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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

National Center for Health Statistics

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under age 18 years, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Data Source

NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected for all family members during face-to-face interviews with an adult family respondent and any other adults present at the time of interview. Additional information about children is collected for one randomly selected child per family in face-to-face interviews with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child's health.

Selected Highlights

In 2010, most U.S. children aged 17 years and under had excellent or very good health (82%). However, 8% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Seven percent of children had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care. Fourteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children aged 3–17 years had a learning disability, and an estimated 8% of children had ADHD.

Keywords: health conditions • access to care • unmet medical need • ADHD

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

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Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2010 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children aged 17 years and under. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. [Information regarding injuries to children is in "Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2010" (1).] Estimates are derived from the Sample Child and the Family Core components of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in Tables 1–18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Appendix I contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values (Tables I–III); Appendix II, the definitions of terms used in this report; and Appendix III, the tables of unadjusted estimates (Tables IV–XV).

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

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to

computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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

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

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

Methods

Data Source

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

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core 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. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state responds to questions about all family members in the Family Core. Any responsible family member equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state may be the family respondent and respond to questions in the Family Core for all *related* household members of any age. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska it is 19 years and in Mississippi it is 21 years. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 years and over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult (the "sample adult") and one randomly selected child (the "sample child") in the family; the sample adult responds for himself or

herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, with information regarding demographic characteristics, health insurance, and access to medical care derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2010 consisted of 34,329 households, which yielded 89,976 persons in 35,177 families. A total of 12,557 children aged 17 years and under were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 11,277 sample children, a conditional response rate of 89.8%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the final family response rate of 78.7%, yielding a rate of 70.7% (14).

Estimation Procedures

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

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages, to make the presentation of the estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically

small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in Appendix I (Table II). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, note that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, no income information is available for about 3% of sample children in the 2010 survey, and only a broad range for their families' income was provided for about 15% of sample children (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see Appendix I, Table III). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to Appendix I for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights.

Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, the percentages in the first set (Tables 1–18) were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set (Tables IV–XV in Appendix III) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2010 estimates (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information

about the 2006 field test, refer to Appendix I.

The unfolding bracket method utilized a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., ''Is it less than $50,000?'') for respondents who failed to provide the exact amount of the family's income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family's income in the last calendar year.

Based on results from the 2006 field test, the unfolding bracket follow-up income questions performed better than the follow-up income questions used from 1997 to 2006. For example, the percentage of unknown responses for a three-category poverty status variable was 17% using the income bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up questions from 1997 to 2006.

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 and later years may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Sample Size Changes in NHIS

The size of the NHIS sample was reduced due to budget shortfalls in 2002–2004 and 2006–2008. Following a reduction of approximately 50% during January–March 2009, newly available funding later in 2009 permitted an expansion during October–December 2009 to expand that quarter's normal sample size by approximately 50%. The net effect of the January–March 2009 reduction and the October–December 2009 expansion was that the 2009 NHIS sample size was approximately the same as it would have been if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

In 2010, the NHIS sample was expanded by approximately 25% during January–March. There were no further expansions or reductions in the remaining months of that year, resulting in a 2010 NHIS sample size that was slightly larger than the 2009 NHIS sample size.

Data Limitations

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2009 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of the Asian population as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults aged 65 years and over, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2009 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the Appendix III tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the website http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important

information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html. Fill in the appropriate information, and click the ''National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)'' researchers' box, followed by the ''Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–18 are presented. Estimated percentages were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimated percentages are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups).

Asthma (Table 1)

- Over 10 million U.S. children aged 17 years and under (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 7 million children still have asthma (10%).
- Boys (16%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (21%) or to still have asthma (16%) than Hispanic (13% and 8%) or non-Hispanic white (12% and 8%) children.
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (17%) or to still have asthma (12%) than children in families that were not poor (12% and 8%).
- Children in fair or poor health

(38%) were three and one-half times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and almost five times as likely to still have asthma (33%) as children in excellent or very good health (11% and 7%).

Allergies (Table 2)

- Ten percent of U.S. children aged 17 years and under suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 12% from respiratory allergies, 5% from food allergies, and 13% from skin allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever (10%) than black children (7%).
- Black children were more likely to have had skin allergies (17%) than white (12%) or Asian (10%) children.
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic children to have had each type of allergy including hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies.
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have had hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, or skin allergies than children with a parent who had less than a high school diploma.
- Children in fair or poor health were about twice as likely to have had respiratory allergies (20%), food allergies (10%), or skin allergies (22%) as children in excellent or very good health (11%, 4%, and 12%).

Learning Disability and ADHD (Table 3)

- In 2010, almost 5 million children aged 3–17 years had a learning disability (8%); 9% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Black children (10%) and white children (8%) were more likely to have a learning disability than Asian children (4%).
- In families with an income of less than $35,000, the percentage of

children with a learning disability (12%) was twice that of children in families with an income of $100,000 or more (6%).

- Five million children aged 3–17 years had ADHD (8%). Boys (11%) were about twice as likely as girls (6%) to have ADHD.
- Hispanic children were less likely to have ADHD (4%) than non-Hispanic white (10%) or non-Hispanic black (11%) children.
- Children in single-mother families were about twice as likely to have learning disabilities (12%) or ADHD (13%) as children in two-parent families (6% and 7%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost five times as likely to have a learning disability (28% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (18% and 7%).

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

- In 2010, 10 million children in the United States had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (14%).
- Boys (16%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Eighteen percent of youths aged 12–17 years were on regular medication compared with 14% of children aged 5–11 years and 7% of children aged 4 years and under.
- White children (14%) and black children (15%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (6%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than Hispanic children (9%).
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children with a parent who did

not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (10%).

- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (16%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (6%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2010, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (41 million or 55%), and another 20 million children had very good health (27%).
- As the level of parent education increased, the percentage of children with excellent health increased.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. About 42% of children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 64% of children in families that were not poor.
- Children with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health (63%) than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (44%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were five times as likely to be in fair or poor health (5%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

School Days Missed Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 9 and 10)

- About one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17 years) missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- White children (25%) were less likely to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury than Asian (39%) or black (35%) children.

- Six percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (9%) compared with children in two-parent families (5%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11 and 12)

- In 2010, almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (95%). Non-Hispanic white children (97%) and non-Hispanic black children (95%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (91%).
- Seventy-five percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% of children with private health insurance and 96% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 74% used a doctor's office as their usual place of care; 24%, a clinic; 1%, a hospital outpatient clinic; and 1%, an emergency room.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (39%) than children in families that were not poor (15%).
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 86% with private health insurance, compared with 63% with Medicaid or other public coverage, used a doctor's office for that care.
- Four percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care.
- Children living in the West (31%) or the Midwest (29%) were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children living in the South (19%) or the Northeast (15%).

Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional (Tables 13 and 14)

- Three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months (77%) than children with a parent who had less education (72% and 68%).
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with over one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Uninsured children (12%) were six times as likely as children with private insurance coverage (2%) and four times as likely as children with Medicaid coverage (3%) to have not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2010, almost 6 million children had no health insurance coverage (8%).
- Hispanic children (14%) were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic white (6%) or black (6%) children to be uninsured for health care.
- Twelve percent of children in families with an income less than $35,000 and 12% of children in families with an income of $35,000–$49,999 had no health insurance compared with 2% of children in families with an income of $100,000 or more.
- Children in near-poor families were more likely to have unmet medical need (4%) and delayed medical care

(7%) than children in poor families (2% and 4%) and children in families that were not poor (2% and 3%).

- Approximately 1.6 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (2%), and medical care for 2.9 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (4%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have delayed or been unable to get medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
- Children living in the South (10%) or the West (10%) were more likely to be uninsured than children living in the Midwest (5%) or the Northeast (4%).

Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months (Table 16)

- In 2010, 10.2 million children living in the United States had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months (14%); 6.3 million children had two or more visits (8%).
- Asian children were less likely to have any emergency room visits in the past 12 months than white or black children.
- Black children were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (13%) than white (8%) or Asian (7%) children.
- Children in single-mother families were about twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (13%) than children in two-parent families (7%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (13%) than children with no health insurance (8%) or children with private health insurance (6%).

Dental Care (Tables 17 and 18)

- In 2010, 4.3 million (7%) children aged 2–17 years had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had unmet dental need (9%) than those in two-parent families (6%).
- Uninsured children (26%) were more than six times as likely to have unmet dental need as children with private health insurance (4%) and more than four times as likely as children with Medicaid or other public coverage (6%).
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (67%) than non-Hispanic black (55%) or Hispanic (57%) children.
- Thirty-three percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 12% of children with Medicaid and 12% of children with private health insurance.

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	74,626	10,133	6,976	13.7 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)
Total[5] (crude).	74,626	10,133	6,976	13.6 (0.39)	9.4 (0.33)
Sex					
Male	38,135	5,827	3,991	15.5 (0.57)	10.6 (0.48)
Female	36,491	4,307	2,986	11.9 (0.52)	8.3 (0.43)
Age[6]					
0–4 years	21,414	1,714	1,285	8.0 (0.60)	6.0 (0.54)
5–11 years.	28,666	4,200	3,020	14.7 (0.67)	10.5 (0.56)
12–17 years.	24,546	4,219	2,672	17.2 (0.75)	10.9 (0.60)
Race					
One race[7]	71,490	9,581	6,605	13.5 (0.40)	9.3 (0.33)
White.	56,170	6,747	4,544	12.1 (0.45)	8.2 (0.37)
Black or African American	11,030	2,331	1,742	21.4 (1.10)	16.0 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*65	*33	*9.6 (2.99)	*4.9 (2.12)
Asian.	3,354	428	281	13.0 (1.67)	8.5 (1.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[8]	3,136	553	372	18.7 (2.33)	12.5 (2.24)
Black or African American and white	1,373	294	180	23.8 (3.37)	15.4 (3.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	473	*70	*59	*14.4 (4.58)	*12.0 (4.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	2,099	1,385	12.7 (0.69)	8.3 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	1,243	793	11.1 (0.79)	7.1 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	8,034	5,591	14.0 (0.46)	9.8 (0.39)
White, single race	40,766	4,936	3,347	12.1 (0.54)	8.2 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	2,206	1,654	21.4 (1.14)	16.1 (1.05)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	51,329	5,954	4,028	11.9 (0.46)	8.0 (0.38)
Mother, no father.	18,026	3,367	2,414	18.6 (0.89)	13.4 (0.77)
Father, no mother	2,835	303	191	10.1 (1.62)	6.1 (1.24)
Neither mother nor father.	2,436	509	344	20.3 (2.31)	14.0 (1.89)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	9,301	1,207	874	13.2 (1.21)	9.5 (1.11)
High school diploma or GED[12]	14,750	2,267	1,532	15.7 (0.98)	10.6 (0.84)
More than high school diploma	47,913	6,144	4,221	12.9 (0.47)	8.9 (0.38)
Family income[13]					
Less than $35,000	24,323	3,910	2,825	16.7 (0.77)	12.0 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	47,072	5,865	3,928	12.5 (0.47)	8.4 (0.39)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	1,406	998	15.1 (1.13)	10.7 (0.97)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,542	1,013	12.4 (0.85)	8.2 (0.73)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,192	801	13.4 (1.17)	9.1 (0.98)
$100,000 or more	16,241	1,726	1,115	10.4 (0.75)	6.8 (0.57)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor.	15,701	2,586	1,898	17.1 (1.01)	12.4 (0.95)
Near poor	15,562	2,344	1,641	15.4 (0.91)	10.7 (0.79)
Not poor	38,768	4,679	3,109	12.0 (0.50)	8.0 (0.39)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	40,015	4,822	3,251	11.9 (0.50)	8.1 (0.41)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	4,465	3,182	17.8 (0.75)	12.6 (0.68)
Other	2,140	236	160	11.0 (1.89)	7.4 (1.59)
Uninsured	5,877	598	374	9.8 (1.11)	6.1 (0.90)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
Place of residence[16]	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)		
Large MSA	40,071	5,416	3,759	13.7 (0.54)	9.5 (0.46)
Small MSA.	23,245	3,085	2,107	13.5 (0.69)	9.2 (0.59)
Not in MSA	11,310	1,633	1,110	14.5 (1.16)	9.8 (1.00)
Region					
Northeast	11,610	1,612	1,096	13.9 (0.95)	9.5 (0.76)
Midwest	17,664	2,431	1,789	13.8 (0.89)	10.2 (0.75)
South	26,791	3,957	2,647	15.0 (0.67)	10.1 (0.57)
West	18,561	2,134	1,444	11.7 (0.69)	7.9 (0.60)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,019	6,825	4,455	11.4 (0.39)	7.4 (0.31)
Good	11,915	2,667	1,972	22.2 (1.21)	16.5 (1.13)
Fair or poor	1,692	642	549	38.3 (3.88)	32.8 (3.62)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[8]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[13]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[14]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]
		Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (age-adjusted).	74,626	7,085	8,581	3,443	9,400	9.6 (0.37)	11.6 (0.37)	4.6 (0.23)	12.6 (0.41)
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	7,085	8,581	3,443	9,400	9.5 (0.37)	11.5 (0.37)	4.6 (0.23)	12.6 (0.41)
Sex									
Male.	38,135	3,973	4,769	1,778	4,653	10.6 (0.53)	12.6 (0.54)	4.7 (0.33)	12.2 (0.55)
Female	36,491	3,111	3,812	1,665	4,747	8.6 (0.49)	10.6 (0.52)	4.6 (0.34)	13.0 (0.58)
Age[5]									
0–4 years	21,414	969	1,734	1,092	2,974	4.5 (0.43)	8.1 (0.57)	5.1 (0.49)	13.9 (0.77)
5–11 years.	28,666	2,877	3,653	1,259	3,955	10.1 (0.59)	12.8 (0.64)	4.4 (0.37)	13.8 (0.68)
12–17 years	24,546	3,239	3,193	1,092	2,471	13.2 (0.70)	13.1 (0.66)	4.5 (0.40)	10.1 (0.63)
Race									
One race[6]	71,490	6,720	8,143	3,227	8,897	9.5 (0.37)	11.5 (0.38)	4.5 (0.23)	12.5 (0.42)
White.	56,170	5,619	6,659	2,288	6,646	10.1 (0.44)	12.0 (0.44)	4.1 (0.25)	11.9 (0.50)
Black or African American	11,030	727	1,167	680	1,853	6.6 (0.64)	10.6 (0.79)	6.1 (0.72)	16.7 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*72	*70	†	*47	*10.6 (3.19)	10.0 (2.87)	†	*5.7 (2.39)
Asian.	3,354	293	236	223	336	8.8 (1.42)	7.1 (1.28)	6.7 (1.19)	10.0 (1.35)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,136	364	438	216	503	12.2 (1.78)	15.0 (1.97)	6.8 (1.46)	15.4 (1.89)
Black or African American and white.	1,373	136	181	98	227	10.3 (2.29)	13.8 (3.53)	7.0 (1.97)	14.4 (2.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	473	*72	*65	†	*72	*15.0 (5.86)	*13.4 (4.61)	†	*15.8 (5.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	1,168	1,422	491	1688	7.0 (0.54)	8.5 (0.56)	2.9 (0.34)	9.7 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	787	935	269	1020	7.0 (0.67)	8.2 (0.71)	2.4 (0.38)	8.7 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	5,917	7,159	2,951	7,712	10.3 (0.45)	12.5 (0.45)	5.1 (0.29)	13.5 (0.50)
White, single race	40,766	4,623	5,375	1,888	5,142	11.3 (0.56)	13.2 (0.57)	4.6 (0.33)	12.7 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	657	1,130	651	1,779	6.3 (0.64)	10.9 (0.83)	6.2 (0.76)	16.9 (1.07)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father.	51,329	5,077	5,876	2,480	6,240	10.2 (0.48)	11.7 (0.46)	4.8 (0.30)	12.1 (0.50)
Mother, no father	18,026	1,576	2,177	795	2,629	8.7 (0.62)	12.1 (0.71)	4.4 (0.43)	14.6 (0.77)
Father, no mother.	2,835	218	255	*104	243	7.7 (1.55)	9.1 (1.64)	*4.2 (1.31)	9.3 (1.95)
Neither mother nor father	2,436	213	272	64	288	8.6 (1.66)	11.1 (1.80)	*2.7 (0.83)	12.1 (2.22)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma.	9,301	481	642	196	905	5.4 (0.76)	7.1 (0.77)	2.2 (0.42)	9.5 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[11].	14,750	1,078	1,482	589	1,661	7.5 (0.66)	10.3 (0.80)	4.0 (0.48)	11.2 (0.86)
More than high school diploma	47,913	5,304	6,185	2,581	6,540	11.2 (0.50)	13.0 (0.50)	5.4 (0.32)	13.7 (0.51)
Family income[12]									
Less than $35,000	24,323	1,669	2,483	845	3,117	7.2 (0.51)	10.5 (0.61)	3.4 (0.32)	12.6 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	47,072	5,250	5,853	2,463	6,019	11.2 (0.51)	12.5 (0.50)	5.2 (0.32)	12.8 (0.50)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	838	1,213	524	1,170	9.1 (0.88)	13.0 (1.22)	5.7 (0.67)	12.4 (1.05)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,254	1,562	581	1,657	10.1 (0.87)	12.6 (0.90)	4.6 (0.60)	13.3 (1.00)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,056	1,132	507	1,125	11.9 (1.16)	12.8 (1.20)	5.6 (0.82)	12.7 (1.14)
$100,000 or more	16,241	2,101	1,946	851	2,068	12.6 (0.87)	11.9 (0.80)	5.3 (0.57)	12.9 (0.88)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor.	15,701	957	1,557	513	1971	6.7 (0.64)	10.3 (0.84)	3.3 (0.41)	12.3 (0.90)
Near poor	15,562	1,261	1,839	757	2,029	8.3 (0.71)	12.0 (0.87)	4.8 (0.52)	13.0 (0.88)
Not poor	38,768	4,590	4,848	2,040	5,008	11.8 (0.56)	12.5 (0.53)	5.3 (0.36)	13.0 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	40,015	4,498	4,952	2,080	5,192	11.1 (0.53)	12.4 (0.52)	5.2 (0.36)	13.1 (0.58)
Medicaid or other public.	26,404	1,824	2,783	999	3,303	7.4 (0.51)	11.0 (0.62)	3.8 (0.33)	12.4 (0.64)
Other	2,140	249	276	138	346	12.3 (2.40)	13.5 (2.59)	6.4 (1.70)	16.1 (2.38)
Uninsured	5,877	483	557	225	545	7.8 (1.03)	9.1 (1.06)	3.9 (0.84)	9.7 (1.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]
Place of residence[15]			Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Large MSA.	40,071	3,949	4,225	1,869	4,817	10.0 (0.51)	10.7 (0.49)	4.7 (0.32)	12.1 (0.53)
Small MSA.	23,245	2,225	2,997	1,102	3,180	9.8 (0.71)	13.1 (0.75)	4.7 (0.44)	13.6 (0.80)
Not in MSA	11,310	910	1,359	472	1,403	8.1 (0.71)	12.0 (0.87)	4.2 (0.48)	12.4 (1.01)
Region									
Northeast.	11,610	970	1,153	641	1,347	8.3 (0.91)	10.0 (0.88)	5.6 (0.65)	11.7 (0.98)
Midwest.	17,664	1,717	2,145	714	2,166	9.8 (0.82)	12.2 (0.84)	4.1 (0.45)	12.3 (0.89)
South	26,791	2,560	3,807	1,300	3,628	9.7 (0.62)	14.4 (0.67)	4.8 (0.40)	13.6 (0.69)
West.	18,561	1,837	1,476	787	2,259	10.1 (0.70)	8.1 (0.55)	4.2 (0.43)	12.1 (0.79)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good.	61,019	5,636	6,593	2,618	7,065	9.5 (0.41)	11.0 (0.41)	4.3 (0.25)	11.6 (0.42)
Good	11,915	1,243	1,656	653	1,965	10.3 (0.86)	13.9 (1.01)	5.5 (0.62)	16.7 (1.21)
Fair or poor	1,692	205	331	171	369	11.8 (2.35)	19.7 (2.78)	10.2 (2.06)	22.1 (3.22)

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

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

[1]Based on the following questions: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
		Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	61,655	4,838	5,161	7.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.35)
Total[5] (crude).	61,655	4,838	5,161	7.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	31,519	2,917	3,511	9.3 (0.49)	11.2 (0.55)
Female	30,137	1,921	1,649	6.4 (0.47)	5.5 (0.44)
Age[6]					
3–4 years	8,443	267	139	3.2 (0.54)	1.7 (0.47)
5–11 years.	28,666	2,291	2,181	8.0 (0.53)	7.6 (0.51)
12–17 years.	24,546	2,280	2,840	9.3 (0.55)	11.6 (0.61)
Race					
One race[7]	59,155	4,598	4,948	7.8 (0.36)	8.4 (0.37)
White.	46,607	3,532	3,920	7.6 (0.41)	8.4 (0.42)
Black or African American	9,106	904	939	10.0 (0.90)	10.5 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native	541	*57	*43	*10.2 (3.43)	*7.6 (3.09)
Asian.	2,746	95	*38	3.5 (0.88)	*1.4 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	155	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[8]	2,500	240	213	9.3 (1.72)	8.9 (1.74)
Black or African American and white	1,082	142	144	11.5 (2.66)	14.1 (3.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	425	*40	†	*10.6 (3.98)	*4.3 (2.04)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	13,846	895	589	6.7 (0.58)	4.4 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,480	607	319	6.6 (0.73)	3.5 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	47,809	3,942	4,572	8.2 (0.43)	9.5 (0.43)
White, single race.	34,175	2,765	3,391	8.0 (0.52)	9.8 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	8,625	860	917	10.1 (0.93)	10.8 (0.97)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	41,691	2,479	2,679	6.0 (0.38)	6.5 (0.38)
Mother, no father.	15,226	1,812	1,908	11.9 (0.80)	12.5 (0.81)
Father, no mother	2,632	245	284	9.2 (1.67)	10.0 (1.68)
Neither mother nor father.	2,107	301	289	14.0 (2.37)	13.0 (2.19)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	7,540	697	651	9.4 (0.91)	8.8 (1.07)
High school diploma or GED[12]	11,984	1,172	1,154	10.0 (0.88)	9.8 (0.86)
More than high school diploma	39,818	2,646	3,048	6.6 (0.41)	7.7 (0.42)
Family income[13]					
Less than $35,000	19,385	2,328	2,262	12.3 (0.80)	12.0 (0.73)
$35,000 or more	39,525	2,348	2,741	5.9 (0.38)	6.9 (0.40)
$35,000–$49,999	7,766	519	507	6.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.83)
$50,000–$74,999	10,236	576	782	5.6 (0.69)	7.6 (0.82)
$75,000–$99,999	7,398	458	532	6.2 (0.86)	7.1 (0.95)
$100,000 or more	14,125	795	920	5.6 (0.62)	6.4 (0.60)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor.	12,418	1,578	1,564	13.0 (0.99)	13.0 (0.99)
Near poor	12,814	1,100	1,055	8.8 (0.82)	8.5 (0.83)
Not poor	32,679	1,973	2,329	6.0 (0.41)	7.0 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	33,807	1,961	2,175	5.7 (0.40)	6.3 (0.40)
Medicaid or other public	21,056	2,442	2,506	12.1 (0.80)	12.6 (0.76)
Other	1,690	150	179	9.1 (2.22)	10.5 (2.48)
Uninsured	4,958	277	301	5.6 (0.93)	5.9 (1.00)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

		Ever told had			
Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]
Place of residence[16]		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA	33,220	2,342	2,424	7.1 (0.44)	7.3 (0.46)
Small MSA.	19,009	1,515	1,715	8.0 (0.60)	9.2 (0.62)
Not in MSA	9,427	980	1,022	10.3 (1.17)	10.8 (1.12)
Region					
Northeast	9,677	886	714	9.2 (1.11)	7.3 (0.81)
Midwest	14,868	1,100	1,372	7.5 (0.78)	9.3 (0.79)
South	21,875	1,865	2,284	8.6 (0.59)	10.5 (0.64)
West	15,236	986	790	6.5 (0.57)	5.3 (0.56)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	49,917	2,817	3,408	5.7 (0.35)	6.9 (0.37)
Good	10,262	1,602	1,476	15.5 (1.05)	14.2 (1.10)
Fair or poor	1,476	419	276	28.1 (3.56)	18.3 (2.99)

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

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

[1]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]Based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?"

