (4.68)
South	20.1 (0.86)	78.4 (0.87)	1.5 (0.25)	25.6 (2.17)	72.4 (2.22)	*1.9 (0.57)	26.8 (5.23)	55.1 (6.48)	*18.0 (6.22)
West	23.7 (1.09)	75.0 (1.10)	1.1 (0.27)	29.9 (2.38)	67.2 (2.56)	2.7 (0.73)	25.5 (6.98)	62.3 (8.22)	*12.2 (6.06)
Sex and age									
Male:									
1–4 years	30.8 (1.63)	68.5 (1.65)	0.7 (0.19)	38.1 (4.12)	58.4 (4.33)	*3.2 (1.43)	55.8 (10.65)	36.3 (10.12)	*7.9 (6.33)
5–17 years	18.5 (0.74)	80.4 (0.75)	1.0 (0.18)	24.7 (1.86)	73.0 (1.96)	*2.2 (0.83)	20.9 (4.27)	61.5 (5.59)	17.6 (4.75)
5–11 years	19.8 (1.02)	79.3 (1.04)	0.9 (0.26)	25.4 (2.61)	72.0 (2.79)	*2.5 (1.43)	22.1 (6.12)	65.9 (7.20)	*12.1 (5.17)
12–17 years	17.0 (1.07)	81.9 (1.10)	1.1 (0.25)	24.0 (2.65)	74.0 (2.69)	*2.0 (0.73)	19.3 (5.44)	55.3 (8.38)	*25.4 (8.33)
Female:									
1–4 years	27.1 (1.57)	71.5 (1.58)	1.3 (0.35)	38.6 (4.15)	57.5 (4.21)	*3.8 (1.49)	46.6 (11.86)	47.9 (11.61)	*5.4 (5.30)
5–17 years	16.6 (0.76)	82.0 (0.80)	1.3 (0.23)	20.8 (1.73)	75.6 (1.81)	3.5 (0.79)	25.5 (5.89)	54.4 (7.10)	*20.1 (7.28)
5–11 years	18.7 (1.03)	80.2 (1.07)	1.0 (0.26)	22.1 (2.67)	75.2 (2.79)	*2.8 (1.09)	30.2 (8.97)	57.7 (9.74)	*12.1 (7.20)
12–17 years	13.9 (1.03)	84.4 (1.10)	1.7 (0.42)	19.7 (2.42)	76.0 (2.55)	4.2 (1.14)	*21.9 (7.46)	51.8 (10.07)	*26.3 (11.05)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Current health status is based on the following the 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?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, owrse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents. This table consists of conditional percents: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in table 7) serves as the denominator for the percents in columns 1–3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percents in columns 4–6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percents 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, 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	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]	52,717	14,165	14,750	13,782	5,566	2,911	550
Sex							
Male	26,974	7,529	7,699	6,781	2,781	1,422	251
Female	25,743	6,637	7,051	7,002	2,785	1,488	299
Age							
5–17 years	52,717	14,165	14,750	13,782	5,566	2,911	550
5–11 years	28,958	7,325	8,638	7,896	2,817	1,319	451
12–17 years	23,759	6,841	6,112	5,886	2,749	1,591	*99
Race							
1 race[4]	51,653	13,960	14,462	13,454	5,408	2,834	547
White	39,399	9,546	11,450	10,669	4,336	2,256	453
Black or African American	7,952	2,871	1,933	1,832	666	410	*40
American Indian or Alaska Native	483	*74	*92	161	*74	*52	*5
Asian	1,727	721	496	352	83	*41	*6
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	95	*44	*18	*6	*27	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	1,064	205	288	329	157	77	*3
Black or African American and white	264	73	*45	86	*30	*23	*3
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	170	*22	*30	*55	*32	*31	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	8,121	2,879	1,839	1,887	929	339	111
Mexican or Mexican American	5,590	2,007	1,292	1,284	605	206	105
Not Hispanic or Latino	44,596	11,286	12,911	11,896	4,637	2,572	439
White, single race	33,686	7,474	10,179	9,324	3,706	2,013	390
Black or African American, single race	7,768	2,824	1,896	1,786	623	402	*40
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	37,239	9,951	11,219	9,642	3,624	1,793	413
Mother, no father	12,055	3,141	2,773	3,239	1,562	920	98
Father, no mother	1,839	562	429	523	211	73	*6
Neither mother nor father	1,584	512	329	379	168	124	*32
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	6,606	2,290	1,273	1,535	777	415	*113
High school diploma or GED[9]	12,531	3,415	3,172	3,261	1,431	819	152
More than high school	31,623	7,824	9,930	8,550	3,183	1,529	242
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	9,169	2,954	1,711	2,307	1,094	748	96
$20,000 or more	41,164	10,531	12,356	10,988	4,266	2,045	418
$20,000-$34,999	7,457	2,109	1,886	1,839	866	568	85
$35,000-$54,999	8,839	2,179	2,524	2,485	990	473	*114
$55,000-$74,999	7,101	1,697	2,045	2,067	901	283	*96
$75,000 or more	10,935	2,557	3,905	2,915	955	444	*80
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	6,516	2,011	1,252	1,715	680	621	75
Near poor	8,969	2,668	2,138	2,214	1,096	684	*68
Not poor	26,126	6,139	8,301	7,273	2,803	1,139	309
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	36,146	9,090	11,178	9,780	3,655	1,561	333
Medicaid/other public	8,679	2,478	1,624	2,177	1,157	893	129
Other	1,195	400	372	238	*82	*55	*25
Uninsured	6,551	2,145	1,546	1,569	664	401	*61
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	25,207	7,571	6,931	6,401	2,470	1,113	223
Small MSA	16,974	4,161	4,798	4,577	1,840	1,075	230
Not in MSA	10,536	2,433	3,021	2,805	1,256	722	*96

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	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
Region		Number in thousands[2]					
Northeast	9,919	2,328	2,973	2,770	961	638	*87
Midwest	13,054	3,119	3,996	3,458	1,394	735	136
South	18,476	5,550	4,851	4,665	1,831	894	222
West	11,269	3,168	2,930	2,888	1,380	643	105
Current health status							
Excellent/very good/good	51,676	14,087	14,623	13,560	5,367	2,588	507
Fair/poor	1,019	*78	127	207	199	322	*43
Sex and age							
Male:							
5–17 years	26,974	7,529	7,699	6,781	2,781	1,422	251
5–11 years	14,805	3,805	4,451	3,791	1,525	774	208
12–17 years	12,168	3,724	3,248	2,990	1,255	648	*43
Female:							
5–17 years	25,743	6,637	7,051	7,002	2,785	1,488	299
5–11 years	14,152	3,519	4,187	4,105	1,292	545	243
12–17 years	11,591	3,117	2,864	2,896	1,493	943	*56

