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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2001



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

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Data From the National Health
Interview Survey

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

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Objectives

This report presents statistics from the 2001 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, residence, region, and health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, unmet dental need, time since last dental contact, and selected measures of health care access.

Source of Data

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

Selected Highlights

In 2001, most U.S. children under 18 years of age enjoyed excellent or very good health (84%). However, 10% had no health insurance coverage, and 5% had no usual place of health care. Thirteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. Eight percent of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and 6% of children had ADHD. Lastly, 11% of children in single-mother families had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past year compared with 6% of children in two-parent families.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2001

by Barbara Bloom, M.P.A.; Robin A. Cohen, Ph.D.; Jackline L. Vickerie; and Ethiopia A. Wondimu, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2001 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide data on health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

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

status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. “Appendix I” contains brief technical notes, and “Appendix II” contains definitions of terms used in this report.

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

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) as well as a new means of administration (i.e., computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However,

comparisons of the 1997 data to data from previous NHIS survey years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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

Methods

Data Source

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

(although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design are in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions are in the *NHIS Field Representative’s Manual* (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household 17 years of age and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not at home during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (18 years of age or over) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family; the sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, and information regarding demographic characteristics is derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2001 consisted of 38,932 households, which yielded 100,761 persons in 39,633 families. There were 14,766 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 13,579 children, a conditional response rate of 92.0%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 87.6%, yielding a rate of 80.6% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The record weight for the sample child is used for all estimates shown in this report. For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percents for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percent unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in “Appendix I”. Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. It should, therefore, be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if he or she elects to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percent unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 9% of respondents in the 2001 survey, and 15% of respondents stated that their combined family income was \$20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family

income, also has a high nonresponse rate (see “Appendix I”). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to “Appendix I” for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Limitations of the Data

Although the data are presented for various age groups, estimates for other sociodemographic subgroups are not age adjusted, so differences between groups should be interpreted with caution. Also, as mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes may make it more complex to compare 1997–2001 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

The NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported in order to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software that takes into account the complex sampling design of the NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (15).

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the NHIS by periodically checking the Web site:

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

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

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

<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 3,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, and conferences.

Selected Highlights

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

Asthma (table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (13%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (15% versus 11%).
- Children in poor families (16%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families that were not poor (12%).
- Children in single-mother families (17%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from two-parent families (11%).
- More than 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months. Boys were more likely than girls to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Non-Hispanic black children were almost twice as likely as Hispanic children to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Children in fair or poor health were almost six times as likely to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months as children in excellent, very good, or good health.

Allergies (table 2)

- Thirteen percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, 10% from hay fever, and 11% from other allergies.
- As the level of parent’s education increases, the proportions of children

with respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies increase.

- Non-Hispanic white children (14%) and non-Hispanic black children (12%) were more likely than Hispanic children (8%) to have had respiratory allergies.
- Children living in the South (15%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Northeast (12%), Midwest (11%), or West (11%).
- Children in fair or poor health were almost three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies as children in excellent, very good, or good health.

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (table 3)

- Respondents for almost 5 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had been told that the child had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Respondents for almost 4 million children 3–17 years of age (6%) had been told that the child had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely as children in two-parent families to have a learning disability.
- In families with an income of less than \$20,000, the percent of children with a learning disability was almost twice that of children in families with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- When compared with children with an excellent, very good, or good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost five times as likely to have a learning disability and almost four times as likely to have ADHD.

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

- In 2001, there were almost 9 million children in the United States (12%) who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Youth aged 12–17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (16%) than children aged 5–11 years (12%) or children under 5 years of age (7%).
- Fourteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 10% of girls.
- Non-Hispanic white children (14%) and non-Hispanic black children (11%) were about twice as likely to have been on regular medication as Hispanic children (6%).
- Children in single-mother families (14%) were more likely to have taken medication regularly for at least 3 months than children in two-parent families (11%).
- Children with private or public health insurance coverage were almost twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage to have been on regular medication.
- Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were almost 1.5 times as likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (tables 5–8)

- In 2001, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 56%), and another 20 million children (28%) had very good health.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. Only 4 out of 10 children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 6 out of 10 children in families that were not poor.
- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportion of children

with excellent health increases.

- Children with Medicaid were less likely to be in excellent health (43%) than children with private health insurance (61%) or children with no health insurance coverage (48%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 13% were in worse health than the previous year.
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

School-Loss Days Due to Illness or Injury (tables 9,10)

- About one-quarter (13.4 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- About one-third of non-Hispanic black children and Hispanic children missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with one-fifth of non-Hispanic white children.
- Children in the lowest income families were more likely than children in the highest income families to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Six percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in families with the lowest income were more than twice as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (10% versus 4%).
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in other types of families.
- Children with Medicaid coverage were about twice as likely as children with private health insurance to have missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

Usual Place of Health Care (tables 11,12)

- In 2001, 3.7 million children (5%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care. A higher percent of Hispanic children (13%) and Mexican-American (16%) children than non-Hispanic black children (5%) or non-Hispanic white (3%) children did not have a usual place of health care.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, almost 9 out of 10 with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 6 out of 10 with Medicaid coverage.
- Children in poor families were more than 2.5 times as likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care as children in families that were not poor.
- Four percent of non-Hispanic black children received their usual health care in a hospital outpatient clinic compared with 2% of Hispanic children and 1% of non-Hispanic white children.
- Children who had no health insurance were more likely to receive their usual health care in an emergency room than children with either private insurance or Medicaid.

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

- Nearly three-quarters of children had a contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.
- About three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had a contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with about one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Fifteen percent of uninsured children had not had a contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 3% for children with private

insurance coverage or children with Medicaid.

- The percent of children who had a contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months increased as the level of parent's education increased.

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

- In 2001, 7.5 million children (10%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Almost 18% of children in families with an income less than \$20,000 and children in families with an income of \$20,000–\$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 2% of children in families with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- Children in poor and near poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have an unmet medical need, delayed medical care, no usual place of health care, and high use of emergency room service than children in families that were not poor.
- Nearly 2 million children (3%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and medical care for 3 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.
- Children in single-parent families were about twice as likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with children in two-parent or single-father families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the West (14%) and South (13%) were uninsured than children in the Midwest (6%) or Northeast (5%). In addition, children in the West were less likely to have had a usual place of health care than children in any other region.
- When compared with children in excellent, very good, or good health,

children in fair or poor health were almost four times as likely to have an unmet medical need, 3.5 times as likely to have delayed health care, and 3.5 times as likely to have two or more emergency room visits.

Dental Care (tables 17,18)

- More than 4 million children aged 2–17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Twenty percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 5% of children with private health insurance and 8% of children with Medicaid.
- Ten percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of those in two-parent families and those in single-father families.
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (62%) than non-Hispanic black children (44%) or Hispanic children (43%).
- Hispanic children were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white children to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years.

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Table 1. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Had asthma attack in past 12 months ²	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
Total ⁵	72,649	9,185	4,156	12.7 (0.34)	5.7 (0.24)
Sex					
Male	37,151	5,398	2,388	14.5 (0.51)	6.4 (0.35)
Female	35,499	3,786	1,768	10.7 (0.45)	5.0 (0.34)
Age					
0–4 years	19,740	1,553	926	7.9 (0.51)	4.7 (0.40)
5–17 years	52,910	7,632	3,231	14.4 (0.43)	6.1 (0.30)
5–11 years	28,673	3,802	1,807	13.3 (0.57)	6.3 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,237	3,830	1,424	15.8 (0.65)	5.9 (0.43)
Race					
1 race ⁶	70,764	8,861	4,015	12.5 (0.35)	6.7 (0.25)
White	54,069	6,426	2,902	11.9 (0.40)	5.4 (0.29)
Black or African American	10,691	1,712	826	16.0 (1.01)	7.7 (0.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	*108	*52	16.4 (4.79)	*7.9 (2.94)
Asian	2,338	263	112	11.3 (2.17)	4.8 (1.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*9	*–	*14.1 (9.71)	*–
2 or more races ⁷	1,886	324	142	17.2 (2.04)	7.6 (1.34)
Black or African American and white	641	119	67	18.5 (3.32)	10.4 (2.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	84	*32	21.9 (5.04)	*8.5 (3.64)
Hispanic origin and race ⁸					
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	1,359	482	11.2 (0.66)	4.0 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	694	226	8.4 (0.69)	2.7 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	7,826	3,674	13.0 (0.39)	6.1 (0.28)
White, single race	45,480	5,539	2,588	12.2 (0.46)	5.7 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,452	1,643	801	15.7 (1.02)	7.7 (0.69)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	53,118	5,935	2,577	11.2 (0.39)	4.9 (0.27)
Mother, no father	15,644	2,653	1,264	17.0 (0.78)	8.1 (0.58)
Father, no mother	2,193	285	160	13.0 (2.14)	7.3 (1.81)
Neither mother nor father	1,685	309	155	18.3 (2.74)	9.2 (2.29)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	9,578	1,139	495	11.9 (0.89)	5.2 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,493	2,174	950	13.2 (0.74)	5.8 (0.52)
More than high school diploma	44,537	5,520	2,554	12.4 (0.44)	5.7 (0.32)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$20,000	12,351	1,971	876	16.0 (0.98)	7.1 (0.66)
\$20,000 or more	56,793	6,812	3,134	12.0 (0.38)	5.5 (0.27)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	1,305	569	12.8 (0.91)	5.6 (0.61)
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	1,417	655	11.8 (0.83)	5.5 (0.59)
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	1,102	494	11.6 (0.87)	5.2 (0.66)
\$75,000 or more	15,960	2,025	1,024	12.7 (0.77)	6.4 (0.58)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	9,316	1,473	575	15.8 (1.16)	6.2 (0.72)
Near poor	12,019	1,655	720	13.8 (0.95)	6.0 (0.63)
Not poor	36,023	4,301	2,085	12.0 (0.47)	5.8 (0.36)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴					
Private	48,546	5,916	2,635	12.2 (0.42)	5.4 (0.30)
Medicaid	14,781	2,281	1,051	15.4 (0.83)	7.1 (0.53)
Other	1,456	162	*59	11.1 (1.92)	4.1 (1.22)
Uninsured	7,497	778	394	10.4 (1.07)	5.2 (0.89)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	34,526	4,358	1,925	12.6 (0.50)	5.6 (0.33)
Small MSA ¹⁵	23,603	2,950	1,385	12.5 (0.58)	5.9 (0.44)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	14,520	1,876	846	12.9 (0.81)	5.8 (0.59)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Had asthma attack in past 12 months ²	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Region					
Northeast	13,438	1,982	881	14.8 (0.87)	6.6 (0.63)
Midwest	16,933	1,864	953	11.0 (0.71)	5.6 (0.56)
South	26,070	3,416	1,540	13.1 (0.58)	5.9 (0.40)
West	16,208	1,923	783	11.9 (0.66)	4.8 (0.43)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, or good	71,347	8,584	3,772	12.0 (0.34)	5.3 (0.24)
Fair/poor	1,289	601	384	46.6 (3.33)	30.1 (3.15)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	10,085	972	558	9.7 (0.80)	5.5 (0.62)
5–17 years	27,066	4,426	1,830	16.4 (0.64)	6.8 (0.42)
5–11 years	14,806	2,351	1,191	15.9 (0.87)	8.0 (0.64)
12–17 years	12,260	2,074	639	16.9 (0.94)	5.2 (0.50)
Female:					
0–4 years	9,655	580	367	6.0 (0.63)	3.8 (0.51)
5–17 years	25,844	3,206	1,401	12.4 (0.56)	5.4 (0.42)
5–11 years	13,867	1,451	616	10.5 (0.71)	4.4 (0.51)
12–17 years	11,977	1,755	785	14.7 (0.89)	6.6 (0.68)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

²Had asthma attack in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?"

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹³Poverty 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.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 2. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
	Number in thousands ²				Percent ³ (standard error)		
Total ⁴	72,649	7,365	9,151	7,755	10.2 (0.36)	12.6 (0.36)	10.7 (0.33)
Sex							
Male	37,151	4,068	4,936	3,893	11.0 (0.49)	13.3 (0.50)	10.5 (0.48)
Female	35,499	3,297	4,215	3,862	9.3 (0.46)	11.9 (0.49)	10.9 (0.46)
Age							
0–4 years	19,740	936	1,736	2,420	4.8 (0.47)	8.8 (0.57)	12.3 (0.66)
5–17 years	52,910	6,429	7,415	5,336	12.2 (0.45)	14.1 (0.45)	10.1 (0.38)
5–11 years	28,673	2,999	3,782	2,808	10.5 (0.57)	13.2 (0.60)	9.8 (0.50)
12–17 years	24,237	3,430	3,634	2,527	14.2 (0.65)	15.0 (0.64)	10.4 (0.58)
Race							
1 race ⁵	70,764	7,163	8,839	7,454	10.1 (0.37)	12.5 (0.36)	10.5 (0.33)
White	54,069	5,854	7,054	5,583	10.9 (0.42)	13.1 (0.42)	10.3 (0.39)
Black or African American	10,691	875	1,236	1,304	8.2 (0.85)	11.6 (0.89)	12.2 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	*87	*84	*68	*13.1 (4.97)	*12.8 (4.60)	*10.4 (3.69)
Asian	2,338	143	189	271	6.1 (1.39)	8.1 (1.66)	11.6 (2.29)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*2	*–	*–	*3.7 (3.74)	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁶	1,886	201	312	302	10.8 (1.82)	16.8 (2.51)	16.0 (2.25)
Black or African American and white	641	60	93	93	9.4 (2.60)	14.6 (3.18)	14.5 (3.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	*60	*100	*62	*16.2 (5.39)	26.3 (7.71)	*16.4 (5.64)
Hispanic origin and race ⁷							
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	747	911	896	6.1 (0.47)	7.5 (0.54)	7.4 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	453	555	497	5.5 (0.57)	6.7 (0.66)	6.0 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	6,617	8,240	6,859	11.0 (0.42)	13.7 (0.42)	11.4 (0.38)
White, single race	45,480	5,343	6,487	5,002	11.8 (0.48)	14.3 (0.47)	11.0 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	10,452	866	1,207	1,283	8.3 (0.87)	11.6 (0.90)	12.3 (0.92)
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	53,118	5,383	6,614	5,574	10.2 (0.42)	12.5 (0.42)	10.5 (0.40)
Mother, no father	15,644	1,659	2,159	1,919	10.7 (0.70)	13.9 (0.75)	12.3 (0.70)
Father, no mother	2,193	183	184	120	8.3 (1.61)	8.4 (1.54)	5.5 (1.34)
Neither mother nor father	1,685	140	194	142	8.3 (1.67)	11.5 (1.94)	8.5 (1.56)
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	9,578	667	818	684	7.0 (0.82)	8.6 (0.88)	7.1 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,493	1,211	1,790	1,528	7.4 (0.53)	10.9 (0.70)	9.3 (0.63)
More than high school diploma	44,537	5,314	6,340	5,382	12.0 (0.48)	14.3 (0.48)	12.1 (0.45)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$20,000	12,351	1,080	1,513	1,193	8.8 (0.90)	12.3 (0.91)	9.7 (0.75)
\$20,000 or more	56,793	6,042	7,347	6,292	10.7 (0.40)	13.0 (0.40)	11.1 (0.39)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	943	1,185	1,060	9.3 (0.86)	11.6 (0.87)	10.4 (0.85)
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	1,302	1,587	1,348	10.9 (0.86)	13.3 (0.87)	11.2 (0.86)
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	918	1,035	1,050	9.7 (0.88)	10.9 (0.82)	11.0 (0.94)
\$75,000 or more	15,960	2,105	2,588	2,077	13.2 (0.79)	16.3 (0.88)	13.0 (0.79)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	9,316	814	1,169	923	8.7 (1.14)	12.6 (1.19)	9.9 (0.90)
Near poor	12,019	1,090	1,356	1,232	9.1 (0.80)	11.3 (0.80)	10.3 (0.83)
Not poor	36,023	4,234	5,155	4,350	11.8 (0.49)	14.4 (0.52)	12.1 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Private	48,546	5,369	6,440	5,425	11.1 (0.43)	13.3 (0.44)	11.2 (0.42)
Medicaid	14,781	1,220	1,855	1,549	8.3 (0.78)	12.6 (0.82)	10.5 (0.69)
Other	1,456	139	179	167	9.6 (1.97)	12.3 (2.29)	11.5 (2.05)
Uninsured	7,497	624	660	553	8.3 (0.95)	8.8 (0.98)	7.4 (0.81)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	34,526	3,466	4,072	3,669	10.1 (0.50)	11.8 (0.49)	10.6 (0.47)
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,603	2,520	3,362	2,631	10.7 (0.63)	14.3 (0.69)	11.2 (0.63)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	14,520	1,379	1,717	1,455	9.5 (0.88)	11.9 (0.83)	10.0 (0.68)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
Region	Number in thousands ²				Percent ³ (standard error)		
Northeast	13,438	1,498	1,625	1,608	11.2 (1.00)	12.2 (0.86)	12.0 (0.84)
Midwest	16,933	1,640	1,879	1,875	9.7 (0.69)	11.1 (0.69)	11.1 (0.63)
South	26,070	2,553	3,935	2,627	9.8 (0.59)	15.1 (0.67)	10.1 (0.55)
West	16,208	1,673	1,712	1,645	10.3 (0.72)	10.6 (0.66)	10.2 (0.70)
Current health status							
Excellent, very good, or good	71,347	7,150	8,743	7,342	10.0 (0.36)	12.3 (0.36)	10.3 (0.33)
Fair/poor	1,289	215	408	414	16.8 (2.84)	32.3 (3.39)	32.3 (3.36)
Sex and age							
Male:							
0–4 years	10,085	446	1,017	1,164	4.4 (0.61)	10.1 (0.85)	11.6 (0.86)
5–17 years	27,066	3,622	3,919	2,729	13.4 (0.63)	14.5 (0.61)	10.1 (0.56)
5–11 years	14,806	1,733	2,197	1,475	11.7 (0.80)	14.9 (0.85)	10.0 (0.72)
12–17 years	12,260	1,890	1,722	1,254	15.4 (0.92)	14.1 (0.85)	10.2 (0.87)
Female:							
0–4 years	9,655	490	719	1,256	5.1 (0.66)	7.5 (0.74)	13.0 (0.99)
5–17 years	25,844	2,807	3,496	2,607	10.9 (0.56)	13.6 (0.60)	10.1 (0.51)
5–11 years	13,867	1,267	1,585	1,333	9.2 (0.75)	11.5 (0.80)	9.6 (0.66)
12–17 years	11,977	1,540	1,911	1,273	12.9 (0.85)	16.0 (0.92)	10.6 (0.78)