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

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

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

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

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[8]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[13]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[14]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 3–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	74,626	10,082	13.7 (0.38)
Total[4] (crude).	74,626	10,082	13.5 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	38,135	5,861	15.5 (0.57)
Female	36,491	4,221	11.7 (0.52)
Age[5]			
0–4 years	21,414	1,526	7.1 (0.53)
5–11 years.	28,666	4,126	14.4 (0.64)
12–17 years.	24,546	4,430	18.1 (0.73)
Race			
One race[6]	71,490	9,619	13.6 (0.39)
White.	56,170	7,707	13.8 (0.45)
Black or African American	11,030	1,642	15.0 (1.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*60	9.0 (2.67)
Asian.	3,354	206	6.2 (0.99)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.	168	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,136	463	15.8 (2.17)
Black or African American and white	1,373	286	22.9 (4.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	473	*41	*8.5 (3.12)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	1,483	8.9 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	831	7.4 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	8,600	15.0 (0.46)
White, single race.	40,766	6,369	15.5 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	1,583	15.3 (1.10)
Family structure[9]			
Mother and father	51,329	6,319	12.6 (0.46)
Mother, no father.	18,026	3,061	16.9 (0.85)
Father, no mother	2,835	274	8.6 (1.42)
Neither mother nor father.	2,436	428	16.5 (1.91)
Parent's education[10]			
Less than high school diploma	9,301	935	10.3 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,750	2,008	14.0 (0.86)
More than high school.	47,913	6,691	14.0 (0.47)
Family income[12]			
Less than $35,000	24,323	3,624	15.6 (0.73)
$35,000 or more	47,072	6,184	13.1 (0.48)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	1,152	12.4 (1.06)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,482	11.9 (0.92)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,201	13.5 (1.21)
$100,000 or more	16,241	2,349	14.1 (0.85)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor.	15,701	2,421	16.2 (0.95)
Near poor	15,562	1,916	12.6 (0.83)
Not poor	38,768	5,305	13.5 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[14]			
Private	40,015	5,302	13.1 (0.51)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	4,015	16.2 (0.76)
Other	2,140	368	17.4 (2.45)
Uninsured	5,877	373	6.1 (0.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 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[15]	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	40,071	4,860	12.3 (0.49)
Small MSA.	23,245	3,441	15.1 (0.71)
Not in MSA	11,310	1,781	15.8 (1.14)
Region			
Northeast	11,610	1,495	12.9 (1.02)
Midwest	17,664	2,770	15.7 (0.80)
South	26,791	4,225	16.1 (0.69)
West	18,561	1,592	8.7 (0.61)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,019	6,633	11.1 (0.39)
Good	11,915	2,649	21.9 (1.20)
Fair or poor	1,692	800	46.3 (3.68)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S.Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands[2]			
Total[3] (crude)	74,625	41,111	20,163	11,822	1,504
Sex					
Male	38,134	20,898	10,262	6,141	816
Female	36,491	20,214	9,902	5,680	689
Age					
0–4 years	21,485	12,346	5,709	3,076	348
5–11 years.	28,972	15,761	8,013	4,571	615
12–17 years.	24,168	13,005	6,441	4,175	541
Race					
One race[4]	71,622	39,401	19,434	11,338	1,424
White.	56,223	32,450	14,980	7,856	920
Black or African American	11,085	4,869	3,099	2,682	428
American Indian or Alaska Native	772	295	*294	170	*13
Asian.	3,374	1,706	1,023	584	62
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	*82	†	46	†
Two or more races[5]	3,003	1,710	729	484	80
Black or African American and white	1,306	695	353	226	*32
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	497	257	121	102	*18
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,166	8,138	4,978	3,577	473
Mexican or Mexican American	11,629	5,310	3,398	2,592	328
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,459	32,973	15,186	8,245	1,032
White, single race.	40,804	25,086	10,525	4,668	508
Black or African American, single race	10,480	4,593	2,923	2,548	408
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	51,483	30,287	13,722	6,755	706
Mother, no father.	17,915	8,218	4,994	4,039	658
Father, no mother	2,745	1,468	801	417	*59
Neither mother nor father.	2,482	1,138	647	611	81
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	9,348	3,844	2,609	2,472	423
High school diploma or GED[9]	14,745	6,894	4,273	3,172	405
More than high school.	47,454	29,012	12,417	5,435	579
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	23,698	10,262	6,931	5,524	971
$35,000 or more	45,422	27,652	11,818	5,459	488
$35,000–$49,999	9,210	4,647	2,651	1,709	202
$50,000–$74,999	12,151	6,730	3,427	1,839	152
$75,000–$99,999	8,492	5,114	2,441	900	38
$100,000 or more	15,570	11,160	3,299	1,010	97
Poverty status[11]					
Poor.	15,355	6,534	4,313	3,826	672
Near poor	15,119	7,091	4,484	3,116	427
Not poor	37,335	23,897	9,533	3,605	297
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	40,184	25,284	10,593	3,974	321
Medicaid or other public	26,156	11,634	7,202	6,295	1,020
Other	2,131	1,237	550	286	56
Uninsured	5,791	2,862	1,677	1,147	105
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	40,084	22,530	10,477	6,279	788
Small MSA.	23,248	12,853	6,277	3,624	481
Not in MSA	11,293	5,729	3,410	1,918	236

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Number in thousands[2]			
Northeast	11,620	6,432	3,177	1,828	182
Midwest	17,472	9,666	4,909	2,570	322
South	26,939	14,776	7,066	4,460	635
West	18,594	10,237	5,012	2,964	365

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

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

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

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	55.0 (0.56)	27.0 (0.46)	15.9 (0.40)	2.0 (0.12)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	55.1 (0.56)	27.0 (0.46)	15.8 (0.40)	2.0 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.8 (0.65)	26.9 (0.56)	16.2 (0.47)	2.2 (0.15)
Female	100.0	55.4 (0.67)	27.1 (0.58)	15.6 (0.47)	1.9 (0.16)
Age[4]					
0–4 years	100.0	57.5 (0.84)	26.6 (0.76)	14.3 (0.57)	1.6 (0.20)
5–11 years.	100.0	54.4 (0.74)	27.7 (0.65)	15.8 (0.53)	2.1 (0.19)
12–17 years.	100.0	53.8 (0.80)	26.7 (0.65)	17.3 (0.57)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
One race[5]	100.0	55.0 (0.57)	27.2 (0.47)	15.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.12)
White.	100.0	57.7 (0.66)	26.7 (0.52)	14.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	43.9 (1.22)	28.0 (1.10)	24.2 (1.01)	3.9 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	38.7 (7.26)	36.9 (9.64)	22.6 (5.77)	*1.8 (0.91)
Asian.	100.0	50.4 (1.95)	30.3 (1.87)	17.4 (1.53)	1.8 (0.48)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	43.4 (9.76)	*25.3 (10.59)	30.1 (6.98)	†
Two or more races[6]	100.0	55.8 (2.40)	24.4 (1.99)	17.0 (1.71)	2.8 (0.60)
Black or African American and white	100.0	51.7 (3.54)	27.3 (3.25)	18.2 (2.77)	*2.8 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	100.0	51.4 (6.23)	24.1 (5.71)	20.8 (4.57)	*3.7 (1.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	47.1 (1.03)	29.0 (0.83)	21.1 (0.80)	2.8 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	45.5 (1.23)	29.2 (1.05)	22.5 (0.96)	2.8 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	57.4 (0.65)	26.5 (0.55)	14.4 (0.45)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	61.5 (0.78)	25.8 (0.63)	11.4 (0.50)	1.2 (0.14)
Black or African American only, single race	100.0	43.8 (1.25)	27.9 (1.14)	24.4 (1.04)	3.9 (0.44)
Family structure[8]					
Mother and father	100.0	58.8 (0.65)	26.6 (0.57)	13.2 (0.41)	1.4 (0.11)
Mother, no father.	100.0	45.9 (1.00)	27.9 (0.90)	22.6 (0.82)	3.7 (0.35)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.0 (2.52)	28.4 (2.33)	14.5 (1.64)	*2.2 (0.66)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	46.8 (2.65)	25.7 (2.32)	24.4 (2.13)	3.1 (0.63)
Parent's education[9]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	40.9 (1.47)	27.8 (1.45)	26.8 (1.17)	4.5 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	46.5 (1.15)	29.1 (1.01)	21.6 (0.97)	2.8 (0.34)
More than high school.	100.0	61.1 (0.65)	26.2 (0.54)	11.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income[11]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	42.7 (0.89)	29.3 (0.89)	23.7 (0.76)	4.2 (0.31)
$35,000 or more	100.0	60.9 (0.67)	26.0 (0.59)	12.0 (0.42)	1.1 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	50.3 (1.46)	28.8 (1.27)	18.7 (1.09)	2.2 (0.35)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	55.3 (1.36)	28.3 (1.24)	15.2 (0.91)	1.3 (0.20)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	60.2 (1.49)	28.8 (1.42)	10.5 (0.90)	0.4 (0.12)
$100,000 or more	100.0	71.6 (1.06)	21.2 (0.94)	6.5 (0.57)	0.6 (0.11)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor.	100.0	42.1 (1.11)	28.1 (1.07)	25.3 (0.96)	4.5 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	46.5 (1.16)	29.7 (1.06)	20.9 (0.91)	2.9 (0.30)
Not poor	100.0	64.0 (0.69)	25.5 (0.62)	9.6 (0.40)	0.8 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Private	100.0	63.0 (0.69)	26.4 (0.63)	9.8 (0.41)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	43.7 (0.87)	27.7 (0.74)	24.6 (0.75)	4.1 (0.30)
Other	100.0	58.0 (2.89)	25.6 (2.44)	13.6 (1.97)	2.8 (0.76)
Uninsured	100.0	49.7 (2.08)	29.3 (2.12)	19.3 (1.31)	1.7 (0.34)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	56.2 (0.73)	26.2 (0.61)	15.7 (0.52)	2.0 (0.16)
Small MSA.	100.0	55.3 (1.07)	27.0 (0.87)	15.6 (0.77)	2.1 (0.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	50.7 (1.43)	30.2 (1.21)	17.0 (1.01)	2.1 (0.33)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Northeast	100.0	55.3 (1.38)	27.4 (1.12)	15.7 (0.99)	1.6 (0.23)
Midwest	100.0	55.3 (1.15)	28.1 (1.07)	14.8 (0.81)	1.8 (0.26)
South	100.0	54.8 (0.89)	26.2 (0.69)	16.6 (0.68)	2.4 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.1 (1.21)	26.9 (0.96)	16.0 (0.79)	2.0 (0.22)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3] (crude).	11,442	45,653	513	3,076	7,930	339	506	919	228
Sex									
Male	6,247	22,757	310	1,617	4,191	157	290	438	*106
Female	5,195	22,896	203	1,460	3,738	182	215	480	122
Age									
1–4 years	3,882	10,713	98	848	1,474	*54	*127	188	*49
5–11 years	4,506	18,667	229	1,289	3,200	109	238	356	*58
12–17 years	3,054	16,274	186	940	3,255	176	141	375	121
Race									
One race[4].	10,963	43,747	496	2,980	7,559	329	472	868	205
White	8,370	35,768	422	1,986	5,278	301	326	483	173
Black or African American.	1,730	5,715	*52	738	1,736	†	106	336	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	364	†	*43	*112	–	†	†	–
Asian	609	1,856	†	193	388	†	†	*40	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*45	–	†	†	–	–	†	–
Two or more races[5].	479	1,906	*16	*97	371	†	†	*50	†
Black or African American and white	227	797	–	*31	187	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*83	258	†	†	*76	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino.	3,504	8,602	174	1,026	2,243	71	214	264	*46
Mexican or Mexican American	2,415	5,637	*87	749	1,663	*26	154	185	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,938	37,052	339	2,050	5,686	268	292	655	182
White, single race	5,249	27,987	267	1,024	3,294	236	158	259	127
Black or African American only, single race	1,588	5,456	*50	726	1,643	†	*87	322	†
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	7,894	32,748	319	1,682	4,587	182	287	408	135
Mother, no father	2,778	9,676	181	1,111	2,710	144	175	430	*65
Father, no mother	401	1,945	†	114	287	†	†	*34	†
Neither mother nor father	369	1,284	†	169	345	†	*37	*47	†
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	1,847	4,100	110	788	1,553	*29	196	234	†
High school diploma or GED[9].	2,310	8,151	*63	736	2,134	*79	*135	238	*52
More than high school	6,895	31,991	335	1,384	3,842	224	138	388	128
Family income[10]									
Less than $35,000	4,130	12,024	212	1,566	3,726	124	286	632	155
$35,000 or more.	6,926	31,416	284	1,414	3,912	209	182	280	*73
$35,000–$49,999	1,727	5,343	*48	439	1,174	†	*88	130	–
$50,000–$74,999	1,735	7,973	*99	449	1,292	*94	*54	*79	†
$75,000–$99,999	1,166	6,101	*46	267	683	†	†	†	†
$100,000 or more.	2,298	12,000	*90	260	762	*54	†	*50	†
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	2,733	7,374	174	1,158	2,474	*103	204	470	*69
Near poor.	2,697	8,434	*93	795	2,189	*54	156	269	*75
Not poor.	5,443	26,978	240	910	2,649	173	*106	141	*73
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private.	5,811	27,713	261	902	2,796	168	111	204	*90
Medicaid or other public	4,422	12,914	216	1,821	4,081	118	326	625	*126
Other.	261	1,411	†	*88	181	–	†	*29	–
Uninsured.	922	3,514	†	252	827	*53	*23	*61	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[2]								
Large MSA	6,171	24,739	289	1,608	4,093	167	240	518	141
Small MSA	3,646	14,039	181	990	2,558	116	151	251	*62
Not in MSA	1,625	6,876	*44	479	1,278	*56	*115	150	†
Region									
Northeast	1,493	7,419	138	382	1,308	*65	*71	111	†
Midwest	2,344	11,480	*88	609	1,778	*111	†	250	†
South	4,565	15,576	152	1,242	2,854	91	238	397	*118
West	3,041	11,178	134	844	1,989	*71	147	160	*49

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	19.6 (0.51)	79.5 (0.51)	0.9 (0.11)	27.5 (1.28)	69.6 (1.34)	2.9 (0.51)	31.1 (3.57)	55.4 (4.01)	13.5 (2.72)
Total[3] (crude)	19.9 (0.51)	79.2 (0.52)	0.9 (0.11)	27.1 (1.27)	69.9 (1.32)	3.0 (0.52)	30.6 (3.53)	55.6 (3.98)	13.8 (2.77)
Sex									
Male	21.0 (0.73)	77.9 (0.75)	1.1 (0.18)	27.3 (1.68)	70.0 (1.76)	2.6 (0.63)	34.5 (4.79)	53.2 (5.13)	12.2 (3.54)
Female	18.1 (0.67)	81.2 (0.67)	0.7 (0.14)	27.4 (1.89)	69.4 (1.97)	3.2 (0.77)	26.8 (5.34)	59.8 (5.78)	13.3 (3.52)
Age[4]									
1–4 years	26.4 (1.20)	72.9 (1.21)	0.7 (0.18)	35.7 (3.14)	62.1 (3.19)	*2.3 (0.91)	34.8 (8.45)	51.7 (8.63)	*13.6 (6.18)
5–11 years	19.3 (0.81)	79.8 (0.83)	1.0 (0.21)	28.0 (2.03)	69.6 (2.05)	2.4 (0.64)	36.5 (5.93)	54.6 (6.48)	*8.9 (3.44)
12–17 years	15.7 (0.73)	83.4 (0.74)	1.0 (0.18)	21.5 (1.85)	74.5 (1.99)	4.0 (1.06)	22.1 (5.10)	58.9 (5.93)	19.0 (4.94)
Race									
One race[5]	19.6 (0.52)	79.5 (0.52)	0.9 (0.12)	27.8 (1.30)	69.3 (1.36)	3.0 (0.52)	30.9 (3.57)	56.0 (4.08)	13.1 (2.77)
White	18.6 (0.58)	80.4 (0.59)	0.9 (0.13)	26.4 (1.54)	69.7 (1.65)	3.9 (0.73)	33.2 (4.76)	49.2 (5.40)	17.6 (3.84)
Black or African American	22.6 (1.49)	76.7 (1.51)	*0.8 (0.30)	30.5 (2.66)	69.1 (2.66)	†	21.8 (4.98)	70.9 (6.47)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	26.5 (4.67)	71.1 (4.97)	†	*33.1 (11.32)	66.9 (11.32)	–	86.3 (14.47)	†	–
Asian	24.7 (2.21)	74.8 (2.24)	†	31.6 (4.87)	65.8 (4.89)	†	34.8 (7.57)	65.2 (7.57)	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	57.0 (12.88)	43.0 (12.88)	–	*35.6 (14.85)	64.4 (14.85)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Two or more races[6]	20.2 (2.34)	78.8 (2.36)	*1.0 (0.46)	20.4 (5.53)	77.7 (5.60)	†	25.6 (6.83)	55.4 (10.84)	*19.0 (8.77)
Black or African American and white	21.5 (3.95)	78.5 (3.95)	–	17.8 (5.01)	80.8 (5.16)	†	†	58.6 (8.24)	32.6 (3.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	25.2 (6.61)	72.9 (6.70)	†	*29.1 (13.97)	70.9 (13.97)	–	54.4 (0.00)	45.6 (0.00)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	27.8 (1.11)	70.8 (1.13)	1.4 (0.28)	30.7 (2.12)	67.2 (2.20)	2.1 (0.61)	38.5 (4.78)	53.0 (5.47)	*8.5 (3.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	29.2 (1.38)	69.8 (1.38)	*1.0 (0.33)	30.6 (2.40)	68.3 (2.47)	*1.1 (0.44)	36.1 (5.09)	56.1 (5.75)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.4 (0.57)	81.8 (0.58)	0.8 (0.12)	26.2 (1.61)	70.6 (1.69)	3.2 (0.66)	26.4 (4.35)	58.4 (4.92)	15.1 (3.56)
White, single race	15.7 (0.65)	83.5 (0.66)	0.8 (0.15)	22.9 (2.08)	72.2 (2.29)	4.9 (1.09)	30.7 (5.94)	47.6 (7.33)	21.8 (5.68)
Black or African American, single race	21.9 (1.54)	77.3 (1.56)	*0.8 (0.31)	31.3 (2.77)	68.4 (2.77)	†	19.1 (4.92)	72.9 (6.63)	†
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	18.9 (0.59)	80.3 (0.60)	0.8 (0.13)	26.3 (1.70)	71.0 (1.80)	2.8 (0.68)	35.3 (4.97)	49.2 (5.56)	15.5 (3.99)
Mother, no father	21.9 (1.10)	76.7 (1.13)	1.5 (0.31)	28.5 (2.15)	67.9 (2.25)	3.6 (0.93)	25.0 (5.51)	64.9 (6.01)	*10.1 (4.02)
Father, no mother	17.5 (2.33)	82.2 (2.33)	†	30.8 (6.04)	68.0 (6.11)	†	†	74.8 (13.70)	†
Neither mother nor father	23.4 (3.05)	76.3 (3.06)	†	32.3 (5.32)	66.3 (5.41)	†	*33.7 (12.38)	48.2 (12.71)	†
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	29.9 (1.76)	68.4 (1.77)	1.7 (0.47)	33.2 (2.84)	65.6 (2.87)	*1.2 (0.52)	42.8 (6.31)	52.0 (6.44)	†
High school diploma or GED[10]	21.4 (1.18)	78.0 (1.20)	*0.6 (0.22)	24.8 (2.31)	72.5 (2.50)	*2.7 (1.06)	31.9 (7.12)	56.4 (7.61)	*11.7 (4.94)
More than high school	17.5 (0.60)	81.7 (0.61)	0.9 (0.14)	26.2 (1.89)	69.8 (1.98)	4.0 (0.85)	21.9 (4.63)	58.7 (6.07)	19.3 (5.08)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Family income[11]									
Less than $35,000	24.1 (0.99)	74.6 (0.99)	1.3 (0.26)	28.9 (1.85)	68.8 (1.92)	2.3 (0.65)	26.6 (4.05)	59.0 (5.01)	14.4 (3.62)
$35,000 or more	17.9 (0.59)	81.4 (0.60)	0.7 (0.13)	26.2 (1.93)	70.2 (2.02)	3.6 (0.81)	34.4 (6.54)	53.0 (6.78)	*12.6 (4.15)
$35,000–$49,999	23.9 (1.56)	75.4 (1.58)	*0.7 (0.33)	26.8 (3.21)	71.8 (3.26)	†	42.6 (8.35)	57.4 (8.35)	–
$50,000–$74,999	17.6 (1.14)	81.4 (1.18)	*1.0 (0.32)	25.7 (3.41)	69.5 (3.54)	*4.8 (1.58)	*37.0 (12.33)	49.4 (12.96)	*13.6 (5.40)
$75,000–$99,999	15.9 (1.26)	83.5 (1.30)	*0.6 (0.24)	31.0 (4.88)	65.1 (5.02)	†	†	*42.7 (19.44)	†
$100,000 or more	16.2 (1.00)	83.2 (1.01)	*0.6 (0.19)	24.7 (3.97)	70.4 (4.54)	*4.9 (2.09)	*20.6 (9.19)	51.7 (14.19)	*27.7 (12.06)
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	25.1 (1.33)	73.2 (1.36)	1.7 (0.37)	30.7 (2.43)	66.5 (2.53)	*2.8 (0.93)	26.5 (5.04)	64.1 (6.01)	*9.5 (3.78)
Near poor	23.6 (1.26)	75.6 (1.27)	*0.9 (0.31)	26.5 (2.48)	71.7 (2.54)	*1.8 (0.67)	32.0 (5.93)	53.7 (6.68)	*14.3 (5.35)
Not poor	16.7 (0.61)	82.6 (0.62)	0.7 (0.13)	25.4 (2.26)	70.4 (2.39)	4.3 (1.07)	33.9 (8.62)	44.9 (8.50)	*21.2 (7.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	17.3 (0.64)	82.0 (0.65)	0.8 (0.15)	24.4 (2.17)	71.6 (2.35)	4.1 (1.05)	28.2 (6.76)	52.4 (7.69)	*19.3 (6.11)
Medicaid or other public.	24.1 (0.95)	74.7 (0.96)	1.2 (0.23)	30.0 (1.86)	68.0 (1.90)	*2.0 (0.59)	29.9 (4.35)	58.4 (5.07)	11.7 (3.28)
Other	14.8 (2.57)	84.1 (2.53)	†	37.9 (8.81)	62.1 (8.81)	–	46.4 (11.02)	53.6 (11.02)	–
Uninsured	20.7 (2.37)	79.0 (2.38)	†	22.1 (3.38)	73.2 (3.51)	*4.7 (1.84)	*27.4 (12.77)	64.2 (13.21)	†
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA.	19.6 (0.67)	79.5 (0.68)	0.9 (0.15)	28.0 (1.65)	69.3 (1.76)	2.7 (0.70)	26.6 (4.05)	57.4 (5.04)	16.0 (4.10)
Small MSA.	19.9 (0.96)	79.0 (0.97)	1.0 (0.22)	27.0 (2.51)	69.8 (2.60)	3.2 (0.88)	34.2 (6.69)	52.1 (7.63)	*13.7 (4.94)
Not in MSA	19.0 (1.33)	80.5 (1.34)	*0.5 (0.23)	26.9 (3.08)	69.9 (3.07)	*3.2 (1.23)	42.3 (8.50)	49.4 (9.30)	†
Region									
Northeast.	16.5 (1.28)	81.9 (1.29)	1.5 (0.37)	21.6 (2.95)	74.6 (3.16)	*3.8 (1.37)	37.9 (8.22)	53.6 (9.68)	†
Midwest.	16.7 (0.95)	82.7 (0.98)	*0.6 (0.21)	25.0 (2.64)	70.8 (2.95)	*4.2 (1.55)	*14.8 (6.39)	71.8 (7.52)	*13.4 (6.39)
South	22.2 (0.90)	77.1 (0.91)	0.7 (0.17)	29.9 (2.23)	67.9 (2.27)	2.2 (0.61)	32.5 (5.33)	52.6 (6.24)	14.9 (4.12)
West.	20.9 (1.01)	78.2 (1.01)	1.0 (0.24)	29.4 (2.53)	68.2 (2.56)	*2.4 (0.79)	39.5 (6.29)	46.7 (6.39)	*13.8 (5.46)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U. S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Number in thousands[2]					
Total[3] (crude)	53,212	14,136	14,682	14,508	5,957	3,098	359
Sex							
Male	27,227	7,489	7,240	7,239	3,174	1,614	165
Female	25,986	6,647	7,442	7,269	2,783	1,484	194
Age							
5–11 years.	28,666	7,502	8,210	7,979	2,938	1,469	300
12–17 years.	24,546	6,634	6,472	6,530	3,018	1,629	*59
Race							
One race[4]	51,133	13,683	14,043	13,936	5,723	2,947	340
White.	40,288	9,793	11,240	11,347	4,784	2,471	289
Black or African American	7,801	2,716	1,823	2,080	718	347	37
American Indian or Alaska Native	496	196	140	86	†	*25	†
Asian.	2,399	933	799	400	172	*73	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	149	†	†	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	2,080	453	640	572	234	150	†
Black or African American and white	918	181	228	284	114	*79	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	328	*35	*121	*104	*36	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	11,576	4,032	2,790	3,024	957	544	†
Mexican or Mexican American	7,972	2,711	1,974	2,165	651	318	†
Not Hispanic or Latino.	41,637	10,104	11,892	11,485	5,000	2,554	298
White, single race	29,898	6,161	8,742	8,608	3,954	1,980	242
Black or African American, single race	7,398	2,570	1,756	1,953	668	336	37
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	35,520	9,556	10,272	9,617	3,915	1,747	230
Mother, no father.	13,360	3,314	3,275	3,774	1,585	1,140	*93
Father, no mother	2,398	711	696	627	213	*68	†
Neither mother nor father.	1,935	554	439	491	244	143	†
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	6,473	2,236	1,532	1,570	563	426	*61
High school diploma or GED[9]	10,213	2,869	2,405	2,849	1,129	762	*59
More than high school.	34,410	8,393	10,291	9,574	4,015	1,767	208
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000	16,363	4,756	3,698	4,154	1,938	1,421	144
$35,000 or more	34,372	8,445	10,383	9,755	3,836	1,592	206
$35,000–$49,999	6,626	1,850	1,876	1,680	746	341	*50
$50,000–$74,999	8,945	2,303	2,372	2,698	962	508	*79
$75,000–$99,999	6,468	1,405	2,066	1,845	843	276	†
$100,000 or more	12,332	2,887	4,068	3,532	1,285	468	*57
Poverty status[11]							
Poor.	10,526	2,893	2,362	2,857	1,179	961	*84
Near poor	10,736	3,276	2,607	2,587	1,336	731	*124
Not poor	28,611	6,777	8,931	8,278	3,126	1,265	142
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	29,681	7,217	9,140	8,472	3,216	1,324	147
Medicaid or other public	17,499	5,000	4,011	4,485	2,106	1,488	173
Other	1,450	384	397	376	175	*114	–
Uninsured	4,463	1,473	1,104	1,157	451	173	†
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	28,633	8,415	7,597	7,769	3,084	1,394	135
Small MSA.	16,298	3,920	4,619	4,527	1,832	1,099	154
Not in MSA	8,282	1,801	2,466	2,213	1,040	604	*70