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Number of 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 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 10. 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	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]	100.0	27.4 (0.56)	28.5 (0.59)	26.6 (0.56)	10.8 (0.38)	5.6 (0.29)	1.1 (0.15)
Sex							
Male	100.0	28.5 (0.78)	29.1 (0.79)	25.6 (0.77)	10.5 (0.52)	5.4 (0.40)	0.9 (0.19)
Female	100.0	26.3 (0.79)	27.9 (0.85)	27.7 (0.81)	11.0 (0.54)	5.9 (0.42)	1.2 (0.24)
Age							
5–17 years	100.0	27.4 (0.56)	28.5 (0.59)	26.6 (0.56)	10.8 (0.38)	5.6 (0.29)	1.1 (0.15)
5–11 years	100.0	25.7 (0.74)	30.4 (0.79)	27.8 (0.78)	9.9 (0.50)	4.6 (0.39)	1.6 (0.25)
12–17 years	100.0	29.4 (0.82)	26.3 (0.87)	25.3 (0.80)	11.8 (0.60)	6.8 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.14)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	27.6 (0.57)	28.5 (0.60)	26.6 (0.56)	10.7 (0.38)	5.6 (0.29)	1.1 (0.15)
White	100.0	24.7 (0.63)	29.6 (0.69)	27.6 (0.64)	11.2 (0.44)	5.8 (0.34)	1.2 (0.19)
Black or African American	100.0	37.0 (1.63)	24.9 (1.38)	23.6 (1.33)	8.6 (0.91)	5.3 (0.72)	*0.5 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	16.1 (4.66)	20.1 (5.23)	35.3 (6.88)	*16.2 (5.06)	*11.4 (4.70)	*1.0 (1.05)
Asian	100.0	42.4 (3.75)	29.2 (3.18)	20.7 (2.98)	4.9 (1.37)	*2.4 (1.27)	*0.4 (0.38)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*46.6 (17.76)	*18.6 (12.04)	*6.6 (6.59)	*28.2 (16.48)	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	19.3 (3.07)	27.2 (3.61)	31.0 (3.66)	14.9 (3.09)	7.3 (1.89)	*0.3 (0.27)
Black or African American and white	100.0	28.0 (6.51)	17.4 (5.21)	33.2 (6.21)	*11.6 (5.40)	*8.7 (3.48)	*1.1 (1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*13.1 (6.28)	*17.7 (6.97)	*32.3 (9.92)	*18.8 (10.55)	*18.1 (7.66)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (1.25)	23.0 (1.10)	23.6 (1.10)	11.6 (0.88)	4.2 (0.44)	1.4 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.5 (1.57)	23.5 (1.35)	23.3 (1.33)	11.0 (1.09)	3.7 (0.53)	1.9 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.8 (0.62)	29.5 (0.66)	27.2 (0.63)	10.6 (0.43)	5.9 (0.33)	1.0 (0.16)
White, single race	100.0	22.6 (0.68)	30.8 (0.78)	28.2 (0.72)	11.2 (0.49)	6.1 (0.38)	1.2 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	37.3 (1.64)	25.0 (1.39)	23.6 (1.34)	8.2 (0.90)	5.3 (0.73)	*0.5 (0.20)
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.2 (0.67)	30.6 (0.71)	26.3 (0.67)	9.9 (0.44)	4.9 (0.33)	1.1 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.8 (1.14)	23.6 (1.11)	27.6 (1.15)	13.3 (0.90)	7.8 (0.67)	0.8 (0.24)
Father, no mother	100.0	31.1 (2.92)	23.8 (2.50)	29.0 (2.78)	11.7 (1.88)	4.1 (1.14)	*0.3 (0.24)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	33.2 (3.12)	21.3 (2.70)	24.5 (3.08)	10.9 (1.81)	8.0 (2.14)	*2.1 (0.85)
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.8 (1.67)	19.9 (1.30)	24.0 (1.45)	12.1 (1.08)	6.5 (0.95)	1.8 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	27.9 (1.23)	25.9 (1.12)	26.6 (1.14)	11.7 (0.85)	6.7 (0.68)	1.2 (0.31)
More than high school	100.0	25.0 (0.68)	31.8 (0.82)	27.4 (0.74)	10.2 (0.48)	4.9 (0.34)	0.8 (0.17)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	33.2 (1.38)	19.2 (1.15)	25.9 (1.33)	12.3 (0.95)	8.4 (0.81)	1.1 (0.27)
$20,000 or more	100.0	25.9 (0.62)	30.4 (0.67)	27.1 (0.63)	10.5 (0.41)	5.0 (0.32)	1.0 (0.18)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	28.7 (1.42)	25.6 (1.49)	25.0 (1.44)	11.8 (1.06)	7.7 (0.89)	1.2 (0.33)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	24.9 (1.37)	28.8 (1.37)	28.4 (1.36)	11.3 (0.87)	5.4 (0.73)	*1.3 (0.42)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	23.9 (1.38)	28.9 (1.51)	29.2 (1.49)	12.7 (1.13)	4.0 (0.63)	*1.3 (0.61)
$75,000 or more	100.0	23.6 (1.21)	36.0 (1.43)	26.9 (1.26)	8.8 (0.80)	4.1 (0.56)	*0.7 (0.28)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	31.6 (1.68)	19.7 (1.43)	27.0 (1.75)	10.7 (1.14)	9.8 (1.11)	1.2 (0.34)
Near poor	100.0	30.1 (1.44)	24.1 (1.34)	25.0 (1.39)	12.4 (1.00)	7.7 (0.91)	*0.8 (0.23)
Not poor	100.0	23.6 (0.74)	32.0 (0.83)	28.0 (0.78)	10.8 (0.54)	4.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	100.0	25.5 (0.66)	31.4 (0.73)	27.5 (0.67)	10.3 (0.45)	4.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.17)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	29.3 (1.43)	19.2 (1.16)	25.7 (1.42)	13.7 (1.15)	10.6 (0.97)	1.5 (0.43)
Other	100.0	34.2 (3.84)	31.7 (4.20)	20.3 (3.13)	*7.0 (2.15)	*4.7 (1.45)	*2.1 (1.35)
Uninsured	100.0	33.6 (1.60)	24.2 (1.54)	24.6 (1.50)	10.4 (1.06)	6.3 (0.90)	*1.0 (0.32)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	30.6 (0.83)	28.1 (0.82)	25.9 (0.80)	10.0 (0.54)	4.5 (0.35)	0.9 (0.20)
Small MSA	100.0	24.9 (0.92)	28.8 (1.06)	27.4 (1.00)	11.0 (0.67)	6.4 (0.60)	1.4 (0.32)
Not in MSA	100.0	23.5 (1.35)	29.2 (1.34)	27.1 (1.23)	12.2 (0.91)	7.0 (0.71)	*0.9 (0.29)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	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)					
Region							
Northeast	100.0	23.9 (1.16)	30.5 (1.37)	28.4 (1.25)	9.8 (0.75)	6.5 (0.78)	*0.9 (0.31)
Midwest	100.0	24.3 (1.15)	31.1 (1.21)	26.9 (1.12)	10.9 (0.78)	5.7 (0.56)	1.1 (0.30)
South	100.0	30.8 (1.04)	26.9 (1.00)	25.9 (0.96)	10.2 (0.67)	5.0 (0.53)	1.2 (0.30)
West	100.0	28.5 (1.11)	26.4 (1.18)	26.0 (1.21)	12.4 (0.84)	5.8 (0.50)	0.9 (0.26)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	27.8 (0.57)	28.8 (0.60)	26.7 (0.57)	10.6 (0.38)	5.1 (0.29)	1.0 (0.14)
Fair/poor	100.0	8.0 (2.33)	13.0 (3.24)	21.2 (3.85)	20.4 (3.68)	33.0 (4.36)	*4.4 (2.66)
Sex and age							
Male:							
5–17 years	100.0	28.5 (0.78)	29.1 (0.79)	25.6 (0.77)	10.5 (0.52)	5.4 (0.40)	0.9 (0.19)
5–11 years	100.0	26.1 (1.01)	30.6 (1.10)	26.0 (1.05)	10.5 (0.71)	5.3 (0.58)	1.4 (0.32)
12–17 years	100.0	31.3 (1.19)	27.3 (1.16)	25.1 (1.16)	10.5 (0.75)	5.4 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.15)
Female:							
5–17 years	100.0	26.3 (0.79)	27.9 (0.85)	27.7 (0.81)	11.0 (0.54)	5.9 (0.42)	1.2 (0.24)
5–11 years	100.0	25.3 (1.04)	30.1 (1.13)	29.6 (1.14)	9.3 (0.69)	3.9 (0.47)	1.7 (0.39)
12–17 years	100.0	27.4 (1.14)	25.2 (1.26)	25.5 (1.14)	13.1 (0.92)	8.3 (0.73)	*0.5 (0.24)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Number of school days missed in past 12 months 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 percents.

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 11. Frequency distributions 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Does not go to 1 place most often
			Number in thousands[3]						
Total[4]	72,326	4,592	67,584	12,875	53,033	435	823	140	182
Sex									
Male	36,995	2,246	34,700	6,514	27,409	178	397	*62	84
Female	35,331	2,346	32,884	6,361	25,624	258	426	78	98
Age									
0–4 years	19,609	782	18,809	3,919	14,484	98	230	*19	*16
5–17 years	52,717	3,810	48,775	8,956	38,549	337	594	121	166
5–11 years	28,958	1,596	27,309	5,016	21,669	191	287	*47	*65
12–17 years	23,759	2,215	21,466	3,941	16,880	147	307	74	101
Race									
1 race[5]	70,564	4,509	65,906	12,486	51,785	426	796	137	182
White	53,640	3,179	50,354	8,222	41,191	193	423	124	125
Black or African American	10,709	739	9,940	2,601	6,842	153	278	*7	*42
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	*26	617	289	302	*8	*14	*3	*–
Asian	2,491	232	2,249	425	1,746	*38	*26	*3	*8
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*6	*127	*10	*116	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	1,762	*84	1,678	390	1,248	*10	*28	*3	*–
Black or African American and white	500	*13	487	91	391	*–	*5	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	*34	284	*82	198	*–	*5	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	1,494	10,292	3,050	6,860	129	160	*9	*48
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	1,169	6,980	2,114	4,609	90	84	*9	*39
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	3,098	57,293	9,825	46,174	307	663	131	134
White, single race	45,428	2,053	43,282	6,267	36,350	97	329	115	*83
Black or African American, single race	10,428	719	9,680	2,537	6,655	153	270	*7	*42
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	52,422	2,958	49,420	8,277	40,140	233	472	117	115
Mother, no father	15,789	1,217	14,507	3,624	10,403	137	263	*19	*39
Father, no mother	2,126	193	1,906	433	1,349	*45	*47	*4	*25
Neither mother nor father	1,988	224	1,749	539	1,140	*20	*41	*–	*4
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	9,510	1,362	8,131	2,994	4,716	165	134	*14	*62
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,788	1,222	15,536	3,343	11,799	133	204	*20	*30
More than high school	43,552	1,757	41,711	5,915	35,020	117	444	105	*86
Family income[11]									
Less than $20,000	13,169	1,328	11,796	3,892	7,398	193	252	*14	*44
$20,000 or more	55,885	2,934	52,858	8,297	43,459	235	560	121	131
$20,000-$34,999	10,417	1,052	9,336	2,401	6,584	109	156	*26	*46
$35,000–$54,999	12,352	662	11,662	1,997	9,380	*68	161	*29	*25
$55,000–$74,999	9,468	348	9,119	1,175	7,826	*9	77	*6	*25
$75,000 or more	14,493	421	14,069	1,522	12,352	*36	*95	*55	*10
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	9,206	945	8,252	2,895	4,974	168	160	*24	*31
Near poor	12,528	1,227	11,259	2,832	8,044	146	171	*18	*46
Not poor	35,401	1,310	34,060	4,493	28,985	*84	333	87	*63
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	48,408	1,557	46,774	5,616	40,649	87	187	83	104
Medicaid/other public	13,288	512	12,755	4,319	7,936	128	298	*9	*28
Other	1,609	125	1,483	638	618	*–	198	*24	*5
Uninsured	8,797	2,385	6,369	2,273	3,686	218	125	*22	*37
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	35,175	2,296	32,824	5,613	26,203	263	524	*48	117
Small MSA	23,035	1,278	21,692	4,084	17,107	139	281	*28	*24
Not in MSA	14,116	1,019	13,068	3,179	9,724	*33	*19	*64	*41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequency distributions 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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Does not go to 1 place most often
Region				Number in thousands[3]					
Northeast	13,448	320	13,106	1,767	11,008	101	188	*10	*26
Midwest	17,884	914	16,965	4,139	12,488	*68	170	*39	*39
South	25,467	1,958	23,436	3,895	18,996	190	211	*44	86
West	15,527	1,401	14,078	3,074	10,542	77	255	*46	*30
Current health status									
Excellent/very good/good	70,975	4,502	66,323	12,584	52,155	402	772	133	182
Fair/poor	1,312	78	1,234	289	854	*34	*51	*6	*–
Sex and age									
Male:									
0–4 years	10,021	357	9,656	1,998	7,413	*44	138	*19	*10
5–17 years	26,974	1,889	25,044	4,516	19,996	133	259	*42	*74
5–11 years	14,805	819	13,953	2,613	11,107	*60	111	*19	*30
12–17 years	12,169	1,070	11,091	1,903	8,889	*73	148	*23	*44
Female:									
0–4 years	9,588	425	9,154	1,921	7,071	*54	92	*–	*6
5–17 years	25,743	1,921	23,731	4,440	18,553	204	335	78	92
5–11 years	14,153	776	13,356	2,403	10,562	131	176	*28	*35
12–17 years	11,591	1,145	10,375	2,038	7,991	73	159	*51	*57