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

– Quantity zero.

¹The data in this table are based on the following questions: “During the past 12 months, has [child’s name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?” See “Appendix II” for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see “Appendix II”), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race,” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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.”

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see “Appendix II”).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 3. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
		Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)		
Total ⁵	60,936	4,667	3,862	7.7 (0.30)	6.3 (0.27)
Sex					
Male	31,321	3,033	2,838	9.7 (0.47)	9.1 (0.47)
Female	29,615	1,634	1,024	5.5 (0.40)	3.5 (0.29)
Age					
3–4 years	8,027	119	*63	1.5 (0.41)	*0.8 (0.28)
5–17 years	52,910	4,548	3,799	8.6 (0.34)	7.2 (0.31)
5–11 years	28,673	2,122	1,798	7.4 (0.44)	6.3 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,237	2,426	2,002	10.0 (0.56)	8.3 (0.48)
Race					
1 race ⁶	59,451	4,525	3,799	6.4 (0.28)	7.6 (0.30)
White	45,575	3,391	3,084	7.5 (0.35)	6.8 (0.33)
Black or African American	8,970	825	545	9.2 (0.86)	6.1 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	581	*52	*28	*9.0 (4.60)	*4.8 (3.85)
Asian	1,911	*54	*49	*2.8 (1.20)	*2.6 (1.06)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	50	*3	*3	*6.7 (6.69)	*6.7 (6.69)
2 or more races ⁷	1,485	141	64	9.5 (2.33)	4.3 (1.03)
Black or African American and white	490	*74	*37	*15.1 (5.00)	*7.6 (2.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	361	*32	*4	*8.9 (5.02)	*1.1 (0.91)
Hispanic origin and race⁸					
Hispanic or Latino	9,858	637	340	6.5 (0.57)	3.5 (0.42)
Mexican or Mexican American	6,611	328	170	5.0 (0.61)	2.6 (0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	51,078	4,029	3,523	7.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.32)
White, single race	38,531	2,999	2,878	7.8 (0.40)	7.5 (0.38)
Black or African American, single race	8,769	781	501	8.9 (0.83)	5.7 (0.69)
Family structure⁹					
Mother and father	43,728	2,764	2,413	6.3 (0.35)	5.5 (0.31)
Mother, no father	13,580	1,554	1,097	11.5 (0.74)	8.1 (0.65)
Father, no mother	2,050	191	188	9.3 (1.67)	9.2 (1.59)
Neither mother nor father	1,570	157	164	10.0 (1.85)	10.5 (1.80)
Parent's education¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	7,865	757	328	9.6 (0.86)	4.2 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,707	1,178	933	8.6 (0.66)	6.8 (0.61)
More than high school diploma	37,499	2,570	2,411	6.9 (0.39)	6.4 (0.35)
Family income¹²					
Less than \$20,000	10,020	1,175	682	11.8 (0.88)	6.8 (0.69)
\$20,000 or more	48,038	3,355	3,075	7.0 (0.33)	6.4 (0.32)
\$20,000–\$34,999	8,425	638	457	7.6 (0.79)	5.4 (0.67)
\$35,000–\$54,999	9,920	925	814	9.3 (0.90)	8.2 (0.75)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,111	476	468	5.9 (0.71)	5.8 (0.74)
\$75,000 or more	13,876	887	837	6.4 (0.63)	6.0 (0.61)
Poverty status¹³					
Poor	7,522	949	529	12.6 (1.12)	7.1 (0.83)
Near poor	9,878	864	606	8.8 (0.82)	6.1 (0.69)
Not poor	30,695	2,104	2,029	6.9 (0.41)	6.6 (0.39)
Health insurance coverage¹⁴					
Private	41,306	2,684	2,386	6.5 (0.35)	5.8 (0.32)
Medicaid	11,506	1,454	1,088	12.6 (0.89)	9.5 (0.77)
Other	1,172	96	85	8.2 (2.02)	7.2 (1.99)
Uninsured	6,625	417	288	6.3 (0.79)	4.4 (0.67)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	28,704	2,072	1,687	7.2 (0.41)	5.9 (0.39)
Small MSA ¹⁵	19,732	1,719	1,338	8.7 (0.59)	6.8 (0.46)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,500	875	837	7.0 (0.62)	6.7 (0.67)
Region					
Northeast	11,557	1,101	674	9.5 (0.79)	5.8 (0.66)
Midwest	14,233	1,116	1,022	7.8 (0.69)	7.2 (0.57)
South	21,568	1,685	1,564	7.8 (0.48)	7.3 (0.49)
West	13,578	765	602	5.6 (0.51)	4.4 (0.49)
Current health status					
Excellent, very good, or good	59,846	4,291	3,609	7.2 (0.29)	6.0 (0.27)
Fair/poor	1,080	369	254	34.6 (3.93)	23.8 (3.74)
Sex and age					
Male:					
3–4 years	4,255	*55	*42	*1.3 (0.54)	*1.0 (0.43)
5–17 years	27,066	2,977	2,796	11.0 (0.53)	10.3 (0.53)
5–11 years	14,806	1,405	1,313	9.5 (0.67)	8.9 (0.68)
12–17 years	12,260	1,573	1,483	12.8 (0.89)	12.1 (0.83)
Female:					
3–4 years	3,771	*64	*21	*1.7 (0.63)	*0.5 (0.35)
5–17 years	25,844	1,570	1,004	6.1 (0.45)	3.9 (0.33)
5–11 years	13,867	717	485	5.2 (0.57)	3.5 (0.46)
12–17 years	11,977	854	519	7.1 (0.68)	4.3 (0.48)

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

¹Learning disability is based on the question, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child's name] had a learning disability?"

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

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹³Poverty 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.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 4. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Total ⁴	72,649	8,668	11.9 (0.35)
Sex			
Male	37,151	5,039	13.6 (0.51)
Female	35,499	3,629	10.2 (0.43)
Age			
0–4 years	19,740	1,350	6.8 (0.48)
5–17 years	52,910	7,318	13.8 (0.44)
5–11 years	28,673	3,364	11.7 (0.55)
12–17 years	24,237	3,954	16.3 (0.68)
Race			
1 race ⁵	70,764	8,448	11.9 (0.35)
White	54,069	6,892	12.8 (0.42)
Black or African American	10,691	1,141	10.7 (0.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	*58	*8.9 (2.91)
Asian	2,338	159	6.8 (1.82)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*3	*5.6 (5.51)
2 or more races ⁶	1,886	221	11.7 (2.08)
Black or African American and white	641	102	16.0 (4.16)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	*69	*17.9 (5.80)
Hispanic origin and race ⁷			
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	775	6.4 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	457	5.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	7,893	13.1 (0.40)
White, single race	45,480	6,338	13.9 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	10,452	1,118	10.7 (0.81)
Family structure ⁸			
Mother and father	53,118	6,070	11.4 (0.42)
Mother, no father	15,644	2,153	13.8 (0.73)
Father, no mother	2,193	253	11.5 (1.72)
Neither mother nor father	1,685	192	11.4 (1.79)
Parent's education ⁹			
Less than high school diploma	9,578	726	7.6 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,493	1,959	11.9 (0.75)
More than high school	44,537	5,766	12.9 (0.46)
Family income ¹¹			
Less than \$20,000	12,351	1,468	11.9 (0.77)
\$20,000 or more	56,793	6,884	12.1 (0.40)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	1,201	11.7 (0.83)
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	1,406	11.7 (0.81)
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	1,156	12.1 (0.98)
\$75,000 or more	15,960	2,295	14.4 (0.81)
Poverty status ¹²			
Poor	9,316	1,113	11.9 (1.00)
Near poor	12,019	1,393	11.6 (0.85)
Not poor	36,023	4,766	13.2 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage ¹³			
Private	48,546	5,894	12.2 (0.43)
Medicaid/other public	14,781	2,109	14.3 (0.86)
Other	1,456	149	10.2 (2.01)
Uninsured	7,497	478	6.4 (0.79)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁴	34,526	3,684	10.7 (0.46)
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,603	3,098	13.1 (0.63)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	14,520	1,886	13.0 (0.85)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Region	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Northeast	13,438	1,679	12.5 (0.89)
Midwest	16,933	2,250	13.3 (0.71)
South	26,070	3,432	13.2 (0.60)
West	16,208	1,307	8.1 (0.62)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good/good	71,347	7,963	11.2 (0.35)
Fair/poor	1,289	699	54.3 (3.69)
Sex and age			
Male:			
0–4 years	10,085	723	7.2 (0.68)
5–17 years	27,066	4,316	16.0 (0.65)
5–11 years	14,806	2,186	14.8 (0.86)
12–17 years	12,260	2,130	17.4 (0.98)
Female:			
0–4 years	9,655	627	6.5 (0.73)
5–17 years	25,844	3,002	11.6 (0.54)
5–11 years	13,867	1,178	8.5 (0.64)
12–17 years	11,977	1,825	15.3 (0.89)

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

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

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Number in thousands ²			
Total ³	72,649	40,300	20,417	10,630	1,289
Sex					
Male	37,151	20,302	10,516	5,595	730
Female	35,499	19,997	9,901	5,036	560
Age					
0–4 years	19,740	11,567	5,282	2,606	283
5–17 years	52,910	28,732	15,136	8,025	1,006
5–11 years	28,673	15,959	8,004	4,171	528
12–17 years	24,237	12,773	7,132	3,854	478
Race					
1 race ⁴	70,764	39,287	19,934	10,321	1,211
White	54,069	31,371	15,228	6,780	683
Black or African American	10,691	5,095	2,906	2,281	408
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	327	219	112	*2
Asian	2,338	1,176	730	413	*19
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*45	*7	*9	*–
2 or more races ⁵	1,886	1,012	484	310	79
Black or African American and white	641	345	139	130	*25
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	188	*120	*59	*18
Hispanic origin and race ⁶					
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	5,568	3,834	2,480	298
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	3,490	2,811	1,782	169
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	34,731	16,583	8,150	991
White, single race	45,480	27,400	12,466	5,093	514
Black or African American, single race	10,452	4,966	2,821	2,268	396
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	53,118	30,864	14,825	6,796	622
Mother, no father	15,644	7,449	4,558	3,049	586
Father, no mother	2,193	1,245	542	399	*7
Neither mother nor father	1,685	735	493	385	72
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	9,578	3,886	2,812	2,530	350
High school diploma or GED ⁹	16,493	7,843	5,235	3,081	331
More than high school	44,537	27,665	11,775	4,562	529
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$20,000	12,351	5,305	3,636	2,937	472
\$20,000 or more	56,793	33,294	15,721	7,057	712
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	5,020	2,946	2,021	234
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	6,514	3,564	1,721	194
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	5,842	2,773	809	99
\$75,000 or more	15,960	10,741	3,826	1,311	83
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	9,316	3,961	2,700	2,296	357
Near poor	12,019	5,797	3,577	2,327	318
Not poor	36,023	22,508	9,683	3,507	319
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	48,546	29,345	13,385	5,355	451
Medicaid/other public	14,781	6,278	4,391	3,466	642
Other	1,456	934	346	155	*21
Uninsured	7,497	3,565	2,221	1,535	176
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	34,526	19,557	9,402	4,948	614
Small MSA ¹³	23,603	13,185	6,790	3,230	396
Not in MSA ¹³	14,520	7,557	4,226	2,452	279

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Region		Number in thousands ²			
Northeast	13,438	7,403	3,956	1,895	184
Midwest	16,933	9,303	4,993	2,303	332
South	26,070	14,498	7,142	3,942	482
West	16,208	9,095	4,326	2,491	291
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	10,085	5,793	2,765	1,356	169
5–17 years	27,066	14,509	7,751	4,239	561
5–11 years	14,806	8,011	4,125	2,322	342
12–17 years	12,260	6,499	3,625	1,917	219
Female:					
0–4 years	9,655	5,775	2,516	1,250	114
5–17 years	25,844	14,223	7,385	3,786	445
5–11 years	13,867	7,948	3,879	1,849	187
12–17 years	11,977	6,275	3,506	1,937	259