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 aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 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	8,503	2,248	2,270	2,199	1,019	601	*69
Midwest	12,949	2,859	3,918	3,742	1,421	812	*91
South.......................................	18,794	5,442	5,003	5,009	2,110	968	115
West	12,966	3,587	3,491	3,559	1,406	717	*85
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	42,948	11,494	12,577	11,904	4,496	1,878	272
Good	8,976	2,415	1,927	2,330	1,232	881	*76
Fair or poor	1,288	227	178	274	229	339	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

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

[3]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	26.8 (0.59)	27.9 (0.63)	27.5 (0.63)	11.3 (0.44)	5.9 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
Total[3] (crude).	100.0	26.8 (0.59)	27.8 (0.63)	27.5 (0.63)	11.3 (0.44)	5.9 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.8 (0.82)	26.9 (0.86)	26.9 (0.85)	11.8 (0.61)	6.0 (0.49)	0.6 (0.15)
Female.	100.0	25.7 (0.82)	28.8 (0.92)	28.2 (0.91)	10.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.48)	0.8 (0.16)
Age[4]							
5–11 years	100.0	26.4 (0.82)	28.9 (0.85)	28.1 (0.87)	10.3 (0.58)	5.2 (0.44)	1.1 (0.20)
12–17 years.	100.0	27.3 (0.84)	26.6 (0.89)	26.8 (0.89)	12.4 (0.67)	6.7 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
One race[5]	100.0	27.0 (0.60)	27.7 (0.64)	27.5 (0.65)	11.3 (0.44)	5.8 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
White	100.0	24.5 (0.67)	28.2 (0.74)	28.4 (0.77)	12.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.41)	0.7 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	35.2 (1.54)	23.6 (1.40)	26.9 (1.53)	9.3 (0.98)	4.4 (0.68)	0.5 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.7 (6.11)	28.6 (5.87)	17.5 (4.15)	†	*5.0 (2.49)	†
Asian	100.0	39.0 (2.69)	33.6 (2.60)	16.8 (1.79)	7.2 (1.34)	*3.0 (0.97)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	*25.9 (12.02)	*24.7 (10.69)	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	22.8 (2.65)	30.6 (2.88)	26.5 (2.59)	11.4 (1.97)	7.7 (1.86)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	19.7 (3.92)	26.0 (4.15)	30.4 (4.24)	12.2 (2.96)	*9.5 (3.41)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . .	100.0	*10.4 (4.25)	37.1 (8.80)	32.6 (8.38)	*10.7 (3.91)	*9.2 (4.44)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.4 (1.23)	24.3 (1.06)	26.4 (1.09)	8.6 (0.68)	4.7 (0.54)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.5 (1.50)	24.9 (1.34)	27.5 (1.39)	8.5 (0.86)	4.0 (0.59)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	24.4 (0.68)	28.8 (0.77)	27.8 (0.75)	12.1 (0.54)	6.1 (0.41)	0.7 (0.13)
White, single race.	100.0	20.7 (0.80)	29.5 (0.95)	29.0 (0.97)	13.3 (0.68)	6.6 (0.51)	0.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.1 (1.57)	24.0 (1.44)	26.7 (1.57)	9.2 (1.00)	4.5 (0.71)	0.5 (0.15)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.0 (0.74)	29.1 (0.79)	27.2 (0.77)	11.1 (0.54)	4.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.13)
Mother, no father.	100.0	25.1 (1.13)	24.8 (1.11)	28.6 (1.18)	12.0 (0.84)	8.7 (0.82)	*0.7 (0.23)
Father, no mother	100.0	31.0 (2.93)	30.0 (3.29)	26.6 (2.96)	9.3 (1.76)	*2.9 (0.91)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	29.1 (3.11)	23.4 (2.91)	25.6 (2.94)	13.0 (2.65)	7.1 (1.53)	†
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.2 (1.74)	23.8 (1.59)	24.6 (1.67)	8.9 (0.99)	6.6 (0.94)	*0.9 (0.33)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	28.5 (1.39)	23.8 (1.35)	28.3 (1.38)	11.2 (0.98)	7.6 (0.91)	*0.6 (0.23)
More than high school	100.0	24.5 (0.72)	30.1 (0.81)	28.0 (0.80)	11.7 (0.55)	5.1 (0.40)	0.6 (0.15)
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000.	100.0	29.6 (1.05)	22.8 (0.98)	25.7 (1.06)	12.1 (0.86)	8.9 (0.77)	0.9 (0.23)
$35,000 or more	100.0	24.7 (0.75)	30.4 (0.82)	28.5 (0.78)	11.2 (0.54)	4.6 (0.36)	0.6 (0.13)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	28.3 (1.60)	28.7 (1.60)	25.7 (1.64)	11.4 (1.24)	5.2 (0.80)	*0.8 (0.35)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	25.8 (1.54)	26.6 (1.46)	30.2 (1.58)	10.8 (0.98)	5.7 (0.80)	*0.9 (0.32)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	21.7 (1.59)	32.1 (1.95)	28.5 (1.80)	13.1 (1.41)	4.2 (0.75)	†
$100,000 or more.	100.0	23.5 (1.27)	33.1 (1.39)	28.8 (1.36)	10.4 (0.92)	3.8 (0.60)	*0.5 (0.18)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	100.0	28.1 (1.34)	22.6 (1.35)	27.3 (1.37)	11.7 (1.07)	9.6 (1.07)	*0.8 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	30.7 (1.46)	24.5 (1.26)	24.3 (1.36)	12.5 (1.04)	6.9 (0.81)	*1.2 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	23.8 (0.82)	31.4 (0.90)	29.0 (0.85)	10.9 (0.59)	4.4 (0.38)	0.5 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	100.0	24.4 (0.81)	31.0 (0.90)	28.7 (0.86)	10.8 (0.58)	4.4 (0.41)	0.5 (0.15)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	29.1 (1.08)	23.0 (1.00)	25.7 (1.06)	12.4 (0.81)	8.8 (0.74)	0.9 (0.21)
Other	100.0	26.3 (3.26)	27.9 (3.71)	25.6 (3.80)	12.3 (3.04)	7.9 (2.35)	–
Uninsured	100.0	33.8 (2.12)	25.4 (1.84)	26.0 (1.87)	10.2 (1.30)	3.8 (0.76)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 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
Place of residence[14]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Large MSA	100.0	29.6 (0.83)	26.8 (0.83)	27.4 (0.85)	10.8 (0.59)	4.9 (0.42)	0.5 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	24.3 (1.05)	28.6 (1.12)	28.0 (1.15)	11.3 (0.72)	6.8 (0.67)	1.0 (0.29)
Not in MSA	100.0	22.0 (1.46)	30.0 (1.70)	27.0 (1.64)	12.7 (1.34)	7.4 (0.98)	0.8 (0.25)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	26.7 (1.54)	27.0 (1.50)	26.3 (1.60)	12.1 (1.13)	7.1 (0.94)	*0.8 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	22.3 (1.18)	30.5 (1.45)	29.1 (1.42)	11.1 (0.90)	6.4 (0.77)	*0.7 (0.27)
South.	100.0	29.2 (1.04)	26.9 (1.06)	26.9 (0.99)	11.3 (0.77)	5.2 (0.55)	0.6 (0.15)
West	100.0	27.9 (1.05)	27.2 (1.11)	27.7 (1.24)	10.9 (0.80)	5.6 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.28)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	27.0 (0.68)	29.5 (0.72)	27.9 (0.71)	10.6 (0.48)	4.4 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)
Good	100.0	27.2 (1.50)	21.8 (1.36)	26.4 (1.47)	13.8 (1.10)	9.9 (1.09)	*0.9 (0.33)
Fair or poor	100.0	18.2 (3.19)	14.2 (3.32)	22.3 (3.87)	18.3 (3.33)	26.2 (3.89)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care[1]		Location of usual place of health care[2]					
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Number in thousands[3]					
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	3,640	70,940	16,815	52,617	402	661	223	177
Sex									
Male	38,135	1,869	36,241	8,511	27,012	210	333	*70	90
Female.	36,491	1,771	34,699	8,304	25,605	192	328	154	*87
Age									
0–4 years	21,414	676	20,713	5,521	14,760	116	214	†	*33
5–11 years	28,666	1,313	27,332	6,038	20,839	129	191	*87	*40
12–17 years.	24,546	1,651	22,895	5,255	17,017	157	256	*73	104
Race									
One race[5]	71,490	3,495	67,949	16,198	50,312	386	653	189	166
White	56,170	2,638	53,504	12,207	40,322	301	382	*146	106
Black or African American.	11,030	555	10,466	2,861	7,239	82	217	*43	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*65	703	*402	287	–	†	–	†
Asian	3,354	224	3,120	657	2,379	†	*44	–	*37
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	156	*70	*86	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6]	3,136	146	2,991	617	2,305	†	†	†	†
Black or African American and white	1,373	*44	1,329	253	1,040	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . .	473	†	431	168	249	–	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	1,518	15,640	6,120	9,077	159	150	*60	70
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	1,185	10,399	4,492	5,650	*94	80	†	*48
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,460	2,122	55,300	10,695	43,539	244	511	164	106
White, single race.	40,766	1,283	39,466	6,676	32,200	147	254	*100	*51
Black or African American, single race	10,430	512	9,909	2,628	6,931	79	206	*43	†
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	51,329	2,329	48,976	10,395	37,676	213	357	194	132
Mother, no father.	18,026	1,011	17,011	5,076	11,494	143	203	†	*32
Father, no mother	2,835	142	2,680	629	1,968	†	*48	–	†
Neither mother nor father	2,436	157	2,273	714	1,478	†	†	–	†
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	9,301	905	8,396	3,850	4,284	108	88	†	*26
High school diploma or GED[10]	14,750	966	13,780	3,943	9,509	112	105	*66	*20
More than high school	47,913	1,609	46,267	8,224	37,219	160	415	116	116
Family income[11]									
Less than $35,000.	24,323	1,714	22,600	8,123	13,741	212	328	*74	94
$35,000 or more	47,072	1,708	45,337	8,043	36,579	189	309	136	*77
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	615	8,807	2,439	6,118	129	63	†	†
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	592	11,881	2,428	9,219	†	*131	*57	†
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	216	8,701	1,299	7,299	†	*61	†	†
$100,000 or more.	16,241	286	15,948	1,877	13,942	†	*55	†	†
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	15,701	1,064	14,637	5,670	8,517	115	231	†	*48
Near poor	15,562	1,083	14,470	4,283	9,765	178	131	*52	*57
Not poor	38,768	1,155	37,601	5,786	31,374	69	193	*103	*72
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	40,015	1,028	38,966	5,406	33,280	*65	118	*65	*32
Medicaid or other public	26,404	972	25,428	8,904	15,900	163	353	†	*57
Other.	2,140	*67	2,068	706	1,187	†	*128	†	–
Uninsured	5,877	1,543	4,323	1,749	2,153	155	*58	*114	85
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	40,071	1,991	38,044	8,016	29,077	290	415	*87	119
Small MSA	23,245	1,153	22,082	5,253	16,425	*92	188	*72	*47
Not in MSA	11,310	496	10,814	3,546	7,114	*20	†	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care[1]		Location of usual place of health care[2]					
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Region				Number in thousands[3]					
Northeast	11,610	249	11,361	1,656	9,484	*30	148	†	†
Midwest	17,664	617	17,036	4,980	11,719	*106	138	†	†
South.	26,791	1,550	25,225	4,816	19,854	165	203	*79	103
West	18,561	1,225	17,317	5,363	11,560	101	173	*66	*54
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	61,019	2,796	58,185	12,999	44,154	269	418	194	132
Good.	11,915	751	11,161	3,364	7,391	112	206	†	*45
Fair or poor	1,692	*93	1,594	451	1,072	†	†	†	–

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

[4]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1] No	Has usual place of health care[1] Yes	All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care[2] Clinic	Location of usual place of health care[2] Doctor's office	Location of usual place of health care[2] Emergency room	Location of usual place of health care[2] Hospital outpatient	Location of usual place of health care[2] Some other place	Location of usual place of health care[2] Doesn't go to one place most often
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	4.9 (0.25)	95.1 (0.25)	100.0	23.6 (0.62)	74.3 (0.63)	0.6 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
Total[4] (crude)	4.9 (0.25)	95.1 (0.25)	100.0	23.7 (0.62)	74.2 (0.64)	0.6 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
Sex									
Male	4.9 (0.34)	95.1 (0.34)	100.0	23.4 (0.74)	74.7 (0.76)	0.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.07)
Female	4.9 (0.34)	95.1 (0.34)	100.0	23.9 (0.80)	73.9 (0.83)	0.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.16)	0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.08)
Age[5]									
0–4 years	3.2 (0.37)	96.8 (0.37)	100.0	26.7 (1.19)	71.3 (1.19)	0.6 (0.16)	1.0 (0.19)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
5–11 years	4.6 (0.41)	95.4 (0.41)	100.0	22.1 (0.84)	76.3 (0.87)	0.5 (0.11)	0.7 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.06)
12–17 years	6.7 (0.44)	93.3 (0.44)	100.0	23.0 (0.88)	74.4 (0.92)	0.7 (0.17)	1.1 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.5 (0.13)
Race									
One race[6]	4.9 (0.26)	95.1 (0.26)	100.0	23.8 (0.63)	74.2 (0.65)	0.6 (0.08)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
White	4.7 (0.28)	95.3 (0.28)	100.0	22.7 (0.69)	75.5 (0.71)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American.	5.0 (0.58)	95.0 (0.58)	100.0	27.2 (1.32)	69.4 (1.38)	0.8 (0.21)	2.0 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.18)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	9.3 (2.66)	90.7 (2.66)	100.0	52.9 (6.39)	44.9 (6.43)	–	†	–	†
Asian	6.7 (0.97)	93.3 (0.97)	100.0	21.1 (1.91)	76.2 (2.01)	†	*1.4 (0.43)	–	*1.2 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	94.8 (3.62)	100.0	45.1 (12.20)	54.9 (12.20)	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[7]	4.8 (1.20)	95.2 (1.20)	100.0	21.7 (2.29)	76.1 (2.40)	†	†	†	†
Black or African American and white	*3.5 (1.53)	96.5 (1.53)	100.0	23.6 (3.16)	74.2 (3.31)	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*8.3 (3.93)	91.7 (3.93)	100.0	38.6 (7.26)	58.3 (7.69)	–	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race									
Hispanic or Latino.	9.3 (0.65)	90.7 (0.65)	100.0	39.0 (1.24)	58.1 (1.24)	1.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.17)	0.5 (0.15)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.6 (0.84)	89.4 (0.84)	100.0	42.8 (1.57)	54.6 (1.55)	*1.0 (0.31)	0.7 (0.19)	†	*0.5 (0.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	19.3 (0.68)	78.9 (0.70)	0.4 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	3.1 (0.27)	96.9 (0.27)	100.0	16.9 (0.77)	81.7 (0.80)	0.4 (0.10)	0.6 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	4.9 (0.59)	95.1 (0.59)	100.0	26.4 (1.36)	70.2 (1.41)	0.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.43)	*0.4 (0.19)	†
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	4.6 (0.31)	95.4 (0.31)	100.0	21.0 (0.70)	77.1 (0.72)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Mother, no father	5.6 (0.48)	94.4 (0.48)	100.0	29.9 (1.06)	67.6 (1.08)	0.8 (0.21)	1.2 (0.24)	†	*0.2 (0.07)
Father, no mother	4.6 (0.79)	95.4 (0.79)	100.0	22.5 (2.42)	74.4 (2.57)	†	*1.9 (0.68)	–	†
Neither mother nor father	6.0 (1.15)	94.0 (1.15)	100.0	31.6 (3.32)	65.0 (3.33)	†	*2.2 (1.10)	–	†
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	10.0 (0.91)	90.0 (0.91)	100.0	46.1 (1.93)	50.9 (1.95)	1.3 (0.40)	1.0 (0.28)	†	*0.3 (0.14)
High school diploma or GED[11]	6.7 (0.60)	93.3 (0.60)	100.0	28.4 (1.26)	69.5 (1.30)	0.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.07)
More than high school	3.4 (0.25)	96.6 (0.25)	100.0	17.7 (0.63)	80.5 (0.66)	0.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.14)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care[2]					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Family income[12]									
Less than $35,000	7.3 (0.51)	92.7 (0.51)	100.0	35.7 (1.11)	61.2 (1.13)	1.0 (0.19)	1.4 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.5 (0.13)
$35,000 or more	3.6 (0.27)	96.4 (0.27)	100.0	17.7 (0.70)	80.7 (0.72)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.13)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.05)
$35,000–$49,999	6.6 (0.73)	93.4 (0.73)	100.0	27.7 (1.52)	69.5 (1.55)	1.5 (0.37)	*0.7 (0.22)	†	†
$50,000–$74,999	4.8 (0.62)	95.2 (0.62)	100.0	20.4 (1.23)	77.6 (1.28)	†	*1.1 (0.33)	*0.5 (0.21)	†
$75,000–$99,999	2.4 (0.51)	97.6 (0.51)	100.0	14.8 (1.23)	84.0 (1.28)	†	*0.7 (0.33)	†	†
$100,000 or more.	1.7 (0.32)	98.3 (0.32)	100.0	11.8 (1.00)	87.4 (1.01)	†	*0.3 (0.13)	†	†
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	7.0 (0.63)	93.0 (0.63)	100.0	38.5 (1.46)	58.5 (1.45)	0.9 (0.24)	1.6 (0.36)	†	*0.3 (0.11)
Near poor	7.2 (0.65)	92.8 (0.65)	100.0	29.5 (1.30)	67.6 (1.33)	1.2 (0.27)	0.9 (0.23)	*0.4 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.17)
Not poor	2.9 (0.25)	97.1 (0.25)	100.0	15.3 (0.73)	83.5 (0.74)	0.2 (0.05)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	2.5 (0.25)	97.5 (0.25)	100.0	13.8 (0.68)	85.5 (0.69)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid or other public	3.8 (0.34)	96.2 (0.34)	100.0	34.9 (1.05)	62.8 (1.06)	0.6 (0.15)	1.4 (0.22)	†	*0.2 (0.11)
Other.	*3.3 (1.60)	96.7 (1.60)	100.0	35.2 (3.36)	56.4 (3.53)	†	5.9 (1.64)	†	–
Uninsured	25.4 (1.67)	74.6 (1.67)	100.0	40.4 (2.68)	50.1 (2.65)	3.6 (0.76)	*1.3 (0.61)	*2.7 (0.90)	1.9 (0.53)
Place of residence[15]									
Large MSA	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	21.0 (0.70)	76.6 (0.73)	0.8 (0.12)	1.1 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.3 (0.08)
Small MSA	5.0 (0.46)	95.0 (0.46)	100.0	23.6 (1.23)	74.6 (1.27)	*0.4 (0.14)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not in MSA	4.4 (0.65)	95.6 (0.65)	100.0	32.8 (2.06)	65.8 (2.02)	*0.2 (0.09)	†	*0.6 (0.29)	†
Region									
Northeast	2.1 (0.46)	97.9 (0.46)	100.0	14.5 (1.15)	83.6 (1.22)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.3 (0.32)	†	†
Midwest	3.5 (0.40)	96.5 (0.40)	100.0	29.3 (1.39)	68.9 (1.40)	*0.6 (0.20)	0.8 (0.20)	†	†
South	5.8 (0.44)	94.2 (0.44)	100.0	19.0 (0.89)	78.8 (0.95)	0.7 (0.15)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.4 (0.12)
West	6.7 (0.61)	93.3 (0.61)	100.0	30.6 (1.40)	67.1 (1.40)	0.6 (0.17)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	4.7 (0.28)	95.3 (0.28)	100.0	22.2 (0.66)	76.0 (0.67)	0.5 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
Good.	6.2 (0.65)	93.8 (0.65)	100.0	30.3 (1.37)	66.3 (1.43)	1.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.40)	†	*0.4 (0.14)
Fair or poor.	5.3 (1.56)	94.7 (1.56)	100.0	28.6 (3.47)	67.1 (3.66)	†	†	†	–