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Having (or not 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 - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some that place?"

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

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 12. Percent distributions (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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	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	Does not go to 1 place most often
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)						
Total[4]	100.0	6.4 (0.27)	93.6 (0.27)	100.0	19.1 (0.54)	78.6 (0.56)	0.6 (0.09)	1.2 (0.13)	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.05)
Sex										
Male	100.0	6.1 (0.34)	93.9 (0.34)	100.0	18.8 (0.68)	79.1 (0.70)	0.5 (0.12)	1.1 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.07)
Female	100.0	6.7 (0.40)	93.3 (0.40)	100.0	19.4 (0.70)	78.0 (0.72)	0.8 (0.14)	1.3 (0.17)	0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.08)
Age										
0–4 years	100.0	4.0 (0.40)	96.0 (0.40)	100.0	20.9 (0.91)	77.2 (0.93)	0.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
5–17 years	100.0	7.2 (0.33)	92.8 (0.33)	100.0	18.4 (0.60)	79.1 (0.62)	0.7 (0.11)	1.2 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
5–11 years	100.0	5.5 (0.38)	94.5 (0.38)	100.0	18.4 (0.77)	79.5 (0.80)	0.7 (0.16)	1.1 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	100.0	9.4 (0.54)	90.6 (0.54)	100.0	18.4 (0.83)	78.7 (0.87)	0.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.25)	0.3 (0.09)	0.5 (0.13)
Race										
1 race[5]	100.0	6.4 (0.27)	93.6 (0.27)	100.0	19.0 (0.54)	78.7 (0.56)	0.6 (0.09)	1.2 (0.13)	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.05)
White	100.0	5.9 (0.31)	94.1 (0.31)	100.0	16.4 (0.59)	81.9 (0.61)	0.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.13)	0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American	100.0	6.9 (0.75)	93.1 (0.75)	100.0	26.2 (1.36)	69.0 (1.45)	1.5 (0.41)	2.8 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.4 (0.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*4.1 (1.72)	95.9 (1.72)	100.0	46.9 (8.48)	48.9 (8.28)	*1.4 (1.35)	*2.3 (1.96)	*0.5 (0.49)	*–
Asian	100.0	9.4 (1.83)	90.6 (1.83)	100.0	18.9 (2.98)	77.7 (3.14)	*1.7 (1.08)	*1.2 (0.54)	*0.1 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*4.8 (4.82)	95.2 (4.82)	100.0	*8.2 (5.66)	91.8 (5.66)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	*4.7 (1.52)	95.3 (1.52)	100.0	23.2 (3.03)	74.4 (3.10)	*0.6 (0.58)	*1.7 (0.71)	*0.2 (0.19)	*–
Black or African American and white	100.0	*2.6 (1.11)	97.4 (1.11)	100.0	18.7 (4.52)	80.3 (4.58)	*–	*1.0 (1.01)	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*10.6 (6.49)	89.4 (6.49)	100.0	*28.7 (9.30)	69.7 (9.29)	*–	*1.6 (1.62)	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	12.7 (0.72)	87.3 (0.72)	100.0	29.7 (1.17)	66.9 (1.20)	1.3 (0.26)	1.6 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.5 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	14.3 (0.92)	85.7 (0.92)	100.0	30.4 (1.48)	66.4 (1.50)	1.3 (0.31)	1.2 (0.26)	*0.1 (0.11)	*0.6 (0.20)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.1 (0.28)	94.9 (0.28)	100.0	17.2 (0.60)	80.7 (0.61)	0.5 (0.10)	1.2 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	100.0	4.5 (0.31)	95.5 (0.31)	100.0	14.5 (0.65)	84.1 (0.66)	0.2 (0.06)	0.8 (0.15)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.9 (0.76)	93.1 (0.76)	100.0	26.3 (1.39)	68.9 (1.47)	1.6 (0.42)	2.8 (0.42)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.4 (0.20)
Family structure[8]										
Mother and father	100.0	5.6 (0.30)	94.4 (0.30)	100.0	16.8 (0.63)	81.3 (0.65)	0.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.06)
Mother, no father	100.0	7.7 (0.59)	92.3 (0.59)	100.0	25.0 (1.03)	71.8 (1.07)	0.9 (0.24)	1.8 (0.28)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.10)
Father, no mother	100.0	9.2 (1.72)	90.8 (1.72)	100.0	22.8 (2.54)	70.9 (2.74)	*2.4 (1.01)	*2.5 (1.01)	*0.2 (0.14)	*1.3 (0.92)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	11.4 (1.73)	88.6 (1.73)	100.0	30.9 (3.05)	65.4 (3.14)	*1.1 (0.46)	*2.4 (1.35)	*–	*0.2 (0.22)
Parent's education[9]										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	14.3 (0.99)	85.7 (0.99)	100.0	37.0 (1.61)	58.3 (1.62)	2.0 (0.52)	1.7 (0.36)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.8 (0.23)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	7.3 (0.60)	92.7 (0.60)	100.0	21.5 (1.03)	76.0 (1.08)	0.9 (0.23)	1.3 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.10)
More than high school	100.0	4.0 (0.27)	96.0 (0.27)	100.0	14.2 (0.57)	84.0 (0.58)	0.3 (0.06)	1.1 (0.15)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.2 (0.06)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Percent distributions (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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	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	Does not go to 1 place most often
Family income[11]					Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Less than $20,000	100.0	10.1 (0.72)	89.9 (0.72)	100.0	33.0 (1.32)	62.7 (1.34)	1.6 (0.35)	2.1 (0.34)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.4 (0.13)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.3 (0.28)	94.7 (0.28)	100.0	15.7 (0.56)	82.3 (0.59)	0.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.06)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	10.1 (0.83)	89.9 (0.83)	100.0	25.8 (1.33)	70.6 (1.41)	1.2 (0.26)	1.7 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.5 (0.19)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	5.4 (0.57)	94.6 (0.57)	100.0	17.1 (1.07)	80.5 (1.12)	*0.6 (0.25)	1.4 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.12)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	3.7 (0.51)	96.3 (0.51)	100.0	12.9 (1.06)	85.8 (1.09)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.3 (0.20)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.9 (0.44)	97.1 (0.44)	100.0	10.8 (0.84)	87.8 (0.89)	*0.3 (0.17)	*0.7 (0.23)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.04)
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	100.0	10.3 (0.93)	89.7 (0.93)	100.0	35.1 (1.65)	60.3 (1.69)	2.0 (0.48)	1.9 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.4 (0.17)
Near poor	100.0	9.8 (0.73)	90.2 (0.73)	100.0	25.2 (1.16)	71.5 (1.24)	1.3 (0.30)	1.5 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.4 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	3.7 (0.29)	96.3 (0.29)	100.0	13.2 (0.62)	85.1 (0.64)	*0.2 (0.09)	1.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.2 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Private	100.0	3.2 (0.23)	96.8 (0.23)	100.0	12.0 (0.53)	87.0 (0.54)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.07)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	3.9 (0.53)	96.1 (0.53)	100.0	34.0 (1.32)	62.4 (1.35)	1.0 (0.28)	2.3 (0.34)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.11)
Other	100.0	7.8 (1.98)	92.2 (1.98)	100.0	43.0 (4.37)	41.7 (3.71)	*–	13.3 (3.10)	*1.6 (0.79)	*0.4 (0.37)
Uninsured	100.0	27.2 (1.39)	72.8 (1.39)	100.0	35.7 (1.80)	58.0 (1.88)	3.4 (0.69)	2.0 (0.48)	*0.3 (0.17)	*0.6 (0.19)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	100.0	6.5 (0.38)	93.5 (0.38)	100.0	17.1 (0.63)	80.0 (0.67)	0.8 (0.15)	1.6 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.4 (0.09)
Small MSA	100.0	5.6 (0.47)	94.4 (0.47)	100.0	18.9 (1.05)	79.0 (1.07)	0.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)
Not in MSA	100.0	7.2 (0.64)	92.8 (0.64)	100.0	24.3 (1.60)	74.5 (1.61)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.13)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	2.4 (0.35)	97.6 (0.35)	100.0	13.5 (0.89)	84.0 (0.97)	0.8 (0.22)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.2 (0.12)
Midwest	100.0	5.1 (0.51)	94.9 (0.51)	100.0	24.4 (1.36)	73.7 (1.38)	*0.4 (0.17)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.11)
South	100.0	7.7 (0.52)	92.3 (0.52)	100.0	16.6 (0.82)	81.1 (0.84)	0.8 (0.18)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.4 (0.10)
West	100.0	9.1 (0.66)	90.9 (0.66)	100.0	21.9 (1.24)	75.2 (1.26)	0.5 (0.14)	1.8 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.08)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	6.4 (0.27)	93.6 (0.27)	100.0	19.0 (0.55)	78.8 (0.56)	0.6 (0.09)	1.2 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.05)
Fair/poor	100.0	5.9 (1.60)	94.1 (1.60)	100.0	23.4 (3.16)	69.2 (3.58)	*2.7 (1.55)	*4.2 (1.62)	*0.5 (0.52)	*–
Sex and age										
Male:										
0–4 years	100.0	3.6 (0.48)	96.4 (0.48)	100.0	20.8 (1.32)	77.0 (1.34)	*0.5 (0.19)	1.4 (0.34)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.06)
5–17 years	100.0	7.0 (0.43)	93.0 (0.43)	100.0	18.0 (0.73)	79.9 (0.76)	0.5 (0.16)	1.0 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.09)
5–11 years	100.0	5.5 (0.51)	94.5 (0.51)	100.0	18.7 (0.98)	79.7 (1.01)	*0.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	8.8 (0.71)	91.2 (0.71)	100.0	17.2 (1.00)	80.2 (1.06)	*0.7 (0.27)	1.3 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.18)
Female:										
0–4 years	100.0	4.4 (0.66)	95.6 (0.66)	100.0	21.0 (1.17)	77.3 (1.20)	*0.6 (0.22)	1.0 (0.24)	*–	*0.1 (0.05)
5–17 years	100.0	7.5 (0.49)	92.5 (0.49)	100.0	18.7 (0.81)	78.3 (0.85)	0.9 (0.17)	1.4 (0.22)	0.3 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)
5–11 years	100.0	5.5 (0.53)	94.5 (0.53)	100.0	18.0 (1.02)	79.2 (1.08)	1.0 (0.26)	1.3 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.12)
12–17 years	100.0	9.9 (0.82)	90.1 (0.82)	100.0	19.7 (1.16)	77.1 (1.20)	0.7 (0.20)	1.5 (0.36)	*0.5 (0.17)	*0.5 (0.20)