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

³Total 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.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 6. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)			
Total ³	100.0	55.5 (0.54)	28.1 (0.50)	14.6 (0.37)	1.8 (0.13)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.7 (0.74)	28.3 (0.68)	15.1 (0.51)	2.0 (0.18)
Female	100.0	56.3 (0.76)	27.9 (0.70)	14.2 (0.51)	1.6 (0.17)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	58.6 (1.00)	26.8 (0.88)	13.2 (0.68)	1.4 (0.21)
5–17 years	100.0	54.3 (0.63)	28.6 (0.59)	15.2 (0.44)	1.9 (0.15)
5–11 years	100.0	55.7 (0.86)	27.9 (0.80)	14.6 (0.58)	1.8 (0.20)
12–17 years	100.0	52.7 (0.89)	29.4 (0.84)	15.9 (0.67)	2.0 (0.22)
Race					
1 race ⁴	100.0	55.5 (0.55)	28.2 (0.51)	14.6 (0.38)	1.7 (0.13)
White	100.0	58.0 (0.62)	28.2 (0.58)	12.5 (0.41)	1.3 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	47.7 (1.42)	27.2 (1.21)	21.3 (1.10)	3.8 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	49.6 (5.32)	33.2 (5.09)	16.9 (4.41)	*0.3 (0.27)
Asian	100.0	50.3 (3.15)	31.2 (2.99)	17.7 (2.24)	*0.8 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	74.1 (11.12)	*11.8 (7.64)	*14.1 (8.20)	*–
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	53.7 (2.77)	25.7 (2.44)	16.4 (2.19)	4.2 (1.18)
Black or African American and white	100.0	54.0 (4.66)	21.8 (3.63)	20.4 (4.01)	*3.9 (1.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	48.7 (7.24)	31.2 (6.92)	*15.4 (5.44)	*4.7 (3.28)
Hispanic origin and race ⁶					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.7 (1.11)	31.5 (1.12)	20.4 (0.90)	2.4 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.3 (1.33)	34.1 (1.44)	21.6 (1.17)	2.1 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.4 (0.59)	27.4 (0.55)	13.5 (0.40)	1.6 (0.14)
White, single race	100.0	60.3 (0.68)	27.4 (0.64)	11.2 (0.44)	1.1 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	47.5 (1.43)	27.0 (1.22)	21.7 (1.12)	3.8 (0.49)
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	100.0	58.1 (0.63)	27.9 (0.59)	12.8 (0.41)	1.2 (0.12)
Mother, no father	100.0	47.6 (1.06)	29.1 (0.97)	19.5 (0.88)	3.7 (0.39)
Father, no mother	100.0	56.8 (2.78)	24.7 (2.28)	18.2 (2.17)	*0.3 (0.20)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	43.6 (3.01)	29.2 (2.87)	22.9 (2.43)	4.3 (1.07)
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	40.6 (1.42)	29.4 (1.33)	26.4 (1.26)	3.7 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	47.6 (1.18)	31.7 (1.06)	18.7 (0.89)	2.0 (0.28)
More than high school	100.0	62.1 (0.65)	26.4 (0.60)	10.2 (0.39)	1.2 (0.13)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	43.0 (1.25)	29.4 (1.18)	23.8 (1.07)	3.8 (0.46)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	58.6 (0.60)	27.7 (0.56)	12.4 (0.38)	1.3 (0.11)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	49.1 (1.42)	28.8 (1.23)	19.8 (1.13)	2.3 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	54.3 (1.26)	29.7 (1.09)	14.3 (0.89)	1.6 (0.29)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	61.3 (1.48)	29.1 (1.45)	8.5 (0.72)	1.0 (0.28)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	67.3 (1.09)	24.0 (0.97)	8.2 (0.62)	0.5 (0.14)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	100.0	42.5 (1.48)	29.0 (1.45)	24.7 (1.32)	3.8 (0.54)
Near poor	100.0	48.2 (1.34)	29.8 (1.17)	19.4 (1.06)	2.6 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	62.5 (0.73)	26.9 (0.68)	9.7 (0.41)	0.9 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	100.0	60.5 (0.65)	27.6 (0.60)	11.0 (0.40)	0.9 (0.11)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	42.5 (1.12)	29.7 (1.09)	23.5 (1.01)	4.3 (0.48)
Other	100.0	64.2 (3.35)	23.8 (2.80)	10.6 (1.98)	*1.4 (0.85)
Uninsured	100.0	47.5 (1.66)	29.6 (1.54)	20.5 (1.29)	2.3 (0.42)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	56.7 (0.77)	27.2 (0.68)	14.3 (0.53)	1.8 (0.17)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	55.9 (0.94)	28.8 (0.91)	13.7 (0.64)	1.7 (0.23)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	52.1 (1.21)	29.1 (1.18)	16.9 (0.86)	1.9 (0.32)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Region					
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Northeast	100.0	55.1 (1.19)	29.4 (1.10)	14.1 (0.91)	1.4 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	54.9 (1.19)	29.5 (1.07)	13.6 (0.76)	2.0 (0.29)
South	100.0	55.6 (0.90)	27.4 (0.85)	15.1 (0.62)	1.8 (0.22)
West	100.0	56.1 (1.08)	26.7 (1.00)	15.4 (0.72)	1.8 (0.28)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	100.0	57.5 (1.34)	27.4 (1.17)	13.4 (0.92)	1.7 (0.33)
5–17 years	100.0	53.6 (0.89)	28.6 (0.82)	15.7 (0.62)	2.1 (0.22)
5–11 years	100.0	54.1 (1.21)	27.9 (1.08)	15.7 (0.84)	2.3 (0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	53.0 (1.23)	29.6 (1.16)	15.6 (0.88)	1.8 (0.31)
Female:					
0–4 years	100.0	59.8 (1.46)	26.1 (1.30)	12.9 (0.94)	1.2 (0.26)
5–17 years	100.0	55.0 (0.89)	28.6 (0.81)	14.7 (0.60)	1.7 (0.21)
5–11 years	100.0	57.3 (1.20)	28.0 (1.10)	13.3 (0.79)	1.3 (0.26)
12–17 years	100.0	52.4 (1.29)	29.3 (1.17)	16.2 (0.91)	2.2 (0.33)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
 – Quantity zero.
¹ Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the Family Core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"
² Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.
³ Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.
⁴ In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
⁵ The category "2 or more races" refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
⁶ Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.
⁷ Family structure refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."
⁸ Parent's education is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.
⁹ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
¹⁰ The categories "Less than \$20,000" and "\$20,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see "Appendix I"). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.
¹¹ Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.
¹² Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").
¹³ MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.
 DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹									
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/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	11,470	45,161	633	2,825	6,919	388	340	714	159	
Sex										
Male	5,974	22,747	357	1,568	3,612	172	232	365	72	
Female	5,496	22,414	276	1,257	3,307	216	108	349	*87	
Age										
1–4 years	3,891	9,352	189	862	1,187	79	107	86	*18	
5–17 years	7,579	35,809	444	1,964	5,731	309	233	628	141	
5–11 years	4,441	19,311	194	1,045	2,985	123	141	297	*90	
12–17 years	3,137	16,498	249	918	2,746	186	92	331	*50	
Race										
1 race ⁴	11,181	44,070	627	2,772	6,733	379	332	661	142	
White	8,194	35,289	490	1,809	4,377	326	160	354	126	
Black or African American	1,754	5,724	95	554	1,592	*43	117	258	*4	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*115	404	*4	*41	*66	*–	*–	*2	*–	
Asian	555	1,231	*–	117	267	*2	*15	*4	*–	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*2	*36	*12	*3	*6	*–	*–	*–	*–	
2 or more races ⁵	289	1,092	*6	*53	185	*9	*8	*53	*17	
Black or African American and white	126	303	*3	*32	72	*4	*–	*20	*5	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*44	247	*–	*8	*51	*–	*–	*9	*10	
Hispanic origin and race ⁶										
Hispanic or Latino	2,148	6,510	111	729	1,554	72	91	159	*32	
Mexican or Mexican American	1,359	4,455	70	540	1,128	*21	67	71	*21	
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,322	38,652	522	2,097	5,365	316	249	555	127	
White, single race	6,723	30,558	410	1,359	3,279	263	117	258	*108	
Black or African American, single race	1,710	5,563	92	545	1,588	*43	114	249	*4	
Family structure ⁷										
Mother and father	8,311	34,042	396	1,763	4,464	214	165	323	*84	
Mother, no father	2,471	8,848	217	870	1,906	141	166	328	*69	
Father, no mother	419	1,329	*13	*74	290	*26	*2	*6	*–	
Neither mother nor father	269	937	*7	118	259	*7	*7	57	*4	
Parent's education ⁸										
Less than high school diploma	1,541	4,585	111	690	1,658	61	113	195	*22	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	2,615	9,691	109	746	2,079	102	96	186	*37	
More than high school	7,018	29,727	386	1,249	2,875	217	123	271	94	
Family income ¹⁰										
Less than \$20,000	2,121	6,135	118	974	1,682	106	102	284	*73	
\$20,000 or more	8,816	36,986	478	1,703	4,784	281	207	358	82	
\$20,000–\$34,999	1,814	5,658	*90	561	1,298	*82	*81	85	*45	
\$35,000–\$54,999	1,942	7,471	104	398	1,179	*55	*57	99	*13	
\$55,000–\$74,999	1,520	6,523	87	170	564	*58	*44	*39	*12	
\$75,000 or more	2,517	11,102	148	354	855	*65	*14	*56	*5	
Poverty status ¹¹										
Poor	1,726	4,423	*111	782	1,320	*79	75	212	*64	
Near poor	2,109	6,648	*78	629	1,469	116	97	125	*66	
Not poor	5,722	24,361	342	860	2,365	164	103	165	*17	
Health insurance coverage ¹²										
Private	7,534	32,446	403	1,326	3,591	215	108	251	*59	
Medicaid/other public	2,496	7,210	125	1,093	2,058	93	193	340	*78	
Other	257	968	*7	*23	115	*14	*15	*6	*–	
Uninsured	1,140	4,350	*98	340	1,089	*63	*24	117	*22	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/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
Place of residence									
	Number in thousands ²								
Large MSA ¹³	5,435	21,348	376	1,303	3,268	151	169	361	*45
Small MSA ¹³	3,783	14,800	181	794	2,137	139	104	252	*27
Not in MSA ¹³	2,252	9,014	*76	728	1,514	98	*67	101	*87
Region									
Northeast	2,070	8,511	201	467	1,300	*65	56	103	*12
Midwest	2,279	10,928	94	627	1,499	*94	*87	198	*36
South	4,550	15,753	166	1,114	2,481	133	88	292	*60
West	2,571	9,970	172	617	1,638	96	109	121	*51
Sex and age									
Male:									
1–4 years	2,120	4,582	137	507	587	*28	*73	*36	*4
5–17 years	3,853	18,165	220	1,061	3,025	143	159	329	*68
5–11 years	2,230	9,773	125	632	1,618	*64	107	181	*53
12–17 years	1,624	8,392	95	429	1,407	*79	*53	147	*15
Female:									
1–4 years	1,771	4,771	*52	355	601	*50	*34	*50	*15
5–17 years	3,725	17,644	224	902	2,706	166	74	299	*72
5–11 years	2,212	9,538	70	413	1,367	*59	*34	116	*37
12–17 years	1,513	8,106	154	489	1,339	107	*40	183	*35

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

¹Current health status is based on the following question in the Family Core section of the survey: “Would you say [subjects 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] health is better, worse, or about the same?”

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

³Total 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.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see “Appendix II”), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race,” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁷Family 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.”