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Number in thousands[3]				
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	55,564	12,667	3,503	984	1,343
Sex						
Male	38,135	28,071	6,734	1,771	531	672
Female	36,491	27,492	5,933	1,732	454	671
Age						
0–4 years	21,414	18,349	2,243	275	†	388
5–11 years.	28,666	20,234	5,751	1,669	354	437
12–17 years.	24,546	16,980	4,672	1,559	592	518
Race						
One race[5]	71,490	53,105	12,232	3,354	940	1,316
White.	56,170	42,277	9,287	2,483	690	1,031
Black or African American	11,030	7,860	2,139	597	141	177
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	557	109	*77	†	†
Asian.	3,354	2,312	656	185	*86	*89
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	*99	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	3,136	2,458	435	149	†	†
Black or African American and white	1,373	1,058	235	*46	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	473	394	†	*57	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	12,218	2,793	1,002	321	687
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	7,916	1,957	833	268	516
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	43,346	9,874	2,501	663	656
White, single race	40,766	31,378	6,756	1,542	409	400
Black or African American, single race	10,430	7,410	2,057	570	137	157
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	51,329	38,869	8,518	2,133	625	959
Mother, no father	18,026	13,000	3,261	1,025	210	300
Father, no mother	2,835	1,835	594	216	*75	*51
Neither mother nor father.	2,436	1,860	293	129	*74	*33
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	9,301	6,332	1,583	679	242	403
High school diploma or GED[10]	14,750	10,610	2,620	805	231	328
More than high school.	47,913	36,651	8,097	1,876	422	578
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	24,323	17,848	3,828	1,400	379	649
$35,000 or more	47,072	35,389	8,290	1,935	570	620
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	6,607	1,892	488	190	162
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	9,143	2,181	657	215	211
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	6,833	1,581	348	*35	*85
$100,000 or more	16,241	12,807	2,636	442	130	163
Poverty status[12]						
Poor.	15,701	11,616	2,401	858	255	418
Near poor	15,562	10,799	2,897	999	373	341
Not poor	38,768	29,806	6,604	1,374	309	481
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	40,015	30,704	6,816	1,557	298	431
Medicaid or other public	26,404	20,052	4,161	1,147	206	584
Other	2,140	1,637	370	*90	†	*24
Uninsured	5,877	3,022	1,306	698	452	304

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 age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 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]		Number in thousands[3]				
Large MSA	40,071	29,805	6,801	1,671	530	905
Small MSA.	23,245	17,239	4,112	1,200	280	301
Not in MSA	11,310	8,520	1,754	632	174	*138
Region						
Northeast	11,610	9,225	1,752	249	*50	264
Midwest	17,664	12,982	3,442	709	167	203
South	26,791	20,401	4,035	1,303	371	457
West	18,561	12,955	3,439	1,241	396	419
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	61,019	45,327	10,753	2,750	739	999
Good	11,915	8,747	1,787	731	239	309
Fair or poor	1,692	1,489	128	†	†	*35

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

[4]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.7 (0.53)	17.3 (0.46)	4.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.13)	1.8 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude).	100.0	75.0 (0.52)	17.1 (0.46)	4.7 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	74.0 (0.73)	18.0 (0.64)	4.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.18)	1.8 (0.20)
Female.	100.0	75.5 (0.75)	16.5 (0.65)	4.9 (0.36)	1.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.22)
Age[5]						
0–4 years	100.0	86.2 (0.76)	10.5 (0.68)	1.3 (0.20)	†	1.8 (0.27)
5–11 years.	100.0	71.1 (0.93)	20.2 (0.82)	5.9 (0.43)	1.2 (0.22)	1.5 (0.25)
12–17 years.	100.0	69.8 (0.92)	19.2 (0.80)	6.4 (0.45)	2.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.25)
Race						
One race[6]	100.0	74.6 (0.55)	17.4 (0.47)	4.8 (0.25)	1.3 (0.14)	1.9 (0.16)
White.	100.0	75.6 (0.63)	16.8 (0.53)	4.5 (0.27)	1.3 (0.15)	1.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	71.7 (1.33)	19.9 (1.19)	5.6 (0.70)	1.3 (0.32)	1.6 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.5 (4.99)	14.3 (4.06)	*11.5 (3.54)	†	†
Asian.	100.0	69.0 (1.92)	20.1 (1.93)	5.7 (1.13)	2.6 (0.76)	2.7 (0.78)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	70.0 (10.73)	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[7]	100.0	77.5 (2.11)	14.9 (1.86)	5.1 (1.21)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	76.1 (3.45)	19.3 (3.21)	*3.2 (1.21)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	100.0	83.2 (4.77)	†	*12.0 (4.65)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.6 (0.93)	17.0 (0.78)	6.3 (0.51)	2.1 (0.32)	4.1 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.9 (1.18)	17.4 (1.00)	7.6 (0.69)	2.5 (0.43)	4.6 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	75.9 (0.62)	17.4 (0.55)	4.4 (0.28)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.14)
White, single race	100.0	77.5 (0.76)	16.7 (0.67)	3.8 (0.32)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	71.4 (1.38)	20.2 (1.24)	5.6 (0.73)	1.3 (0.34)	1.5 (0.36)
Family structure[9]						
Mother and father	100.0	75.4 (0.64)	17.0 (0.56)	4.4 (0.27)	1.3 (0.16)	1.9 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	73.2 (1.04)	18.2 (0.94)	5.7 (0.56)	1.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.26)
Father, no mother	100.0	68.6 (2.90)	20.8 (2.46)	6.7 (1.39)	*2.2 (0.74)	*1.7 (0.73)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	78.9 (2.39)	11.8 (1.75)	5.1 (1.40)	*2.7 (0.95)	*1.5 (0.67)
Parent's education[10]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	67.6 (1.37)	17.5 (1.22)	7.6 (0.81)	2.8 (0.51)	4.4 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	72.0 (1.20)	18.3 (1.01)	5.7 (0.64)	1.7 (0.36)	2.2 (0.34)
More than high school.	100.0	76.7 (0.65)	17.2 (0.58)	4.0 (0.27)	0.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.16)
Family income[12]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	72.9 (0.89)	16.4 (0.75)	6.2 (0.48)	1.7 (0.26)	2.8 (0.31)
$35,000 or more	100.0	75.6 (0.68)	17.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.31)	1.2 (0.16)	1.3 (0.17)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	70.2 (1.55)	20.5 (1.44)	5.4 (0.70)	2.1 (0.45)	1.7 (0.37)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	73.4 (1.33)	17.7 (1.10)	5.4 (0.70)	1.8 (0.43)	1.7 (0.40)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	76.9 (1.41)	17.8 (1.28)	3.9 (0.76)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.9 (0.32)
$100,000 or more	100.0	79.5 (1.04)	16.1 (0.95)	2.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.21)	1.0 (0.26)
Poverty status[13]						
Poor.	100.0	73.2 (1.16)	16.1 (1.01)	6.0 (0.62)	1.8 (0.33)	2.8 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	69.4 (1.23)	19.0 (1.03)	6.7 (0.71)	2.6 (0.46)	2.2 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	77.4 (0.70)	17.1 (0.61)	3.5 (0.28)	0.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Private	100.0	77.3 (0.71)	17.1 (0.63)	3.9 (0.29)	0.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	75.6 (0.91)	16.5 (0.80)	4.7 (0.45)	0.9 (0.19)	2.2 (0.28)
Other	100.0	76.2 (3.31)	17.4 (2.92)	*4.9 (1.95)	†	*1.1 (0.47)
Uninsured	100.0	53.4 (2.03)	22.4 (1.62)	11.8 (1.13)	7.4 (1.07)	5.0 (0.75)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 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[15]		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	74.8 (0.68)	17.3 (0.62)	4.3 (0.28)	1.4 (0.18)	2.3 (0.23)
Small MSA.	100.0	74.0 (1.07)	18.0 (0.91)	5.4 (0.50)	1.3 (0.23)	1.3 (0.22)
Not in MSA	100.0	75.9 (1.38)	15.6 (1.06)	5.6 (0.65)	1.6 (0.38)	*1.2 (0.47)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.0 (1.14)	15.2 (1.03)	2.2 (0.53)	*0.4 (0.19)	2.3 (0.44)
Midwest	100.0	74.2 (1.26)	19.6 (1.13)	4.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.24)	1.2 (0.23)
South	100.0	76.4 (0.85)	15.4 (0.70)	5.1 (0.43)	1.4 (0.24)	1.7 (0.24)
West	100.0	69.6 (1.03)	18.9 (0.90)	6.9 (0.47)	2.2 (0.33)	2.3 (0.40)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.4 (0.59)	18.0 (0.52)	4.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.15)	1.6 (0.16)
Good	100.0	74.4 (1.25)	14.9 (1.00)	6.0 (0.71)	2.0 (0.37)	2.7 (0.47)
Fair or poor	100.0	89.0 (2.13)	7.4 (1.87)	†	†	*2.0 (0.81)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[12]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	74,625	5,791	1,581	2,938	7.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	4.0 (0.20)
Total[6] (crude)	74,625	5,791	1,581	2,938	7.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.9 (0.19)
Sex							
Male	38,134	3,037	849	1,506	8.0 (0.38)	2.2 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Female	36,491	2,754	732	1,432	7.6 (0.34)	2.0 (0.16)	4.0 (0.25)
Age[7]							
0–4 years	21,485	1,324	325	659	6.2 (0.45)	1.5 (0.17)	3.1 (0.26)
5–11 years.	28,972	2,102	602	1,164	7.3 (0.40)	2.1 (0.19)	4.0 (0.28)
12–17 years.	24,168	2,364	654	1,115	9.8 (0.45)	2.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.31)
Race							
One race[8]	71,622	5,591	1,528	2,802	7.9 (0.31)	2.1 (0.14)	3.9 (0.20)
White.	56,223	4,391	1,172	2,274	7.9 (0.32)	2.1 (0.15)	4.1 (0.23)
Black or African American	11,085	698	294	391	6.4 (0.62)	2.7 (0.36)	3.6 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	772	†	†	†	*27.0 (8.48)	†	†
Asian.	3,374	271	41	76	8.2 (1.02)	1.2 (0.32)	2.2 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[9]	3,003	199	53	136	7.0 (1.18)	1.9 (0.47)	4.8 (0.91)
Black or African American and white	1,306	95	*29	78	8.0 (2.13)	*2.1 (0.70)	6.2 (1.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	497	*44	†	†	*8.7 (2.80)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[10] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,166	2,221	444	787	13.5 (0.66)	2.7 (0.28)	4.7 (0.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,629	1,704	329	562	15.2 (0.86)	2.9 (0.36)	5.0 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,459	3,570	1,136	2,151	6.2 (0.34)	2.0 (0.15)	3.7 (0.22)
White, single race	40,804	2,340	749	1,543	5.7 (0.34)	1.8 (0.18)	3.8 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	10,480	663	285	374	6.4 (0.65)	2.7 (0.37)	3.6 (0.42)
Family structure[11]							
Mother and father	51,483	3,744	957	1,873	7.4 (0.37)	1.9 (0.16)	3.7 (0.24)
Mother, no father.	17,915	1,426	488	862	8.0 (0.51)	2.7 (0.26)	4.8 (0.38)
Father, no mother	2,745	317	89	118	11.2 (1.41)	2.8 (0.75)	4.0 (0.92)
Neither mother nor father.	2,482	303	*47	86	11.7 (1.52)	*1.8 (0.68)	3.4 (0.87)
Parent's education[12]							
Less than high school diploma	9,348	1,383	243	351	15.3 (1.24)	2.7 (0.39)	3.9 (0.45)
High school diploma or GED[13]	14,745	1,649	409	630	11.4 (0.73)	2.8 (0.35)	4.4 (0.44)
More than high school.	47,454	2,385	880	1,870	5.1 (0.28)	1.9 (0.16)	4.0 (0.25)
Family income[14]							
Less than $35,000	23,698	2,688	641	1,058	11.8 (0.68)	2.8 (0.24)	4.6 (0.35)
$35,000 or more	45,422	2,709	874	1,743	6.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.18)	3.8 (0.25)
$35,000–$49,999	9,210	1,065	327	595	11.8 (0.86)	3.6 (0.50)	6.5 (0.68)
$50,000–$74,999	12,151	963	315	611	8.0 (0.71)	2.6 (0.44)	5.1 (0.55)
$75,000–$99,999	8,492	354	117	241	4.2 (0.65)	1.4 (0.34)	2.8 (0.49)
$100,000 or more	15,570	327	116	295	2.1 (0.31)	0.7 (0.18)	1.9 (0.31)
Poverty status[15]							
Poor.	15,355	1,576	342	540	10.7 (0.91)	2.3 (0.28)	3.7 (0.38)
Near poor	15,119	1,914	564	999	13.0 (0.76)	3.8 (0.41)	6.7 (0.56)
Not poor	37,335	1,723	552	1,181	4.6 (0.30)	1.5 (0.16)	3.2 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[16]							
Private	40,184	–	419	1,175	–	1.0 (0.12)	2.9 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	26,156	–	374	557	–	1.5 (0.18)	2.3 (0.23)
Other	2,131	–	†	†	–	†	†
Uninsured	5,791	5,791	764	1,172	100.0 (0.00)	13.2 (1.15)	20.3 (1.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
Place of residence[17]		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Large MSA	40,084	3,035	929	1,697	7.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.19)	4.3 (0.27)
Small MSA.	23,248	1,788	451	909	7.8 (0.66)	2.0 (0.25)	3.9 (0.37)
Not in MSA	11,293	968	201	332	8.7 (0.83)	1.8 (0.30)	3.0 (0.42)
Region							
Northeast	11,620	509	148	314	4.4 (0.55)	1.3 (0.24)	2.7 (0.38)
Midwest	17,472	859	253	535	5.0 (0.43)	1.5 (0.22)	3.1 (0.36)
South.	26,939	2,591	691	1,225	9.8 (0.52)	2.6 (0.24)	4.6 (0.35)
West	18,594	1,831	488	863	9.9 (0.76)	2.7 (0.32)	4.7 (0.43)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,275	4,538	1,074	2,115	7.5 (0.33)	1.8 (0.13)	3.5 (0.20)
Good	11,822	1,147	426	701	9.7 (0.69)	3.6 (0.43)	5.9 (0.56)
Fair or poor	1,504	105	81	122	6.8 (1.27)	5.3 (1.08)	7.9 (1.52)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[9]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[10]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[14]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[15]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months[1]					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	74,626	57,824	10,165	6,266	78.0 (0.50)	13.6 (0.38)	8.4 (0.35)
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	57,824	10,165	6,266	77.9 (0.51)	13.7 (0.39)	8.4 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	38,135	29,087	5,584	3,234	76.9 (0.68)	14.6 (0.56)	8.5 (0.46)
Female	36,491	28,737	4,581	3,032	79.2 (0.73)	12.5 (0.54)	8.3 (0.50)
Age[5]							
0–4 years	21,414	15,299	3,642	2,347	71.9 (0.94)	17.1 (0.79)	11.0 (0.66)
5–11 years	28,666	22,740	3,726	2,070	79.7 (0.78)	13.1 (0.63)	7.3 (0.52)
12–17 years	24,546	19,785	2,797	1,849	81.0 (0.81)	11.4 (0.64)	7.6 (0.54)
Race							
One race[6]	71,490	55,557	9,639	5,946	78.2 (0.51)	13.5 (0.39)	8.3 (0.36)
White	56,170	44,059	7,617	4,242	78.9 (0.57)	13.6 (0.45)	7.5 (0.39)
Black or African American	11,030	7,915	1,642	1,379	72.6 (1.28)	14.9 (0.96)	12.5 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	607	*114	*47	80.3 (3.93)	13.4 (3.09)	*6.3 (2.47)
Asian	3,354	2,848	259	245	85.1 (1.67)	7.7 (1.14)	7.3 (1.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	129	†	†	83.6 (9.58)	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,136	2,267	527	320	73.9 (2.34)	16.2 (2.10)	9.9 (1.59)
Black or African American and white	1,373	901	263	187	66.1 (3.84)	20.5 (3.31)	13.4 (3.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	473	338	*85	*50	71.8 (6.68)	*17.6 (6.16)	*10.6 (3.52)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	13,062	2,582	1,464	76.9 (0.87)	14.8 (0.71)	8.3 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	9,144	1,591	828	79.5 (0.99)	13.5 (0.83)	7.0 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,460	44,762	7,584	4,802	78.4 (0.60)	13.3 (0.46)	8.4 (0.42)
White, single race	40,766	32,288	5,293	2,981	79.5 (0.71)	13.1 (0.57)	7.4 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	7,531	1,544	1,270	73.1 (1.32)	14.8 (0.98)	12.2 (0.98)
Family structure[9]							
Mother and father	51,329	40,998	6,441	3,735	80.4 (0.59)	12.4 (0.46)	7.2 (0.39)
Mother, no father	18,026	12,780	2,879	2,231	71.3 (1.07)	16.1 (0.87)	12.5 (0.77)
Father, no mother	2,835	2,174	517	97	75.7 (2.59)	20.8 (2.53)	3.4 (0.90)
Neither mother nor father	2,436	1,872	327	203	76.9 (2.65)	13.8 (2.14)	9.3 (1.98)
Parent's education[10]							
Less than high school diploma	9,301	6,839	1,484	943	74.3 (1.42)	15.6 (1.16)	10.1 (0.96)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,750	10,591	2,377	1,655	72.7 (1.28)	16.1 (0.99)	11.2 (0.93)
More than high school	47,913	38,318	5,972	3,460	80.3 (0.59)	12.5 (0.45)	7.2 (0.40)
Family income[12]							
Less than $35,000	24,323	16,972	4,235	2,975	70.6 (0.94)	17.3 (0.74)	12.1 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	47,072	38,184	5,644	3,050	81.5 (0.58)	12.0 (0.48)	6.5 (0.39)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	7,157	1,336	897	76.5 (1.35)	14.1 (1.12)	9.4 (0.95)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	10,065	1,600	763	81.1 (1.14)	12.8 (0.96)	6.1 (0.71)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	7,318	1,000	558	82.5 (1.32)	11.3 (1.09)	6.2 (0.83)
$100,000 or more	16,241	13,644	1,709	832	84.1 (0.93)	10.7 (0.78)	5.2 (0.59)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	15,701	10,792	2,739	2,091	69.5 (1.30)	17.3 (1.05)	13.2 (0.96)
Near poor	15,562	11,483	2,447	1,542	74.7 (1.15)	15.6 (0.93)	9.7 (0.77)
Not poor	38,768	31,978	4,470	2,169	82.7 (0.60)	11.6 (0.51)	5.6 (0.37)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Private	40,015	33,059	4,607	2,197	82.9 (0.62)	11.6 (0.51)	5.5 (0.39)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	18,367	4,498	3,371	70.5 (0.99)	16.9 (0.76)	12.6 (0.71)
Other	2,140	1,565	354	211	73.4 (2.86)	16.6 (2.36)	10.0 (2.17)
Uninsured	5,877	4,704	666	467	80.3 (1.67)	11.6 (1.32)	8.1 (1.10)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months[1]					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence[15]		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Large MSA	40,071	31,334	5,335	3,147	78.9 (0.66)	13.3 (0.54)	7.8 (0.43)
Small MSA.	23,245	17,972	3,156	2,070	77.7 (0.97)	13.5 (0.64)	8.8 (0.72)
Not in MSA	11,310	8,518	1,674	1,049	75.7 (1.37)	14.9 (1.09)	9.4 (0.93)
Region							
Northeast	11,610	8,968	1,674	903	77.6 (1.19)	14.5 (1.03)	7.8 (0.77)
Midwest	17,664	13,435	2,499	1,592	76.6 (1.19)	14.3 (0.87)	9.1 (0.79)
South.	26,791	20,432	3,794	2,437	77.0 (0.86)	14.1 (0.64)	9.0 (0.60)
West	18,561	14,989	2,199	1,334	81.2 (0.88)	11.7 (0.65)	7.2 (0.69)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,019	48,589	7,976	4,158	80.3 (0.53)	13.0 (0.41)	6.8 (0.35)
Good	11,915	8,438	1,916	1,504	70.9 (1.48)	16.2 (1.15)	12.8 (1.03)
Fair or poor	1,692	797	274	604	46.8 (3.83)	16.2 (2.77)	36.9 (3.70)

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

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

[1]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.)"

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]		Time since last dental visit[2]				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
	Number in thousands[4]							
Total[5] (crude)	66,160	4,344	61,755	40,654	11,094	4,629	1,796	7,415
Sex								
Male	33,763	2,143	31,584	20,363	5,779	2,426	1,026	3,807
Female	32,396	2,201	30,170	20,291	5,315	2,204	770	3,608
Age								
2–4 years	12,947	521	12,407	5,197	1,522	355	*111	5,663
5–11 years.	28,666	1,857	26,788	19,378	5,177	2,035	575	1,224
12–17 years.	24,546	1,967	22,560	16,079	4,396	2,240	1,109	528
Race								
One race[6]	63,410	4,133	59,217	39,040	10,575	4,456	1,718	7,062
White.	50,002	3,289	46,665	31,580	7,681	3,359	1,309	5,641
Black or African American	9,723	654	9,055	5,291	2,320	825	279	920
American Indian or Alaska Native	584	*26	557	320	108	*72	†	*62
Asian.	2,947	151	2,796	1,775	399	199	106	427
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	155	†	143	*74	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	2,749	211	2,538	1,614	519	173	*78	353
Black or African American and white	1,207	105	1,102	664	280	67	*26	167
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	441	†	400	239	*70	*79	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,990	1,413	13,558	8,307	2,761	1,285	534	1,917
Mexican or Mexican American	10,255	1,000	9,245	5,659	1,963	886	401	1,260
Not Hispanic or Latino.	51,170	2,931	48,197	32,348	8,334	3,345	1,261	5,498
White, single race	36,552	2,031	34,492	24,159	5,189	2,186	828	3,923
Black or African American, single race	9,203	580	8,610	5,015	2,219	761	260	875
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father	45,037	2,576	42,427	29,015	6,765	2,729	967	5,381
Mother, no father.	16,225	1,431	14,780	8,936	3,421	1,382	597	1,654
Father, no mother	2,704	224	2,480	1,510	484	291	122	189
Neither mother nor father.	2,194	113	2,068	1,194	423	227	*110	191
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma	8,208	904	7,291	4,063	1,692	806	403	1,150
High school diploma or GED[11]	12,923	868	12,047	6,760	2,694	1,167	429	1,722
More than high school.	42,623	2,450	40,150	28,582	6,256	2,392	846	4,336
Family income[12]								
Less than $35,000	21,032	1,910	19,098	11,020	4,300	1,998	737	2,784
$35,000 or more	42,261	2,311	39,917	27,943	6,264	2,449	967	4,364
$35,000–$49,999	8,484	828	7,647	4,621	1,505	596	398	1,257
$50,000–$74,999	11,040	901	10,139	6,517	2,104	798	345	1,200
$75,000–$99,999	7,840	303	7,530	5,452	880	517	140	802
$100,000 or more	14,897	279	14,603	11,353	1,775	538	*83	1,104
Poverty status[13]								
Poor.	13,589	1,107	12,469	7,020	2,825	1,316	481	1,815
Near poor	13,806	1,423	12,364	7,393	2,756	1,131	570	1,815
Not poor	34,725	1,527	33,176	24,053	4,819	1,880	562	3,248
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	36,067	1,495	34,550	24,740	5,063	1,949	590	3,522
Medicaid or other public	22,872	1,331	21,513	13,088	4,641	1,720	555	2,646
Other	1,848	127	1,722	1,178	296	*94	*71	205
Uninsured	5,198	1,383	3,808	1,571	1,071	853	575	1,011

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 visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]		Time since last dental visit[2]				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
Place of residence[15]				Number in thousands[4]				
Large MSA	35,720	2,359	33,307	22,254	5,773	2,549	871	3,954
Small MSA.	20,295	1,443	18,845	12,552	3,508	1,275	601	2,228
Not in MSA	10,145	541	9,603	5,848	1,814	805	324	1,233
Region								
Northeast	10,313	400	9,890	6,783	1,770	513	141	1,001
Midwest	15,877	850	15,022	10,093	2,576	905	349	1,766
South	23,570	1,778	21,764	14,159	3,961	1,730	789	2,759
West	16,400	1,315	15,078	9,620	2,786	1,482	517	1,888
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	53,756	2,989	50,730	33,685	8,843	3,474	1,283	6,020
Good	10,837	1,160	9,654	6,061	1,971	1,020	456	1,216
Fair or poor	1,566	195	1,371	909	281	135	*56	179
Unmet dental need[1]								
Yes	4,344	4,344	–	1,672	742	822	547	536
No.	61,755	–	61,755	38,981	10,352	3,803	1,249	6,879

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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]Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw 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 columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children aged 2–17 years" column.