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

[1]Having (or not 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 adivice about [his/her] health?"

[2]Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it - clinic or health center, doctor's officer or MHO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

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

[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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 13. 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	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]			
Total[4]	72,326	52,274	11,529	4,881	1,321	1,650
Sex						
Male	36,995	26,696	6,139	2,476	688	730
Female	35,331	25,579	5,390	2,405	633	920
Age						
0–4 years	19,609	16,919	1,629	488	*43	385
5–17 years	52,717	35,355	9,900	4,392	1,279	1,264
5–11 years	28,958	20,161	5,114	2,226	637	530
12–17 years	23,759	15,194	4,786	2,166	642	734
Race						
1 race[5]	70,564	50,936	11,288	4,816	1,283	1,585
White	53,640	39,407	8,238	3,431	910	1,197
Black or African American	10,709	7,184	2,073	907	225	177
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	410	149	*60	*7	*18
Asian	2,491	1,721	433	151	*69	93
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*97	*23	*14	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	1,762	1,338	241	*65	*39	*64
Black or African American and white	500	430	*43	*18	*3	*2
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	220	*41	*–	*29	*21
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	7,683	1,877	1,072	398	639
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	5,036	1,345	864	355	449
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	44,591	9,652	3,808	923	1,011
White, single race	45,428	34,260	6,850	2,678	604	670
Black or African American, single race	10,428	7,033	2,012	848	220	171
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	52,422	38,489	8,165	3,358	851	1,169
Mother, no father	15,789	11,133	2,692	1,106	319	346
Father, no mother	2,126	1,406	325	205	*55	*66
Neither mother nor father	1,988	1,244	347	211	96	69
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	9,510	6,141	1,621	721	359	546
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,788	11,726	2,707	1,507	370	325
More than high school	43,552	32,878	6,802	2,385	484	693
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	13,169	9,176	2,110	950	351	461
$20,000 or more	55,885	40,944	8,843	3,672	907	1,083
$20,000-$34,999	10,417	6,846	1,896	912	299	358
$35,000-$54,999	12,352	8,714	2,096	923	202	305
$55,000-$74,999	9,468	7,332	1,415	515	106	82
$75,000 or more	14,493	11,378	2,034	689	144	190
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	9,206	6,285	1,562	645	297	355
Near poor	12,528	8,166	2,273	1,209	312	413
Not poor	35,401	27,012	5,325	1,973	441	502
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	48,408	36,089	7,717	2,889	630	721
Medicaid/other public	13,288	10,222	1,841	697	178	225
Other	1,609	1,071	357	*135	*22	*22
Uninsured	8,797	4,756	1,582	1,151	485	678

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, 2000—Con.

| | | Time since last contact with a health care professional[1] | | | | |
Selected characteristics	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]
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	35,175	25,398	5,792	2,069	648	962
Small MSA	23,035	16,778	3,747	1,530	345	395
Not in MSA	14,116	10,098	1,990	1,282	329	293
Region						
Northeast	13,448	10,597	2,022	427	*69	219
Midwest	17,884	13,594	2,698	1,064	246	180
South	25,467	17,568	4,170	2,183	592	738
West	15,527	10,516	2,640	1,206	414	512
Current health status						
Excellent/very good/good	70,975	51,096	11,425	4,824	1,313	1,645
Fair/poor	1,312	1,145	97	*56	*8	*5
Sex and age						
Male:						
0–4 years	10,021	8,639	874	249	*17	186
5–17 years	26,974	18,056	5,265	2,227	672	544
5–11 years	14,805	10,330	2,727	1,088	325	246
12–17 years	12,169	7,727	2,539	1,140	347	297
Female:						
0–4 years	9,588	8,280	755	240	*26	199
5–17 years	25,743	17,299	4,635	2,165	607	721
5–11 years	14,153	9,832	2,387	1,139	312	284
12–17 years	11,591	7,467	2,248	1,026	295	437