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see “Appendix II”).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 8. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/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	20.0 (50)	78.9 (0.52)	1.1 (0.13)	27.9 (1.29)	68.3 (1.35)	3.8 (0.54)	28.0 (3.29)	58.9 (4.07)	13.1 (2.78)
Sex									
Male	20.5 (0.68)	78.2 (0.69)	1.2 (0.19)	29.3 (1.75)	67.5 (1.81)	3.2 (0.68)	34.7 (5.04)	54.5 (5.19)	10.8 (2.92)
Female	19.5 (0.68)	79.5 (0.70)	1.0 (0.18)	26.3 (1.72)	69.2 (1.84)	4.5 (0.87)	19.8 (4.30)	64.2 (5.45)	16.0 (4.52)
Age									
1–4 years	29.0 (1.12)	69.6 (1.15)	1.4 (0.30)	40.5 (2.77)	55.8 (2.91)	3.7 (1.07)	50.6 (8.56)	40.7 (8.29)	*8.7 (3.93)
5–17 years	17.3 (0.54)	81.7 (0.55)	1.0 (0.14)	24.5 (1.40)	71.6 (1.47)	3.9 (0.62)	23.3 (3.48)	62.7 (4.44)	14.0 (3.31)
5–11 years	18.5 (0.73)	80.6 (0.74)	0.8 (0.15)	25.2 (1.94)	71.9 (2.02)	3.0 (0.74)	26.7 (5.41)	56.2 (6.25)	17.1 (5.08)
12–17 years	15.8 (0.77)	83.0 (0.79)	1.3 (0.25)	23.9 (1.92)	71.3 (2.02)	4.8 (1.01)	19.5 (4.40)	69.9 (5.22)	*10.6 (3.79)
Race									
1 race ⁴	20.0 (0.51)	78.9 (0.53)	1.1 (0.13)	28.0 (1.31)	68.1 (1.37)	3.8 (0.55)	29.2 (3.45)	58.3 (4.25)	12.5 (2.85)
White	18.6 (0.56)	80.3 (0.58)	1.1 (0.15)	27.8 (1.60)	67.2 (1.69)	5.0 (0.79)	25.0 (4.28)	55.3 (5.99)	19.6 (4.61)
Black or African American	23.2 (1.29)	75.6 (1.33)	1.3 (0.34)	25.3 (2.82)	72.7 (2.87)	*1.9 (0.73)	30.8 (6.33)	68.0 (6.43)	*1.1 (1.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	22.0 (6.58)	77.2 (6.60)	*0.8 (0.79)	*38.4 (12.97)	61.6 (12.97)	*–	*–	100 (0.00)	*–
Asian	31.1 (3.49)	68.9 (3.49)	*–	30.2 (7.06)	69.2 (7.04)	*0.6 (0.61)	79.1 (19.17)	*20.9 (19.17)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*3.8 (3.04)	71.4 (19.23)	*24.8 (19.69)	*32.9 (27.25)	*67.1 (27.25)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁵	20.8 (2.56)	78.7 (2.58)	*0.5 (0.33)	21.4 (6.02)	75.0 (6.23)	*3.6 (2.14)	*10.6 (7.52)	67.5 (13.33)	*21.9 (12.32)
Black or African American and white	29.2 (5.22)	70.1 (5.26)	*0.8 (0.76)	*29.6 (10.43)	66.9 (10.65)	*3.5 (3.48)	*–	79.3 (18.30)	*20.7 (18.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*15.1 (4.89)	84.9 (4.89)	*–	*14.3 (10.50)	85.7 (10.50)	*–	*–	*47.1 (35.24)	*52.9 (35.24)
Hispanic origin and race ⁶									
Hispanic or Latino	24.5 (1.03)	74.2 (1.05)	1.3 (0.25)	30.9 (2.12)	66.0 (2.21)	3.1 (0.80)	32.4 (6.02)	56.3 (6.34)	11.4 (3.38)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.1 (1.19)	75.7 (1.23)	1.2 (0.31)	32.0 (2.58)	66.8 (2.67)	*1.2 (0.48)	42.1 (8.47)	44.5 (8.39)	*13.4 (4.89)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.2 (0.56)	79.7 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	27.0 (1.54)	69.0 (1.61)	4.1 (0.66)	26.7 (3.89)	59.6 (4.98)	13.6 (3.46)
White, single race	17.8 (0.62)	81.1 (0.63)	1.1 (0.17)	27.7 (1.98)	66.9 (2.07)	5.4 (0.99)	24.2 (5.11)	53.5 (7.36)	22.3 (5.80)
Black or African American, single race	23.2 (1.32)	75.5 (1.36)	1.2 (0.35)	25.1 (2.83)	73.0 (2.87)	*2.0 (0.73)	31.0 (6.47)	67.8 (6.57)	*1.2 (1.15)
Family structure ⁷									
Mother and father	19.4 (0.58)	79.6 (0.58)	0.9 (0.14)	27.4 (1.63)	69.3 (1.71)	3.3 (0.66)	28.9 (5.24)	56.5 (5.95)	*14.6 (4.70)
Mother, no father	21.4 (1.01)	76.7 (1.05)	1.9 (0.36)	29.8 (2.31)	65.4 (2.42)	4.8 (1.07)	29.5 (4.91)	58.2 (5.48)	*12.3 (3.81)
Father, no mother	23.8 (2.79)	75.5 (2.79)	*0.8 (0.39)	*19.0 (6.16)	74.4 (6.47)	*6.6 (3.04)	*24.4 (22.62)	75.6 (22.62)	*–
Neither mother nor father	22.2 (3.05)	77.2 (3.06)	*0.6 (0.34)	30.8 (5.62)	67.3 (5.65)	*1.9 (1.33)	*10.1 (6.39)	84.4 (7.62)	*5.5 (4.20)
Parent's education ⁸									
Less than high school diploma	24.7 (1.53)	73.5 (1.62)	1.8 (0.46)	28.6 (2.38)	68.8 (2.49)	2.5 (0.71)	34.2 (6.63)	59.2 (6.91)	*6.6 (3.84)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	21.1 (1.04)	78.1 (1.06)	0.9 (0.23)	25.5 (2.47)	71.0 (2.50)	3.5 (1.02)	30.1 (6.79)	58.3 (7.18)	*11.6 (4.21)
More than high school	18.9 (0.60)	80.1 (0.61)	1.0 (0.16)	28.8 (1.85)	66.2 (2.00)	5.0 (0.97)	25.2 (5.12)	55.5 (6.45)	19.3 (4.86)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age and under, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/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
Family income ¹⁰									
Percent distribution ² (standard error)									
Less than \$20,000	25.3 (1.36)	73.3 (1.40)	1.4 (0.35)	35.3 (2.69)	60.9 (2.71)	3.9 (0.99)	22.3 (4.49)	61.8 (5.77)	*15.9 (4.90)
\$20,000 or more	19.1 (0.54)	79.9 (0.55)	1.0 (0.14)	25.2 (1.48)	70.7 (1.60)	4.2 (0.70)	32.0 (5.02)	55.3 (5.50)	12.7 (3.41)
\$20,000–\$34,999	24.0 (1.44)	74.8 (1.48)	*1.2 (0.47)	28.9 (3.00)	66.9 (3.21)	*4.2 (1.30)	38.4 (8.89)	40.3 (9.72)	*21.3 (7.97)
\$35,000–\$54,999	20.4 (1.15)	78.5 (1.19)	1.1 (0.28)	24.4 (2.87)	72.2 (3.03)	*3.4 (1.24)	33.8 (8.97)	58.4 (9.52)	*7.8 (5.64)
\$55,000–\$74,999	18.7 (1.21)	80.2 (1.23)	1.1 (0.29)	21.5 (3.90)	71.2 (4.39)	*7.3 (2.63)	*46.7 (14.37)	*41.1 (13.35)	*12.3 (8.57)
\$75,000 or more	18.3 (0.95)	80.6 (0.97)	1.1 (0.27)	27.8 (3.63)	67.1 (3.86)	*5.1 (1.85)	*18.8 (11.91)	74.5 (12.86)	*6.7 (6.53)
Poverty status ¹¹									
Poor	27.6 (1.72)	70.6 (1.80)	*1.8 (0.59)	35.8 (3.14)	60.5 (3.17)	*3.6 (1.13)	21.3 (5.27)	60.4 (6.90)	*18.3 (5.75)
Near poor	23.9 (1.33)	75.2 (1.38)	*0.9 (0.31)	28.4 (2.69)	66.4 (2.95)	5.2 (1.38)	33.6 (7.24)	43.5 (8.18)	23.0 (6.76)
Not poor	18.8 (0.62)	80.1 (0.63)	1.1 (0.17)	25.4 (2.03)	69.8 (2.17)	4.9 (1.04)	36.1 (7.48)	58.1 (7.57)	*5.8 (3.38)
Health insurance coverage ¹²									
Private	18.7 (0.54)	80.3 (0.56)	1.0 (0.14)	25.8 (1.79)	70.0 (1.91)	4.2 (0.80)	25.8 (5.18)	60.1 (5.92)	*14.2 (4.40)
Medicaid/other public	25.4 (1.30)	73.3 (1.33)	1.3 (0.32)	33.7 (2.45)	63.4 (2.43)	2.9 (0.80)	31.7 (5.02)	55.6 (5.88)	*12.7 (4.30)
Other	20.8 (3.34)	78.6 (3.36)	*0.6 (0.47)	*15.2 (7.46)	75.6 (9.03)	*9.1 (6.19)	73.5 (20.57)	*26.5 (20.57)	–
Uninsured	20.4 (1.52)	77.9 (1.63)	*1.8 (0.71)	22.8 (2.78)	73.0 (2.98)	*4.2 (1.53)	*14.5 (7.27)	71.9 (8.57)	*13.6 (5.99)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	20.0 (0.69)	78.6 (0.71)	1.4 (0.21)	27.6 (1.74)	69.2 (1.79)	3.2 (0.65)	29.4 (4.72)	62.8 (4.92)	7.9 (2.31)
Small MSA ¹³	20.2 (0.88)	78.9 (0.93)	1.0 (0.20)	25.9 (2.22)	69.6 (2.42)	4.5 (1.15)	27.1 (5.83)	65.8 (7.45)	*7.1 (3.69)
Not in MSA ¹³	19.9 (1.27)	79.5 (1.26)	*0.7 (0.25)	31.1 (3.21)	64.7 (3.31)	4.2 (1.20)	26.4 (7.45)	39.6 (10.00)	34.0 (9.37)
Region									
Northeast	19.2 (1.16)	78.9 (1.20)	1.9 (0.37)	25.5 (2.99)	71.0 (3.05)	3.6 (1.04)	32.9 (7.62)	60.1 (8.07)	*7.0 (4.57)
Midwest	17.1 (0.90)	82.2 (0.90)	0.7 (0.20)	28.2 (2.78)	67.5 (3.02)	*4.2 (1.29)	27.0 (7.00)	61.6 (8.39)	*11.3 (5.19)
South	22.2 (0.83)	77.0 (0.85)	0.8 (0.19)	29.9 (2.26)	66.6 (2.30)	3.6 (0.92)	20.1 (5.22)	66.4 (7.02)	*13.6 (5.16)
West	20.2 (1.22)	78.4 (1.28)	1.4 (0.33)	26.3 (2.35)	69.7 (2.57)	4.1 (1.09)	38.7 (6.49)	43.2 (7.59)	*18.1 (5.69)
Sex and age									
Male:									
1–4 years	31.0 (1.56)	67.0 (1.60)	2.0 (0.54)	45.2 (4.05)	52.3 (4.02)	*2.5 (1.17)	64.6 (11.09)	*32.0 (10.80)	*3.3 (3.33)
5–17 years	17.3 (0.72)	81.7 (0.74)	1.0 (0.18)	25.1 (1.87)	71.5 (1.97)	3.4 (0.81)	28.6 (5.31)	59.1 (5.68)	12.3 (3.42)
5–11 years	18.4 (0.97)	80.6 (0.98)	1.0 (0.25)	27.3 (2.63)	69.9 (2.74)	*2.8 (0.96)	31.2 (7.11)	53.1 (7.19)	*15.6 (4.76)
12–17 years	16.1 (1.06)	83.0 (1.08)	0.9 (0.26)	22.4 (2.65)	73.5 (2.80)	*4.1 (1.34)	*24.5 (7.57)	68.6 (8.15)	*6.9 (4.56)
Female:									
1–4 years	26.9 (1.52)	72.3 (1.52)	*0.8 (0.25)	35.3 (3.68)	59.7 (3.90)	*5.0 (1.89)	*34.4 (11.76)	50.7 (12.00)	*14.9 (7.36)
5–17 years	17.3 (0.72)	81.7 (0.74)	1.0 (0.22)	23.9 (1.96)	71.7 (2.08)	4.4 (0.97)	16.6 (4.44)	67.2 (6.06)	*16.2 (5.28)
5–11 years	18.7 (1.03)	80.7 (1.04)	0.6 (0.17)	22.4 (2.66)	74.3 (2.81)	*3.2 (1.16)	*18.3 (7.55)	62.0 (9.77)	*19.7 (8.71)
12–17 years	15.5 (0.99)	82.9 (1.04)	1.6 (0.43)	25.3 (2.78)	69.2 (2.93)	5.5 (1.51)	*15.4 (5.23)	70.9 (7.05)	*13.7 (5.74)

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Current health status is based on the following question in the Family Core section of the survey: “Would you say [subject’s name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” 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?”

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix I").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						
	All children 5–17 years	None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
	Number in thousands ²						
Total ³	52,910	13,492	14,287	14,448	6,108	3,116	462
Sex							
Male	27,066	7,181	7,188	7,391	3,181	1,354	241
Female	25,844	6,311	7,098	7,057	2,926	1,762	221
Age							
5–17 years	52,910	13,492	14,287	14,448	6,108	3,116	462
5–11 years	28,673	7,148	8,235	7,810	3,304	1,370	329
12–17 years	24,237	6,344	6,052	6,637	2,804	1,746	133
Race							
1 race ⁴	51,708	13,206	13,990	14,172	5,996	2,965	441
White	39,537	9,079	10,945	11,272	4,853	2,413	365
Black or African American	7,941	2,657	2,018	1,875	749	368	*48
American Indian or Alaska Native	498	*110	*90	*161	*71	*41	*4
Asian	1,676	693	472	332	98	*37	*9
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	48	*30	*3	*4	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁵	1,201	286	297	276	112	152	*20
Black or African American and white	371	78	87	109	*47	*48	*2
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	335	*84	*65	*59	*16	*55	*8
Hispanic origin and race ⁶							
Hispanic or Latino	8,405	2,850	1,892	2,188	779	437	82
Mexican or Mexican American	5,620	1,978	1,279	1,397	541	246	63
Not Hispanic or Latino	44,505	10,642	12,395	12,260	5,328	2,679	380
White, single race	33,521	6,936	9,657	9,717	4,343	2,084	303
Black or African American, single race	7,775	2,636	1,965	1,807	734	363	*48
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	37,533	9,678	10,678	10,343	4,125	1,843	289
Mother, no father	12,021	2,789	2,766	3,302	1,634	1,113	122
Father, no mother	1,922	497	554	550	157	84	*20
Neither mother nor father	1,425	526	286	252	192	74	*31
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	6,794	2,272	1,377	1,680	749	482	90
High school diploma or GED ⁹	12,196	2,990	3,006	3,420	1,588	823	96
More than high school	32,215	7,614	9,582	9,063	3,547	1,731	245
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$20,000	8,533	2,445	1,705	2,170	1,072	816	104
\$20,000 or more	41,903	10,324	11,946	11,799	4,827	2,156	336
\$20,000–\$34,999	7,329	2,179	1,663	1,897	864	566	106
\$35,000–\$54,999	8,694	1,962	2,604	2,440	1,046	465	84
\$55,000–\$74,999	7,134	1,749	2,026	1,908	924	448	*45
\$75,000 or more	11,865	2,494	3,728	3,731	1,316	453	*60
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	6,424	1,874	1,340	1,606	713	710	88
Near poor	8,564	2,488	1,990	2,274	1,059	583	91
Not poor	26,632	5,867	8,060	7,750	3,208	1,352	194
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	35,921	8,428	10,902	10,137	4,094	1,657	223
Medicaid/other public	9,764	2,751	1,834	2,532	1,258	993	150
Other	1,034	282	304	294	90	*49	*6
Uninsured	5,878	1,927	1,190	1,419	644	380	83
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹³	24,750	6,745	6,560	6,709	2,779	1,301	174
Small MSA ¹³	17,140	3,938	4,610	4,969	2,078	1,175	102
Not in MSA ¹³	11,019	2,809	3,117	2,770	1,250	641	186

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						
	All children 5–17 years	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	10,119	2,316	2,733	2,991	1,300	594	*44
Midwest	12,399	2,683	3,834	3,445	1,353	738	158
South	18,755	5,202	4,784	4,836	2,141	1,100	189
West	11,636	3,291	2,936	3,175	1,314	683	71
Current health status							
Excellent/very good/good	51,893	13,284	14,177	14,296	5,885	2,842	431
Fair/poor	1,006	208	107	152	221	268	*31
Sex and age							
Male:							
5–17 years	27,066	13,492	14,287	14,448	6,108	3,116	462
5–11 years	14,806	3,846	3,969	4,051	1,734	745	172
12–17 years	12,260	3,335	3,219	3,340	1,447	609	*69
Female:							
5–17 years	25,844	13,492	14,287	14,448	6,108	3,116	462
5–11 years	13,867	3,302	4,266	3,759	1,569	625	157
12–17 years	11,977	3,009	2,833	3,298	1,357	1,137	*64