[5]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1] Yes	No	All children aged 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Total[5] (age-adjusted).................	100.0	6.6 (0.31)	93.4 (0.31)	100.0	62.4 (0.64)	17.0 (0.48)	7.1 (0.32)	2.8 (0.19)	10.7 (0.32)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	100.0	62.0 (0.68)	16.9 (0.48)	7.1 (0.32)	2.7 (0.19)	11.3 (0.42)
Sex									
Male.........................	100.0	6.4 (0.40)	93.6 (0.40)	100.0	61.3 (0.85)	17.4 (0.66)	7.3 (0.44)	3.1 (0.27)	10.9 (0.45)
Female	100.0	6.8 (0.44)	93.2 (0.44)	100.0	63.5 (0.87)	16.6 (0.67)	6.9 (0.45)	2.4 (0.26)	10.5 (0.44)
Age[6]									
2–4 years.......................	100.0	4.0 (0.61)	96.0 (0.61)	100.0	40.5 (1.36)	11.8 (0.86)	2.8 (0.45)	*0.9 (0.26)	44.1 (1.40)
5–11 years	100.0	6.5 (0.47)	93.5 (0.47)	100.0	68.3 (0.96)	18.2 (0.77)	7.2 (0.50)	2.0 (0.26)	4.3 (0.39)
12–17 years	100.0	8.0 (0.50)	92.0 (0.50)	100.0	66.0 (0.97)	18.1 (0.76)	9.2 (0.56)	4.6 (0.39)	2.2 (0.25)
Race									
One race[7]	100.0	6.6 (0.31)	93.4 (0.31)	100.0	62.5 (0.65)	16.9 (0.49)	7.1 (0.33)	2.7 (0.19)	10.7 (0.33)
White	100.0	6.6 (0.36)	93.4 (0.36)	100.0	64.1 (0.72)	15.6 (0.54)	6.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.22)	10.8 (0.37)
Black or African American	100.0	6.8 (0.71)	93.2 (0.71)	100.0	55.3 (1.48)	24.2 (1.25)	8.6 (0.86)	2.9 (0.51)	9.0 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native........	100.0	*4.4 (2.00)	95.6 (2.00)	100.0	54.4 (6.83)	17.8 (4.42)	*11.9 (5.13)	†	*12.1 (3.81)
Asian........................	100.0	5.2 (1.00)	94.8 (1.00)	100.0	61.3 (2.38)	13.8 (1.49)	6.9 (1.41)	3.6 (0.95)	14.5 (1.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. . .	100.0	†	94.2 (4.06)	100.0	57.8 (13.13)	*32.4 (12.53)	†	†	†
Two or more races[8]	100.0	8.3 (1.61)	91.7 (1.61)	100.0	59.6 (2.83)	20.2 (2.40)	6.8 (1.38)	*3.0 (0.92)	10.3 (1.30)
Black or African American and white	100.0	11.2 (2.86)	88.8 (2.86)	100.0	53.8 (4.68)	24.8 (4.53)	*6.6 (1.99)	†	12.0 (2.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white .	100.0	*8.0 (3.65)	92.0 (3.65)	100.0	56.2 (7.61)	16.5 (4.60)	*18.2 (6.71)	†	*4.6 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race									
Hispanic or Latino....................	100.0	9.8 (0.64)	90.2 (0.64)	100.0	56.8 (1.16)	18.9 (0.91)	9.0 (0.68)	3.9 (0.44)	11.4 (0.65)
Mexican or Mexican American..........	100.0	10.1 (0.78)	89.9 (0.78)	100.0	56.0 (1.47)	19.5 (1.14)	9.1 (0.86)	4.2 (0.58)	11.3 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.7 (0.35)	94.3 (0.35)	100.0	63.9 (0.75)	16.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.36)	2.5 (0.21)	10.6 (0.38)
White, single race	100.0	5.5 (0.42)	94.5 (0.42)	100.0	66.7 (0.87)	14.3 (0.66)	6.0 (0.43)	2.2 (0.25)	10.8 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race.....	100.0	6.3 (0.70)	93.7 (0.70)	100.0	55.3 (1.56)	24.4 (1.30)	8.3 (0.88)	2.9 (0.53)	9.1 (0.78)
Family structure[10]									
Mother and father...................	100.0	5.8 (0.36)	94.2 (0.36)	100.0	65.6 (0.76)	15.2 (0.57)	6.2 (0.38)	2.2 (0.21)	10.7 (0.40)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.8 (0.65)	91.2 (0.65)	100.0	55.8 (1.20)	21.4 (1.01)	8.6 (0.65)	3.7 (0.43)	10.5 (0.56)
Father, no mother...................	100.0	7.8 (1.66)	92.2 (1.66)	100.0	56.3 (2.96)	18.2 (2.15)	10.5 (1.86)	4.2 (1.07)	10.8 (1.54)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	4.7 (1.04)	95.3 (1.04)	100.0	54.4 (3.39)	19.3 (2.50)	9.7 (1.80)	*5.1 (1.56)	11.4 (2.10)
Parent's education[11]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.3 (0.99)	88.7 (0.99)	100.0	50.3 (1.66)	21.1 (1.42)	10.2 (0.97)	5.3 (0.75)	13.1 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[12]...........	100.0	6.9 (0.66)	93.1 (0.66)	100.0	53.5 (1.47)	21.3 (1.23)	9.4 (0.85)	3.5 (0.49)	12.3 (0.75)
More than high school	100.0	5.8 (0.37)	94.2 (0.37)	100.0	67.8 (0.74)	14.8 (0.57)	5.7 (0.35)	2.0 (0.20)	9.8 (0.39)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Unmet dental need[1]			Time since last dental visit[2]					
	All children aged 2–17 years	Yes	No	All children aged 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
Family income[13]	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Less than $35,000	100.0	9.4 (0.60)	90.6 (0.60)	100.0	53.5 (1.17)	21.0 (0.89)	9.9 (0.64)	3.8 (0.40)	11.9 (0.56)
$35,000 or more	100.0	5.5 (0.35)	94.5 (0.35)	100.0	66.8 (0.74)	14.9 (0.59)	5.8 (0.37)	2.3 (0.22)	10.2 (0.40)
$35,000–$49,999.	100.0	9.8 (0.95)	90.2 (0.95)	100.0	56.4 (1.60)	18.2 (1.21)	7.3 (0.86)	5.0 (0.74)	13.2 (1.00)
$50,000–$74,999.	100.0	8.2 (0.88)	91.8 (0.88)	100.0	59.7 (1.50)	19.3 (1.25)	7.3 (0.79)	3.2 (0.51)	10.5 (0.77)
$75,000–$99,999.	100.0	3.8 (0.68)	96.2 (0.68)	100.0	69.8 (1.61)	11.3 (1.15)	6.5 (0.92)	1.8 (0.43)	10.7 (0.95)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.37)	98.2 (0.37)	100.0	76.2 (1.09)	11.9 (0.86)	3.6 (0.48)	*0.6 (0.20)	7.8 (0.62)
Poverty status[14]									
Poor	100.0	8.5 (0.76)	91.5 (0.76)	100.0	52.6 (1.48)	21.4 (1.16)	10.3 (0.88)	4.0 (0.53)	11.8 (0.77)
Near poor.	100.0	10.4 (0.75)	89.6 (0.75)	100.0	54.9 (1.37)	20.5 (1.14)	8.5 (0.74)	4.4 (0.57)	11.7 (0.73)
Not poor	100.0	4.4 (0.35)	95.6 (0.35)	100.0	69.5 (0.78)	13.9 (0.60)	5.4 (0.39)	1.6 (0.19)	9.7 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[15]									
Private.	100.0	4.1 (0.35)	95.9 (0.35)	100.0	68.9 (0.78)	14.0 (0.59)	5.4 (0.37)	1.6 (0.20)	10.1 (0.45)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.1 (0.50)	93.9 (0.50)	100.0	58.8 (1.10)	20.8 (0.90)	8.0 (0.58)	2.7 (0.36)	9.7 (0.50)
Other	100.0	7.1 (1.75)	92.9 (1.75)	100.0	64.7 (3.40)	16.4 (2.71)	*5.3 (1.70)	*4.1 (1.81)	9.5 (1.47)
Uninsured.	100.0	26.4 (1.96)	73.6 (1.96)	100.0	30.8 (1.94)	20.7 (1.66)	15.9 (1.41)	10.6 (1.20)	22.0 (1.41)
Place of residence[16]									
Large MSA	100.0	6.7 (0.40)	93.3 (0.40)	100.0	63.4 (0.80)	16.4 (0.60)	7.3 (0.43)	2.5 (0.24)	10.5 (0.42)
Small MSA	100.0	7.2 (0.60)	92.8 (0.60)	100.0	62.7 (1.22)	17.5 (0.89)	6.4 (0.58)	3.0 (0.37)	10.4 (0.55)
Not in MSA.	100.0	5.4 (0.71)	94.6 (0.71)	100.0	58.4 (1.75)	18.2 (1.40)	8.1 (0.90)	3.3 (0.54)	12.1 (0.95)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.60)	96.1 (0.60)	100.0	66.3 (1.59)	17.3 (1.14)	4.9 (0.58)	1.3 (0.34)	10.1 (0.83)
Midwest.	100.0	5.4 (0.65)	94.6 (0.65)	100.0	64.4 (1.40)	16.5 (1.10)	5.8 (0.64)	2.3 (0.35)	11.1 (0.67)
South	100.0	7.6 (0.51)	92.4 (0.51)	100.0	61.1 (1.02)	17.0 (0.75)	7.5 (0.56)	3.4 (0.36)	11.0 (0.52)
West.	100.0	8.2 (0.65)	91.8 (0.65)	100.0	59.7 (1.35)	17.3 (0.98)	9.3 (0.74)	3.2 (0.41)	10.5 (0.63)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.6 (0.31)	94.4 (0.31)	100.0	63.8 (0.69)	16.7 (0.53)	6.6 (0.35)	2.4 (0.20)	10.4 (0.34)
Good	100.0	10.7 (0.86)	89.3 (0.86)	100.0	56.4 (1.56)	18.4 (1.16)	9.4 (0.92)	4.1 (0.54)	11.8 (0.95)
Fair or poor.	100.0	12.4 (2.41)	87.6 (2.41)	100.0	58.5 (3.75)	17.5 (2.87)	8.7 (2.06)	*3.6 (1.37)	11.7 (2.21)
Unmet dental need[1]									
Yes.	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	38.5 (2.29)	16.9 (1.74)	18.2 (1.64)	11.9 (1.54)	14.6 (1.77)
No	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	64.2 (0.66)	17.0 (0.50)	6.3 (0.32)	2.1 (0.17)	10.4 (0.32)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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]Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw 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 percentages.

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[8]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[13]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[14]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 2–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2010 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family, and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for ''Respondent-assessed health status'' (in Tables 5, 6, and VIII), ''Uninsured for health care,'' ''Unmet medical need,'' and ''Delayed care due to cost'' (in Tables 15 and XIII) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used in order to produce more precise estimates because the data for these four variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin, place of residence, and on the sample design. These detailed sample design variables, place of residence variables, and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†) but not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

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

Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown in Tables 1–18 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race or ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

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

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

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

and

Est = age-adjusted rate.

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

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

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

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

characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf. The year 2000 U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf.

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children	Reference table
Ever had asthma (children under age 18 years)	126	0.17	1,IV
Still has asthma (children under age 18 years)	139	0.19	1
Hay fever (children under age 18 years)	139	0.19	2,V
Respiratory allergies (children under age 18 years)	264	0.35	2
Digestive allergies (children under age 18 years).	137	0.18	2
Skin allergies (children under age 18 years).	132	0.18	2
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years)	87	0.14	3,VI
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (children aged 3–17 years)	115	0.19	3
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under age 18 years)	27	0.04	4,VII
Respondent-assessed health status (children under age 18 years).	24	0.03	5,6,VIII
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years)	39	0.06	7,8,IX
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years)	473	0.89	9,10,X
Has usual source of care (children under age 18 years)	46	0.06	11,12,16,XI
Location of usual source of care (children under age 18 years).	44	0.06	11,12
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under age 18 years)	565	0.76	13,14,XII
Health insurance coverage (children under age 18 years)	363	0.49	15,XIII
Unmet medical need (children under age 18 years)	48	0.06	15
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under age 18 years)	50	0.07	15
Emergency room visits (children under age 18 years).	371	0.50	16,XIV
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years)	61	0.09	17,18,XV
Time since last dental visit (children aged 2–17 years)	571	0.86	17,18

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under age 18 years with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2010

Variable	Sample children[1]		All children[2]	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent's education[3].	2,662	3.57	3,077	4.12
Family income.	1,879	2.52	2,636	3.53
Poverty status	4,596	6.16	6,815	9.13
Health insurance coverage	190	0.26	363	0.49
Respondent-assessed health status.	0	0.00	24	0.03

[1]Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–4, 7–14, 16–18, IV–VII, IX–XII, and XIV–XV.

[2]Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 5, 6, 15, VIII, and XIII.

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

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

percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in Table II.

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

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

weighted counts of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty status, as well as parent education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The ''Income and Assets'' section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Any family income responses greater than $999,995 are entered as $999,996. From 1997–2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the ''above-below $20,000'' question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the

1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2007–2010 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $50,000 or more or less than $50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family's income. If the respondent indicated that the family's income was less than $50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $35,000, and if the family income was less than $35,000 and b) if the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was $50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: a) if the family income was less than (or at least) $100,000 and, if the family income was less than $100,000, b) if the family income was less than (or at least) $75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: a) those who supplied a dollar amount (83% for sample children in 2010), b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (12% for sample children), c) those who indicated a less

precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (2% for sample children), and d) those who provided no income information (3% for sample children) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below $35,000 are included in the "Less than $35,000" 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 $35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $35,000 are included in the "$35,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $35,000 or more. Note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "$35,000 or more" for this reason.

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2009 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2010 NHIS Survey Description Document: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2010/srvydesc.pdf.

Children who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or

greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, 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% of all children in the U.S. population and 3% of all sample children; poverty status information is missing for 10% of all children in the U.S. population and 7% of all sample children (unweighted results). See Appendix Table II for the weighted 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, Z, used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was

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

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

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—Recorded for each child 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 lives in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives, is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Family structure—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—Describes 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, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP–VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

For persons aged 64 years and under, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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, CHIP, 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 0.81% of all respondents (unweighted), coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 0.77% of the population aged 64 years and under fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexican or Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race or ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (22–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Estimates are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

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

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

OMB defines MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data for 1995–2005, the MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to the U.S. Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of MSAs as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the

nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2009 with estimates from earlier years. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2010 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on U.S. Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs, see the U.S. Census Bureau website at http://www.census.gov/population/metro/.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (23–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of "One race" from persons of "Two or more races." The category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native;

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

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

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

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

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

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

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

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)—Indicated when a doctor or other health 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 professionals—A visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact. An emergency room visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

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

Health status—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 aged 17 years and under.

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

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

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

Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	74,626	10,133	6,976	13.6 (0.39)	9.4 (0.33)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	74,626	10,133	6,976	13.7 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)
Sex					
Male	38,135	5,827	3,991	15.3 (0.57)	10.5 (0.48)
Female	36,491	4,307	2,986	11.8 (0.52)	8.2 (0.43)
Age					
0–4 years	21,414	1,714	1,285	8.0 (0.60)	6.0 (0.54)
5–11 years.	28,666	4,200	3,020	14.7 (0.67)	10.5 (0.56)
12–17 years.	24,546	4,219	2,672	17.2 (0.75)	10.9 (0.60)
Race					
One race[6]	71,490	9,581	6,605	13.4 (0.40)	9.3 (0.33)
White.	56,170	6,747	4,544	12.0 (0.45)	8.1 (0.37)
Black or African American	11,030	2,331	1,742	21.2 (1.09)	15.8 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*65	*33	*8.4 (3.02)	*4.3 (2.01)
Asian.	3,354	428	281	12.8 (1.67)	8.4 (1.39)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	3,136	553	372	17.7 (2.31)	11.9 (2.18)
Black or African American and white	1,373	294	180	21.4 (2.97)	13.1 (2.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	473	*70	*59	*14.8 (5.10)	*12.4 (4.93)
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	2,099	1,385	12.2 (0.67)	8.1 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	1,243	793	10.7 (0.76)	6.9 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	8,034	5,591	14.0 (0.46)	9.8 (0.39)
White, single race	40,766	4,936	3,347	12.1 (0.55)	8.2 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	2,206	1,654	21.2 (1.13)	15.9 (1.04)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	51,329	5,954	4,028	11.6 (0.45)	7.9 (0.38)
Mother, no father.	18,026	3,367	2,414	18.7 (0.89)	13.4 (0.78)
Father, no mother	2,835	303	191	10.7 (1.70)	6.8 (1.44)
Neither mother nor father.	2,436	509	344	21.0 (2.35)	14.2 (1.88)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	9,301	1,207	874	13.0 (1.22)	9.4 (1.12)
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,750	2,267	1,532	15.4 (0.96)	10.4 (0.82)
More than high school diploma	47,913	6,144	4,221	12.9 (0.47)	8.8 (0.38)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	24,323	3,910	2,825	16.1 (0.74)	11.6 (0.68)
$35,000 or more	47,072	5,865	3,928	12.5 (0.48)	8.4 (0.39)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	1,406	998	14.9 (1.13)	10.6 (0.97)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,542	1,013	12.4 (0.86)	8.1 (0.74)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,192	801	13.4 (1.18)	9.0 (0.98)
$100,000 or more	16,241	1,726	1,115	10.7 (0.76)	6.9 (0.58)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor.	15,701	2,586	1,898	16.5 (0.97)	12.1 (0.91)
Near poor	15,562	2,344	1,641	15.1 (0.89)	10.6 (0.78)
Not poor	38,768	4,679	3,109	12.1 (0.50)	8.0 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]	Ever told had asthma[1]	Still have asthma[2]
Health insurance coverage[14]		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Private	40,015	4,822	3,251	12.1 (0.50)	8.1 (0.41)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	4,465	3,182	16.9 (0.71)	12.1 (0.64)
Other	2,140	236	160	11.0 (1.96)	7.5 (1.68)
Uninsured	5,877	598	374	10.2 (1.20)	6.4 (0.97)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	40,071	5,416	3,759	13.5 (0.54)	9.4 (0.46)
Small MSA.	23,245	3,085	2,107	13.3 (0.68)	9.1 (0.57)
Not in MSA	11,310	1,633	1,110	14.4 (1.17)	9.8 (1.01)
Region					
Northeast	11,610	1,612	1,096	13.9 (0.95)	9.5 (0.75)
Midwest	17,664	2,431	1,789	13.8 (0.90)	10.2 (0.76)
South.	26,791	3,957	2,647	14.8 (0.67)	9.9 (0.56)
West	18,561	2,134	1,444	11.5 (0.69)	7.8 (0.59)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,019	6,825	4,455	11.2 (0.39)	7.3 (0.31)
Good	11,915	2,667	1,972	22.4 (1.22)	16.6 (1.13)
Fair or poor	1,692	642	549	38.1 (3.86)	32.5 (3.57)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[5]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 "One 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 "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]
		Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)			
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	7,085	8,581	3,443	9,400	9.5 (0.37)	11.5 (0.37)	4.6 (0.23)	12.6 (0.41)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	74,626	7,085	8,581	3,443	9,400	9.6 (0.37)	11.6 (0.37)	4.6 (0.23)	12.6 (0.41)
Sex									
Male.	38,135	3,973	4,769	1,778	4,653	10.4 (0.53)	12.6 (0.54)	4.7 (0.33)	12.2 (0.55)
Female	36,491	3,111	3,812	1,665	4,747	8.5 (0.49)	10.5 (0.52)	4.6 (0.34)	13.0 (0.58)
Age									
0–4 years	21,414	969	1,734	1,092	2,974	4.5 (0.43)	8.1 (0.57)	5.1 (0.49)	13.9 (0.77)
5–11 years.	28,666	2,877	3,653	1,259	3,955	10.1 (0.59)	12.8 (0.64)	4.4 (0.37)	13.8 (0.68)
12–17 years	24,546	3,239	3,193	1,092	2,471	13.2 (0.70)	13.1 (0.66)	4.5 (0.40)	10.1 (0.63)
Race									
One race[5]	71,490	6,720	8,143	3,227	8,897	9.4 (0.37)	11.4 (0.37)	4.5 (0.24)	12.5 (0.42)
White.	56,170	5,619	6,659	2,288	6,646	10.0 (0.45)	11.9 (0.44)	4.1 (0.25)	11.9 (0.50)
Black or African American	11,030	727	1,167	680	1,853	6.6 (0.65)	10.6 (0.79)	6.2 (0.74)	16.8 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*72	*70	†	*47	*9.4 (3.31)	*9.1 (3.04)	†	*6.1 (2.51)
Asian.	3,354	293	236	223	336	8.8 (1.43)	7.1 (1.27)	6.7 (1.20)	10.0 (1.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,136	364	438	216	503	11.7 (1.77)	14.0 (1.83)	6.9 (1.42)	16.0 (1.99)
Black or African American and white.	1,373	136	181	98	227	9.9 (2.19)	13.2 (2.83)	7.1 (1.94)	16.5 (2.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	473	*72	*65	†	*72	*15.4 (5.95)	*13.9 (5.17)	†	*15.3 (5.00)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	1,168	1,422	491	1,688	6.8 (0.53)	8.3 (0.54)	2.9 (0.34)	9.9 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	787	935	269	1,020	6.8 (0.66)	8.1 (0.69)	2.3 (0.37)	8.8 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	5,917	7,159	2,951	7,712	10.3 (0.45)	12.5 (0.45)	5.1 (0.29)	13.4 (0.50)
White, single race	40,766	4,623	5,375	1,888	5,142	11.4 (0.57)	13.2 (0.57)	4.6 (0.33)	12.6 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	657	1,130	651	1,779	6.3 (0.65)	10.8 (0.82)	6.2 (0.78)	17.1 (1.07)
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father.	51,329	5,077	5,876	2,480	6,240	9.9 (0.47)	11.5 (0.45)	4.8 (0.30)	12.2 (0.50)
Mother, no father	18,026	1,576	2,177	795	2,629	8.8 (0.63)	12.1 (0.72)	4.4 (0.43)	14.6 (0.77)
Father, no mother.	2,835	218	255	*104	243	7.8 (1.50)	9.1 (1.58)	3.7 (1.09)	8.6 (1.78)
Neither mother nor father	2,436	213	272	64	288	8.8 (1.71)	11.2 (1.82)	2.6 (0.77)	11.9 (2.23)
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma.	9,301	481	642	196	905	5.2 (0.74)	6.9 (0.75)	2.1 (0.41)	9.8 (1.07)
High school diploma or GED[10].	14,750	1,078	1,482	589	1,661	7.3 (0.64)	10.1 (0.78)	4.0 (0.48)	11.3 (0.85)
More than high school diploma	47,913	5,304	6,185	2,581	6,540	11.1 (0.50)	13.0 (0.50)	5.4 (0.32)	13.7 (0.51)
Family income[11]									
Less than $35,000	24,323	1,669	2,483	845	3,117	6.9 (0.49)	10.2 (0.59)	3.5 (0.32)	12.8 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	47,072	5,250	5,853	2,463	6,019	11.2 (0.51)	12.5 (0.50)	5.2 (0.32)	12.8 (0.50)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	838	1,213	524	1,170	8.9 (0.87)	12.9 (1.21)	5.6 (0.66)	12.4 (1.05)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,254	1,562	581	1,657	10.1 (0.87)	12.6 (0.90)	4.7 (0.60)	13.3 (1.00)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,056	1,132	507	1,125	11.9 (1.16)	12.7 (1.19)	5.7 (0.84)	12.6 (1.14)
$100,000 or more	16,241	2,101	1,946	851	2,068	13.0 (0.92)	12.0 (0.81)	5.2 (0.56)	12.8 (0.87)
Poverty status[12]									
Poor.	15,701	957	1,557	513	1,971	6.1 (0.60)	10.0 (0.78)	3.3 (0.40)	12.6 (0.89)
Near poor	15,562	1,261	1,839	757	2,029	8.1 (0.69)	11.8 (0.85)	4.9 (0.52)	13.1 (0.88)
Not poor	38,768	4,590	4,848	2,040	5,008	11.9 (0.57)	12.6 (0.53)	5.3 (0.35)	12.9 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	40,015	4,498	4,952	2,080	5,192	11.3 (0.54)	12.4 (0.52)	5.2 (0.36)	13.0 (0.57)
Medicaid or other public.	26,404	1,824	2,783	999	3,303	6.9 (0.48)	10.6 (0.59)	3.8 (0.32)	12.5 (0.63)
Other	2,140	249	276	138	346	11.6 (2.32)	13.0 (2.53)	6.5 (1.68)	16.2 (2.35)
Uninsured	5,877	483	557	225	545	8.3 (1.10)	9.5 (1.13)	3.8 (0.82)	9.3 (1.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Food allergies[1]	Skin allergies[1]
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands[2]					Percent[3] (standard error)			
Large MSA.	40,071	3,949	4,225	1,869	4,817	9.9 (0.51)	10.6 (0.49)	4.7 (0.32)	12.0 (0.53)
Small MSA.	23,245	2,225	2,997	1,102	3,180	9.6 (0.70)	12.9 (0.75)	4.8 (0.45)	13.7 (0.81)
Not in MSA	11,310	910	1,359	472	1,403	8.0 (0.72)	12.0 (0.87)	4.2 (0.49)	12.4 (1.00)
Region									
Northeast.	11,610	970	1,153	641	1,347	8.4 (0.92)	10.0 (0.87)	5.5 (0.65)	11.6 (0.98)
Midwest.	17,664	1,717	2,145	714	2,166	9.7 (0.83)	12.2 (0.85)	4.1 (0.44)	12.3 (0.89)
South	26,791	2,560	3,807	1,300	3,628	9.6 (0.62)	14.2 (0.66)	4.9 (0.41)	13.6 (0.69)
West.	18,561	1,837	1,476	787	2,259	9.9 (0.70)	8.0 (0.56)	4.2 (0.43)	12.2 (0.80)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good.	61,019	5,636	6,593	2,618	7,065	9.3 (0.41)	10.8 (0.40)	4.3 (0.25)	11.6 (0.42)
Good	11,915	1,243	1,656	653	1,965	10.4 (0.88)	13.9 (1.01)	5.5 (0.61)	16.5 (1.20)
Fair or poor	1,692	205	331	171	369	12.1 (2.42)	19.7 (2.77)	10.1 (2.06)	21.9 (3.20)