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 14. 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	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]	100.0	73.0 (0.49)	16.1 (0.38)	6.8 (0.26)	1.8 (0.15)	2.3 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	72.7 (0.66)	16.7 (0.54)	6.7 (0.36)	1.9 (0.21)	2.0 (0.20)
Female	100.0	73.2 (0.68)	15.4 (0.54)	6.9 (0.38)	1.8 (0.21)	2.6 (0.25)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	86.9 (0.69)	8.4 (0.56)	2.5 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.09)	2.0 (0.29)
5–17 years	100.0	67.7 (0.60)	19.0 (0.48)	8.4 (0.33)	2.4 (0.20)	2.4 (0.19)
5–11 years	100.0	70.3 (0.80)	17.8 (0.65)	7.8 (0.44)	2.2 (0.26)	1.9 (0.23)
12–17 years	100.0	64.6 (0.93)	20.3 (0.76)	9.2 (0.53)	2.7 (0.29)	3.1 (0.31)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	72.9 (0.49)	16.1 (0.39)	6.9 (0.26)	1.8 (0.15)	2.3 (0.17)
White	100.0	74.1 (0.55)	15.5 (0.44)	6.5 (0.29)	1.7 (0.17)	2.3 (0.19)
Black or African American	100.0	68.0 (1.45)	19.6 (1.15)	8.6 (0.79)	2.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	63.8 (5.99)	23.2 (5.27)	9.3 (2.66)	*1.1 (1.08)	*2.7 (1.42)
Asian	100.0	69.8 (2.68)	17.6 (2.17)	6.1 (1.33)	*2.8 (1.11)	3.8 (0.95)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	72.6 (13.33)	*16.9 (12.01)	*10.5 (7.39)	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	76.6 (2.51)	13.8 (1.96)	*3.7 (1.25)	*2.2 (1.22)	*3.7 (1.35)
Black or African American and white	100.0	86.6 (3.28)	*8.7 (2.66)	*3.7 (2.08)	*0.5 (0.54)	*0.5 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	70.8 (8.20)	*13.1 (5.08)	*–	*9.5 (6.33)	*6.6 (4.65)
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	65.8 (1.13)	16.1 (0.79)	9.2 (0.63)	3.4 (0.43)	5.5 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	62.6 (1.41)	16.7 (0.97)	10.7 (0.82)	4.4 (0.59)	5.6 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	74.3 (0.54)	16.1 (0.43)	6.3 (0.28)	1.5 (0.16)	1.7 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	76.0 (0.60)	15.2 (0.49)	5.9 (0.32)	1.3 (0.17)	1.5 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	68.4 (1.44)	19.6 (1.15)	8.2 (0.78)	2.1 (0.44)	1.7 (0.40)
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	100.0	74.0 (0.55)	15.7 (0.45)	6.5 (0.29)	1.6 (0.16)	2.2 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	71.4 (1.04)	17.3 (0.81)	7.1 (0.57)	2.0 (0.33)	2.2 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	68.3 (2.94)	15.8 (2.31)	10.0 (1.99)	*2.7 (1.15)	*3.2 (1.04)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	63.3 (2.96)	17.6 (2.50)	10.7 (1.96)	4.9 (1.14)	3.5 (1.00)
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	65.4 (1.39)	17.3 (1.09)	7.7 (0.70)	3.8 (0.57)	5.8 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	70.5 (1.01)	16.3 (0.81)	9.1 (0.63)	2.2 (0.33)	2.0 (0.31)
More than high school	100.0	76.0 (0.60)	15.7 (0.51)	5.5 (0.32)	1.1 (0.15)	1.6 (0.17)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	70.3 (1.15)	16.2 (0.90)	7.3 (0.63)	2.7 (0.39)	3.5 (0.44)
$20,000 or more	100.0	73.8 (0.53)	15.9 (0.43)	6.6 (0.29)	1.6 (0.16)	2.0 (0.17)
$20,000-$34,999	100.0	66.4 (1.28)	18.4 (1.04)	8.8 (0.74)	2.9 (0.51)	3.5 (0.51)
$35,000-$54,999	100.0	71.2 (1.16)	17.1 (1.00)	7.5 (0.72)	1.7 (0.30)	2.5 (0.42)
$55,000-$74,999	100.0	77.6 (1.24)	15.0 (1.05)	5.5 (0.67)	1.1 (0.32)	0.9 (0.24)
$75,000 or more	100.0	78.8 (1.00)	14.1 (0.85)	4.8 (0.51)	1.0 (0.27)	1.3 (0.27)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	68.7 (1.48)	17.1 (1.24)	7.1 (0.70)	3.2 (0.57)	3.9 (0.55)
Near poor	100.0	66.0 (1.20)	18.4 (0.97)	9.8 (0.77)	2.5 (0.39)	3.3 (0.49)
Not poor	100.0	76.6 (0.64)	15.1 (0.54)	5.6 (0.33)	1.3 (0.17)	1.4 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	100.0	75.1 (0.58)	16.1 (0.48)	6.0 (0.29)	1.3 (0.15)	1.5 (0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	77.7 (1.02)	14.0 (0.86)	5.3 (0.56)	1.4 (0.32)	1.7 (0.31)
Other	100.0	66.7 (4.25)	22.2 (3.51)	*8.4 (2.60)	*1.4 (0.79)	*1.4 (0.68)
Uninsured	100.0	55.0 (1.53)	18.3 (1.12)	13.3 (1.02)	5.6 (0.73)	7.8 (0.81)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. 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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	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]
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	72.8 (0.71)	16.6 (0.58)	5.9 (0.36)	1.9 (0.21)	2.8 (0.25)
Small MSA	100.0	73.6 (0.84)	16.4 (0.66)	6.7 (0.43)	1.5 (0.24)	1.7 (0.27)
Not in MSA	100.0	72.2 (1.10)	14.2 (0.79)	9.2 (0.67)	2.3 (0.39)	2.1 (0.39)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	79.5 (0.99)	15.2 (0.85)	3.2 (0.37)	*0.5 (0.17)	1.6 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	76.4 (0.89)	15.2 (0.76)	6.0 (0.50)	1.4 (0.28)	1.0 (0.24)
South	100.0	69.6 (0.91)	16.5 (0.67)	8.6 (0.50)	2.3 (0.27)	2.9 (0.33)
West	100.0	68.8 (1.02)	17.3 (0.82)	7.9 (0.57)	2.7 (0.38)	3.4 (0.38)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	72.7 (0.50)	16.3 (0.39)	6.9 (0.26)	1.9 (0.15)	2.3 (0.17)
Fair/poor	100.0	87.3 (2.54)	7.4 (1.85)	*4.3 (1.82)	*0.6 (0.37)	*0.3 (0.26)
Sex and age						
Male:						
0–4 years	100.0	86.7 (0.94)	8.8 (0.78)	2.5 (0.42)	*0.2 (0.11)	1.9 (0.36)
5–17 years	100.0	67.5 (0.84)	19.7 (0.69)	8.3 (0.47)	2.5 (0.28)	2.0 (0.23)
5–11 years	100.0	70.2 (1.11)	18.5 (0.91)	7.4 (0.60)	2.2 (0.37)	1.7 (0.30)
12–17 years	100.0	64.1 (1.27)	21.1 (1.06)	9.5 (0.73)	2.9 (0.42)	2.5 (0.34)
Female:						
0–4 years	100.0	87.2 (0.98)	7.9 (0.79)	2.5 (0.48)	*0.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.42)
5–17 years	100.0	68.0 (0.83)	18.2 (0.68)	8.5 (0.49)	2.4 (0.28)	2.8 (0.29)
5–11 years	100.0	70.5 (1.11)	17.1 (0.94)	8.2 (0.66)	2.2 (0.37)	2.0 (0.32)
12–17 years	100.0	65.1 (1.30)	19.6 (1.07)	8.9 (0.77)	2.6 (0.40)	3.8 (0.53)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care[2]	Unmet medical need[3]	Delayed health care due to cost[4]	Had no usual place of health care[5]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[6]
			Selected measures of health care access[1]			
			Number in thousands[7]			
Total[8]	72,326	8,797	1,901	2,824	4,592	5,012
Sex						
Male	36,995	4,504	1,011	1,420	2,246	2,669
Female	35,331	4,293	890	1,404	2,346	2,343
Age						
0–4 years	19,609	2,246	437	608	782	1,991
5–17 years	52,717	6,551	1,464	2,216	3,810	3,021
5–11 years	28,958	3,550	706	1,121	1,596	1,616
12–17 years	23,759	3,001	758	1,095	2,215	1,405
Race						
1 race[9]	70,564	8,551	1,840	2,690	4,509	4,862
White	53,640	5,969	1,306	1,969	3,179	3,430
Black or African American	10,709	1,262	366	530	739	1,101
American Indian or Alaska Native	643	217	*42	*37	*26	*70
Asian	2,491	292	*21	*28	232	77
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	133	*19	*–	*–	*6	*5
2 or more races[10]	1,762	246	*61	135	*84	150
Black or African American and white	500	*64	*14	*22	*13	59
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	318	*83	*28	*68	*34	*30
Hispanic origin and race[11]						
Hispanic or Latino	11,803	3,061	378	466	1,494	820
Mexican or Mexican American	8,160	2,438	291	342	1,169	533
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,523	5,736	1,523	2,358	3,098	4,192
White, single race	45,428	3,779	1,053	1,645	2,053	2,841
Black or African American, single race	10,428	1,237	358	527	719	1,087
Family structure[12]						
Mother and father	52,422	5,721	950	1,617	2,958	2,974
Mother, no father	15,789	2,342	824	1,048	1,217	1,760
Father, no mother	2,126	318	*30	73	193	131
Neither mother nor father	1,988	416	97	86	224	147
Parent's education[13]						
Less than high school diploma	9,510	2,568	440	520	1,362	981
High school diploma or GED[14]	16,788	2,592	592	845	1,222	1,432
More than high school	43,552	3,055	748	1,343	1,757	2,430
Family income[15]						
Less than $20,000	13,169	2,752	719	908	1,328	1,636
$20,000 or more	55,885	5,403	1,054	1,744	2,934	3,188
$20,000-$34,999	10,417	2,130	488	678	1052	871
$35,000-$54,999	12,352	1,404	274	475	662	802
$55,000-$74,999	9,468	439	*51	201	348	502
$75,000 or more	14,493	371	101	173	421	645
Poverty status[16]						
Poor	9,206	1,935	532	558	945	1,159
Near poor	12,528	2,620	546	844	1,227	1059
Not poor	35,401	1,947	436	874	1,310	1,945
Health insurance coverage[17]						
Private	48,408	. . .	407	856	1,557	2,518
Medicaid/other public	13,288	. . .	385	549	512	1,734
Other	1,609	. . .	*–	*26	125	143
Uninsured	8,797	8,797	1,103	1,381	2,385	582

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

		Selected measures of health care access[1]				
Selected characteristics	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care[2]	Unmet medical need[3]	Delayed health care due to cost[4]	Had no usual place of health care[5]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[6]
Place of residence[18]		Number in thousands[7]				
Large MSA	35,175	4,219	844	1,287	2,296	2,131
Small MSA	23,035	2,747	707	1,054	1,278	1,676
Not in MSA	14,116	1,831	350	483	1,019	1,205
Region						
Northeast	13,448	897	237	370	320	837
Midwest	17,884	1,451	433	662	914	1,178
South	25,467	4,003	833	1,159	1,958	2,161
West	15,527	2,446	398	634	1,401	836
Current health status						
Excellent/very good/good	70,975	8,621	1,762	2,641	4,502	4,623
Fair/poor	1,312	164	127	171	78	389
Sex and age						
Male:						
0–4 years	10,021	1,143	225	287	357	1,011
5–17 years	26,974	3,361	786	1,133	1,889	1,657
5–11 years	14,805	1,831	414	615	819	919
12–17 years	12,169	1,530	372	518	1,070	738
Female:						
0–4 years	9,588	1103	213	321	425	979
5–17 years	25,743	3,190	677	1083	1,921	1,364
5–11 years	14,153	1,718	292	505	776	697
12–17 years	11,591	1,472	386	578	1,145	667

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]In the 1997–1999 reports, this table was titled "Frequencies of selected health care risk factors, for children 17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics."

[2]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?"

[3]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?"

[4]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?"

[5]Had no usual place of health care is basd 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?"

[6]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 the hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

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

[8]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.

[9]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. 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.

[10]The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[11]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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[12]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."

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

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

[15]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.

[16]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.