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

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

³Total 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.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 10. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days		
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)						
Total ³	100.0	26.0 (0.56)	27.5 (0.56)	27.8 (0.59)	11.8 (0.41)	6.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	27.1 (0.78)	27.1 (0.78)	27.8 (0.80)	12.0 (0.58)	5.1 (0.37)	0.9 (0.15)	
Female	100.0	24.9 (0.77)	28.0 (0.80)	27.8 (0.78)	11.5 (0.57)	6.9 (0.46)	0.9 (0.16)	
Age								
5–17 years	100.0	26.0 (0.56)	27.5 (0.56)	27.8 (0.59)	11.8 (0.41)	6.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)	
5–11 years	100.0	25.4 (0.75)	29.2 (0.77)	27.7 (0.78)	11.7 (0.53)	4.9 (0.38)	1.2 (0.17)	
12–17 years	100.0	26.7 (0.82)	25.5 (0.79)	28.0 (0.84)	11.8 (0.61)	7.4 (0.47)	0.6 (0.12)	
Race								
1 race ⁴	100.0	26.0 (0.57)	27.6 (0.56)	27.9 (0.59)	11.8 (0.41)	5.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)	
White	100.0	23.3 (0.64)	28.1 (0.66)	29.0 (0.71)	12.5 (0.48)	6.2 (0.36)	0.9 (0.13)	
Black or African American	100.0	34.4 (1.42)	26.2 (1.24)	24.3 (1.29)	9.7 (0.94)	4.8 (0.67)	*0.6 (0.24)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*23.0 (9.51)	*18.7 (5.92)	33.7 (7.92)	*15.0 (6.10)	*8.7 (3.85)	*0.9 (0.87)	
Asian	100.0	42.2 (3.77)	28.8 (3.59)	20.2 (2.93)	5.9 (1.61)	*2.3 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.53)	
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	81.3 (13.04)	*9.2 (9.14)	*9.5 (9.45)	_	_	_	
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	25.0 (3.41)	26.0 (3.23)	24.2 (3.48)	9.8 (2.04)	13.3 (3.05)	*1.8 (0.91)	
Black or African American and white	100.0	21.0 (4.92)	23.5 (5.12)	29.3 (6.44)	*12.6 (3.95)	*13.1 (4.67)	*0.6 (0.57)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	29.3 (8.73)	*22.5 (6.97)	*20.4 (6.84)	*5.7 (3.79)	*19.3 (7.48)	*2.8 (2.81)	
Hispanic origin and race ⁶								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.6 (1.27)	23.0 (1.02)	26.6 (1.15)	9.5 (0.70)	5.3 (0.57)	1.0 (0.23)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	35.9 (1.63)	23.2 (1.25)	25.4 (1.45)	9.8 (0.85)	4.5 (0.67)	1.1 (0.31)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	24.4 (0.61)	28.4 (0.63)	28.1 (0.67)	12.2 (0.47)	6.1 (0.34)	0.9 (0.12)	
White, single race	100.0	21.0 (0.68)	29.2 (0.73)	29.4 (0.80)	13.1 (0.55)	6.3 (0.40)	0.9 (0.14)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	34.9 (1.44)	26.0 (1.26)	23.9 (1.31)	9.7 (0.96)	4.8 (0.68)	*0.6 (0.24)	
Family structure ⁷								
Mother and father	100.0	26.2 (0.67)	28.9 (0.70)	28.0 (0.70)	11.2 (0.48)	5.0 (0.34)	0.8 (0.12)	
Mother, no father	100.0	23.8 (1.03)	23.6 (0.99)	28.2 (1.14)	13.9 (0.85)	9.5 (0.73)	1.0 (0.24)	
Father, no mother	100.0	26.7 (2.60)	29.8 (3.07)	29.6 (2.83)	8.4 (1.48)	4.5 (1.03)	*1.1 (0.49)	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	38.6 (3.02)	21.0 (2.58)	18.5 (2.38)	14.1 (2.36)	5.4 (1.45)	*2.3 (1.03)	
Parent's education ⁸								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	34.2 (1.57)	20.7 (1.34)	25.3 (1.56)	11.3 (1.03)	7.2 (0.91)	1.3 (0.36)	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	25.1 (1.06)	25.2 (1.06)	28.7 (1.20)	13.3 (0.88)	6.9 (0.63)	0.8 (0.23)	
More than high school	100.0	24.0 (0.73)	30.1 (0.74)	28.5 (0.76)	11.2 (0.49)	5.4 (0.37)	0.8 (0.14)	
Family income ¹⁰								
Less than \$20,000	100.0	29.4 (1.35)	20.5 (1.20)	26.1 (1.42)	12.9 (1.02)	9.8 (0.89)	1.2 (0.32)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	24.9 (0.63)	28.9 (0.65)	28.5 (0.67)	11.7 (0.45)	5.2 (0.33)	0.8 (0.11)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	30.0 (1.58)	22.9 (1.37)	26.1 (1.42)	11.9 (1.01)	7.8 (0.87)	1.5 (0.41)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	22.8 (1.33)	30.3 (1.47)	28.4 (1.37)	12.2 (0.93)	5.4 (0.67)	1.0 (0.26)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	24.6 (1.51)	28.5 (1.60)	26.9 (1.60)	13.0 (1.12)	6.3 (0.94)	*0.6 (0.21)	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	21.2 (1.07)	31.6 (1.23)	31.7 (1.31)	11.2 (0.86)	3.8 (0.50)	*0.5 (0.18)	
Poverty status ¹¹								
Poor	100.0	29.6 (1.74)	21.2 (1.56)	25.4 (1.67)	11.3 (1.15)	11.2 (1.25)	1.4 (0.40)	
Near poor	100.0	29.3 (1.41)	23.5 (1.34)	26.8 (1.39)	12.5 (1.03)	6.9 (0.78)	1.1 (0.31)	
Not poor	100.0	22.2 (0.75)	30.5 (0.79)	29.3 (0.84)	12.1 (0.56)	5.1 (0.39)	0.7 (0.13)	
Health insurance coverage ¹²								
Private	100.0	23.8 (0.65)	30.8 (0.71)	28.6 (0.73)	11.6 (0.49)	4.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.10)	
Medicaid/other public	100.0	28.9 (1.36)	19.3 (1.11)	26.6 (1.34)	13.2 (1.03)	10.4 (0.89)	1.6 (0.41)	
Other	100.0	27.5 (3.62)	29.6 (4.39)	28.7 (4.27)	8.8 (2.55)	*4.8 (1.68)	*0.6 (0.43)	
Uninsured	100.0	34.1 (1.77)	21.1 (1.48)	25.1 (1.61)	11.4 (1.14)	6.7 (1.01)	1.5 (0.36)	
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	27.8 (0.80)	27.0 (0.81)	27.6 (0.78)	11.5 (0.59)	5.4 (0.40)	0.7 (0.14)	
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	23.3 (0.99)	27.3 (0.97)	29.5 (1.11)	12.3 (0.75)	7.0 (0.54)	0.6 (0.14)	
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	26.1 (1.29)	28.9 (1.24)	25.7 (1.31)	11.6 (0.85)	5.9 (0.71)	1.7 (0.37)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Region		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Northeast	100.0	23.2 (1.16)	27.4 (1.36)	30.0 (1.24)	13.0 (0.96)	6.0 (0.70)	*0.4 (0.13)
Midwest	100.0	22.0 (1.13)	31.4 (1.29)	28.2 (1.42)	11.1 (0.81)	6.0 (0.63)	1.3 (0.27)
South	100.0	28.5 (0.92)	26.2 (0.87)	26.5 (0.96)	11.7 (0.69)	6.0 (0.49)	1.0 (0.22)
West	100.0	28.7 (1.35)	25.6 (1.08)	27.7 (1.11)	11.5 (0.86)	6.0 (0.65)	0.6 (0.17)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	26.1 (0.57)	27.8 (0.57)	28.1 (0.59)	11.6 (0.41)	5.6 (0.29)	0.8 (0.11)
Fair/poor	100.0	21.1 (3.50)	10.8 (2.52)	15.4 (2.96)	22.4 (3.72)	27.1 (3.47)	*3.2 (1.55)
Sex and age							
Male:							
5–17 years	100.0	26.0 (0.56)	27.5 (0.56)	27.8 (0.59)	11.8 (0.41)	6.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)
5–11 years	100.0	26.5 (1.06)	27.3 (1.03)	27.9 (1.08)	11.9 (0.73)	5.1 (0.55)	1.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	27.7 (1.14)	26.8 (1.10)	27.8 (1.15)	12.0 (0.87)	5.1 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.17)
Female:							
5–17 years	100.0	26.0 (0.56)	27.5 (0.56)	27.8 (0.59)	11.8 (0.41)	6.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.11)
5–11 years	100.0	24.1 (1.02)	31.2 (1.16)	27.5 (1.08)	11.5 (0.78)	4.6 (0.51)	1.1 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	25.7 (1.15)	24.2 (1.10)	28.2 (1.15)	11.6 (0.82)	9.7 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.18)

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Number of school days missed in past 12 months is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

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

⁴In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹¹Poverty 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.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ¹	Has usual place of health care ¹	Usual place of health care ²					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Number in thousands ³									
Total ⁴	72,649	3,733	68,857	13,547	53,459	447	954	250	144
Sex									
Male	37,151	1,873	35,264	7,063	27,249	228	482	157	71
Female	35,499	1,860	33,594	6,485	26,210	219	472	92	73
Age									
0–4 years	19,740	694	19,031	3,752	14,877	*89	240	*56	*13
5–17 years	52,910	3,039	49,826	9,795	38,582	359	714	194	131
5–11 years	28,673	1,443	27,188	5,465	21,038	159	375	*81	*46
12–17 years	24,237	1,596	22,638	4,330	17,544	200	339	113	85
Race									
1 race ⁵	70,764	3,621	67,084	13,118	52,144	435	944	244	144
White	54,069	2,422	51,603	8,836	41,772	250	418	191	98
Black or African American	10,691	577	10,104	2,691	6,799	121	422	*38	*18
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	*35	625	304	293	*18	*6	*3	*–
Asian	2,338	205	2,133	377	1,699	*–	*45	*8	*4
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*7	*54	*3	*46	*5	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁶	1,886	112	1,773	430	1,315	*13	*11	*6	*–
Black or African American and white	641	*45	596	129	456	*–	*7	*4	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	*26	359	*119	231	*8	*–	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race ⁷									
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	1,636	10,535	3,356	6,714	123	249	*18	*64
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	1,352	6,892	2,371	4,260	83	95	*14	*58
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	2,097	58,322	10,192	46,745	324	705	232	80
White, single race	45,480	1,239	44,207	6,548	36,982	*172	239	180	57
Black or African American, single race	10,452	558	9,884	2,615	6,668	121	407	*38	*18
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	53,118	2,347	50,734	8,792	40,838	307	514	181	91
Mother, no father	15,644	994	14,631	3,786	10,220	124	356	*58	*45
Father, no mother	2,193	217	1,974	545	1,397	*10	*16	*4	*2
Neither mother nor father	1,685	175	1,510	422	1,000	*7	*68	*7	*5
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	9,578	1,438	8,129	3,241	4,457	164	170	*39	*58
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,493	800	15,666	3,588	11,579	137	289	*21	*24
More than high school	44,537	1,270	43,246	6,220	36,213	135	421	182	56

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ¹	Has usual place of health care ¹	Usual place of health care ²					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Family income ¹¹				Number in thousands ³					
Less than \$20,000	12,351	1,170	11,174	3,925	6,595	190	373	*46	*45
\$20,000 or more	56,793	2,289	54,462	8,860	44,500	244	535	204	84
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	831	9,391	2,517	6,482	97	186	*59	*26
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	503	11,472	2,340	8,918	*73	101	*23	*16
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	226	9,292	1,424	7,686	*26	*134	*16	*6
\$75,000 or more	15,960	208	15,752	1,455	14,079	*34	*81	*78	*15
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	9,316	916	8,396	3,043	4,867	173	252	*36	*25
Near poor	12,019	854	11,162	2,924	7,829	*85	220	*46	*36
Not poor	36,023	861	35,131	4,825	29,718	111	301	132	*33
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	48,546	1,050	47,480	5,832	41,031	137	315	112	*37
Medicaid/other public	14,781	639	14,137	4,975	8,601	154	368	*10	*14
Other	1,456	*41	1,414	620	568	*14	131	*62	*5
Uninsured	7,497	1,955	5,533	2,071	3,035	142	131	*65	89
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	34,526	1,895	32,607	6,011	25,570	228	596	114	72
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,603	1,195	22,394	4,050	17,849	106	239	85	*51
Not in MSA ¹⁴	14,520	643	13,856	3,486	10,040	*114	*119	*51	*21
Region									
Northeast	13,438	145	13,285	1,758	11,177	*66	235	*26	*22
Midwest	16,933	654	16,279	4,113	11,815	*40	216	*50	*17
South	26,070	1,539	24,512	4,207	19,603	226	325	87	64
West	16,208	1,395	14,782	3,470	10,864	*116	178	*87	*41
Current health status									
Excellent/very good/good	71,347	3,680	67,608	13,192	52,647	436	896	240	141
Fair/poor	1,289	50	1,239	347	810	*12	*58	*10	*3
Sex and age									
Male:									
0–4 years	10,085	361	9,717	1,929	7,548	*72	128	*31	*5
5–17 years	27,066	1,512	25,547	5,133	19,701	157	354	126	66
5–11 years	14,806	700	14,102	2,960	10,778	*53	218	*56	*27
12–17 years	12,260	812	11,445	2,173	8,923	104	136	*70	*38
Female:									
0–4 years	9,655	333	9,315	1,823	7,329	*17	112	*25	*8
5–17 years	25,844	1,528	24,279	4,662	18,881	202	360	*68	66
5–11 years	13,867	744	13,086	2,505	10,260	106	156	*25	*19
12–17 years	11,977	784	11,193	2,157	8,621	*96	204	*43	*47

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Having (or not having) a usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix I").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 12. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ¹	Has usual place of health care ¹	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care ²					
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
					Percent distribution ³ (standard error)					
Total ⁴	100.0	5.1 (0.24)	94.9 (0.24)	100.0	19.7 (0.50)	77.7 (0.53)	0.7 (0.10)	1.4 (0.15)	0.4 (0.06)	0.2 (0.04)
Sex										
Male	100.0	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	20.0 (0.63)	77.3 (0.66)	0.6 (0.13)	1.4 (0.21)	0.4 (0.10)	0.2 (0.05)
Female	100.0	5.2 (0.33)	94.8 (0.33)	100.0	19.3 (0.66)	78.1 (0.68)	0.7 (0.13)	1.4 (0.17)	0.3 (0.08)	0.2 (0.06)
Age										
0–4 years	100.0	3.5 (0.41)	96.5 (0.41)	100.0	19.7 (0.81)	78.2 (0.88)	*0.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.04)
5–17 years	100.0	5.7 (0.28)	94.3 (0.28)	100.0	19.7 (0.56)	77.5 (0.59)	0.7 (0.12)	1.4 (0.19)	0.4 (0.08)	0.3 (0.05)
5–11 years	100.0	5.0 (0.35)	95.0 (0.35)	100.0	20.1 (0.79)	77.4 (0.82)	0.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.06)
12–17 years	100.0	6.6 (0.43)	93.4 (0.43)	100.0	19.1 (0.79)	77.6 (0.83)	0.9 (0.22)	1.5 (0.24)	0.5 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)
Race										
1 race ⁵	100.0	5.1 (0.24)	94.9 (0.24)	100.0	19.6 (0.51)	77.8 (0.53)	0.6 (0.10)	1.4 (0.15)	0.4 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
White	100.0	4.5 (0.27)	95.5 (0.27)	100.0	17.1 (0.55)	81.0 (0.57)	0.5 (0.11)	0.8 (0.10)	0.4 (0.08)	0.2 (0.04)
Black or African American	100.0	5.4 (0.55)	94.6 (0.55)	100.0	26.7 (1.35)	67.4 (1.44)	1.2 (0.27)	4.2 (0.79)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.3 (2.64)	94.7 (2.64)	100.0	48.6 (8.17)	47.0 (7.97)	*2.9 (1.91)	*1.0 (0.64)	*0.4 (0.44)	*–
Asian	100.0	8.8 (1.74)	91.2 (1.74)	100.0	17.7 (2.96)	79.6 (2.99)	*–	*2.1 (0.76)	*0.4 (0.38)	*0.2 (0.20)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*11.1 (6.92)	88.9 (6.92)	100.0	*6.2 (6.17)	83.9 (11.02)	*9.9 (9.46)	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	6.0 (1.49)	94.0 (1.49)	100.0	24.2 (2.58)	74.1 (2.59)	*0.7 (0.52)	*0.6 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.26)	*–
Black or African American and white	100.0	*7.0 (2.87)	93.0 (2.87)	100.0	21.6 (4.05)	76.5 (4.10)	*–	*1.2 (0.95)	*0.8 (0.75)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*6.8 (3.53)	93.2 (3.53)	100.0	33.3 (7.05)	64.5 (7.07)	*2.2 (2.22)	*–	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race ⁷										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	13.4 (0.77)	86.6 (0.77)	100.0	31.9 (1.18)	63.8 (1.20)	1.2 (0.23)	2.4 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.6 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	16.4 (1.04)	83.6 (1.04)	100.0	34.5 (1.55)	61.9 (1.57)	1.2 (0.31)	1.4 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.8 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.5 (0.22)	96.5 (0.22)	100.0	17.5 (0.54)	80.2 (0.57)	0.6 (0.11)	1.2 (0.16)	0.4 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)
White, single race	100.0	2.7 (0.24)	97.3 (0.24)	100.0	14.8 (0.58)	83.7 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.5 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	5.3 (0.56)	94.7 (0.56)	100.0	26.5 (1.35)	67.6 (1.45)	1.2 (0.27)	4.1 (0.80)	*0.4 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	100.0	4.4 (0.27)	95.6 (0.27)	100.0	17.3 (0.52)	80.5 (0.55)	0.6 (0.13)	1.0 (0.15)	0.4 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)
Mother, no father	100.0	6.4 (0.51)	93.6 (0.51)	100.0	26.0 (1.12)	70.1 (1.18)	0.8 (0.18)	2.4 (0.35)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.3 (0.11)
Father, no mother	100.0	9.9 (1.61)	90.1 (1.61)	100.0	27.6 (2.92)	70.8 (2.95)	*0.5 (0.29)	*0.8 (0.52)	*0.2 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.12)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	10.4 (1.72)	89.6 (1.72)	100.0	27.9 (2.92)	66.2 (3.48)	*0.5 (0.36)	*4.5 (2.36)	*0.5 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.28)
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	15.0 (1.08)	85.0 (1.08)	100.0	39.9 (1.55)	54.8 (1.59)	2.0 (0.42)	2.1 (0.37)	*0.5 (0.20)	*0.7 (0.24)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	4.9 (0.39)	95.1 (0.39)	100.0	22.9 (1.04)	74.0 (1.07)	0.9 (0.23)	1.8 (0.30)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.06)
More than high school	100.0	2.9 (0.23)	97.1 (0.23)	100.0	14.4 (0.54)	83.8 (0.56)	0.3 (0.08)	1.0 (0.16)	0.4 (0.09)	0.1 (0.04)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ¹	Has usual place of health care ¹	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care ²						
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often	
Family income¹¹					Percent distribution ³ (standard error)						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	9.5 (0.75)	90.5 (0.75)	100.0	35.1 (1.44)	59.0 (1.49)	1.7 (0.35)	3.3 (0.57)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.4 (0.13)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	4.0 (0.23)	96.0 (0.23)	100.0	16.3 (0.49)	81.8 (0.52)	0.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.14)	0.4 (0.07)	0.2 (0.04)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	8.1 (0.72)	91.9 (0.72)	100.0	26.9 (1.35)	69.2 (1.40)	1.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.32)	*0.6 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.14)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	4.2 (0.54)	95.8 (0.54)	100.0	20.4 (1.11)	77.7 (1.14)	*0.6 (0.21)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.08)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	2.4 (0.42)	97.6 (0.42)	100.0	15.3 (1.04)	82.7 (1.16)	*0.3 (0.16)	*1.4 (0.54)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.06)	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	1.3 (0.25)	98.7 (0.25)	100.0	9.2 (0.73)	89.4 (0.79)	*0.2 (0.15)	0.5 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.17)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Poverty status¹²											
Poor	100.0	9.8 (1.00)	90.2 (1.00)	100.0	36.2 (1.73)	58.0 (1.78)	2.1 (0.44)	3.0 (0.53)	*0.4 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.15)	
Near poor	100.0	7.1 (0.61)	92.9 (0.61)	100.0	26.3 (1.25)	70.3 (1.28)	*0.8 (0.23)	2.0 (0.28)	*0.4 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Not poor	100.0	2.4 (0.23)	97.6 (0.23)	100.0	13.7 (0.56)	84.6 (0.59)	0.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.18)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Health insurance coverage¹³											
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.18)	97.8 (0.18)	100.0	12.3 (0.45)	86.4 (0.47)	0.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.12)	0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.03)	
Medicaid/other public	100.0	4.3 (0.45)	95.7 (0.45)	100.0	35.2 (1.26)	60.9 (1.28)	1.1 (0.27)	2.6 (0.38)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.06)	
Other	100.0	*2.8 (1.45)	97.2 (1.45)	100.0	44.3 (3.63)	40.6 (3.55)	*1.0 (0.69)	9.3 (2.14)	*4.4 (1.64)	*0.3 (0.33)	
Uninsured	100.0	26.1 (1.50)	73.9 (1.50)	100.0	37.4 (1.92)	54.9 (1.91)	2.6 (0.56)	2.4 (0.66)	*1.2 (0.44)	1.6 (0.41)	
Place of residence											
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	5.5 (0.36)	94.5 (0.36)	100.0	18.4 (0.72)	78.5 (0.77)	0.7 (0.12)	1.8 (0.19)	0.3 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)	
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	5.1 (0.42)	94.9 (0.42)	100.0	18.1 (0.98)	79.8 (1.03)	0.5 (0.14)	1.1 (0.28)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)	
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	4.4 (0.50)	95.6 (0.50)	100.0	25.2 (1.17)	72.6 (1.16)	*0.8 (0.35)	*0.9 (0.38)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.08)	
Region											
Northeast	100.0	1.1 (0.19)	98.9 (0.19)	100.0	13.2 (0.99)	84.1 (1.06)	*0.5 (0.30)	1.8 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.08)	
Midwest	100.0	3.9 (0.48)	96.1 (0.48)	100.0	25.3 (1.15)	72.7 (1.18)	*0.2 (0.10)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.07)	
South	100.0	5.9 (0.39)	94.1 (0.39)	100.0	17.2 (0.74)	80.0 (0.82)	0.9 (0.17)	1.3 (0.32)	0.4 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	
West	100.0	8.6 (0.69)	91.4 (0.69)	100.0	23.5 (1.20)	73.6 (1.23)	*0.8 (0.25)	1.2 (0.21)	*0.6 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.10)	
Current health status											
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	5.2 (0.24)	94.8 (0.24)	100.0	19.5 (0.50)	77.9 (0.53)	0.6 (0.10)	1.3 (0.15)	0.4 (0.06)	0.2 (0.04)	
Fair/poor	100.0	3.9 (1.11)	96.1 (1.11)	100.0	28.0 (3.39)	65.4 (3.65)	*0.9 (0.66)	*4.7 (1.57)	*0.8 (0.77)	*0.2 (0.22)	
Sex and age											
Male:											
0–4 years	100.0	3.6 (0.67)	96.4 (0.67)	100.0	19.9 (1.14)	77.7 (1.24)	*0.7 (0.28)	1.3 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	
5–17 years	100.0	5.6 (0.37)	94.4 (0.37)	100.0	20.1 (0.73)	77.1 (0.76)	0.6 (0.13)	1.4 (0.27)	0.5 (0.12)	0.3 (0.07)	
5–11 years	100.0	4.7 (0.47)	95.3 (0.47)	100.0	21.0 (1.02)	76.5 (1.06)	*0.4 (0.12)	1.6 (0.38)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)	
12–17 years	100.0	6.6 (0.58)	93.4 (0.58)	100.0	19.0 (1.01)	78.0 (1.04)	0.9 (0.26)	1.2 (0.32)	*0.6 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Female:											
0–4 years	100.0	3.4 (0.45)	96.6 (0.45)	100.0	19.6 (1.05)	78.7 (1.10)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)	
5–17 years	100.0	5.9 (0.42)	94.1 (0.42)	100.0	19.2 (0.77)	77.9 (0.81)	0.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.21)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)	
5–11 years	100.0	5.4 (0.56)	94.6 (0.56)	100.0	19.2 (1.07)	78.5 (1.11)	0.8 (0.22)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.09)	
12–17 years	100.0	6.5 (0.63)	93.5 (0.63)	100.0	19.3 (1.13)	77.2 (1.19)	*0.9 (0.29)	1.8 (0.33)	*0.4 (0.18)	*0.4 (0.14)	

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Having (or not having) a usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

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

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

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

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix I").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
	Number in thousands ³					
Total ⁴	72,649	53,570	11,008	4,576	1,438	1,554
Sex						
Male	37,151	27,248	5,797	2,298	704	788
Female	35,499	26,322	5,211	2,279	733	766
Age						
0–4 years	19,740	17,351	1,559	427	*33	295
5–17 years	52,910	36,219	9,449	4,149	1,405	1,258
5–11 years	28,673	19,989	5,120	2,146	684	528
12–17 years	24,237	16,230	4,329	2,003	721	731
Race						
1 race ⁵	70,764	52,124	10,704	4,483	1,416	1,541
White	54,069	40,547	7,996	3,209	1,046	1,071
Black or African American	10,691	7,459	1,831	799	190	241
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	486	*61	*80	*14	*2
Asian	2,338	1,591	428	191	*41	*51
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*38	*5	*13	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁶	1,886	1,447	304	93	*21	*12
Black or African American and white	641	515	89	*26	*11	*1
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	254	*108	*13	*10	*–
Hispanic origin and race ⁷						
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	8,198	1,636	1,012	436	773
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	5,263	1,077	837	383	603
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	45,372	9,372	3,564	1,002	781
White, single race	45,480	34,850	6,830	2,436	738	481
Black or African American, single race	10,452	7,288	1,794	776	188	238
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	53,118	39,756	7,939	3,069	1,026	1,073
Mother, no father	15,644	11,246	2,401	1,146	316	365
Father, no mother	2,193	1,442	403	235	*57	*38
Neither mother nor father	1,685	1,123	262	124	*39	78
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	9,578	6,143	1,425	898	405	581
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,493	11,914	2,520	1,223	363	358
More than high school	44,537	34,136	6,758	2,314	631	527

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Family income ¹¹						
Number in thousands ³						
Less than \$20,000	12,351	8,817	1,756	968	377	350
\$20,000 or more	56,793	42,327	8,756	3,361	973	1,082
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	7,148	1,570	797	314	356
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	8,521	2,043	865	242	278
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	7,382	1,427	459	118	95
\$75,000 or more	15,960	12,617	2,214	721	135	206
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	9,316	6,579	1,294	741	311	332
Near poor	12,019	8,369	1,894	1,014	349	367
Not poor	36,023	27,697	5,378	1,853	416	526
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	48,546	36,863	7,337	2,721	693	717
Medicaid/other public	14,781	11,292	2,101	841	143	282
Other	1,456	1,061	275	94	*9	*17
Uninsured	7,497	4,063	1,256	903	588	532
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	34,526	25,631	5,169	1,865	577	1,029
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,603	17,413	3,589	1,526	565	349
Not in MSA ¹⁴	14,520	10,527	2,250	1,185	295	176
Region						
Northeast	13,438	10,667	2,127	354	*95	132
Midwest	16,933	12,748	2,449	1,155	287	190
South	26,070	19,088	3,881	1,699	574	628
West	16,208	11,068	2,551	1,368	483	604
Current health status						
Excellent/very good/good	71,347	52,457	10,906	4,526	1,422	1,535
Fair/poor	1,289	1,104	100	*50	*15	*18
Sex and age						
Male:						
0–4 years	10,085	8,697	909	275	*8	162
5–17 years	27,066	18,552	4,888	2,023	697	626
5–11 years	14,806	10,499	2,511	1,082	333	242
12–17 years	12,260	8,053	2,377	941	364	384
Female:						
0–4 years	9,655	8,655	650	152	*25	133
5–17 years	25,844	17,668	4,561	2,126	708	632
5–11 years	13,867	9,490	2,609	1,064	351	286
12–17 years	11,977	8,177	1,952	1,063	357	347

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see “Appendix II”), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race,” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “1 race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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.”

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see “Appendix II”).

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 14. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Total ⁴	100.0	74.3 (0.49)	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)			2.2 (0.15)
			15.3 (0.40)	6.3 (0.27)	2.0 (0.15)	
Sex						
Male	100.0	74.0 (0.67)	15.7 (0.56)	6.2 (0.37)	1.9 (0.21)	2.1 (0.20)
Female	100.0	74.5 (0.67)	14.8 (0.54)	6.5 (0.36)	2.1 (0.22)	2.2 (0.21)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	88.2 (0.64)	7.9 (0.55)	2.2 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.5 (0.22)
5–17 years	100.0	69.0 (0.60)	18.0 (0.49)	7.9 (0.34)	2.7 (0.20)	2.4 (0.18)
5–11 years	100.0	70.2 (0.81)	18.0 (0.69)	7.5 (0.47)	2.4 (0.29)	1.9 (0.22)
12–17 years	100.0	67.6 (0.85)	18.0 (0.71)	8.3 (0.49)	3.0 (0.28)	3.0 (0.30)
Race						
1 race ⁵	100.0	74.2 (0.50)	15.2 (0.40)	6.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.16)	2.2 (0.15)
White	100.0	75.3 (0.56)	14.8 (0.46)	6.0 (0.30)	1.9 (0.17)	2.0 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	70.9 (1.23)	17.4 (1.05)	7.6 (0.72)	1.8 (0.39)	2.3 (0.32)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	75.6 (6.71)	*9.5 (3.11)	*12.5 (4.45)	*2.2 (2.17)	*0.2 (0.25)
Asian	100.0	69.1 (2.88)	18.6 (2.38)	8.3 (2.06)	*1.8 (0.80)	*2.2 (0.73)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	67.5 (13.50)	*9.5 (6.91)	*23.0 (11.96)	*–	*–
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	77.0 (2.49)	16.2 (2.28)	5.0 (1.26)	*1.1 (0.66)	*0.7 (0.60)
Black or African American and white	100.0	80.3 (3.46)	13.8 (3.10)	*4.0 (1.51)	*1.7 (1.19)	*0.2 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	65.9 (7.14)	28.1 (6.94)	*3.4 (2.72)	*2.6 (2.54)	*–
Hispanic origin and race ⁷						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.0 (1.01)	13.6 (0.74)	8.4 (0.57)	3.6 (0.39)	6.4 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	64.5 (1.26)	13.2 (0.90)	10.3 (0.76)	4.7 (0.56)	7.4 (0.74)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.5 (0.55)	15.6 (0.45)	5.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.16)	1.3 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	76.9 (0.63)	15.1 (0.52)	5.4 (0.33)	1.6 (0.19)	1.1 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	70.9 (1.24)	17.4 (1.07)	7.5 (0.70)	1.8 (0.40)	2.3 (0.32)
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	100.0	75.2 (0.57)	15.0 (0.46)	5.8 (0.30)	1.9 (0.17)	2.0 (0.17)
Mother, no father	100.0	72.7 (0.90)	15.5 (0.76)	7.4 (0.54)	2.0 (0.31)	2.4 (0.29)
Father, no mother	100.0	66.3 (2.78)	18.5 (2.40)	10.8 (1.73)	*2.6 (0.82)	*1.7 (0.74)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	69.1 (2.79)	16.1 (2.07)	7.6 (1.83)	*2.4 (0.76)	4.8 (1.11)
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	65.0 (1.38)	15.1 (1.04)	9.5 (0.75)	4.3 (0.58)	6.1 (0.65)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	72.7 (1.07)	15.4 (0.83)	7.5 (0.62)	2.2 (0.35)	2.2 (0.32)
More than high school	100.0	76.9 (0.58)	15.2 (0.50)	5.2 (0.32)	1.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Family income ¹¹		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Less than \$20,000	100.0	71.9 (1.14)	14.3 (0.92)	7.9 (0.64)	3.1 (0.45)	2.9 (0.34)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	74.9 (0.56)	15.5 (0.45)	5.9 (0.31)	1.7 (0.15)	1.9 (0.16)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	70.2 (1.31)	15.4 (1.00)	7.8 (0.76)	3.1 (0.48)	3.5 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	71.3 (1.20)	17.1 (1.00)	7.2 (0.74)	2.0 (0.40)	2.3 (0.40)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	77.9 (1.27)	15.1 (1.09)	4.8 (0.67)	1.2 (0.32)	1.0 (0.24)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	79.4 (0.94)	13.9 (0.82)	4.5 (0.49)	0.9 (0.21)	1.3 (0.24)
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	100.0	71.1 (1.51)	14.0 (1.16)	8.0 (0.88)	3.4 (0.60)	3.6 (0.50)
Near poor	100.0	69.8 (1.22)	15.8 (0.96)	8.5 (0.73)	2.9 (0.43)	3.1 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	77.2 (0.63)	15.0 (0.55)	5.2 (0.35)	1.2 (0.15)	1.5 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	100.0	76.3 (0.58)	15.2 (0.48)	5.6 (0.32)	1.4 (0.16)	1.5 (0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	77.0 (1.06)	14.3 (0.86)	5.7 (0.55)	1.0 (0.21)	1.9 (0.29)
Other	100.0	72.9 (3.40)	18.9 (3.01)	6.4 (1.77)	*0.6 (0.45)	*1.2 (0.62)
Uninsured	100.0	55.3 (1.65)	17.1 (1.21)	12.3 (1.14)	8.0 (0.91)	7.2 (0.79)
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	74.8 (0.68)	15.1 (0.56)	5.4 (0.35)	1.7 (0.19)	3.0 (0.26)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	74.3 (0.90)	15.3 (0.71)	6.5 (0.46)	2.4 (0.30)	1.5 (0.19)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	72.9 (1.14)	15.6 (0.91)	8.2 (0.73)	2.0 (0.34)	1.2 (0.30)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	79.8 (1.08)	15.9 (1.00)	2.7 (0.36)	*0.7 (0.27)	1.0 (0.24)
Midwest	100.0	75.8 (1.00)	14.6 (0.84)	6.9 (0.56)	1.7 (0.26)	1.1 (0.24)
South	100.0	73.8 (0.86)	15.0 (0.64)	6.6 (0.45)	2.2 (0.27)	2.4 (0.25)
West	100.0	68.9 (1.00)	15.9 (0.79)	8.5 (0.68)	3.0 (0.35)	3.8 (0.42)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	74.0 (0.50)	15.4 (0.40)	6.4 (0.27)	2.0 (0.15)	2.2 (0.15)
Fair/poor	100.0	85.8 (2.69)	7.7 (2.01)	*3.9 (1.38)	*1.2 (0.90)	*1.4 (0.66)
Sex and age						
Male:						
0–4 years	100.0	86.5 (0.97)	9.0 (0.81)	2.7 (0.54)	*0.1 (0.05)	1.6 (0.34)
5–17 years	100.0	69.3 (0.82)	18.2 (0.70)	7.6 (0.46)	2.6 (0.29)	2.3 (0.24)
5–11 years	100.0	71.6 (1.10)	17.1 (0.94)	7.4 (0.64)	2.3 (0.40)	1.6 (0.28)
12–17 years	100.0	66.4 (1.20)	19.6 (1.04)	7.8 (0.69)	3.0 (0.43)	3.2 (0.41)
Female:						
0–4 years	100.0	90.0 (0.79)	6.8 (0.68)	1.6 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.14)	1.4 (0.27)
5–17 years	100.0	68.8 (0.83)	17.8 (0.69)	8.3 (0.47)	2.8 (0.30)	2.5 (0.27)
5–11 years	100.0	68.8 (1.16)	18.9 (0.98)	7.7 (0.65)	2.5 (0.42)	2.1 (0.32)
12–17 years	100.0	68.7 (1.16)	16.4 (0.95)	8.9 (0.70)	3.0 (0.44)	2.9 (0.43)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

⁵In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹²Poverty 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.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix II").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access					
	All children under 18 years	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	No usual place of care ⁴	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ⁵
	Number in thousands ⁶					
Total ⁷	72,649	7,497	1,864	2,960	3,733	4,936
Sex						
Male	37,151	3,913	885	1,399	1,873	2,517
Female	35,499	3,584	979	1,561	1,860	2,419
Age						
0–4 years	19,740	1,619	326	573	694	1,957
5–17 years	52,910	5,878	1,537	2,387	3,039	2,979
5–11 years	28,673	3,116	771	1,255	1,443	1,600
12–17 years	24,237	2,762	767	1,132	1,596	1,380
Race						
1 race ⁸	70,764	7,308	1,796	2,877	3,621	1,949
White	54,069	5,123	1,279	2,177	2,422	3,457
Black or African American	10,691	1,058	308	438	577	902
American Indian or Alaska Native	659	*153	*38	*40	*35	*89
Asian	2,338	252	*46	*43	205	113
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	61	*2	*–	*–	*7	*–
2 or more races ⁹	1,886	189	*68	84	112	165
Black or African American and white	641	73	*28	*33	*45	86
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	385	*81	*27	*27	*26	*45
Hispanic origin and race ¹⁰						
Hispanic or Latino	12,185	2,926	464	564	1,636	779
Mexican or Mexican American	8,255	2,370	319	380	1,352	436
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,464	4,571	1,399	2,396	2,097	4,158
White, single race	45,480	2,978	963	1,803	1,239	2,953
Black or African American, single race	10,452	1,028	300	435	558	871
Family structure ¹¹						
Mother and father	53,118	4,916	1,118	1,774	2,347	3,021
Mother, no father	15,644	1,853	603	967	994	1,650
Father, no mother	2,193	417	88	185	217	134
Neither mother nor father	1,685	306	*52	*31	175	131
Parent's education ¹²						
Less than high school diploma	9,578	2,587	465	591	1,438	864
High school diploma or GED ¹³	16,493	1,947	511	836	800	1,323
More than high school	44,537	2,550	825	1,493	1,270	2,598
Family income ¹⁴						
Less than \$20,000	12,351	2,199	659	832	1,170	1,347
\$20,000 or more	56,793	4,688	1,156	2,025	2,289	3,353
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,222	1,850	406	683	831	872
\$35,000–\$54,999	12,000	1,216	338	653	503	821
\$55,000–\$74,999	9,524	376	148	263	226	531
\$75,000 or more	15,960	300	*108	171	208	681
Poverty status ¹⁵						
Poor	9,316	1,705	449	562	916	1,017
Near poor	12,019	2,032	549	870	854	1,025
Not poor	36,023	1,595	522	1,002	861	1,996
Health insurance coverage ¹⁶						
Private	48,546	...	598	1,165	1,050	2,626
Medicaid/other public	14,781	...	406	614	639	1,727
Other	1,456	...	*21	*29	*41	130
Uninsured	7,497	7,497	833	1,134	1,955	413

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	No usual place of care ⁴	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ⁵
	Percent ⁶ (standard error)				
Total ⁷	10.4 (0.35)	2.6 (0.17)	4.1 (0.22)	5.1 (0.24)	6.8 (0.27)
Sex					
Male	10.6 (0.50)	2.4 (0.21)	3.8 (0.29)	5.0 (0.33)	6.8 (0.35)
Female	10.2 (0.45)	2.8 (0.26)	4.4 (0.32)	5.2 (0.33)	6.8 (0.39)
Age					
0–4 years	8.2 (0.59)	1.7 (0.25)	2.9 (0.38)	3.5 (0.41)	9.9 (0.56)
5–17 years	11.2 (0.42)	2.9 (0.21)	4.5 (0.27)	5.7 (0.28)	5.7 (0.28)
5–11 years	10.9 (0.56)	2.7 (0.29)	4.4 (0.36)	5.0 (0.35)	5.6 (0.38)
12–17 years	11.5 (0.56)	3.2 (0.33)	4.7 (0.41)	6.6 (0.43)	5.7 (0.43)
Race					
1 race ⁸	10.4 (0.35)	2.5 (0.18)	4.1 (0.23)	5.1 (0.24)	6.8 (0.27)
White	9.5 (0.39)	2.4 (0.20)	4.0 (0.26)	4.5 (0.27)	6.4 (0.31)
Black or African American	10.0 (0.93)	2.9 (0.46)	4.1 (0.55)	5.4 (0.55)	8.5 (0.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*23.5 (8.41)	*5.7 (2.32)	*6.0 (2.75)	*5.3 (2.64)	13.5 (3.89)
Asian	10.8 (2.12)	*2.0 (0.75)	*1.9 (0.65)	8.8 (1.74)	4.9 (1.24)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*3.1 (2.44)	*—	*—	*11.1 (6.92)	*—
2 or more races ⁹	10.1 (1.74)	*3.6 (1.10)	4.5 (1.17)	6.0 (1.49)	8.8 (1.68)
Black or African American and white	11.7 (3.34)	*4.4 (2.05)	*5.2 (2.19)	*7.0 (2.87)	13.4 (3.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	21.1 (5.24)	*6.9 (3.59)	*6.9 (3.59)	*6.8 (3.53)	*11.6 (5.22)
Hispanic origin and race ¹⁰					
Hispanic or Latino	24.2 (0.96)	3.8 (0.43)	4.6 (0.46)	13.4 (0.77)	6.4 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	28.9 (1.29)	3.9 (0.53)	4.6 (0.55)	16.4 (1.04)	5.3 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.6 (0.35)	2.3 (0.19)	4.0 (0.25)	3.5 (0.22)	6.9 (0.31)
White, single race	6.6 (0.38)	2.1 (0.22)	4.0 (0.29)	2.7 (0.24)	6.5 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	9.9 (0.95)	2.9 (0.47)	4.2 (0.56)	5.3 (0.56)	8.4 (0.69)
Family structure ¹¹					
Mother and father	9.3 (0.40)	2.1 (0.20)	3.3 (0.25)	4.4 (0.27)	5.7 (0.29)
Mother, no father	11.9 (0.68)	3.9 (0.37)	6.2 (0.48)	6.4 (0.51)	10.6 (0.65)
Father, no mother	19.2 (2.47)	4.0 (1.05)	8.4 (1.94)	9.9 (1.61)	6.1 (1.64)
Neither mother nor father	18.5 (2.74)	*3.1 (1.14)	*1.8 (0.70)	10.4 (1.72)	8.0 (1.56)
Parent's education ¹²					
Less than high school diploma	27.1 (1.31)	4.9 (0.56)	6.2 (0.63)	15.0 (1.08)	9.1 (0.73)
High school diploma or GED ¹³	11.9 (0.71)	3.1 (0.40)	5.1 (0.51)	4.9 (0.39)	8.0 (0.59)
More than high school	5.7 (0.32)	1.9 (0.18)	3.4 (0.25)	2.9 (0.23)	5.8 (0.32)
Family income ¹⁴					
Less than \$20,000	17.9 (0.99)	5.3 (0.50)	6.7 (0.58)	9.5 (0.75)	11.0 (0.72)
\$20,000 or more	8.3 (0.36)	2.0 (0.18)	3.6 (0.24)	4.0 (0.23)	5.9 (0.28)
\$20,000–\$34,999	18.1 (1.10)	4.0 (0.54)	6.7 (0.70)	8.1 (0.72)	8.5 (0.74)
\$35,000–\$54,999	10.2 (0.80)	2.8 (0.48)	5.4 (0.64)	4.2 (0.54)	6.9 (0.64)
\$55,000–\$74,999	3.9 (0.57)	1.6 (0.33)	2.8 (0.48)	2.4 (0.42)	5.6 (0.63)
\$75,000 or more	1.9 (0.29)	*0.7 (0.24)	1.1 (0.25)	1.3 (0.25)	4.3 (0.47)
Poverty status ¹⁵					
Poor	18.4 (1.30)	4.8 (0.60)	6.0 (0.67)	9.8 (1.00)	10.9 (0.91)
Near poor	16.9 (0.96)	4.6 (0.57)	7.2 (0.74)	7.1 (0.61)	8.5 (0.68)
Not poor	4.4 (0.29)	1.4 (0.17)	2.8 (0.25)	2.4 (0.23)	5.6 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁶					
Private	...	1.2 (0.15)	2.4 (0.21)	2.2 (0.18)	5.4 (0.30)
Medicaid/other public	...	2.8 (0.35)	4.2 (0.43)	4.3 (0.45)	11.7 (0.71)
Other	...	*1.5 (0.61)	*2.0 (0.68)	*2.8 (1.45)	9.0 (1.88)
Uninsured	100.0	11.1 (0.99)	15.1 (1.18)	26.1 (1.50)	5.6 (0.74)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	No usual place of care ⁴	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ⁵
Place of residence		Percent ⁶ (standard error)			
Large MSA ¹⁷	10.9 (0.51)	2.7 (0.25)	3.9 (0.30)	5.5 (0.36)	6.2 (0.34)
Small MSA ¹⁷	8.9 (0.51)	2.1 (0.25)	3.6 (0.33)	5.1 (0.42)	7.6 (0.51)
Not in MSA ¹⁷	11.5 (0.94)	3.0 (0.50)	5.2 (0.68)	4.4 (0.50)	7.1 (0.68)
Region					
Northeast	5.4 (0.58)	1.7 (0.33)	3.4 (0.50)	1.1 (0.19)	6.1 (0.52)
Midwest	6.3 (0.55)	2.4 (0.32)	3.9 (0.44)	3.9 (0.48)	7.1 (0.58)
South	13.3 (0.59)	3.3 (0.36)	4.4 (0.39)	5.9 (0.39)	7.8 (0.47)
West	14.0 (0.97)	2.4 (0.31)	4.4 (0.49)	8.6 (0.69)	5.6 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good/good	10.3 (0.35)	2.4 (0.17)	3.9 (0.22)	5.2 (0.24)	6.5 (0.26)
Fair/poor	13.6 (2.34)	9.4 (1.95)	13.5 (2.43)	3.9 (1.11)	25.3 (3.20)
Sex and age					
Male:					
0–4 years	9.1 (0.99)	1.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.50)	3.6 (0.67)	10.5 (0.75)
5–17 years	11.1 (0.56)	2.6 (0.26)	4.2 (0.36)	5.6 (0.37)	5.4 (0.37)
5–11 years	10.8 (0.76)	2.8 (0.41)	4.7 (0.53)	4.7 (0.47)	5.9 (0.54)
12–17 years	11.5 (0.80)	2.3 (0.33)	3.6 (0.45)	6.6 (0.58)	4.8 (0.49)
Female:					
0–4 years	7.3 (0.63)	1.5 (0.33)	3.2 (0.50)	3.4 (0.45)	9.4 (0.81)
5–17 years	11.2 (0.57)	3.2 (0.34)	4.9 (0.39)	5.9 (0.42)	5.9 (0.43)
5–11 years	11.0 (0.79)	2.6 (0.39)	4.1 (0.47)	5.4 (0.56)	5.2 (0.54)
12–17 years	11.5 (0.79)	4.0 (0.58)	5.8 (0.67)	6.5 (0.63)	6.6 (0.68)

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

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

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

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

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

⁴Has no usual place of health care is based on the following question in the Sample Child core section of the survey: “Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?”

⁵Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months is based on the following question in the Sample Child core section of the survey: “DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)”

⁶Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

⁷Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁸In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see “Appendix II”), the category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “1 race,” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁹The category “2 or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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

¹¹Family 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.”

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

¹³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁴The categories “Less than \$20,000” and “\$20,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see “Appendix I”). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

¹⁵Poverty 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.

¹⁶Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see “Appendix II”).

¹⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need ¹	Time since last dental contact ²				
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Number in thousands ⁴								
Total ⁵	64,837	4,341	60,406	35,788	11,328	5,181	2,463	9,547
Sex								
Male	33,251	1,917	31,274	18,173	5,810	2,614	1,366	5,034
Female	31,586	2,425	29,133	17,615	5,519	2,567	1,097	4,514
Age								
2–4 years	11,927	461	11,436	3,834	1,163	296	87	6,452
5–17 years	52,910	3,880	48,971	31,954	10,165	4,885	2,376	3,096
5–11 years	28,673	1,922	26,734	17,342	5,610	2,405	1,066	2,046
12–17 years	24,237	1,958	22,237	14,612	4,555	2,480	1,311	1,049
Race								
1 race ⁶	63,230	4,210	58,934	34,948	11,056	5,046	2,402	9,252
White	48,385	3,233	45,082	28,222	7,815	3,514	1,698	6,866
Black or African American	9,565	584	8,972	4,099	2,296	1,091	448	1,470
American Indian or Alaska Native	609	*48	561	233	205	*55	*29	*80
Asian	2,037	98	1,939	1,167	322	127	*41	344
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	58	*5	*53	*30	*6	*4	*–	*13
2 or more races ⁷	1,607	131	1,473	840	272	135	*61	295
Black or African American and white	538	*40	497	230	80	76	*28	125
American Indian or Alaskan Native and white	365	*49	316	226	*63	*26	*17	*33
Hispanic origin and race ⁸								
Hispanic or Latino	10,654	931	9,685	4,478	1,882	1,193	671	2,285
Mexican or Mexican American	7,167	667	6,482	2,764	1,231	860	513	1,704
Not Hispanic or Latino	54,183	3,410	50,722	31,310	9,446	3,987	1,793	7,262
White, single race	40,843	2,576	38,225	25,147	6,476	2,633	1,219	5,191
Black or African American, single race	9,346	573	8,764	4,010	2,244	1,066	448	1,417
Family structure ⁹								
Mother and father	46,734	2,695	43,998	27,335	7,570	3,204	1,464	6,926
Mother, no father	14,351	1,458	12,858	6,669	2,967	1,647	779	2,145
Father, no mother	2,135	131	2,004	1,043	469	165	*127	284
Neither mother nor father	1,609	54	1,541	740	322	159	94	192
Parent's education ¹⁰								
Less than high school diploma	8,391	841	7,537	3,047	1,610	1,107	586	1,946
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	14,726	1,285	13,414	7,028	2,891	1,592	631	2,483
More than high school	39,804	2,157	37,612	24,828	6,495	2,287	1,134	4,894
Family income ¹²								
Less than \$20,000	10,777	1,253	9,512	4,360	2,210	1,315	689	2,072
\$20,000 or more	50,938	2,968	47,900	29,878	8,543	3,624	1,634	6,967
\$20,000–\$34,999	8,978	998	7,947	3,976	1,724	829	619	1,778
\$35,000–\$54,999	10,662	1,023	9,633	5,578	1,930	1,015	363	1,731
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,618	365	8,246	5,127	1,530	631	216	1,078
\$75,000 or more	14,501	310	14,178	10,357	1,920	639	180	1,363

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need ¹	Time since last dental contact ²				
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Poverty status ¹³								
Number in thousands ⁴								
Poor	8,075	1,030	7,041	3,146	1,681	1,014	582	1,583
Near poor	10,623	1,235	9,351	4,741	1,942	1,166	667	2,062
Not poor	32,469	1,456	30,987	20,482	5,182	1,999	690	3,992
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴								
Private	43,747	1,956	41,744	27,063	7,306	2,747	1,063	5,342
Medicaid/other public	12,561	968	11,579	5,779	2,450	1,331	594	2,280
Other	1,265	*49	1,216	757	201	108	*31	164
Uninsured	6,931	1,353	5,551	2,043	1,320	948	754	1,739
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹⁵	30,577	1,900	28,638	16,868	5,496	2,383	1,024	4,510
Small MSA ¹⁵	21,039	1,457	19,554	12,121	3,355	1,481	911	3,044
Not in MSA ¹⁵	13,221	984	12,214	6,800	2,477	1,317	528	1,994
Region								
Northeast	12,173	679	11,485	7,633	1,994	685	367	1,420
Midwest	14,992	943	14,019	9,062	2,467	1,066	458	1,841
South	23,131	1,654	21,462	11,517	4,252	2,207	954	3,977
West	14,540	1,065	13,440	7,576	2,615	1,223	685	2,310
Current health status								
Excellent/very good/good	63,671	4,113	59,472	35,247	11,091	5,039	2,393	9,385
Fair/poor	1,155	228	923	540	237	139	*70	156
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	4,341	4,341	...	1,229	793	862	695	749
Can afford dental care	60,406	...	60,406	34,537	10,524	4,316	1,762	8,781
Sex and age								
Male:								
2–4 years	6,185	188	5,973	1,976	617	168	*62	3,316
5–17 years	27,066	1,729	25,301	16,198	5,192	2,445	1,304	1,718
5–11 years	14,806	868	13,934	8,838	2,937	1,187	653	1,098
12–17 years	12,260	861	11,366	7,359	2,256	1,258	652	620
Female:								
2–4 years	5,742	273	5,463	1,859	546	128	*25	3,136
5–17 years	25,844	2,151	23,670	15,756	4,973	2,439	1,072	1,378
5–11 years	13,867	1,055	12,799	8,504	2,673	1,218	413	948
12–17 years	11,977	1,097	10,870	7,252	2,299	1,222	659	429

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

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "1 race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹³Poverty 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% or greater than the poverty threshold.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix I").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Table 18. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need ¹	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
					6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Total ⁵	100.0	6.7 (0.30)	93.3 (0.30)	100.0	55.7 (0.60)	17.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.30)	3.8 (0.22)	14.8 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.8 (0.38)	94.2 (0.38)	100.0	55.1 (0.79)	17.6 (0.61)	7.9 (0.44)	4.1 (0.32)	15.3 (0.54)
Female	100.0	7.7 (0.45)	92.3 (0.45)	100.0	56.3 (0.82)	17.6 (0.60)	8.2 (0.44)	3.5 (0.29)	14.4 (0.57)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	3.9 (0.51)	96.1 (0.51)	100.0	32.4 (1.20)	9.8 (0.79)	2.5 (0.35)	0.7 (0.21)	54.5 (1.29)
5–17 years	100.0	7.3 (0.34)	92.7 (0.34)	100.0	60.9 (0.66)	19.4 (0.50)	9.3 (0.36)	4.5 (0.26)	5.9 (0.29)
5–11 years	100.0	6.7 (0.42)	93.3 (0.42)	100.0	60.9 (0.84)	19.7 (0.67)	8.4 (0.46)	3.7 (0.34)	7.2 (0.41)
12–17 years	100.0	8.1 (0.52)	91.9 (0.52)	100.0	60.9 (0.92)	19.0 (0.70)	10.3 (0.55)	5.5 (0.41)	4.4 (0.36)
Race									
1 race ⁶	100.0	6.7 (0.30)	93.3 (0.30)	100.0	55.7 (0.60)	17.6 (0.44)	8.0 (0.31)	3.8 (0.22)	14.8 (0.40)
White	100.0	6.7 (0.36)	93.3 (0.36)	100.0	58.7 (0.67)	16.2 (0.46)	7.3 (0.33)	3.5 (0.25)	14.3 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	6.1 (0.63)	93.9 (0.63)	100.0	43.6 (1.41)	24.4 (1.26)	11.6 (0.99)	4.8 (0.58)	15.6 (1.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*7.8 (3.50)	92.2 (3.50)	100.0	38.8 (7.52)	34.1 (6.74)	*9.1 (3.42)	*4.8 (2.73)	*13.3 (4.10)
Asian	100.0	4.8 (1.32)	95.2 (1.32)	100.0	58.3 (3.27)	16.1 (2.63)	6.4 (1.51)	*2.0 (0.69)	17.2 (2.32)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*9.4 (6.84)	90.6 (6.84)	100.0	56.1 (16.21)	*11.8 (8.35)	*7.1 (7.00)	–	*24.9 (14.16)
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	8.2 (1.64)	91.8 (1.64)	100.0	52.4 (3.17)	17.0 (2.42)	8.4 (1.67)	3.8 (1.15)	18.4 (2.27)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*7.5 (2.43)	92.5 (2.43)	100.0	42.7 (5.35)	14.9 (3.59)	14.1 (3.54)	*5.1 (1.98)	23.2 (4.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*13.4 (5.30)	86.6 (5.30)	100.0	62.0 (6.83)	*17.2 (5.95)	*7.0 (3.86)	*4.7 (3.21)	*9.1 (3.67)
Hispanic origin and race ⁸									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	8.8 (0.72)	91.2 (0.72)	100.0	42.6 (1.13)	17.9 (0.80)	11.4 (0.74)	6.4 (0.53)	21.7 (0.97)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.3 (0.85)	90.7 (0.85)	100.0	39.1 (1.35)	17.4 (0.92)	12.2 (0.91)	7.2 (0.69)	24.1 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.3 (0.32)	93.7 (0.32)	100.0	58.2 (0.65)	17.6 (0.49)	7.4 (0.33)	3.3 (0.24)	13.5 (0.42)
White, single race	100.0	6.3 (0.39)	93.7 (0.39)	100.0	61.8 (0.73)	15.9 (0.52)	6.5 (0.35)	3.0 (0.28)	12.8 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.1 (0.64)	93.9 (0.64)	100.0	43.7 (1.43)	24.4 (1.29)	11.6 (1.01)	4.9 (0.60)	15.4 (1.06)
Family structure ⁹									
Mother and father	100.0	5.8 (0.35)	94.2 (0.35)	100.0	58.8 (0.71)	16.3 (0.49)	6.9 (0.34)	3.1 (0.25)	14.9 (0.46)
Mother, no father	100.0	10.2 (0.65)	89.8 (0.65)	100.0	46.9 (1.12)	20.9 (0.89)	11.6 (0.76)	5.5 (0.50)	15.1 (0.80)
Father, no mother	100.0	6.1 (1.35)	93.9 (1.35)	100.0	50.0 (2.93)	22.5 (2.55)	7.9 (1.50)	6.1 (1.75)	13.6 (2.05)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	3.4 (0.94)	96.6 (0.94)	100.0	49.1 (3.09)	21.4 (2.63)	10.5 (1.81)	6.2 (1.49)	12.8 (2.01)
Parent's education ¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	10.0 (0.86)	90.0 (0.86)	100.0	36.7 (1.50)	19.4 (1.15)	13.3 (1.03)	7.1 (0.72)	23.5 (1.30)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	8.7 (0.69)	91.3 (0.69)	100.0	48.1 (1.21)	19.8 (0.96)	10.9 (0.75)	4.3 (0.47)	17.0 (0.92)
More than high school	100.0	5.4 (0.34)	94.6 (0.34)	100.0	62.6 (0.72)	16.4 (0.54)	5.8 (0.33)	2.9 (0.25)	12.3 (0.45)
Family income ¹²									
Less than \$20,000	100.0	11.6 (0.81)	88.4 (0.81)	100.0	41.0 (1.29)	20.8 (1.09)	12.4 (0.89)	6.5 (0.65)	19.5 (0.95)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	5.8 (0.33)	94.2 (0.33)	100.0	59.0 (0.68)	16.9 (0.47)	7.2 (0.33)	3.2 (0.23)	13.8 (0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	11.2 (1.08)	88.8 (1.08)	100.0	44.5 (1.49)	19.3 (1.18)	9.3 (0.82)	6.9 (0.75)	19.9 (1.13)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	9.6 (0.83)	90.4 (0.83)	100.0	52.5 (1.36)	18.2 (1.05)	9.6 (0.87)	3.4 (0.53)	16.3 (1.02)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	4.2 (0.69)	95.8 (0.69)	100.0	59.7 (1.52)	17.8 (1.19)	7.4 (0.85)	2.5 (0.51)	12.6 (1.01)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	2.1 (0.35)	97.9 (0.35)	100.0	71.6 (1.13)	13.3 (0.83)	4.4 (0.48)	1.2 (0.30)	9.4 (0.70)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2001—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need ¹	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
					6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Poverty status ¹³					Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)				
Poor	100.0	12.8 (1.16)	87.2 (1.16)	100.0	39.3 (1.58)	21.0 (1.41)	12.7 (1.07)	7.3 (0.88)	19.8 (1.18)
Near poor	100.0	11.7 (0.94)	88.3 (0.94)	100.0	44.8 (1.44)	18.4 (1.02)	11.0 (0.88)	6.3 (0.68)	19.5 (1.09)
Not poor	100.0	4.5 (0.33)	95.5 (0.33)	100.0	63.3 (0.77)	16.0 (0.57)	6.2 (0.38)	2.1 (0.22)	12.3 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	100.0	4.5 (0.30)	95.5 (0.30)	100.0	62.2 (0.72)	16.8 (0.52)	6.3 (0.34)	2.4 (0.22)	12.3 (0.44)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	7.7 (0.67)	92.3 (0.67)	100.0	46.5 (1.22)	19.7 (0.99)	10.7 (0.73)	4.8 (0.55)	18.3 (0.91)
Other	100.0	*3.9 (1.24)	96.1 (1.24)	100.0	60.0 (4.08)	16.0 (3.09)	8.6 (2.02)	*2.5 (0.92)	13.0 (2.74)
Uninsured	100.0	19.6 (1.41)	80.4 (1.41)	100.0	30.0 (1.56)	19.4 (1.38)	13.9 (1.17)	11.1 (1.02)	25.6 (1.58)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	6.2 (0.40)	93.8 (0.40)	100.0	55.7 (0.83)	18.2 (0.65)	7.9 (0.42)	3.4 (0.28)	14.9 (0.58)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	6.9 (0.51)	93.1 (0.51)	100.0	58.0 (1.07)	16.0 (0.73)	7.1 (0.50)	4.4 (0.40)	14.6 (0.64)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	7.5 (0.82)	92.5 (0.82)	100.0	51.8 (1.38)	18.9 (0.96)	10.0 (0.79)	4.0 (0.56)	15.2 (0.97)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	5.6 (0.68)	94.4 (0.68)	100.0	63.1 (1.34)	16.5 (0.97)	5.7 (0.66)	3.0 (0.43)	11.7 (0.79)
Midwest	100.0	6.3 (0.62)	93.7 (0.62)	100.0	60.8 (1.12)	16.6 (0.85)	7.2 (0.57)	3.1 (0.45)	12.4 (0.82)
South	100.0	7.2 (0.49)	92.8 (0.49)	100.0	50.3 (1.08)	18.6 (0.77)	9.6 (0.58)	4.2 (0.36)	17.4 (0.68)
West	100.0	7.3 (0.68)	92.7 (0.68)	100.0	52.6 (1.19)	18.1 (0.91)	8.5 (0.60)	4.8 (0.52)	16.0 (0.88)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good/good	100.0	6.5 (0.30)	93.5 (0.30)	100.0	55.8 (0.60)	17.6 (0.44)	8.0 (0.31)	3.8 (0.22)	14.9 (0.40)
Fair/poor	100.0	19.8 (3.04)	80.2 (3.04)	100.0	47.2 (3.69)	20.8 (2.94)	12.2 (2.52)	*6.1 (1.90)	13.7 (2.23)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	28.4 (1.92)	18.3 (1.76)	19.9 (1.85)	16.1 (1.50)	17.3 (1.68)
Can afford dental care	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	57.6 (0.59)	17.6 (0.45)	7.2 (0.29)	2.9 (0.20)	14.7 (0.41)
Sex and age									
Male:									
2–4 years	100.0	3.0 (0.59)	97.0 (0.59)	100.0	32.2 (1.65)	10.1 (1.09)	2.7 (0.52)	*1.0 (0.34)	54.0 (1.73)
5–17 years	100.0	6.4 (0.44)	93.6 (0.44)	100.0	60.3 (0.88)	19.3 (0.70)	9.1 (0.52)	4.9 (0.38)	6.4 (0.41)
5–11 years	100.0	5.9 (0.52)	94.1 (0.52)	100.0	60.1 (1.19)	20.0 (0.96)	8.1 (0.65)	4.4 (0.50)	7.5 (0.59)
12–17 years	100.0	7.0 (0.71)	93.0 (0.71)	100.0	60.6 (1.27)	18.6 (0.98)	10.4 (0.82)	5.4 (0.56)	5.1 (0.51)
Female:									
2–4 years	100.0	4.8 (0.83)	95.2 (0.83)	100.0	32.6 (1.74)	9.6 (1.16)	2.2 (0.47)	*0.4 (0.22)	55.1 (1.87)
5–17 years	100.0	8.3 (0.51)	91.7 (0.51)	100.0	61.5 (0.89)	19.4 (0.69)	9.5 (0.52)	4.2 (0.35)	5.4 (0.38)
5–11 years	100.0	7.6 (0.66)	92.4 (0.66)	100.0	61.8 (1.14)	19.4 (0.92)	8.9 (0.69)	3.0 (0.40)	6.9 (0.58)
12–17 years	100.0	9.2 (0.78)	90.8 (0.78)	100.0	61.1 (1.29)	19.4 (1.02)	10.3 (0.75)	5.6 (0.60)	3.6 (0.46)

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

– Quantity zero.

... Category not applicable.

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

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

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

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

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

⁶In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see "Appendix II"), the category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "1 race," but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

¹³Poverty 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% or greater than the poverty threshold.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see "Appendix I").

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2001.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2001 in-house Sample Child and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey. All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use data file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percents in the tables. Frequencies or percents with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Relative standard error} = (\text{SE}/\text{EST})100,$$

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

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

Table I. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children with unknown information for selected health variables: 2001 National Health Interview Survey

Variable	Count of children (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	86	0.12
Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	31	0.04
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	189	0.26
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	240	0.33
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	45	0.06
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	76	0.12
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	92	0.15
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 4)	45	0.06
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5,6)	13	0.02
Health status compared with a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (tables 7,8)	88	0.13
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (tables 9,10)	997	1.88
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12,15,16)	59	0.08
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12)	55	0.08
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13,14)	503	0.69
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	370	0.51
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	41	0.06
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	37	0.05
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	263	0.36
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	89	0.14
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	529	0.82

interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percents. In most instances the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users’ understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in table I.

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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: 2001 National Health Interview Survey

Variable	Count of children (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent’s education ¹	2,041	2.81
Family income	3,505	4.83
Poverty status	15,292	21.05
Health insurance coverage	370	0.51
Current health status	13	0.02

¹All parents not living in the household were counted in the unknown category for parent’s education. This was in addition to parents in the household with unknown education level.

status, parent's education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 up to \$999,995). Those respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount are then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the "above-below \$20,000" question were then handed one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (topcoded at \$75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (68% of the 2001 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000 (20% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (9% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$20,000 are included in the "Less than \$20,000" category under "Family Income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$20,000 are included in the "\$20,000 or more" category under "Family Income," along with those respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$20,000 or more. For this reason, the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "\$20,000 or more."

A re-coded poverty status variable is formed for those respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2000 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (16). Children who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at or above \$20,000 or below \$20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as "unknown" with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 5% of the U.S. child population, and poverty status information is missing for 21% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Five percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 22% of the child sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through an employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, or another government program and/or single service plans. This information was used

to form two health insurance hierarchies: one for persons under age 65 years and another for persons age 65 years and over.

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1% of respondents, coverage status of insured versus uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1% of the population under 65 years fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes

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

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

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

Parent's education—This reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child's mother and/or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent's age. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then

parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

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

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2001 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed

Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of one race from persons of two or more races. The category "1 race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group and includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category "2 or more races" refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple-race categories: black or African American and white; American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "2 or more races").

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>States included</i>
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 Characteristic or Outcome Terms

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

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

Doctor or other health professional—This refers to medical doctors (M.D.s), osteopathic physicians (D.O.s), general practitioners, specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, etc.

Health status—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, "Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children under 18 years of age.

Hospital emergency room (ER) visits—This includes visits to a hospital emergency room only. Visits for

emergency care received at an HMO, outpatient clinic, or urgent care center are not included.

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

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

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

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