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

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

[1]Based on the following questions: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

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

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

[4]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]
		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	61,655	4,838	5,161	7.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.36)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	61,655	4,838	5,161	7.9 (0.36)	8.4 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	31,519	2,917	3,511	9.3 (0.49)	11.2 (0.55)
Female.	30,137	1,921	1,649	6.4 (0.47)	5.5 (0.44)
Age					
3–4 years	8,443	267	139	3.2 (0.54)	1.7 (0.47)
5–11 years.	28,666	2,291	2,181	8.0 (0.53)	7.6 (0.51)
12–17 years.	24,546	2,280	2,840	9.3 (0.55)	11.6 (0.61)
Race					
One race[6]	59,155	4,598	4,948	7.8 (0.36)	8.4 (0.37)
White.	46,607	3,532	3,920	7.6 (0.41)	8.4 (0.43)
Black or African American	9,106	904	939	9.9 (0.89)	10.3 (0.95)
American Indian or Alaska Native	541	*57	*43	*10.5 (3.65)	*8.0 (3.37)
Asian.	2,746	95	*38	3.5 (0.88)	*1.4 (0.43)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	155	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	2,500	240	213	9.6 (1.89)	8.5 (1.75)
Black or African American and white	1,082	142	144	13.1 (3.37)	13.3 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	425	*40	†	*9.4 (3.59)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	13,846	895	589	6.5 (0.56)	4.3 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,480	607	319	6.4 (0.71)	3.4 (0.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	47,809	3,942	4,572	8.3 (0.43)	9.6 (0.44)
White, single race.	34,175	2,765	3,391	8.1 (0.52)	9.9 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	8,625	860	917	10.0 (0.92)	10.7 (0.98)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	41,691	2,479	2,679	6.0 (0.37)	6.4 (0.38)
Mother, no father.	15,226	1,812	1,908	11.9 (0.80)	12.6 (0.81)
Father, no mother	2,632	245	284	9.3 (1.67)	10.9 (1.82)
Neither mother nor father.	2,107	301	289	14.3 (2.43)	13.8 (2.28)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	7,540	697	651	9.2 (0.90)	8.7 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[11]	11,984	1,172	1,154	9.8 (0.87)	9.6 (0.85)
More than high school diploma	39,818	2,646	3,048	6.7 (0.41)	7.7 (0.42)
Family income[12]					
Less than $35,000	19,385	2,328	2,262	12.0 (0.79)	11.7 (0.72)
$35,000 or more	39,525	2,348	2,741	6.0 (0.38)	6.9 (0.40)
$35,000–$49,999	7,766	519	507	6.7 (0.79)	6.5 (0.83)
$50,000–$74,999	10,236	576	782	5.6 (0.69)	7.6 (0.84)
$75,000–$99,999	7,398	458	532	6.2 (0.86)	7.2 (0.97)
$100,000 or more	14,125	795	920	5.6 (0.63)	6.5 (0.61)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor.	12,418	1,578	1,564	12.7 (0.98)	12.6 (0.97)
Near poor	12,814	1,100	1,055	8.6 (0.80)	8.2 (0.81)
Not poor	32,679	1,973	2,329	6.0 (0.42)	7.1 (0.44)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	33,807	1,961	2,175	5.8 (0.40)	6.4 (0.42)
Medicaid or other public	21,056	2,442	2,506	11.6 (0.77)	11.9 (0.74)
Other	1,690	150	179	8.9 (2.12)	10.6 (2.43)
Uninsured	4,958	277	301	5.6 (0.91)	6.1 (1.01)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

		Ever told had			
Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]	Learning disability[1]	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder[2]
Place of residence[15]		Number in thousands[3]		Percent[4] (standard error)	
Large MSA	33,220	2,342	2,424	7.1 (0.44)	7.3 (0.46)
Small MSA.	19,009	1,515	1,715	8.0 (0.59)	9.0 (0.62)
Not in MSA	9,427	980	1,022	10.4 (1.20)	10.9 (1.15)
Region					
Northeast	9,677	886	714	9.2 (1.11)	7.4 (0.82)
Midwest	14,868	1,100	1,372	7.4 (0.78)	9.2 (0.81)
South.	21,875	1,865	2,284	8.5 (0.58)	10.5 (0.65)
West	15,236	986	790	6.5 (0.57)	5.2 (0.56)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	49,917	2,817	3,408	5.7 (0.34)	6.8 (0.37)
Good	10,262	1,602	1,476	15.6 (1.07)	14.4 (1.12)
Fair or poor	1,476	419	276	28.4 (3.67)	18.7 (3.13)

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

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

[1]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]Based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?"

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

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

[5]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (crude)	74,626	10,082	13.5 (0.38)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	74,626	10,082	13.7 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	38,135	5,861	15.4 (0.57)
Female	36,491	4,221	11.6 (0.52)
Age			
0–4 years	21,414	1,526	7.1 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,666	4,126	14.4 (0.64)
12–17 years	24,546	4,430	18.1 (0.73)
Race			
One race[5]	71,490	9,619	13.5 (0.39)
White	56,170	7,707	13.7 (0.45)
Black or African American	11,030	1,642	14.9 (1.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	*60	*7.9 (2.83)
Asian	3,354	206	6.1 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	168	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,136	463	14.8 (2.00)
Black or African American and white	1,373	286	20.8 (3.55)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	473	*41	*8.6 (3.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	1,483	8.6 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	831	7.2 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,460	8,600	15.0 (0.46)
White, single race	40,766	6,369	15.6 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	1,583	15.2 (1.10)
Family structure[8]			
Mother and father	51,329	6,319	12.3 (0.46)
Mother, no father	18,026	3,061	17.0 (0.87)
Father, no mother	2,835	274	9.7 (1.63)
Neither mother nor father	2,436	428	17.6 (2.05)
Parent's education[9]			
Less than high school diploma	9,301	935	10.1 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED[10]	14,750	2,008	13.6 (0.84)
More than high school	47,913	6,691	14.0 (0.48)
Family income[11]			
Less than $35,000	24,323	3,624	14.9 (0.71)
$35,000 or more	47,072	6,184	13.1 (0.49)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	1,152	12.2 (1.05)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	1,482	11.9 (0.94)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	1,201	13.5 (1.22)
$100,000 or more	16,241	2,349	14.5 (0.87)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	15,701	2,421	15.4 (0.92)
Near poor	15,562	1,916	12.3 (0.82)
Not poor	38,768	5,305	13.7 (0.54)
Health insurance coverage[13]			
Private	40,015	5,302	13.3 (0.52)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	4,015	15.2 (0.72)
Other	2,140	368	17.2 (2.40)
Uninsured	5,877	373	6.3 (0.96)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 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	40,071	4,860	12.1 (0.49)
Small MSA	23,245	3,441	14.8 (0.71)
Not in MSA	11,310	1,781	15.7 (1.15)
Region			
Northeast	11,610	1,495	12.9 (1.02)
Midwest	17,664	2,770	15.7 (0.83)
South	26,791	4,225	15.8 (0.68)
West	18,561	1,592	8.6 (0.62)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,019	6,633	10.9 (0.39)
Good	11,915	2,649	22.2 (1.22)
Fair or poor	1,692	800	47.4 (3.82)

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

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

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

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

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

[4]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 "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution[2]			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	55.1 (0.56)	27.0 (0.46)	15.8 (0.40)	2.0 (0.12)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	55.0 (0.56)	27.0 (0.46)	15.9 (0.40)	2.0 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.8 (0.65)	26.9 (0.56)	16.1 (0.46)	2.1 (0.15)
Female	100.0	55.4 (0.67)	27.1 (0.59)	15.6 (0.47)	1.9 (0.16)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	57.5 (0.84)	26.6 (0.76)	14.3 (0.57)	1.6 (0.20)
5–11 years.	100.0	54.4 (0.74)	27.7 (0.65)	15.8 (0.53)	2.1 (0.19)
12–17 years	100.0	53.8 (0.80)	26.7 (0.65)	17.3 (0.57)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
One race[4]	100.0	55.0 (0.57)	27.1 (0.47)	15.8 (0.40)	2.0 (0.12)
White.	100.0	57.7 (0.66)	26.7 (0.52)	14.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	44.0 (1.22)	28.0 (1.10)	24.2 (1.01)	3.9 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	38.1 (8.08)	*38.1 (11.81)	22.0 (6.28)	†
Asian.	100.0	50.6 (1.95)	30.3 (1.87)	17.3 (1.53)	1.8 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	48.6 (11.56)	*22.7 (10.31)	27.6 (7.39)	†
Two or more races[5]	100.0	56.9 (2.41)	24.3 (1.99)	16.1 (1.65)	2.7 (0.62)
Black or African American and white	100.0	53.2 (3.56)	27.0 (3.14)	17.3 (2.66)	*2.5 (0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	100.0	51.7 (6.20)	24.3 (5.76)	20.5 (4.53)	*3.5 (1.48)
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	47.4 (1.03)	29.0 (0.84)	20.8 (0.79)	2.8 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	45.7 (1.23)	29.2 (1.05)	22.3 (0.95)	2.8 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	57.4 (0.64)	26.4 (0.55)	14.4 (0.45)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	61.5 (0.78)	25.8 (0.63)	11.4 (0.50)	1.2 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	43.9 (1.25)	27.9 (1.14)	24.3 (1.05)	3.9 (0.44)
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	100.0	58.8 (0.65)	26.7 (0.57)	13.1 (0.41)	1.4 (0.11)
Mother, no father	100.0	45.9 (1.00)	27.9 (0.90)	22.6 (0.82)	3.7 (0.35)
Father, no mother	100.0	53.5 (2.55)	29.2 (2.36)	15.2 (1.70)	*2.2 (0.66)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	46.0 (2.58)	26.1 (2.26)	24.7 (2.09)	3.3 (0.66)
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.1 (1.48)	27.9 (1.52)	26.4 (1.19)	4.5 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	46.8 (1.14)	29.0 (1.00)	21.5 (0.96)	2.7 (0.33)
More than high school.	100.0	61.2 (0.65)	26.2 (0.54)	11.5 (0.43)	1.2 (0.10)
Family income[10]					
Less than $35,000	100.0	43.3 (0.89)	29.3 (0.90)	23.3 (0.76)	4.1 (0.31)
$35,000 or more	100.0	60.9 (0.67)	26.0 (0.58)	12.0 (0.42)	1.1 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	50.5 (1.47)	28.8 (1.28)	18.6 (1.09)	2.2 (0.34)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	55.4 (1.37)	28.2 (1.24)	15.1 (0.91)	1.3 (0.20)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	60.2 (1.49)	28.7 (1.41)	10.6 (0.91)	0.4 (0.12)
$100,000 or more	100.0	71.7 (1.05)	21.2 (0.94)	6.5 (0.56)	0.6 (0.11)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor.	100.0	42.6 (1.11)	28.1 (1.09)	24.9 (0.95)	4.4 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	46.9 (1.17)	29.7 (1.06)	20.6 (0.91)	2.8 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	64.0 (0.69)	25.5 (0.62)	9.7 (0.40)	0.8 (0.09)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	100.0	62.9 (0.69)	26.4 (0.63)	9.9 (0.41)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	44.5 (0.87)	27.5 (0.73)	24.1 (0.74)	3.9 (0.29)
Other	100.0	58.1 (2.89)	25.8 (2.46)	13.4 (1.95)	2.6 (0.71)
Uninsured	100.0	49.4 (1.97)	29.0 (1.99)	19.8 (1.35)	1.8 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence[13]		Percent distribution[2]			
Large MSA	100.0	56.2 (0.73)	26.1 (0.61)	15.7 (0.51)	2.0 (0.16)
Small MSA.	100.0	55.3 (1.08)	27.0 (0.89)	15.6 (0.78)	2.1 (0.24)
Not in MSA	100.0	50.7 (1.43)	30.2 (1.21)	17.0 (1.00)	2.1 (0.33)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	55.4 (1.37)	27.3 (1.11)	15.7 (0.99)	1.6 (0.23)
Midwest	100.0	55.3 (1.14)	28.1 (1.07)	14.7 (0.80)	1.8 (0.26)
South	100.0	54.9 (0.88)	26.2 (0.70)	16.6 (0.68)	2.4 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.1 (1.22)	27.0 (0.97)	16.0 (0.79)	2.0 (0.21)

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

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

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

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (crude)	19.9 (0.51)	79.2 (0.52)	0.9 (0.11)	27.1 (1.27)	69.9 (1.32)	3.0 (0.52)	30.6 (3.53)	55.6 (3.98)	13.8 (2.77)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	19.6 (0.51)	79.5 (0.51)	0.9 (0.11)	27.5 (1.28)	69.6 (1.34)	2.9 (0.51)	31.1 (3.57)	55.4 (4.01)	13.5 (2.72)
Sex									
Male	21.3 (0.76)	77.6 (0.77)	1.1 (0.18)	27.1 (1.65)	70.3 (1.73)	2.6 (0.63)	34.8 (4.90)	52.5 (5.31)	12.7 (3.74)
Female	18.4 (0.68)	80.9 (0.68)	0.7 (0.14)	27.1 (1.88)	69.5 (1.98)	3.4 (0.86)	26.4 (5.10)	58.7 (5.71)	14.9 (4.06)
Age									
1–4 years	26.4 (1.20)	72.9 (1.21)	0.7 (0.18)	35.7 (3.14)	62.1 (3.19)	*2.3 (0.91)	34.8 (8.45)	51.7 (8.63)	*13.6 (6.18)
5–11 years.	19.3 (0.81)	79.8 (0.83)	1.0 (0.21)	28.0 (2.03)	69.6 (2.05)	2.4 (0.64)	36.5 (5.93)	54.6 (6.48)	*8.9 (3.44)
12–17 years.	15.7 (0.73)	83.4 (0.74)	1.0 (0.18)	21.5 (1.85)	74.5 (1.99)	4.0 (1.06)	22.1 (5.10)	58.9 (5.93)	19.0 (4.94)
Race									
One race[4]	19.9 (0.53)	79.2 (0.53)	0.9 (0.12)	27.4 (1.29)	69.6 (1.35)	3.0 (0.54)	30.5 (3.52)	56.2 (4.04)	13.3 (2.78)
White.	18.8 (0.58)	80.3 (0.59)	0.9 (0.13)	26.2 (1.54)	69.8 (1.66)	4.0 (0.76)	33.2 (4.71)	49.2 (5.39)	17.6 (3.85)
Black or African American	23.1 (1.52)	76.2 (1.53)	*0.7 (0.27)	29.7 (2.65)	69.9 (2.65)	†	22.4 (5.19)	70.8 (6.04)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	36.0 (10.71)	62.3 (10.39)	†	*27.9 (9.17)	72.1 (9.17)	–	81.3 (19.02)	†	–
Asian.	24.6 (2.23)	74.9 (2.26)	†	32.3 (5.00)	64.7 (5.10)	†	*39.6 (15.83)	60.4 (15.83)	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*49.2 (17.73)	*50.8 (17.73)	–	†	*70.0 (26.33)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Two or more races[5]	20.0 (2.28)	79.4 (2.29)	*0.7 (0.30)	20.3 (5.48)	77.8 (5.53)	†	†	*47.2 (17.67)	†
Black or African American and white	22.2 (3.73)	77.8 (3.73)	–	*13.8 (5.32)	84.4 (5.55)	†	†	*51.1 (24.69)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	24.0 (6.28)	74.2 (6.36)	†	†	73.9 (16.60)	–	†	78.7 (17.48)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	28.5 (1.14)	70.0 (1.15)	1.4 (0.28)	30.7 (2.13)	67.2 (2.21)	2.1 (0.62)	40.9 (5.73)	50.3 (6.39)	*8.8 (3.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	29.7 (1.40)	69.3 (1.41)	*1.1 (0.33)	30.7 (2.44)	68.2 (2.51)	*1.1 (0.42)	41.3 (7.19)	49.8 (7.69)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino.	17.5 (0.58)	81.7 (0.59)	0.7 (0.12)	25.6 (1.57)	71.0 (1.66)	3.3 (0.70)	25.8 (4.40)	58.0 (4.98)	16.1 (3.68)
White, single race	15.7 (0.65)	83.5 (0.66)	0.8 (0.15)	22.5 (2.06)	72.3 (2.29)	5.2 (1.19)	29.1 (6.85)	47.5 (7.90)	23.4 (6.12)
Black or African American, single race	22.4 (1.57)	76.9 (1.59)	*0.7 (0.29)	30.5 (2.76)	69.1 (2.76)	†	19.6 (5.11)	73.1 (6.16)	†
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	19.3 (0.61)	79.9 (0.62)	0.8 (0.13)	26.1 (1.70)	71.1 (1.80)	2.8 (0.71)	34.6 (4.95)	49.1 (5.45)	16.2 (4.08)
Mother, no father	22.0 (1.11)	76.6 (1.13)	1.4 (0.30)	28.0 (2.13)	68.3 (2.24)	3.6 (0.94)	26.1 (5.63)	64.1 (6.18)	*9.8 (3.82)
Father, no mother	17.1 (2.28)	82.6 (2.29)	†	28.1 (5.80)	70.8 (5.84)	†	†	74.1 (14.36)	†
Neither mother nor father.	22.2 (2.97)	77.4 (2.97)	†	32.5 (5.32)	66.2 (5.34)	†	*34.7 (11.87)	*44.2 (13.67)	†
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	30.5 (1.88)	67.7 (1.89)	1.8 (0.50)	33.2 (2.79)	65.6 (2.82)	*1.2 (0.52)	43.0 (7.31)	51.4 (7.33)	†
High school diploma or GED[9]	22.0 (1.19)	77.5 (1.20)	*0.6 (0.21)	25.0 (2.33)	72.4 (2.51)	*2.7 (1.05)	31.8 (8.07)	55.9 (8.82)	*12.3 (5.11)
More than high school.	17.6 (0.60)	81.6 (0.61)	0.9 (0.14)	25.4 (1.89)	70.5 (1.98)	4.1 (0.89)	21.1 (4.53)	59.3 (6.09)	19.5 (5.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