[17]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. 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 16. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000

Selected characterisitcs	Selected measures of health care access[1]				
	Uninsured for health care[2]	Unmet medical need[3]	Delayed health care due to cost[4]	Had no usual place of health care[5]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[6]
	Percent[7] (standard error)				
Total[8]	12.2 (0.34)	2.6 (0.17)	3.9 (0.19)	6.4 (0.27)	7.0 (0.28)
Sex					
Male	12.2 (0.51)	2.7 (0.25)	3.8 (0.28)	6.1 (0.34)	7.2 (0.38)
Female	12.2 (0.48)	2.5 (0.23)	4.0 (0.29)	6.7 (0.40)	6.7 (0.36)
Age					
0–4 years	11.5 (0.64)	2.2 (0.31)	3.1 (0.34)	4.0 (0.40)	10.2 (0.57)
5–17 years	12.5 (0.40)	2.8 (0.20)	4.2 (0.23)	7.2 (0.33)	5.8 (0.31)
5–11 years	12.3 (0.55)	2.4 (0.25)	3.9 (0.31)	5.5 (0.38)	5.6 (0.40)
12–17 years	12.7 (0.60)	3.2 (0.31)	4.6 (0.37)	9.4 (0.54)	5.9 (0.45)
Race					
1 race[9]	12.2 (0.34)	2.6 (0.17)	3.8 (0.19)	6.4 (0.27)	6.9 (0.28)
White	11.2 (0.37)	2.4 (0.19)	3.7 (0.22)	5.9 (0.31)	6.4 (0.32)
Black or African American	11.9 (0.94)	3.4 (0.46)	4.9 (0.55)	6.9 (0.75)	10.4 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	33.8 (6.11)	*6.6 (2.41)	*5.8 (2.29)	*4.1 (1.72)	*10.9 (3.94)
Asian	11.7 (1.96)	*0.8 (0.54)	*1.1 (0.59)	9.4 (1.83)	3.1 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*14.5 (7.93)	*–	*–	*4.8 (4.82)	*3.4 (3.47)
2 or more races[10]	14.0 (2.27)	*3.5 (1.35)	7.6 (2.05)	*4.7 (1.52)	8.6 (1.76)
Black or African American and white	12.8 (3.70)	*2.8 (1.37)	*4.4 (1.67)	*2.6 (1.11)	12.1 (3.31)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*26.0 (7.97)	*8.9 (6.13)	*21.4 (8.35)	*10.6 (6.49)	*9.7 (4.64)
Hispanic origin and race[11]					
Hispanic or Latino	26.1 (0.92)	3.2 (0.35)	4.0 (0.39)	12.7 (0.72)	7.0 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	30.0 (1.15)	3.6 (0.45)	4.2 (0.49)	14.3 (0.92)	6.6 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	9.5 (0.36)	2.5 (0.19)	3.9 (0.22)	5.1 (0.28)	7.0 (0.32)
White, single race	8.3 (0.39)	2.3 (0.22)	3.6 (0.25)	4.5 (0.31)	6.3 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	12.0 (0.95)	3.4 (0.47)	5.1 (0.57)	6.9 (0.76)	10.5 (0.88)
Family structure[12]					
Mother and father	10.9 (0.39)	1.8 (0.17)	3.1 (0.21)	5.6 (0.30)	5.7 (0.29)
Mother, no father	14.9 (0.80)	5.2 (0.45)	6.7 (0.51)	7.7 (0.59)	11.2 (0.76)
Father, no mother	15.0 (2.00)	*1.4 (0.56)	3.4 (0.90)	9.2 (1.72)	6.2 (1.29)
Neither mother nor father	21.2 (2.29)	4.9 (1.13)	4.3 (1.07)	11.4 (1.73)	7.5 (1.34)
Parent's education[13]					
Less than high school diploma	27.1 (1.21)	4.6 (0.58)	5.5 (0.65)	14.3 (0.99)	10.4 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED[14]	15.5 (0.80)	3.5 (0.39)	5.0 (0.46)	7.3 (0.60)	8.6 (0.67)
More than high school	7.0 (0.34)	1.7 (0.19)	3.1 (0.23)	4.0 (0.27)	5.6 (0.31)
Family income[15]					
Less than $20,000	21.0 (0.96)	5.5 (0.51)	6.9 (0.54)	10.1 (0.72)	12.5 (0.84)
$20,000 or more	9.7 (0.36)	1.9 (0.17)	3.1 (0.20)	5.3 (0.28)	5.7 (0.28)
$20,000–$34,999	20.5 (1.17)	4.7 (0.63)	6.5 (0.68)	10.1 (0.83)	8.4 (0.69)
$35,000-$54,999	11.4 (0.76)	2.2 (0.36)	3.8 (0.46)	5.4 (0.57)	6.5 (0.61)
$55,000-$74,999	4.6 (0.68)	*0.5 (0.19)	2.1 (0.46)	3.7 (0.51)	5.3 (0.66)
$75,000 or more	2.6 (0.40)	0.7 (0.20)	1.2 (0.29)	2.9 (0.44)	4.5 (0.50)
Poverty status[16]					
Poor	21.0 (1.20)	5.8 (0.66)	6.1 (0.64)	10.3 (0.93)	12.7 (1.00)
Near poor	21.0 (1.04)	4.4 (0.55)	6.7 (0.64)	9.8 (0.73)	8.5 (0.69)
Not poor	5.5 (0.33)	1.2 (0.14)	2.5 (0.23)	3.7 (0.29)	5.5 (0.32)
Health insurance coverage[17]					
Private	. . .	0.8 (0.12)	1.8 (0.16)	3.2 (0.23)	5.2 (0.27)
Medicaid/other public	. . .	2.9 (0.37)	4.1 (0.45)	3.9 (0.53)	13.1 (0.88)
Other	. . .	*–	*1.6 (0.93)	7.8 (1.98)	8.9 (1.67)
Uninsured	100.0	12.6 (1.02)	15.7 (1.07)	27.2 (1.39)	6.7 (0.66)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2000—Con.

Selected characterisitcs	Uninsured for health care[2]	Unmet medical need[3]	Delayed health care due to cost[4]	Had no usual place of health care[5]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[6]
Place of residence[18]	Percent[7] (standard error)				
Large MSA	12.0 (0.48)	2.4 (0.24)	3.7 (0.28)	6.5 (0.38)	6.1 (0.35)
Small MSA	12.0 (0.62)	3.1 (0.33)	4.6 (0.34)	5.6 (0.47)	7.3 (0.49)
Not in MSA	13.0 (0.79)	2.5 (0.32)	3.4 (0.42)	7.2 (0.64)	8.6 (0.79)
Region					
Northeast	6.7 (0.63)	1.8 (0.29)	2.8 (0.36)	2.4 (0.35)	6.3 (0.57)
Midwest	8.1 (0.64)	2.4 (0.33)	3.7 (0.38)	5.1 (0.51)	6.6 (0.53)
South	15.8 (0.65)	3.3 (0.32)	4.6 (0.36)	7.7 (0.52)	8.5 (0.57)
West	15.8 (0.73)	2.6 (0.35)	4.1 (0.42)	9.1 (0.66)	5.4 (0.48)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good/good	12.2 (0.34)	2.5 (0.17)	3.7 (0.19)	6.4 (0.27)	6.5 (0.28)
Fair/poor	12.7 (2.58)	9.7 (2.02)	13.1 (2.38)	5.9 (1.60)	30.0 (3.70)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	11.4 (0.89)	2.2 (0.40)	2.9 (0.41)	3.6 (0.48)	10.2 (0.82)
5–17 years	12.5 (0.61)	2.9 (0.30)	4.2 (0.34)	7.0 (0.43)	6.2 (0.39)
5–11 years	12.4 (0.80)	2.8 (0.42)	4.2 (0.49)	5.5 (0.51)	6.2 (0.55)
12–17 years	12.6 (0.84)	3.1 (0.42)	4.3 (0.49)	8.8 (0.71)	6.1 (0.61)
Female:					
0–4 years	11.6 (0.93)	2.2 (0.51)	3.4 (0.58)	4.4 (0.66)	10.3 (0.81)
5–17 years	12.4 (0.56)	2.6 (0.26)	4.2 (0.32)	7.5 (0.49)	5.3 (0.41)
5–11 years	12.2 (0.73)	2.1 (0.30)	3.6 (0.40)	5.5 (0.53)	5.0 (0.51)
12–17 years	12.8 (0.88)	3.3 (0.45)	5.0 (0.56)	9.9 (0.82)	5.8 (0.63)

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

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[1]In the 1997–1999 reports, this table was titled "Percents (with standard errors) of selected health care risk factors, for children 17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics."

[2]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?"

[3]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?"

[4]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?"

[5]Had 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?"

[6]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.)"

[7]Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

[8]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, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

[9]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. 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.

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

[11]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 OMB race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[12]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."

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

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

[15]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.

[16]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.

[17]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. 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).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 17. 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need	Time since last dental contact[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 ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Number in thousands[4]				
Total[5]	64,402	3,932	60,305	35,521	11,646	4,754	2,413	9,288
Sex								
Male	33,042	1,894	31,076	17,945	6,111	2,466	1,205	4,928
Female	31,360	2,038	29,229	17,577	5,535	2,288	1,208	4,361
Age								
2–4 years	11,685	366	11,298	3,897	1,210	306	72	6,077
5–17 years	52,717	3,567	49,007	31,624	10,436	4,448	2,341	3,212
5–11 years	28,958	1,767	27,114	17,422	5,779	2,146	982	2,255
12–17 years	23,759	1,800	21,893	14,202	4,656	2,303	1,358	957
Race								
1 race[6]	62,937	3,839	58,933	34,818	11,315	4,642	2,339	9,057
White	47,937	2,895	44,924	28,111	7,821	3,144	1,572	6,770
Black or African American	9,588	644	8,917	4,096	2,499	1,067	513	1,247
American Indian or Alaska Native	583	*43	540	300	*116	*75	*11	*81
Asian	2,217	*43	2,164	1225	368	126	*62	413
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	112	*-	*112	*65	*19	*4	*10	*6
2 or more races[7]	1,465	93	1,372	703	331	112	*74	232
Black or African American and white	391	*35	355	154	96	*23	*17	92
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	264	*20	244	117	*49	*13	*35	*48
Hispanic origin and race[8]								
Hispanic or Latino	10,228	849	9,341	4,259	1,819	1,085	709	2,191
Mexican or Mexican American	7,078	647	6,409	2,795	1,218	766	574	1,602
Not Hispanic or Latino	54,173	3,083	50,964	31,262	9,826	3,669	1,704	7,098
White, single race	40,739	2,262	38,388	25,136	6,588	2,348	1,058	5,195
Black or African American, single race	9,359	637	8,695	3,969	2,472	1,028	507	1,222
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father	46,089	2,353	43,668	27,024	7,565	2,952	1,351	6,768
Mother, no father	14,375	1,335	12,968	6,620	3,224	1,414	835	2,061
Father, no mother	2,087	120	1,949	1,089	480	154	*92	217
Neither mother nor father	1,850	124	1,720	788	376	234	135	243
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma	8,297	801	7,475	2,917	1,836	893	624	1,910
High school diploma or GED[11]	15,093	1,096	13,976	7,354	3,202	1,345	722	2,270
More than high school	38,718	1,892	36,719	24,234	6,160	2,255	922	4,848
Family income[12]								
Less than $20,000	11,489	1,033	10,403	4,544	2,559	1,421	777	2,018
$20,000 or more	50,024	2,685	47,242	29,512	8,536	3,097	1,556	6,859
$20,000–$34,999	9,154	978	8,148	4,030	1,952	785	570	1,737
$35,000–$54,999	11,046	837	10,189	5,750	2,008	872	454	1,861
$55,000–$74,999	8,536	301	8,228	5,370	1,467	437	161	1075
$75,000 or more	13,013	247	12,756	9,435	1,731	434	145	1,184
Poverty status[13]								
Poor	8,036	753	7,266	3,176	1,798	1,023	593	1,363
Near poor	11,012	1,269	9,711	4,698	2,403	1,094	714	1,975
Not poor	31,788	1,263	30,480	20,268	5,037	1,593	653	4,054
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	43,784	1,704	41,992	27,460	7,145	2,443	932	5,448
Medicaid/other public	11,187	704	10,453	4,965	2,585	1,096	544	1,833
Other	1,417	*75	1,343	781	288	*134	*15	199
Uninsured	7,831	1,441	6,343	2,253	1,609	1,067	904	1,778

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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need	Time since last dental contact[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 ago	More than 5 years[3]
Place of residence[15]				Number in thousands[4]				
Large MSA	31,135	1,677	29,379	17,260	5,869	2,033	1,079	4,506
Small MSA	20,625	1,391	19,167	11,656	3,222	1,642	832	3,014
Not in MSA	12,642	864	11,759	6,606	2,555	1,080	503	1,769
Region								
Northeast	11,933	582	11,327	7,419	2,154	619	273	1,346
Midwest	16,027	885	15,116	9,598	2,634	933	457	2,232
South	22,580	1,351	21,173	11,194	4,280	2,117	1,080	3,568
West	13,862	1,115	12,690	7,311	2,577	1,085	602	2,142
Current health status								
Excellent/very good/good	63,165	3,795	59,212	34,929	11,408	4,576	2,361	9,116
Fair/poor	1,198	125	1066	575	231	179	*52	158
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	3,932	3,932	. . .	1,191	739	671	632	662
Can afford dental care	6,424	. . .	60,305	34,321	10,907	4,079	1,773	8,614
Sex and age								
Male:								
2–4 years	6,068	171	5,876	1,998	595	148	*48	3,213
5–17 years	2,697	1,723	25,200	15,947	5,516	2,319	1,157	1,715
5–11 years	1,480	965	13,810	8,832	3,015	1,109	461	1,237
12–17 years	1,217	758	11,390	7,114	2,501	1,209	696	478
Female:								
2–4 years	5,617	194	5,422	1,899	615	158	*24	2,864
5–17 years	2,574	1,843	23,807	15,677	4,920	2,130	1,184	1,497
5–11 years	1,415	802	13,304	8,589	2,765	1,037	522	1,019
12–17 years	1,159	1041	10,503	7,088	2,155	1,093	662	478

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

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 [child's name] last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specalists, as well as dental hygienists."

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

[4]Unknowns for the column variables 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

[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. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Table 18. 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, 2000