| | Current health status[1] | | | | | | | | |
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
Selected characteristic	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Family income[10]	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Less than $35,000	25.2 (1.05)	73.5 (1.05)	1.3 (0.25)	28.9 (1.84)	68.8 (1.90)	2.3 (0.65)	26.7 (4.14)	58.9 (5.02)	14.4 (3.68)
$35,000 or more	17.9 (0.59)	81.3 (0.60)	0.7 (0.13)	25.6 (1.90)	70.7 (1.99)	3.8 (0.86)	34.0 (6.59)	52.3 (6.68)	*13.7 (4.30)
$35,000–$49,999	24.3 (1.58)	75.1 (1.59)	*0.7 (0.32)	26.8 (3.23)	71.8 (3.28)	†	40.3 (10.84)	59.7 (10.84)	–
$50,000–$74,999	17.7 (1.15)	81.3 (1.19)	*1.0 (0.31)	24.4 (3.26)	70.4 (3.43)	*5.1 (1.70)	*32.9 (11.33)	48.0 (11.75)	*19.1 (8.91)
$75,000–$99,999	15.9 (1.28)	83.4 (1.31)	*0.6 (0.24)	27.0 (4.47)	69.2 (4.71)	†	†	†	†
$100,000 or more	16.0 (0.98)	83.4 (0.99)	*0.6 (0.19)	24.2 (3.99)	70.8 (4.62)	*5.0 (2.13)	*18.5 (8.87)	50.5 (14.45)	*31.1 (13.82)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor.	26.6 (1.46)	71.7 (1.47)	1.7 (0.36)	31.0 (2.42)	66.2 (2.50)	*2.8 (0.90)	27.4 (5.26)	63.2 (6.14)	*9.4 (3.74)
Near poor	24.0 (1.25)	75.1 (1.26)	*0.8 (0.29)	26.2 (2.45)	72.1 (2.50)	*1.8 (0.66)	31.2 (6.46)	53.7 (7.08)	*15.1 (5.57)
Not poor	16.7 (0.61)	82.6 (0.62)	0.7 (0.13)	24.4 (2.14)	71.0 (2.29)	4.6 (1.18)	33.1 (8.02)	44.0 (7.96)	22.9 (6.85)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	17.2 (0.64)	82.0 (0.65)	0.8 (0.15)	23.3 (2.08)	72.3 (2.29)	4.3 (1.12)	27.4 (6.88)	50.3 (7.83)	22.3 (6.64)
Medicaid or other public	25.2 (0.97)	73.6 (0.98)	1.2 (0.23)	30.2 (1.85)	67.8 (1.89)	2.0 (0.58)	30.3 (4.42)	58.0 (5.15)	11.7 (3.31)
Other	15.4 (2.62)	83.4 (2.57)	†	32.7 (8.05)	67.3 (8.05)	–	*59.6 (18.60)	*40.4 (18.60)	–
Uninsured	20.7 (2.47)	78.9 (2.47)	†	22.3 (3.41)	73.0 (3.58)	*4.7 (1.84)	*24.4 (10.96)	63.3 (12.56)	†
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	19.8 (0.68)	79.3 (0.69)	0.9 (0.15)	27.4 (1.61)	69.8 (1.73)	2.8 (0.77)	26.7 (4.10)	57.6 (5.01)	15.7 (4.07)
Small MSA.	20.4 (1.01)	78.6 (1.01)	1.0 (0.22)	27.0 (2.52)	69.8 (2.60)	3.2 (0.88)	32.5 (6.41)	54.1 (7.42)	*13.4 (4.97)
Not in MSA	19.0 (1.33)	80.5 (1.35)	*0.5 (0.24)	26.4 (3.08)	70.5 (3.04)	*3.1 (1.18)	39.8 (11.06)	51.8 (11.68)	†
Region									
Northeast	16.5 (1.28)	82.0 (1.29)	1.5 (0.37)	21.8 (2.98)	74.5 (3.14)	*3.7 (1.33)	35.7 (8.69)	55.8 (9.81)	†
Midwest	16.8 (0.95)	82.5 (0.97)	*0.6 (0.21)	24.4 (2.61)	71.2 (2.91)	*4.5 (1.68)	*14.5 (6.70)	72.5 (8.73)	†
South	22.5 (0.91)	76.8 (0.92)	0.7 (0.17)	29.7 (2.22)	68.2 (2.26)	2.2 (0.61)	31.6 (5.30)	52.8 (6.12)	15.6 (4.28)
West	21.2 (1.06)	77.9 (1.06)	0.9 (0.23)	29.1 (2.46)	68.5 (2.51)	*2.5 (0.82)	41.3 (7.71)	45.1 (7.25)	*13.6 (5.71)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	26.8 (0.59)	27.8 (0.63)	27.5 (0.63)	11.3 (0.44)	5.9 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	26.8 (0.59)	27.9 (0.63)	27.5 (0.63)	11.3 (0.44)	5.9 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.8 (0.82)	26.9 (0.86)	26.9 (0.86)	11.8 (0.61)	6.0 (0.49)	0.6 (0.15)
Female.	100.0	25.7 (0.82)	28.8 (0.92)	28.2 (0.91)	10.8 (0.64)	5.7 (0.48)	0.8 (0.16)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	26.4 (0.82)	28.9 (0.85)	28.1 (0.87)	10.3 (0.58)	5.2 (0.44)	1.1 (0.20)
12–17 years.	100.0	27.3 (0.84)	26.6 (0.89)	26.8 (0.89)	12.4 (0.67)	6.7 (0.53)	*0.2 (0.09)
Race							
One race[4]	100.0	27.0 (0.60)	27.7 (0.64)	27.5 (0.65)	11.3 (0.44)	5.8 (0.35)	0.7 (0.12)
White	100.0	24.5 (0.67)	28.2 (0.74)	28.4 (0.77)	12.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.41)	0.7 (0.15)
Black or African American.	100.0	35.2 (1.54)	23.6 (1.39)	26.9 (1.52)	9.3 (0.97)	4.5 (0.69)	0.5 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	39.9 (6.36)	28.4 (6.15)	17.4 (4.15)	†	*5.0 (2.48)	†
Asian	100.0	39.1 (2.73)	33.5 (2.65)	16.8 (1.78)	7.2 (1.34)	*3.0 (0.98)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[5]	100.0	21.9 (2.64)	30.9 (2.96)	27.7 (2.72)	11.3 (1.97)	7.3 (1.68)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	20.0 (3.84)	25.2 (3.85)	31.4 (4.25)	12.6 (3.07)	*8.7 (2.80)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*10.6 (4.36)	36.8 (8.81)	31.8 (8.18)	*10.9 (4.07)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[6] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	35.3 (1.23)	24.5 (1.07)	26.5 (1.10)	8.4 (0.68)	4.8 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.5 (1.50)	25.1 (1.36)	27.5 (1.39)	8.3 (0.85)	4.0 (0.60)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	24.4 (0.68)	28.8 (0.77)	27.8 (0.75)	12.1 (0.54)	6.2 (0.42)	0.7 (0.13)
White, single race.	100.0	20.8 (0.80)	29.4 (0.95)	29.0 (0.96)	13.3 (0.68)	6.7 (0.51)	0.8 (0.18)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	35.1 (1.57)	24.0 (1.43)	26.7 (1.56)	9.1 (1.00)	4.6 (0.73)	0.5 (0.14)
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.0 (0.74)	29.1 (0.79)	27.2 (0.77)	11.1 (0.54)	4.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.13)
Mother, no father.	100.0	25.1 (1.13)	24.8 (1.11)	28.6 (1.18)	12.0 (0.84)	8.7 (0.82)	*0.7 (0.23)
Father, no mother	100.0	30.7 (2.86)	30.0 (3.19)	27.0 (3.02)	9.2 (1.70)	*2.9 (0.89)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	29.2 (3.07)	23.1 (2.86)	25.8 (2.92)	12.8 (2.61)	7.5 (1.71)	†
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.0 (1.74)	24.0 (1.60)	24.6 (1.68)	8.8 (0.98)	6.7 (0.95)	*1.0 (0.35)
High school diploma or GED[9].	100.0	28.5 (1.40)	23.9 (1.36)	28.3 (1.39)	11.2 (0.99)	7.6 (0.92)	*0.6 (0.23)
More than high school	100.0	24.5 (0.72)	30.0 (0.81)	28.0 (0.80)	11.7 (0.55)	5.2 (0.40)	0.6 (0.15)
Family income[10]							
Less than $35,000.	100.0	29.5 (1.05)	23.0 (0.98)	25.8 (1.07)	12.0 (0.85)	8.8 (0.76)	0.9 (0.23)
$35,000 or more	100.0	24.7 (0.74)	30.3 (0.83)	28.5 (0.77)	11.2 (0.54)	4.7 (0.36)	0.6 (0.13)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	28.3 (1.60)	28.7 (1.60)	25.7 (1.64)	11.4 (1.24)	5.2 (0.80)	*0.8 (0.35)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	25.8 (1.53)	26.6 (1.46)	30.2 (1.58)	10.8 (0.99)	5.7 (0.80)	*0.9 (0.31)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	21.8 (1.58)	32.0 (1.94)	28.6 (1.80)	13.1 (1.40)	4.3 (0.77)	†
$100,000 or more.	100.0	23.5 (1.26)	33.1 (1.38)	28.7 (1.35)	10.5 (0.93)	3.8 (0.59)	*0.5 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 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
Poverty status[11]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Poor	100.0	28.0 (1.33)	22.9 (1.35)	27.6 (1.38)	11.4 (1.04)	9.3 (1.03)	*0.8 (0.27)
Near poor	100.0	30.7 (1.46)	24.5 (1.26)	24.3 (1.36)	12.5 (1.04)	6.9 (0.81)	*1.2 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	23.8 (0.82)	31.3 (0.90)	29.0 (0.85)	11.0 (0.59)	4.4 (0.38)	0.5 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	100.0	24.5 (0.80)	31.0 (0.90)	28.7 (0.86)	10.9 (0.58)	4.5 (0.41)	0.5 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	29.0 (1.08)	23.2 (1.01)	26.0 (1.08)	12.2 (0.80)	8.6 (0.72)	1.0 (0.22)
Other	100.0	26.6 (3.21)	27.5 (3.63)	26.0 (3.79)	12.1 (2.93)	7.9 (2.28)	–
Uninsured	100.0	33.5 (2.09)	25.1 (1.80)	26.3 (1.85)	10.2 (1.32)	3.9 (0.80)	†
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	29.6 (0.83)	26.8 (0.82)	27.4 (0.85)	10.9 (0.60)	4.9 (0.43)	0.5 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	24.3 (1.05)	28.6 (1.12)	28.0 (1.15)	11.3 (0.72)	6.8 (0.67)	1.0 (0.28)
Not in MSA	100.0	22.0 (1.47)	30.1 (1.73)	27.0 (1.65)	12.7 (1.35)	7.4 (0.98)	*0.9 (0.26)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	26.7 (1.55)	27.0 (1.50)	26.2 (1.60)	12.1 (1.13)	7.2 (0.94)	*0.8 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	22.3 (1.18)	30.5 (1.45)	29.1 (1.42)	11.1 (0.90)	6.3 (0.77)	*0.7 (0.27)
South	100.0	29.2 (1.04)	26.8 (1.07)	26.9 (0.99)	11.3 (0.77)	5.2 (0.55)	0.6 (0.14)
West	100.0	27.9 (1.06)	27.2 (1.11)	27.7 (1.24)	10.9 (0.80)	5.6 (0.62)	*0.7 (0.27)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	27.0 (0.68)	29.5 (0.72)	27.9 (0.71)	10.5 (0.49)	4.4 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)
Good	100.0	27.3 (1.48)	21.7 (1.35)	26.3 (1.46)	13.9 (1.11)	9.9 (1.10)	*0.9 (0.32)
Fair or poor	100.0	18.0 (3.17)	14.2 (3.28)	21.8 (3.85)	18.2 (3.34)	26.9 (4.05)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

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

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

[4]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[5]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[7]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[11]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1] — No	Has usual place of health care[1] — Yes	All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care[2] — Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Percent distibution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (crude)	4.9 (0.25)	95.1 (0.25)	100.0	23.7 (0.62)	74.2 (0.64)	0.6 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	4.9 (0.25)	95.1 (0.25)	100.0	23.6 (0.62)	74.3 (0.63)	0.6 (0.08)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.05)
Sex									
Male	4.9 (0.33)	95.1 (0.33)	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	74.6 (0.76)	0.6 (0.11)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.07)
Female	4.9 (0.34)	95.1 (0.34)	100.0	24.0 (0.80)	73.9 (0.83)	0.6 (0.12)	0.9 (0.16)	0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.08)
Age									
0–4 years	3.2 (0.37)	96.8 (0.37)	100.0	26.7 (1.19)	71.3 (1.19)	0.6 (0.16)	1.0 (0.19)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
5–11 years	4.6 (0.41)	95.4 (0.41)	100.0	22.1 (0.84)	76.3 (0.87)	0.5 (0.11)	0.7 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.06)
12–17 years	6.7 (0.44)	93.3 (0.44)	100.0	23.0 (0.88)	74.4 (0.92)	0.7 (0.17)	1.1 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.5 (0.13)
Race									
One race[5]	4.9 (0.25)	95.1 (0.25)	100.0	23.9 (0.64)	74.1 (0.66)	0.6 (0.08)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)
White	4.7 (0.28)	95.3 (0.28)	100.0	22.8 (0.70)	75.4 (0.71)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American	5.0 (0.59)	95.0 (0.59)	100.0	27.3 (1.33)	69.2 (1.39)	0.8 (0.22)	2.1 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.18)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*8.5 (2.80)	91.5 (2.80)	100.0	57.3 (9.88)	40.8 (9.72)	–	†	–	†
Asian	6.7 (0.96)	93.3 (0.96)	100.0	21.1 (1.91)	76.2 (2.01)	†	*1.4 (0.44)	–	*1.2 (0.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	92.7 (5.55)	100.0	*44.9 (16.75)	*55.1 (16.75)	–	–	–	–
Two or more races[6]	4.6 (1.13)	95.4 (1.13)	100.0	20.6 (2.19)	77.1 (2.30)	†	†	†	†
Black or African American and white	*3.2 (1.30)	96.8 (1.30)	100.0	19.1 (2.89)	78.3 (3.11)	†	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	91.2 (4.39)	100.0	38.9 (7.52)	57.8 (7.89)	–	–	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	8.8 (0.64)	91.2 (0.64)	100.0	39.1 (1.26)	58.1 (1.25)	1.0 (0.22)	1.0 (0.18)	*0.4 (0.16)	0.5 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.2 (0.83)	89.8 (0.83)	100.0	43.2 (1.59)	54.3 (1.57)	*0.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.21)	†	*0.5 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	19.4 (0.69)	78.8 (0.71)	0.4 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	3.1 (0.27)	96.9 (0.27)	100.0	16.9 (0.78)	81.7 (0.80)	0.4 (0.10)	0.6 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American, single race	4.9 (0.60)	95.1 (0.60)	100.0	26.5 (1.37)	70.0 (1.43)	0.8 (0.23)	2.1 (0.43)	*0.4 (0.19)	†
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	4.5 (0.31)	95.5 (0.31)	100.0	21.2 (0.73)	76.9 (0.74)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Mother, no father	5.6 (0.48)	94.4 (0.48)	100.0	29.9 (1.06)	67.7 (1.08)	0.8 (0.21)	1.2 (0.24)	†	*0.2 (0.07)
Father, no mother	5.0 (0.85)	95.0 (0.85)	100.0	23.5 (2.49)	73.4 (2.65)	†	*1.8 (0.69)	–	†
Neither mother nor father	6.5 (1.27)	93.5 (1.27)	100.0	31.4 (3.29)	65.1 (3.29)	†	†	–	†
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	9.7 (0.90)	90.3 (0.90)	100.0	45.9 (1.99)	51.0 (2.01)	1.3 (0.37)	1.0 (0.31)	†	*0.3 (0.15)
High school diploma or GED[10]	6.6 (0.59)	93.4 (0.59)	100.0	28.7 (1.27)	69.1 (1.31)	0.8 (0.21)	0.8 (0.16)	*0.5 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.06)
More than high school	3.4 (0.25)	96.6 (0.25)	100.0	17.8 (0.64)	80.5 (0.66)	0.3 (0.08)	0.9 (0.14)	0.3 (0.07)	0.3 (0.07)
Family income[11]									
Less than $35,000	7.0 (0.50)	93.0 (0.50)	100.0	36.0 (1.14)	60.9 (1.15)	0.9 (0.18)	1.5 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.14)	0.4 (0.12)
$35,000 or more	3.6 (0.28)	96.4 (0.28)	100.0	17.7 (0.70)	80.7 (0.72)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.13)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.05)
$35,000–$49,999	6.5 (0.73)	93.5 (0.73)	100.0	27.7 (1.51)	69.5 (1.55)	1.5 (0.37)	0.7 (0.21)	†	†
$50,000–$74,999	4.7 (0.61)	95.3 (0.61)	100.0	20.4 (1.23)	77.6 (1.28)	†	*1.1 (0.34)	*0.5 (0.20)	†
$75,000–$99,999	2.4 (0.52)	97.6 (0.52)	100.0	14.9 (1.24)	83.9 (1.29)	†	*0.7 (0.33)	†	†
$100,000 or more	1.8 (0.33)	98.2 (0.33)	100.0	11.8 (0.99)	87.4 (1.01)	†	*0.3 (0.13)	†	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care[1]		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care[2]					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Percent distibution[3] (standard error)					
Poverty status[12]									
Poor.	6.8 (0.61)	93.2 (0.61)	100.0	38.8 (1.48)	58.3 (1.46)	0.8 (0.20)	1.6 (0.32)	†	*0.3 (0.11)
Near poor	7.0 (0.63)	93.0 (0.63)	100.0	29.6 (1.30)	67.5 (1.33)	1.2 (0.27)	0.9 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.16)
Not poor	3.0 (0.26)	97.0 (0.26)	100.0	15.4 (0.73)	83.4 (0.74)	0.2 (0.05)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	2.6 (0.26)	97.4 (0.26)	100.0	13.9 (0.68)	85.4 (0.69)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid or other public	3.7 (0.34)	96.3 (0.34)	100.0	35.1 (1.04)	62.6 (1.04)	0.6 (0.14)	1.4 (0.22)	†	*0.2 (0.09)
Other	*3.2 (1.44)	96.8 (1.44)	100.0	34.1 (3.31)	57.4 (3.53)	†	6.2 (1.78)	†	–
Uninsured	26.3 (1.73)	73.7 (1.73)	100.0	40.5 (2.73)	49.9 (2.68)	3.6 (0.77)	*1.3 (0.64)	*2.6 (0.90)	2.0 (0.55)
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	21.1 (0.71)	76.5 (0.74)	0.8 (0.12)	1.1 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.3 (0.08)
Small MSA.	5.0 (0.45)	95.0 (0.45)	100.0	23.8 (1.26)	74.4 (1.30)	*0.4 (0.14)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.08)
Not in MSA	4.4 (0.65)	95.6 (0.65)	100.0	32.8 (2.06)	65.8 (2.02)	*0.2 (0.09)	†	*0.6 (0.29)	†
Region									
Northeast	2.1 (0.46)	97.9 (0.46)	100.0	14.6 (1.16)	83.5 (1.24)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.3 (0.32)	†	†
Midwest	3.5 (0.40)	96.5 (0.40)	100.0	29.3 (1.41)	68.9 (1.41)	*0.6 (0.19)	0.8 (0.21)	†	†
South	5.8 (0.43)	94.2 (0.43)	100.0	19.1 (0.89)	78.7 (0.94)	0.7 (0.15)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.4 (0.12)
West	6.6 (0.60)	93.4 (0.60)	100.0	31.0 (1.45)	66.8 (1.43)	0.6 (0.17)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	4.6 (0.27)	95.4 (0.27)	100.0	22.3 (0.67)	75.9 (0.68)	0.5 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
Good	6.3 (0.66)	93.7 (0.66)	100.0	30.2 (1.36)	66.4 (1.42)	1.0 (0.29)	1.9 (0.39)	†	*0.4 (0.14)
Fair or poor	*5.5 (1.66)	94.5 (1.66)	100.0	28.3 (3.42)	67.3 (3.65)	†	†	†	–

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	75.0 (0.52)	17.1 (0.46)	4.7 (0.23)	1.3 (0.13)	1.8 (0.16)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.7 (0.53)	17.3 (0.46)	4.8 (0.24)	1.4 (0.13)	1.8 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	74.3 (0.72)	17.8 (0.63)	4.7 (0.33)	1.4 (0.18)	1.8 (0.20)
Female	100.0	75.8 (0.75)	16.4 (0.65)	4.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.20)	1.8 (0.22)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	86.2 (0.76)	10.5 (0.68)	1.3 (0.20)	†	1.8 (0.27)
5–11 years.	100.0	71.1 (0.93)	20.2 (0.82)	5.9 (0.43)	1.2 (0.22)	1.5 (0.25)
12–17 years.	100.0	69.8 (0.92)	19.2 (0.80)	6.4 (0.45)	2.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.25)
Race						
One race[5]	100.0	74.9 (0.54)	17.2 (0.47)	4.7 (0.24)	1.3 (0.13)	1.9 (0.16)
White.	100.0	75.8 (0.62)	16.7 (0.53)	4.5 (0.27)	1.2 (0.15)	1.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	72.0 (1.32)	19.6 (1.18)	5.5 (0.69)	1.3 (0.32)	1.6 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.5 (6.59)	*14.1 (4.46)	*10.0 (3.59)	†	†
Asian.	100.0	69.5 (1.97)	19.7 (1.94)	5.6 (1.11)	2.6 (0.77)	2.7 (0.78)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	58.8 (12.60)	†	†	†	–
Two or more races[6]	100.0	79.0 (2.07)	14.0 (1.79)	4.8 (1.16)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	78.3 (3.27)	17.4 (2.99)	*3.4 (1.31)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	100.0	83.3 (4.65)	†	*12.0 (4.51)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.8 (0.93)	16.4 (0.77)	5.9 (0.48)	1.9 (0.30)	4.0 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	68.9 (1.20)	17.0 (0.99)	7.2 (0.66)	2.3 (0.40)	4.5 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	76.0 (0.61)	17.3 (0.55)	4.4 (0.27)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.14)
White, single race.	100.0	77.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	3.8 (0.32)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	71.7 (1.37)	19.9 (1.23)	5.5 (0.71)	1.3 (0.34)	1.5 (0.36)
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	100.0	76.1 (0.62)	16.7 (0.54)	4.2 (0.26)	1.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.19)
Mother, no father.	100.0	73.0 (1.05)	18.3 (0.96)	5.8 (0.56)	1.2 (0.23)	1.7 (0.26)
Father, no mother	100.0	66.2 (3.00)	21.4 (2.48)	7.8 (1.58)	*2.7 (0.94)	*1.8 (0.88)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	77.8 (2.51)	12.3 (1.82)	5.4 (1.47)	*3.1 (1.10)	*1.4 (0.56)
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	68.5 (1.44)	17.1 (1.21)	7.3 (0.81)	2.6 (0.47)	4.4 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	72.7 (1.19)	18.0 (1.00)	5.5 (0.62)	1.6 (0.35)	2.2 (0.34)
More than high school.	100.0	77.0 (0.64)	17.0 (0.58)	3.9 (0.27)	0.9 (0.13)	1.2 (0.16)
Family income[11]						
Less than $35,000	100.0	74.0 (0.89)	15.9 (0.75)	5.8 (0.45)	1.6 (0.24)	2.7 (0.30)
$35,000 or more	100.0	75.6 (0.68)	17.7 (0.60)	4.1 (0.30)	1.2 (0.16)	1.3 (0.17)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	70.7 (1.55)	20.3 (1.43)	5.2 (0.69)	2.0 (0.43)	1.7 (0.37)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	73.7 (1.32)	17.6 (1.09)	5.3 (0.68)	1.7 (0.42)	1.7 (0.40)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	76.9 (1.43)	17.8 (1.30)	3.9 (0.75)	*0.4 (0.15)	*1.0 (0.33)
$100,000 or more	100.0	79.2 (1.04)	16.3 (0.95)	2.7 (0.38)	0.8 (0.22)	1.0 (0.27)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor.	100.0	74.7 (1.13)	15.4 (0.98)	5.5 (0.57)	1.6 (0.29)	2.7 (0.37)
Near poor	100.0	70.1 (1.20)	18.8 (1.02)	6.5 (0.67)	2.4 (0.43)	2.2 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	77.3 (0.69)	17.1 (0.61)	3.6 (0.28)	0.8 (0.13)	1.2 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	100.0	77.1 (0.71)	17.1 (0.63)	3.9 (0.29)	0.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	76.7 (0.89)	15.9 (0.78)	4.4 (0.41)	0.8 (0.16)	2.2 (0.27)
Other	100.0	76.8 (3.28)	17.4 (2.99)	*4.2 (1.73)	†	*1.1 (0.47)
Uninsured	100.0	52.3 (2.18)	22.6 (1.64)	12.1 (1.18)	7.8 (1.11)	5.3 (0.78)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 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	75.1 (0.67)	17.1 (0.62)	4.2 (0.28)	1.3 (0.18)	2.3 (0.23)
Small MSA.	100.0	74.5 (1.04)	17.8 (0.89)	5.2 (0.48)	1.2 (0.22)	1.3 (0.23)
Not in MSA	100.0	75.9 (1.34)	15.6 (1.04)	5.6 (0.64)	1.6 (0.37)	*1.2 (0.47)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	79.9 (1.15)	15.2 (1.03)	2.2 (0.53)	*0.4 (0.19)	2.3 (0.44)
Midwest	100.0	74.2 (1.23)	19.7 (1.11)	4.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.23)	1.2 (0.23)
South	100.0	76.8 (0.83)	15.2 (0.69)	4.9 (0.41)	1.4 (0.23)	1.7 (0.24)
West	100.0	70.2 (1.04)	18.6 (0.91)	6.7 (0.47)	2.1 (0.31)	2.3 (0.39)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.8 (0.58)	17.8 (0.51)	4.5 (0.25)	1.2 (0.14)	1.6 (0.16)
Good	100.0	74.0 (1.27)	15.1 (1.00)	6.2 (0.73)	2.0 (0.39)	2.6 (0.46)
Fair or poor	100.0	88.6 (2.22)	7.6 (1.93)	†	†	*2.1 (0.88)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Total[6] (crude)	74,625	5,791	1,581	2,938	7.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	3.9 (0.19)
Total[6] (age-adjusted)	74,625	5,791	1,581	2,938	7.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.13)	4.0 (0.20)
Sex							
Male	38,134	3,037	849	1,506	8.0 (0.37)	2.2 (0.18)	4.0 (0.24)
Female	36,491	2,754	732	1,432	7.6 (0.34)	2.0 (0.16)	3.9 (0.25)
Age							
0–4 years	21,485	1,324	325	659	6.2 (0.45)	1.5 (0.17)	3.1 (0.26)
5–11 years.	28,972	2,102	602	1,164	7.3 (0.40)	2.1 (0.19)	4.0 (0.28)
12–17 years.	24,168	2,364	654	1,115	9.8 (0.45)	2.7 (0.23)	4.6 (0.31)
Race							
One race[7]	71,622	5,591	1,528	2,802	7.8 (0.31)	2.1 (0.14)	3.9 (0.20)
White.	56,223	4,391	1,172	2,274	7.8 (0.32)	2.1 (0.15)	4.0 (0.23)
Black or African American	11,085	698	294	391	6.4 (0.62)	2.7 (0.35)	3.5 (0.40)
American Indian or Alaska Native	772	†	†	†	*27.7 (9.66)	†	†
Asian.	3,374	271	41	76	8.1 (1.01)	1.2 (0.33)	2.3 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races[8]	3,003	199	53	136	6.7 (1.17)	1.8 (0.43)	4.5 (0.87)
Black or African American and white	1,306	95	*29	78	7.3 (2.05)	*2.2 (0.76)	5.9 (1.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	497	*44	†	†	*8.9 (2.93)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[9] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,166	2,221	444	787	13.0 (0.65)	2.6 (0.27)	4.6 (0.39)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,629	1,704	329	562	14.7 (0.84)	2.8 (0.35)	4.8 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,459	3,570	1,136	2,151	6.2 (0.34)	2.0 (0.15)	3.7 (0.22)
White, single race	40,804	2,340	749	1,543	5.8 (0.34)	1.8 (0.18)	3.8 (0.27)
Black or African American, single race	10,480	663	285	374	6.4 (0.65)	2.7 (0.37)	3.6 (0.42)
Family structure[10]							
Mother and father	51,483	3,744	957	1,873	7.3 (0.37)	1.9 (0.16)	3.6 (0.23)
Mother, no father.	17,915	1,426	488	862	8.0 (0.51)	2.7 (0.26)	4.8 (0.37)
Father, no mother	2,745	317	89	118	11.6 (1.47)	3.2 (0.87)	4.3 (0.98)
Neither mother nor father.	2,482	303	*47	86	12.4 (1.58)	*1.9 (0.65)	3.5 (0.83)
Parent's education[11]							
Less than high school diploma	9,348	1,383	243	351	14.8 (1.26)	2.6 (0.38)	3.8 (0.44)
High school diploma or GED[12]	14,745	1,649	409	630	11.2 (0.73)	2.8 (0.34)	4.3 (0.43)
More than high school.	47,454	2,385	880	1,870	5.0 (0.27)	1.9 (0.16)	3.9 (0.25)
Family income[13]							
Less than $35,000	23,698	2,688	641	1,058	11.4 (0.68)	2.7 (0.24)	4.5 (0.33)
$35,000 or more	45,422	2,709	874	1,743	6.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.18)	3.8 (0.25)
$35,000–$49,999	9,210	1,065	327	595	11.6 (0.86)	3.5 (0.49)	6.5 (0.68)
$50,000–$74,999	12,151	963	315	611	8.0 (0.70)	2.6 (0.43)	5.0 (0.55)
$75,000–$99,999	8,492	354	117	241	4.2 (0.65)	1.4 (0.35)	2.8 (0.49)
$100,000 or more	15,570	327	116	295	2.1 (0.31)	0.7 (0.18)	1.9 (0.31)
Poverty status[14]							
Poor.	15,355	1,576	342	540	10.3 (0.93)	2.2 (0.27)	3.5 (0.36)
Near poor	15,119	1,914	564	999	12.7 (0.75)	3.7 (0.39)	6.6 (0.54)
Not poor	37,335	1,723	552	1,181	4.6 (0.30)	1.5 (0.16)	3.2 (0.25)
Health insurance coverage[15]							
Private	40,184	–	419	1,175	–	1.0 (0.12)	2.9 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	26,156	–	374	557	–	1.4 (0.17)	2.1 (0.22)
Other	2,131	–	†	†	–	†	†
Uninsured	5,791	5,791	764	1,172	100.0 (0.00)	13.2 (1.13)	20.3 (1.48)
Place of residence[16]							
Large MSA	40,084	3,035	929	1,697	7.6 (0.37)	2.3 (0.19)	4.2 (0.27)
Small MSA.	23,248	1,788	451	909	7.7 (0.66)	1.9 (0.24)	3.9 (0.37)
Not in MSA	11,293	968	201	332	8.6 (0.83)	1.8 (0.30)	2.9 (0.42)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]
Region		Number in thousands[4]			Percent[5] (standard error)		
Northeast	11,620	509	148	314	4.4 (0.55)	1.3 (0.24)	2.7 (0.38)
Midwest	17,472	859	253	535	4.9 (0.43)	1.5 (0.22)	3.1 (0.36)
South	26,939	2,591	691	1,225	9.7 (0.52)	2.6 (0.24)	4.6 (0.34)
West	18,594	1,831	488	863	9.9 (0.77)	2.6 (0.31)	4.6 (0.43)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,275	4,538	1,074	2,115	7.4 (0.33)	1.8 (0.13)	3.5 (0.19)
Good	11,822	1,147	426	701	9.8 (0.71)	3.6 (0.43)	5.9 (0.56)
Fair or poor	1,504	105	81	122	7.0 (1.32)	5.4 (1.10)	8.1 (1.57)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[7]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

[9]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

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

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

[13]The categories "Less than $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[14]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under age 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months[1]					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (crude).	74,626	57,824	10,165	6,266	77.9 (0.51)	13.7 (0.39)	8.4 (0.36)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	74,626	57,824	10,165	6,266	78.0 (0.50)	13.6 (0.38)	8.4 (0.35)
Sex							
Male	38,135	29,087	5,584	3,234	76.7 (0.68)	14.7 (0.56)	8.5 (0.47)
Female.	36,491	28,737	4,581	3,032	79.1 (0.73)	12.6 (0.54)	8.3 (0.51)
Age							
0–4 years	21,414	15,299	3,642	2,347	71.9 (0.94)	17.1 (0.79)	11.0 (0.66)
5–11 years.	28,666	22,740	3,726	2,070	79.7 (0.78)	13.1 (0.63)	7.3 (0.52)
12–17 years.	24,546	19,785	2,797	1,849	81.0 (0.81)	11.4 (0.64)	7.6 (0.54)
Race							
One race[5]	71,490	55,557	9,639	5,946	78.1 (0.51)	13.5 (0.39)	8.4 (0.36)
White.	56,170	44,059	7,617	4,242	78.8 (0.57)	13.6 (0.45)	7.6 (0.40)
Black or African American	11,030	7,915	1,642	1,379	72.4 (1.28)	15.0 (0.96)	12.6 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	768	607	*114	*47	79.1 (3.84)	14.9 (3.58)	*6.1 (2.46)
Asian.	3,354	2,848	259	245	85.0 (1.70)	7.7 (1.16)	7.3 (1.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	168	129	†	†	76.4 (18.21)	†	†
Two or more races[6]	3,136	2,267	527	320	72.8 (2.40)	16.9 (2.12)	10.3 (1.69)
Black or African American and white	1,373	901	263	187	66.7 (3.81)	19.4 (3.17)	13.9 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	473	338	*85	*50	71.6 (6.74)	*17.9 (6.47)	*10.5 (3.45)
Hispanic or Latino origin[7] and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,167	13,062	2,582	1,464	76.4 (0.88)	15.1 (0.72)	8.6 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,590	9,144	1,591	828	79.1 (1.01)	13.8 (0.84)	7.2 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	57,460	44,762	7,584	4,802	78.3 (0.60)	13.3 (0.46)	8.4 (0.42)
White, single race.	40,766	32,288	5,293	2,981	79.6 (0.71)	13.0 (0.56)	7.4 (0.49)
Black or African American, single race	10,430	7,531	1,544	1,270	72.8 (1.32)	14.9 (0.98)	12.3 (0.99)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	51,329	40,998	6,441	3,735	80.1 (0.59)	12.6 (0.46)	7.3 (0.40)
Mother, no father.	18,026	12,780	2,879	2,231	71.4 (1.08)	16.1 (0.87)	12.5 (0.77)
Father, no mother	2,835	2,174	517	97	78.0 (2.35)	18.5 (2.27)	3.5 (0.96)
Neither mother nor father.	2,436	1,872	327	203	77.9 (2.61)	13.6 (2.11)	8.5 (1.83)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	9,301	6,839	1,484	943	73.8 (1.45)	16.0 (1.21)	10.2 (0.96)
High school diploma or GED[10]	14,750	10,591	2,377	1,655	72.4 (1.28)	16.3 (0.99)	11.3 (0.92)
More than high school.	47,913	38,318	5,972	3,460	80.2 (0.59)	12.5 (0.45)	7.2 (0.40)
Family income[11]							
Less than $35,000	24,323	16,972	4,235	2,975	70.2 (0.94)	17.5 (0.74)	12.3 (0.70)
$35,000 or more	47,072	38,184	5,644	3,050	81.5 (0.59)	12.0 (0.48)	6.5 (0.39)
$35,000–$49,999	9,438	7,157	1,336	897	76.2 (1.37)	14.2 (1.13)	9.6 (0.98)
$50,000–$74,999	12,473	10,065	1,600	763	81.0 (1.15)	12.9 (0.97)	6.1 (0.71)
$75,000–$99,999	8,919	7,318	1,000	558	82.5 (1.33)	11.3 (1.09)	6.3 (0.85)
$100,000 or more	16,241	13,644	1,709	832	84.3 (0.92)	10.6 (0.78)	5.1 (0.58)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor.	15,701	10,792	2,739	2,091	69.1 (1.29)	17.5 (1.04)	13.4 (0.95)
Near poor	15,562	11,483	2,447	1,542	74.2 (1.16)	15.8 (0.94)	10.0 (0.79)
Not poor	38,768	31,978	4,470	2,169	82.8 (0.60)	11.6 (0.51)	5.6 (0.36)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	40,015	33,059	4,607	2,197	82.9 (0.61)	11.6 (0.51)	5.5 (0.39)
Medicaid or other public	26,404	18,367	4,498	3,371	70.0 (0.99)	17.1 (0.75)	12.8 (0.70)
Other	2,140	1,565	354	211	73.5 (2.82)	16.6 (2.30)	9.9 (2.16)
Uninsured	5,877	4,704	666	467	80.6 (1.63)	11.4 (1.29)	8.0 (1.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months[1]					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence[14]		Number in thousands[2]			Percent[3] (standard error)		
Large MSA	40,071	31,334	5,335	3,147	78.7 (0.67)	13.4 (0.55)	7.9 (0.44)
Small MSA	23,245	17,972	3,156	2,070	77.5 (0.96)	13.6 (0.64)	8.9 (0.72)
Not in MSA	11,310	8,518	1,674	1,049	75.8 (1.37)	14.9 (1.08)	9.3 (0.93)
Region							
Northeast	11,610	8,968	1,674	903	77.7 (1.19)	14.5 (1.02)	7.8 (0.77)
Midwest	17,664	13,435	2,499	1,592	76.7 (1.18)	14.3 (0.87)	9.1 (0.79)
South	26,791	20,432	3,794	2,437	76.6 (0.87)	14.2 (0.64)	9.1 (0.62)
West	18,561	14,989	2,199	1,334	80.9 (0.87)	11.9 (0.68)	7.2 (0.68)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,019	48,589	7,976	4,158	80.0 (0.53)	13.1 (0.41)	6.8 (0.35)
Good	11,915	8,438	1,916	1,504	71.2 (1.48)	16.2 (1.15)	12.7 (1.02)
Fair or poor	1,692	797	274	604	47.6 (3.91)	16.4 (2.85)	36.1 (3.84)

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

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

[1]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.)"

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

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

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

[5]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[6]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[7]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[8]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[12]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit[2]				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	100.0	62.0 (0.68)	16.9 (0.48)	7.1 (0.32)	2.7 (0.19)	11.3 (0.42)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.6 (0.31)	93.4 (0.31)	100.0	62.4 (0.64)	17.0 (0.48)	7.1 (0.32)	2.8 (0.19)	10.7 (0.32)
Sex									
Male	100.0	6.4 (0.39)	93.6 (0.39)	100.0	61.0 (0.88)	17.3 (0.65)	7.3 (0.43)	3.1 (0.27)	11.4 (0.57)
Female	100.0	6.8 (0.43)	93.2 (0.43)	100.0	63.0 (0.91)	16.5 (0.67)	6.8 (0.45)	2.4 (0.26)	11.2 (0.56)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	4.0 (0.61)	96.0 (0.61)	100.0	40.5 (1.36)	11.8 (0.86)	2.8 (0.45)	*0.9 (0.26)	44.1 (1.40)
5–11 years.	100.0	6.5 (0.47)	93.5 (0.47)	100.0	68.3 (0.96)	18.2 (0.77)	7.2 (0.50)	2.0 (0.26)	4.3 (0.39)
12–17 years.	100.0	8.0 (0.50)	92.0 (0.50)	100.0	66.0 (0.97)	18.1 (0.76)	9.2 (0.56)	4.6 (0.39)	2.2 (0.25)
Race									
One race[6]	100.0	6.5 (0.30)	93.5 (0.30)	100.0	62.1 (0.68)	16.8 (0.48)	7.1 (0.33)	2.7 (0.19)	11.2 (0.43)
White.	100.0	6.6 (0.36)	93.4 (0.36)	100.0	63.7 (0.77)	15.5 (0.54)	6.8 (0.37)	2.6 (0.21)	11.4 (0.50)
Black or African American	100.0	6.7 (0.70)	93.3 (0.70)	100.0	54.9 (1.51)	24.1 (1.24)	8.6 (0.87)	2.9 (0.51)	9.6 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*4.5 (2.11)	95.5 (2.11)	100.0	54.8 (6.74)	18.5 (4.89)	*12.3 (5.29)	†	*10.7 (4.16)
Asian.	100.0	5.1 (1.00)	94.9 (1.00)	100.0	61.1 (2.44)	13.7 (1.48)	6.8 (1.41)	3.6 (0.98)	14.7 (1.70)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	92.1 (5.96)	100.0	*47.4 (19.36)	*43.7 (19.70)	†	†	†
Two or more races[7]	100.0	7.7 (1.53)	92.3 (1.53)	100.0	59.0 (2.80)	19.0 (2.23)	6.3 (1.35)	*2.9 (0.88)	12.9 (1.82)
Black or African American and white	100.0	8.7 (2.17)	91.3 (2.17)	100.0	55.2 (4.45)	23.3 (3.98)	5.5 (1.55)	*2.2 (1.04)	13.9 (2.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	90.6 (5.03)	100.0	54.1 (7.37)	*15.9 (4.99)	*17.9 (6.46)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin[8] and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.4 (0.62)	90.6 (0.62)	100.0	56.1 (1.17)	18.6 (0.90)	8.7 (0.67)	3.6 (0.42)	13.0 (0.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.8 (0.76)	90.2 (0.76)	100.0	55.6 (1.46)	19.3 (1.13)	8.7 (0.83)	3.9 (0.55)	12.4 (0.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	100.0	5.7 (0.34)	94.3 (0.34)	100.0	63.7 (0.80)	16.4 (0.56)	6.6 (0.36)	2.5 (0.21)	10.8 (0.50)
White, single race	100.0	5.6 (0.42)	94.4 (0.42)	100.0	66.6 (0.94)	14.3 (0.66)	6.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.25)	10.8 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.3 (0.70)	93.7 (0.70)	100.0	54.9 (1.59)	24.3 (1.30)	8.3 (0.88)	2.8 (0.53)	9.6 (0.92)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	100.0	5.7 (0.36)	94.3 (0.36)	100.0	64.7 (0.81)	15.1 (0.56)	6.1 (0.37)	2.2 (0.20)	12.0 (0.55)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.8 (0.65)	91.2 (0.65)	100.0	55.9 (1.22)	21.4 (1.02)	8.6 (0.66)	3.7 (0.43)	10.3 (0.65)
Father, no mother	100.0	8.3 (1.73)	91.7 (1.73)	100.0	58.2 (2.96)	18.7 (2.16)	11.2 (1.94)	4.7 (1.24)	7.3 (1.20)
Neither mother nor father.	100.0	5.2 (1.14)	94.8 (1.14)	100.0	55.6 (3.26)	19.7 (2.57)	10.6 (1.93)	*5.1 (1.58)	8.9 (1.89)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.0 (0.97)	89.0 (0.97)	100.0	50.1 (1.68)	20.9 (1.42)	9.9 (0.96)	5.0 (0.71)	14.2 (1.22)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	6.7 (0.65)	93.3 (0.65)	100.0	52.9 (1.48)	21.1 (1.22)	9.1 (0.83)	3.4 (0.49)	13.5 (0.93)
More than high school.	100.0	5.8 (0.37)	94.2 (0.37)	100.0	67.4 (0.79)	14.8 (0.57)	5.6 (0.35)	2.0 (0.20)	10.2 (0.50)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2010—Con.

		Unmet dental need[1]			Time since last dental visit[2]				
Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Yes	No	All children aged 2–17 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[3]
Family income[12]				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Less than $35,000	100.0	9.1 (0.59)	90.9 (0.59)	100.0	52.9 (1.19)	20.6 (0.88)	9.6 (0.63)	3.5 (0.38)	13.4 (0.71)
$35,000 or more	100.0	5.5 (0.35)	94.5 (0.35)	100.0	66.6 (0.78)	14.9 (0.59)	5.8 (0.38)	2.3 (0.22)	10.4 (0.51)
$35,000–$49,999	100.0	9.8 (0.95)	90.2 (0.95)	100.0	55.2 (1.68)	18.0 (1.20)	7.1 (0.84)	4.8 (0.72)	15.0 (1.28)
$50,000–$74,999	100.0	8.2 (0.87)	91.8 (0.87)	100.0	59.4 (1.54)	19.2 (1.24)	7.3 (0.79)	3.1 (0.51)	10.9 (1.01)
$75,000–$99,999	100.0	3.9 (0.68)	96.1 (0.68)	100.0	70.0 (1.69)	11.3 (1.15)	6.6 (0.98)	1.8 (0.43)	10.3 (1.18)
$100,000 or more	100.0	1.9 (0.38)	98.1 (0.38)	100.0	76.4 (1.14)	11.9 (0.86)	3.6 (0.49)	*0.6 (0.19)	7.4 (0.70)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor.	100.0	8.2 (0.72)	91.8 (0.72)	100.0	52.2 (1.50)	21.0 (1.14)	9.8 (0.85)	3.6 (0.48)	13.5 (1.01)
Near poor	100.0	10.3 (0.74)	89.7 (0.74)	100.0	54.1 (1.37)	20.2 (1.12)	8.3 (0.73)	4.2 (0.54)	13.3 (0.89)
Not poor	100.0	4.4 (0.35)	95.6 (0.35)	100.0	69.6 (0.82)	13.9 (0.60)	5.4 (0.40)	1.6 (0.19)	9.4 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	100.0	4.1 (0.35)	95.9 (0.35)	100.0	69.0 (0.83)	14.1 (0.59)	5.4 (0.38)	1.6 (0.20)	9.8 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	5.8 (0.49)	94.2 (0.49)	100.0	57.8 (1.11)	20.5 (0.88)	7.6 (0.56)	2.5 (0.32)	11.7 (0.68)
Other	100.0	6.8 (1.72)	93.2 (1.72)	100.0	63.9 (3.76)	16.1 (2.64)	*5.1 (1.62)	*3.9 (1.66)	11.1 (2.46)
Uninsured	100.0	26.6 (1.90)	73.4 (1.90)	100.0	30.9 (1.94)	21.1 (1.70)	16.8 (1.47)	11.3 (1.28)	19.9 (1.50)
Place of residence[15]									
Large MSA	100.0	6.6 (0.40)	93.4 (0.40)	100.0	62.9 (0.84)	16.3 (0.60)	7.2 (0.42)	2.5 (0.24)	11.2 (0.53)
Small MSA.	100.0	7.1 (0.60)	92.9 (0.60)	100.0	62.2 (1.28)	17.4 (0.88)	6.3 (0.57)	3.0 (0.37)	11.1 (0.77)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.3 (0.70)	94.7 (0.70)	100.0	58.3 (1.82)	18.1 (1.38)	8.0 (0.91)	3.2 (0.54)	12.3 (1.18)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.61)	96.1 (0.61)	100.0	66.4 (1.64)	17.3 (1.13)	5.0 (0.59)	1.4 (0.35)	9.8 (0.96)
Midwest	100.0	5.4 (0.65)	94.6 (0.65)	100.0	64.3 (1.55)	16.4 (1.10)	5.8 (0.64)	2.2 (0.35)	11.3 (1.01)
South	100.0	7.6 (0.50)	92.4 (0.50)	100.0	60.5 (1.06)	16.9 (0.75)	7.4 (0.55)	3.4 (0.36)	11.8 (0.65)
West	100.0	8.0 (0.64)	92.0 (0.64)	100.0	59.0 (1.38)	17.1 (0.95)	9.1 (0.72)	3.2 (0.40)	11.6 (0.79)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.6 (0.30)	94.4 (0.30)	100.0	63.2 (0.73)	16.6 (0.52)	6.5 (0.35)	2.4 (0.20)	11.3 (0.45)
Good	100.0	10.7 (0.86)	89.3 (0.86)	100.0	56.5 (1.59)	18.4 (1.15)	9.5 (0.93)	4.3 (0.57)	11.3 (1.07)
Fair or poor	100.0	12.5 (2.41)	87.5 (2.41)	100.0	58.2 (3.92)	18.0 (3.06)	8.7 (2.03)	*3.6 (1.35)	11.5 (2.44)
Unmet dental need[1]									
Yes	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	38.7 (2.23)	17.2 (1.70)	19.0 (1.69)	12.7 (1.60)	12.4 (1.70)
No.	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	63.6 (0.70)	16.9 (0.49)	6.2 (0.31)	2.0 (0.17)	11.2 (0.43)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]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]Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw 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 percentages.

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

[7]Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

[8]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

[9]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]Refers to 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 $35,000" and "$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

[13]Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2010.

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