Selected characteristics	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[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 ago	More than 5 years[3]
					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5]	100.0	6.1 (0.28)	93.9 (0.28)	100.0	55.8 (0.58)	18.3 (0.44)	7.5 (0.31)	3.8 (0.23)	14.6 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.7 (0.37)	94.3 (0.37)	100.0	55.0 (0.80)	18.7 (0.61)	7.6 (0.42)	3.7 (0.30)	15.1 (0.56)
Female	100.0	6.5 (0.42)	93.5 (0.42)	100.0	56.8 (0.80)	17.9 (0.62)	7.4 (0.43)	3.9 (0.30)	14.1 (0.54)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	3.1 (0.45)	96.9 (0.45)	100.0	33.7 (1.29)	10.5 (0.77)	2.6 (0.44)	0.6 (0.18)	52.6 (1.33)
5–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.33)	93.2 (0.33)	100.0	60.7 (0.63)	20.0 (0.50)	8.5 (0.36)	4.5 (0.28)	6.2 (0.31)
5–11 years	100.0	6.1 (0.43)	93.9 (0.43)	100.0	60.9 (0.85)	20.2 (0.70)	7.5 (0.45)	3.4 (0.31)	7.9 (0.46)
12–17 years	100.0	7.6 (0.50)	92.4 (0.50)	100.0	60.5 (0.91)	19.8 (0.72)	9.8 (0.53)	5.8 (0.46)	4.1 (0.34)
Race									
1 race[6]	100.0	6.1 (0.29)	93.9 (0.29)	100.0	56.0 (0.59)	18.2 (0.45)	7.5 (0.31)	3.8 (0.23)	14.6 (0.41)
White	100.0	6.1 (0.33)	93.9 (0.33)	100.0	59.3 (0.67)	16.5 (0.49)	6.6 (0.34)	3.3 (0.24)	14.3 (0.48)
Black or African American	100.0	6.7 (0.71)	93.3 (0.71)	100.0	43.5 (1.51)	26.5 (1.34)	11.3 (0.93)	5.4 (0.69)	13.2 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*7.3 (2.95)	92.7 (2.95)	100.0	51.5 (7.21)	19.9 (5.95)	*12.9 (4.80)	*1.8 (1.28)	*13.9 (4.20)
Asian	100.0	*2.0 (0.75)	98.0 (0.75)	100.0	55.8 (2.89)	16.8 (2.36)	5.7 (1.44)	*2.8 (0.93)	18.8 (2.39)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	62.8 (15.87)	*18.4 (14.61)	*3.8 (3.86)	*9.2 (6.89)	*5.8 (4.67)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	6.4 (1.58)	93.6 (1.58)	100.0	48.4 (3.44)	22.8 (2.74)	7.7 (1.89)	*5.1 (1.77)	16.0 (2.49)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*9.1 (2.99)	90.9 (2.99)	100.0	40.4 (5.47)	25.1 (4.86)	*6.0 (2.79)	*4.3 (2.22)	24.2 (5.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*7.4 (4.63)	92.6 (4.63)	100.0	44.6 (9.06)	*18.7 (7.15)	*5.0 (3.55)	*13.4 (7.55)	*18.3 (7.82)
Hispanic origin and race[8]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	8.3 (0.62)	91.7 (0.62)	100.0	42.3 (1.17)	18.1 (0.86)	10.8 (0.76)	7.0 (0.61)	21.8 (1.00)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.2 (0.79)	90.8 (0.79)	100.0	40.2 (1.45)	17.5 (1.04)	11.0 (0.96)	8.3 (0.80)	23.0 (1.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.7 (0.32)	94.3 (0.32)	100.0	58.4 (0.64)	18.3 (0.50)	6.9 (0.33)	3.2 (0.24)	13.3 (0.42)
White, single race	100.0	5.6 (0.36)	94.4 (0.36)	100.0	62.3 (0.71)	16.3 (0.54)	5.8 (0.36)	2.6 (0.25)	12.9 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.8 (0.72)	93.2 (0.72)	100.0	43.2 (1.51)	26.9 (1.36)	11.2 (0.93)	5.5 (0.71)	13.3 (0.88)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	100.0	5.1 (0.30)	94.9 (0.30)	100.0	59.2 (0.70)	16.6 (0.52)	6.5 (0.34)	3.0 (0.22)	14.8 (0.50)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.3 (0.67)	90.7 (0.67)	100.0	46.8 (1.16)	22.8 (0.99)	10.0 (0.72)	5.9 (0.56)	14.6 (0.79)
Father, no mother	100.0	5.8 (1.42)	94.2 (1.42)	100.0	53.6 (2.96)	23.7 (2.47)	7.6 (1.39)	*4.5 (1.41)	10.7 (1.85)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.7 (1.32)	93.3 (1.32)	100.0	44.3 (3.12)	21.2 (2.53)	13.2 (2.29)	7.6 (1.62)	13.7 (2.07)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.7 (0.94)	90.3 (0.94)	100.0	35.7 (1.49)	22.4 (1.22)	10.9 (0.93)	7.6 (0.79)	23.3 (1.28)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	7.3 (0.65)	92.7 (0.65)	100.0	49.4 (1.17)	21.5 (0.92)	9.0 (0.68)	4.8 (0.53)	15.2 (0.78)
More than high school	100.0	4.9 (0.34)	95.1 (0.34)	100.0	63.1 (0.70)	16.0 (0.55)	5.9 (0.36)	2.4 (0.22)	12.6 (0.47)
Family income[12]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	9.0 (0.75)	91.0 (0.75)	100.0	40.1 (1.32)	22.6 (1.14)	12.6 (0.88)	6.9 (0.73)	17.8 (0.97)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.4 (0.31)	94.6 (0.31)	100.0	59.5 (0.65)	17.2 (0.49)	6.2 (0.30)	3.1 (0.23)	13.8 (0.46)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	10.7 (0.93)	89.3 (0.93)	100.0	44.4 (1.45)	21.5 (1.17)	8.7 (0.76)	6.3 (0.76)	19.1 (1.13)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	7.6 (0.78)	92.4 (0.78)	100.0	52.5 (1.37)	18.3 (1.05)	8.0 (0.79)	4.2 (0.57)	17.0 (1.03)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	3.5 (0.57)	96.5 (0.57)	100.0	63.1 (1.45)	17.2 (1.13)	5.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.41)	12.6 (1.06)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.38)	98.1 (0.38)	100.0	73.0 (1.14)	13.4 (0.87)	3.4 (0.46)	1.1 (0.26)	9.2 (0.75)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	100.0	9.4 (0.95)	90.6 (0.95)	100.0	39.9 (1.66)	22.6 (1.43)	12.9 (1.14)	7.5 (0.93)	17.1 (1.24)
Near poor	100.0	11.6 (0.89)	88.4 (0.89)	100.0	43.2 (1.34)	22.1 (1.14)	10.1 (0.83)	6.6 (0.69)	18.1 (1.00)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.34)	96.0 (0.34)	100.0	64.1 (0.76)	15.9 (0.58)	5.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.22)	12.8 (0.54)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	100.0	3.9 (0.28)	96.1 (0.28)	100.0	63.2 (0.67)	16.5 (0.50)	5.6 (0.31)	2.1 (0.19)	12.5 (0.45)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	6.3 (0.65)	93.7 (0.65)	100.0	45.0 (1.42)	23.5 (1.18)	9.9 (0.84)	4.9 (0.71)	16.6 (0.97)
Other	100.0	5.3 (1.55)	94.7 (1.55)	100.0	55.1 (4.02)	20.3 (3.41)	9.4 (2.63)	*1.1 (0.52)	14.0 (2.35)
Uninsured	100.0	18.5 (1.25)	81.5 (1.25)	100.0	29.6 (1.42)	21.1 (1.34)	14.0 (1.09)	11.9 (1.05)	23.4 (1.26)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. 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, 2000—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[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 ago	More than 5 years[3]
Place of residence[15]					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	5.4 (0.37)	94.6 (0.37)	100.0	56.1 (0.80)	19.1 (0.63)	6.6 (0.38)	3.5 (0.30)	14.7 (0.55)
Small MSA	100.0	6.8 (0.53)	93.2 (0.53)	100.0	57.2 (1.06)	15.8 (0.76)	8.1 (0.54)	4.1 (0.44)	14.8 (0.77)
Not in MSA	100.0	6.8 (0.71)	93.2 (0.71)	100.0	52.8 (1.40)	20.4 (1.08)	8.6 (0.86)	4.0 (0.54)	14.1 (0.93)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	4.9 (0.68)	95.1 (0.68)	100.0	62.8 (1.34)	18.2 (1.07)	5.2 (0.52)	2.3 (0.36)	11.4 (0.79)
Midwest	100.0	5.5 (0.54)	94.5 (0.54)	100.0	60.5 (1.12)	16.6 (0.76)	5.9 (0.62)	2.9 (0.42)	14.1 (0.87)
South	100.0	6.0 (0.46)	94.0 (0.46)	100.0	50.3 (1.06)	19.2 (0.82)	9.5 (0.57)	4.9 (0.47)	16.0 (0.70)
West	100.0	8.1 (0.67)	91.9 (0.67)	100.0	53.3 (1.09)	18.8 (0.93)	7.9 (0.63)	4.4 (0.44)	15.6 (0.86)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	6.0 (0.28)	94.0 (0.28)	100.0	56.0 (0.59)	18.3 (0.45)	7.3 (0.30)	3.8 (0.23)	14.6 (0.41)
Fair/poor	100.0	10.5 (2.26)	89.5 (2.26)	100.0	48.1 (4.12)	19.4 (3.03)	14.9 (2.99)	*4.4 (1.53)	13.2 (2.44)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	. . .	100.0	30.6 (2.13)	19.0 (1.81)	17.2 (1.64)	16.2 (1.70)	17.0 (1.71)
Can afford dental care	100.0	. . .	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	57.5 (0.60)	18.3 (0.46)	6.8 (0.30)	3.0 (0.20)	14.4 (0.41)
Sex and age									
Male:									
2–4 years	100.0	2.8 (0.57)	97.2 (0.57)	100.0	33.3 (1.81)	9.9 (1.06)	2.5 (0.63)	*0.8 (0.29)	53.5 (1.83)
5–17 years	100.0	6.4 (0.44)	93.6 (0.44)	100.0	59.8 (0.87)	20.7 (0.70)	8.7 (0.49)	4.3 (0.36)	6.4 (0.42)
5–11 years	100.0	6.5 (0.62)	93.5 (0.62)	100.0	60.3 (1.21)	20.6 (1.00)	7.6 (0.62)	3.1 (0.42)	8.4 (0.64)
12–17 years	100.0	6.2 (0.64)	93.8 (0.64)	100.0	59.3 (1.24)	20.8 (1.01)	10.1 (0.77)	5.8 (0.60)	4.0 (0.48)
Female:									
2–4 years	100.0	3.5 (0.73)	96.5 (0.73)	100.0	34.2 (1.75)	11.1 (1.11)	2.8 (0.62)	*0.4 (0.21)	51.5 (1.85)
5–17 years	100.0	7.2 (0.47)	92.8 (0.47)	100.0	61.7 (0.88)	19.4 (0.72)	8.4 (0.50)	4.7 (0.37)	5.9 (0.41)
5–11 years	100.0	5.7 (0.54)	94.3 (0.54)	100.0	61.7 (1.19)	19.8 (0.97)	7.4 (0.63)	3.7 (0.44)	7.3 (0.62)
12–17 years	100.0	9.0 (0.79)	91.0 (0.79)	100.0	61.8 (1.29)	18.8 (1.02)	9.5 (0.74)	5.8 (0.60)	4.2 (0.47)

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

– Quantity zero.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 [child's name] last saw or talked to a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

[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 percents.

[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, percents 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 due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

[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. 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: National Health Interview Survey, 2000.

Appendix I
Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2000 in-house Sample Child and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey. All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some 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 percents in the tables. Frequencies or percents with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/EST)100,

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

In the tables all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percents. 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 I.

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. 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 II 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's 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's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount are then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more, or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Those respondents who did reply to the "above-below $20,000" question were then handed one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (top-coded at $75,000 or more), and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. NHIS respondents thus fall in one of four categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (68% of the 2000 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly

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

Variable	Count of children in thousands	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	118	0.16
Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	26	0.01
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	281	0.39
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	270	0.37
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	75	0.10
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	107	0.18
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	165	0.27
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 4)	45	0.06
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5,6)	39	0.05
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (tables 7,8) . . .	40	0.06
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (tables 9,10)	993	1.88
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12,15,16) . . .	150	0.21
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12) . .	95	0.13
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13,14)	671	0.93
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	224	0.31
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	46	0.06
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	62	0.09
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	395	0.55
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	165	0.26
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	779	1.21

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children under 18 years of age with unknown information for selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2000

Variable	Count of children in thousands	Percent of children
Parent's education[1]	2,476	3.42
Family income	3,272	4.52
Poverty status	15,192	21.00
Health insurance coverage	224	0.31
Current health status	39	0.05

[1]Parent's education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) lives 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.

detailed set of intervals (3.5% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (20% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (8.5% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the "Less than $20,000" category under "Family Income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the "$20,000 or more" category under "Family Income," along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$20,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 1999 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (16). 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 those 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/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 4.5% of the U.S. child population, and poverty status information is missing for 21% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Five percent of the child sample is missing information on income, while 21% 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 percents was

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

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

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

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's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, another government program and/or single service plans. This information was used to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for those under age 65

years and another for those persons age 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (17,18). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage— Includes 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% of respondents, coverage status of insured versus uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1% 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, Hispanics 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 Hispanics. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race/ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999 the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), and a distinction was made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic origin and race. The latter characteristic includes subcategories for "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Not Hispanic or Latino" includes "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group. (See the definition of *Race* in this appendix for more information.) Data are not shown separately for other "Not Hispanic or Latino" single-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'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.

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 as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2000 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more; MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000; and areas that are not within an MSA.

Poverty status—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as 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/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999 the categories for race were expanded to be

consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of "1 race" from persons of "2 or more races." The category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category "2 or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple-race categories: black or African American and white; 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").

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.

Description of Health Terms

Asthma—Asthma includes smoker's asthma, bronchial asthma, allergic asthma, etc. Asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health care professional reported to the family that the sample child has asthma.

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

Contacts with health care professionals—A contact with a health care professional is defined as a visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health care 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 care professional—This refers to medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, etc.

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 or 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—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's office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or VA health care facility.

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

Data Dissemination Branch
National Center for Health Statistics
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3311 Toledo Road, Room 5412
Hyattsville, MD 20782

(301) 458–4636
E-mail: nchsquery@cdc.gov
Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchs