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Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 227

February 2006

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



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

Hyattsville, Maryland
February 2006
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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2004 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, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Source of Data

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

Selected Highlights

In 2004, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (82%). However, 9% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Twelve percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 7% of children had ADHD.

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

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

by Barbara Bloom, M.P.A. and Achintya N. Dey, M.A., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multi-purpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide 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 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (3–5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in the Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2004 (1).) Estimates are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in [Tables 1–18](#) for various

subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent'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 including information about age adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)). [Appendix II](#) contains definitions of terms used in this report, and [Appendix III](#) contains tables of unadjusted estimates ([Tables IV–XV](#)).

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

The authors would like to thank Jeannine S. Schiller of DAQAB/DHIS/NCHS/CDC for her expert programming advice in the preparation of the tables for this report.

introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

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

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic 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.

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

Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site:

<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for 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 or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS Field Representative’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 with information regarding demographic characteristics derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2004 consisted of 36,579 households, which yielded 94,460 persons in 37,466 families. There were 13,538 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,424 sample children, a conditional response rate of 91.8%. 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 86.5%, yielding a rate of 79.4% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The record weight for the sample child is used for all estimates shown in this report. For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children

and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in [Appendix I](#). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, it should be noted that readers may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 11% of respondents in the 2004 survey, and 18% of respondents stated that their combined family income was either less than \$20,000 or \$20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore 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.

Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS has transitioned to weights derived from the 2000-census-based

population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990-census-based weights with those using the 2000-census-based weights. For health estimates expressed as weighted percentages, 0.27% of the person estimates and 0.27% of the sample adult estimates were significantly different. The differences in the sample child estimates were not significantly different. For weighted frequencies, 13% of the person estimates, 16% of the sample adult estimates, and 1% of the sample child estimates were significantly different (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set ([Tables 1–18](#)) is age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set ([Tables IV–XV](#) in [Appendix III](#)) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2004 estimates. (See [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, the re-designed NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it

complex to compare 1997–2004 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. Beginning in 2003, the NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, e.g., comparing 2004 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the 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 or documentation.

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

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

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in Tables 1–18 are presented. All estimates were age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 standard U.S. population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimates are the same age groups presented in the tables. (See table notes for age-adjustment groups.) All estimates, except for uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost where family record weight was used (these variables are part of the family core), were calculated using the sample child weight variable. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race or ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

Asthma (Table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (12%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. As the age increases, the percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma increases.
- Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (15% and 9%).
- Children in poor families (14%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families that were not poor (12%).
- Children in two-parent families (11%) were less likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from single-mother families (16%).
- Almost 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely than Hispanic children to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months (8% and 4%).
- Children in fair or poor health were more than seven times as likely to have had an asthma attack in the

past 12 months as children in excellent or very good health (29% and 4%).

Allergies (Table 2)

- Twelve percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, 9% from hay fever, and 13% 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 (13%) and non-Hispanic black children (11%) 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 Midwest (11%), Northeast (10%), or West (8%).
- Children in fair or poor health were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than children in excellent or very good health (30% and 11%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (Table 3)

- Almost 5 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Four and one-half million children 3–17 years of age (7%) had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (10% and 4%).
- In families with an income of less than \$20,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability was more than that of children in families with an income of \$75,000 or more (12% and 8%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were five times as likely to have a learning disability

(30% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (16% and 7%).

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

- In 2004, there were over 9 million children in the United States (13%) who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Youths aged 12–17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (17%) than children aged 5–11 years (14%) or children under 5 years of age (7%).
- Sixteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 11% of girls.
- Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (13%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (8%).
- Children with private (14%) or public (15%) health insurance coverage were over twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage (6%) to have been on regular medication.
- Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma (15% and 9%).

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2004, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 54%) and another 21 million children (28%) had very good health.
- 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 percentage of children

with excellent health increases.

- Children with Medicaid were less likely to be in excellent health (42%) than children with private health insurance (60%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 16% were in worse health than the previous year.
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

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

- Over one-quarter (14 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.
- Over one-third of non-Hispanic black children and of 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 (less than \$20,000) were more likely than children in the highest income families (\$75,000 and more) to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (30% and 23%).
- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in families with the lowest income were three times as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (9% and 3%).
- Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in single-father families (8% and 5%).
- Children in fair or poor health were more than seven times as likely as children with excellent or very good health to have missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (31% and 4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11,12)

- In 2004, 3.5 million children (5%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care. A higher percentage of Hispanic children (10%) and Mexican-American children (12%) than non-Hispanic black children (5%) or non-Hispanic white children (3%) 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 likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children in families that were not poor (36% and 13%).
- Children with no health insurance were more than 12 times as likely to not have a usual place of health care as children with private health insurance (25% and 2%).

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

- Three-quarters of children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.
- Almost three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Fourteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage and 4% for children with Medicaid.
- The percentage of children who had 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 (Table 15)

- In 2004, 6.7 million children (9%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Fourteen percent of children in families with an income less than \$20,000 and 16% of children in families with an income of \$20,000-\$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of \$75,000 or more.
- Children in poor and near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical needs, and delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.
- Over 1.6 million children (2%) 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-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the South (12%) and West (11%) were uninsured than of children in the Midwest (7%) or Northeast (5%).

Selected Measures of Health Care Utilization (Table 16)

- In 2004, 3.5 million children (5%) had no usual place of health care, and six million children (8%) had two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months.
- Hispanic children were more than twice as likely to have no usual place of health care as non-Hispanic children (10% and 4%).
- Children in poor and near-poor families were more likely to have no usual place of health care and more likely to visit the emergency room two or more times than children in families that were not poor.

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with children in two-parent families (12% and 7%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were twice as likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months as children with private health insurance (12% and 6%).
- When compared with children in excellent or very good health, children in fair or poor health were about four times as likely to have had two or more emergency room visits.

Dental Care (Tables 17,18)

- In 2004, 4.3 million children aged 2–17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Twenty-one percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 8% of children with Medicaid.
- Nine percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of those in two-parent families.
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (63%) than non-Hispanic black children (46%) or Hispanic children (46%).
- 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 age-adjusted percentages (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, 2004

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)	
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,067	8,890	3,975	12.2	(0.37)	5.5	(0.25)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,067	8,890	3,975	12.2	(0.37)	5.4	(0.25)
Sex							
Male	37,351	5,524	2,497	14.8	(0.55)	6.7	(0.39)
Female	35,715	3,366	1,478	9.4	(0.44)	4.1	(0.31)
Age ⁶							
0–4 years	19,983	1,454	781	7.3	(0.49)	3.9	(0.39)
5–11 years	28,110	3,653	1,710	13.0	(0.59)	6.1	(0.43)
12–17 years	24,974	3,782	1,484	15.2	(0.69)	5.9	(0.45)
Race							
1 race ⁷	71,024	8,477	3,816	12.0	(0.37)	5.4	(0.26)
White	56,340	6,328	2,844	11.3	(0.39)	5.1	(0.28)
Black or African American	11,166	1,910	882	17.2	(1.08)	8.0	(0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	68	*29	9.9	(2.74)	†	
Asian	2,726	171	*61	6.2	(1.19)	*2.2	(0.73)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	—	—	—		—	
2 or more races ⁸	2,043	413	159	21.1	(2.71)	8.0	(1.70)
Black or African American and white	815	170	*80	24.5	(4.69)	10.5	(3.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	132	†	26.2	(5.85)	*7.9	(3.61)
Hispanic origin and Race ⁹							
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,423	568	10.4	(0.62)	4.2	(0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	851	277	9.1	(0.71)	3.0	(0.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	7,467	3,407	12.6	(0.43)	5.8	(0.29)
White, single race	43,405	5,059	2,329	11.6	(0.48)	5.3	(0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,751	1,834	838	17.1	(1.10)	7.9	(0.78)
Family structure ¹⁰							
Mother and father	52,557	5,699	2,499	11.0	(0.41)	4.8	(0.29)
Mother, no father	16,142	2,643	1,296	16.2	(0.83)	8.0	(0.63)
Father, no mother	2,261	233	72	10.1	(1.64)	3.2	(0.91)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	315	108	13.8	(2.12)	5.2	(1.49)
Parent's education ¹¹							
Less than high school diploma	8,952	1,020	475	11.4	(0.92)	5.3	(0.67)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	16,226	2,061	800	12.5	(0.73)	4.9	(0.51)
More than high school diploma	45,261	5,482	2,588	12.2	(0.46)	5.7	(0.33)
Family income ¹³							
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,621	779	14.3	(0.97)	6.8	(0.69)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	6,799	3,041	12.0	(0.40)	5.4	(0.29)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	1,354	576	13.4	(0.97)	5.7	(0.68)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,378	594	11.8	(0.81)	5.1	(0.63)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	1,109	498	12.4	(1.01)	5.6	(0.72)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	1,933	919	11.1	(0.70)	5.3	(0.51)
Poverty status ¹⁴							
Poor	9,322	1,294	652	14.1	(1.10)	7.0	(0.82)
Near poor	13,279	1,751	774	13.3	(0.85)	5.9	(0.65)
Not poor	34,401	4,032	1,824	11.6	(0.49)	5.3	(0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2004—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)	Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)
Health insurance coverage¹⁵							
Private	45,889	5,570	2,420	11.9 (0.43)	5.2 (0.31)		
Medicaid	18,798	2,640	1,313	14.6 (0.79)	7.2 (0.58)		
Other	1,591	138	60	9.1 (1.79)	*4.1 (1.25)		
Uninsured	6,535	518	169	7.8 (0.89)	2.6 (0.50)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁶	35,034	4,141	1,914	11.9 (0.48)	5.5 (0.36)		
Small MSA ¹⁶	24,361	3,298	1,351	13.6 (0.70)	5.6 (0.45)		
Not in MSA ¹⁶	13,671	1,451	710	10.6 (0.86)	5.2 (0.54)		
Region							
Northeast	12,723	1,681	770	13.2 (0.84)	6.1 (0.62)		
Midwest	17,240	2,270	1,080	13.2 (0.76)	6.3 (0.57)		
South	26,223	3,282	1,435	12.5 (0.68)	5.5 (0.44)		
West	16,881	1,657	691	9.9 (0.59)	4.1 (0.40)		
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,061	6,209	2,524	10.4 (0.37)	4.2 (0.25)		
Good	11,627	2,142	1,058	18.3 (1.01)	9.1 (0.77)		
Fair or poor	1,328	537	391	40.4 (3.76)	29.4 (3.48)		

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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 percentages.

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.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The 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.

¹⁴Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

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 (age-adjusted)	73,067	6,725	8,410	9,151	9.2	(0.31)	11.6	(0.35)	12.5	(0.37)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,067	6,725	8,410	9,151	9.2	(0.31)	11.6	(0.35)	12.5	(0.37)
Sex										
Male	37,351	3,769	4,648	4,424	10.1	(0.45)	12.5	(0.52)	11.9	(0.52)
Female	35,715	2,956	3,762	4,727	8.3	(0.42)	10.6	(0.47)	13.2	(0.55)
Age ⁵										
0–4 years	19,983	904	1,613	2,878	4.5	(0.43)	8.1	(0.61)	14.4	(0.72)
5–11 years	28,110	2,742	3,434	3,500	9.8	(0.52)	12.3	(0.58)	12.5	(0.61)
12–17 years	24,974	3,079	3,363	2,773	12.4	(0.59)	13.5	(0.61)	11.1	(0.57)
Race										
1 race ⁶	71,024	6,468	8,095	8,839	9.1	(0.31)	11.4	(0.36)	12.5	(0.38)
White	56,340	5,365	6,657	6,688	9.6	(0.35)	11.9	(0.40)	11.9	(0.42)
Black or African American	11,166	879	1,243	1,769	7.9	(0.70)	11.2	(0.88)	15.9	(1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*78	81	*62	11.7	(3.37)	13.3	(3.81)	*10.6	(3.33)
Asian	2,726	141	104	299	5.0	(1.15)	3.7	(0.97)	11.5	(1.76)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	†	†			†		†	
2 or more races ⁷	2,043	258	315	312	13.5	(2.29)	16.2	(2.39)	14.7	(2.11)
Black or African American and white	815	*84	111	138	*12.1	(3.71)	14.5	(3.34)	17.1	(4.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	98	*93	*71	18.3	(4.53)	17.1	(4.45)	13.4	(3.57)
Hispanic origin and race ⁸										
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1002	1100	1357	7.3	(0.51)	8.0	(0.54)	9.7	(0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	667	763	876	7.0	(0.59)	8.1	(0.65)	9.0	(0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	5,723	7,310	7,793	9.7	(0.36)	12.4	(0.41)	13.2	(0.44)
White, single race	43,405	4,464	5,680	5,478	10.2	(0.42)	13.1	(0.49)	12.7	(0.52)
Black or African American, single race	10,751	833	1,177	1,696	7.8	(0.72)	11.0	(0.89)	15.8	(1.10)
Family structure ⁹										
Mother and father	52,557	4,854	5,754	6,325	9.4	(0.38)	11.1	(0.42)	12.0	(0.43)
Mother, no father	16,142	1,402	2,162	2,355	8.6	(0.59)	13.3	(0.71)	14.6	(0.79)
Father, no mother	2,261	216	232	219	9.1	(1.46)	11.1	(2.05)	11.1	(2.21)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	254	261	251	11.5	(2.04)	13.0	(2.16)	11.1	(1.91)
Parent's education ¹⁰										
Less than high school diploma	8,952	482	592	771	5.5	(0.59)	6.7	(0.72)	8.6	(0.76)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,226	1,221	1,782	1,638	7.4	(0.53)	10.9	(0.71)	10.2	(0.68)
More than high school diploma	45,261	4,766	5,742	6,458	10.6	(0.43)	12.8	(0.47)	14.2	(0.51)
Family income ¹²										
Less than \$20,000	11,548	771	1,313	1,439	6.9	(0.63)	11.7	(0.90)	12.5	(0.94)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	5,580	6,671	7,261	9.9	(0.37)	11.9	(0.42)	13.0	(0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	759	1,111	1,498	7.5	(0.68)	11.0	(0.88)	14.7	(0.96)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,197	1,343	1,396	10.3	(0.79)	11.6	(0.82)	12.1	(0.97)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	971	1,001	1,270	10.9	(0.91)	11.2	(0.96)	14.2	(1.10)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	1,934	2,188	2,298	11.1	(0.69)	12.6	(0.76)	13.5	(0.84)
Poverty status ¹³										
Poor	9,322	568	995	1206	6.2	(0.71)	10.9	(0.98)	13.0	(1.11)
Near poor	13,279	1,147	1,458	1,747	8.8	(0.73)	11.1	(0.82)	13.1	(0.87)
Not poor	34,401	3,797	4,273	4,709	10.9	(0.48)	12.4	(0.54)	13.8	(0.58)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴										
Private	45,889	4,755	5,578	5,941	10.2	(0.40)	12.0	(0.46)	13.1	(0.51)
Medicaid	18,798	1,428	2,154	2,457	7.9	(0.57)	11.8	(0.73)	13.0	(0.73)
Other	1,591	136	142	217	8.9	(1.87)	9.1	(2.13)	14.0	(2.38)
Uninsured	6,535	388	524	520	5.8	(0.75)	8.0	(0.87)	7.9	(0.87)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

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)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁵	35,034	2,892	3,486	4,316	8.3 (0.42)	10.0 (0.47)	12.3 (0.53)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,361	2,439	3,178	3,270	10.0 (0.54)	13.1 (0.67)	13.4 (0.67)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	13,671	1,393	1,746	1,565	10.3 (0.79)	12.8 (0.81)	11.5 (0.82)
Region							
Northeast	12,723	994	1,314	1,453	7.8 (0.67)	10.3 (0.81)	11.4 (0.86)
Midwest	17,240	1,631	1,910	2,324	9.5 (0.68)	11.1 (0.73)	13.6 (0.86)
South	26,223	2,561	3,917	3,114	9.8 (0.52)	15.0 (0.66)	11.9 (0.54)
West	16,881	1,539	1,269	2,260	9.2 (0.61)	7.6 (0.55)	13.4 (0.80)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,061	5,173	6,242	7,136	8.7 (0.33)	10.5 (0.36)	11.9 (0.41)
Good	11,627	1,270	1,774	1,562	10.7 (0.80)	15.1 (1.00)	13.6 (0.96)
Fair or poor	1,328	282	393	450	21.7 (3.47)	29.7 (3.47)	34.1 (4.00)

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

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

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 percentages.

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.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Ever told had						
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability		Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	
				Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)	Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,285	4,881	4,527	8.0 (0.34)	7.4 (0.32)		
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,285	4,881	4,527	8.0 (0.34)	7.4 (0.33)		
Sex							
Male	31,476	2,989	3,194	9.5 (0.50)	10.2 (0.52)		
Female	29,809	1,892	1,333	6.3 (0.47)	4.4 (0.38)		
Age ⁶							
3–4 years	8,201	*202	*151	*2.5 (0.75)	*1.8 (0.72)		
5–11 years	28,110	2,063	1,822	7.4 (0.49)	6.5 (0.46)		
12–17 years	24,974	2,615	2,553	10.5 (0.59)	10.2 (0.55)		
Race							
1 race ⁷	59,655	4,724	4,374	7.9 (0.35)	7.3 (0.33)		
White	47,346	3,717	3,545	7.9 (0.37)	7.5 (0.37)		
Black or African American	9,278	875	762	9.4 (1.05)	8.2 (0.98)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	559	*79	*22	*14.2 (5.10)	*3.8 (1.53)		
Asian	2,364	*46	*38	*1.9 (0.71)	*1.6 (0.69)		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	108	†	†	†	†		
2 or more races ⁸	1,630	157	152	10.4 (2.15)	10.0 (1.93)		
Black or African American and white	574	*55	56	*12.0 (4.26)	*11.2 (3.48)		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	402	*61	†	*12.7 (4.02)	†		
Hispanic origin and race ⁹							
Hispanic or Latino	11,491	647	462	5.8 (0.55)	4.1 (0.47)		
Mexican or Mexican American	7,915	441	265	5.7 (0.66)	3.5 (0.49)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,794	4,234	4,065	8.4 (0.40)	8.1 (0.38)		
White, single race	36,685	3,115	3,147	8.4 (0.45)	8.5 (0.45)		
Black or African American, single race	8,963	855	709	9.5 (1.09)	7.8 (0.99)		
Family structure ¹⁰							
Mother and father	43,393	3,112	2,757	7.2 (0.40)	6.4 (0.38)		
Mother, no father	13,894	1,364	1,323	9.7 (0.74)	9.4 (0.68)		
Father, no mother	2,129	171	199	7.6 (1.40)	8.7 (1.49)		
Neither mother nor father	1,869	234	248	11.8 (2.42)	12.8 (2.21)		
Parent's education ¹¹							
Less than high school diploma	7,294	575	445	8.0 (0.87)	6.2 (0.84)		
High school diploma or GED ¹²	13,864	1,247	1,066	9.0 (0.72)	7.6 (0.65)		
More than high school diploma	37,860	2,810	2,756	7.5 (0.44)	7.3 (0.43)		
Family income ¹³							
Less than \$20,000	9,309	1,043	865	11.6 (0.97)	9.7 (0.95)		
\$20,000 or more	47,664	3,670	3,469	7.6 (0.39)	7.2 (0.38)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	8,518	705	604	8.4 (0.82)	7.1 (0.79)		
\$35,000–\$54,999	9,860	813	811	8.2 (0.82)	8.2 (0.84)		
\$55,000–\$74,999	7,514	565	602	7.5 (0.87)	8.0 (0.93)		
\$75,000 or more	14,746	1,119	1,036	7.5 (0.77)	6.9 (0.71)		
Poverty status ¹⁴							
Poor	7,603	861	572	11.7 (1.06)	7.8 (0.99)		
Near poor	11,175	901	859	8.2 (0.75)	7.8 (0.78)		
Not poor	29,230	2,286	2,255	7.7 (0.50)	7.6 (0.48)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁵					
Private	39,438	2,658	2,762	6.6 (0.39)	6.9 (0.41)
Medicaid	14,646	1,786	1,381	12.8 (0.85)	9.9 (0.75)
Other	1,291	75	*64	6.0 (1.70)	*4.7 (1.59)
Uninsured	5,730	352	315	6.1 (0.88)	5.4 (0.87)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁶	29,273	2,111	2,084	7.2 (0.47)	7.1 (0.47)
Small MSA ¹⁶	20,535	1,846	1,713	9.0 (0.64)	8.4 (0.57)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	11,478	925	729	8.0 (0.73)	6.4 (0.68)
Region					
Northeast	10,763	1,015	720	9.4 (0.91)	6.7 (0.70)
Midwest	14,319	1,273	1,225	8.8 (0.77)	8.5 (0.77)
South	21,991	1,614	1,854	7.4 (0.52)	8.5 (0.56)
West	14,212	979	728	6.9 (0.65)	5.2 (0.52)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,088	3,180	3,223	6.4 (0.34)	6.5 (0.33)
Good	9,989	1,348	1,095	13.0 (1.03)	10.5 (0.96)
Fair or poor	1,177	353	209	29.5 (3.96)	16.4 (3.21)

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

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

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 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 percentages.

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.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The 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.

¹⁴Poverty 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.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 3–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

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

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,067	9,627	13.2 (0.38)
Total ⁴ (crude).	73,067	9,627	13.2 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	37,351	5,757	15.5 (0.57)
Female	35,715	3,870	10.8 (0.46)
Age ⁵			
0–4 years	19,983	1,475	7.4 (0.52)
5–11 years	28,110	3,840	13.7 (0.64)
12–17 years	24,974	4,313	17.3 (0.69)
Race			
1 race ⁶	71,024	9,320	13.1 (0.38)
White	56,340	7,659	13.6 (0.44)
Black or African American	11,166	1,399	12.6 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*94	15.6 (4.61)
Asian	2,726	162	6.0 (1.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	†
2 or more races ⁷	2,043	307	15.8 (2.25)
Black or African American and white	815	129	19.0 (4.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	*76	14.5 (4.03)
Hispanic origin and race ⁸			
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,026	7.6 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	588	6.4 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	8,602	14.5 (0.44)
White only	43,405	6,718	15.4 (0.53)
Black or African American only	10,751	1,350	12.6 (0.89)
Family structure ⁹			
Mother and father	52,557	6,455	12.5 (0.45)
Mother, no father	16,142	2,617	15.9 (0.80)
Father, no mother	2,261	278	11.2 (1.68)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	277	12.7 (1.91)
Parent's education ¹⁰			
Less than high school diploma	8,952	826	9.4 (0.85)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,226	1,941	11.8 (0.75)
More than high school diploma	45,261	6,557	14.6 (0.52)
Family income ¹²			
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,533	13.7 (0.92)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	7,612	13.4 (0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	1,161	11.5 (0.87)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,601	13.8 (1.04)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	1,307	14.6 (1.04)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	2,451	14.0 (0.82)
Poverty status ¹³			
Poor	9,322	1,055	11.6 (0.98)
Near poor	13,279	1,636	12.4 (0.87)
Not poor	34,401	4,991	14.4 (0.56)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁴			
Private	45,889	6,404	13.7 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	18,798	2,615	14.7 (0.76)
Other	1,591	208	13.2 (2.20)
Uninsured	6,535	380	5.7 (0.74)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁵	35,034	4,036	11.6 (0.51)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,361	3,481	14.3 (0.67)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	13,671	2,110	15.4 (0.93)
Region			
Northeast	12,723	1,717	13.3 (0.88)
Midwest	17,240	2,670	15.6 (0.83)
South	26,223	3,774	14.5 (0.67)
West	16,881	1,466	8.7 (0.59)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	60,061	6,641	11.2 (0.38)
Good	11,627	2,298	19.5 (1.05)
Fair or poor	1,328	685	49.9 (4.11)

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

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

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 percentages.

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.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands ²			
Total ³ (crude)	73,067	39,411	20,650	11,627	1,328
Sex					
Male	37,351	20,172	10,547	5,902	701
Female	35,715	19,238	10,103	5,724	627
Age					
0–4 years	19,983	11,724	5,285	2,696	252
5–11 years	28,110	15,149	8,115	4,319	514
12–17 years	24,974	12,538	7,251	4,612	563
Race					
1 race ⁴	71,024	38,217	20,151	11,312	1,291
White	56,340	31,173	16,080	8,220	830
Black or African American	11,166	5,259	3,020	2,473	411
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	220	247	167	†
Asian	2,726	1,502	776	409	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	*64	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁵	2,043	1,193	499	314	*37
Black or African American and white	815	457	206	141	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	243	155	*71	–
Hispanic origin and race ⁶					
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	6,086	4,165	3,316	383
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	3,956	2,948	2,500	263
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	33,324	16,486	8,311	945
White only	43,405	25,574	12,199	5,115	485
Black or African American only	10,751	5,073	2,892	2,392	391
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	52,557	29,762	14,854	7,208	690
Mother, no father	16,142	7,465	4,601	3,525	544
Father, no mother	2,261	1,171	667	400	*23
Neither mother nor father	2,106	1012	528	495	*70
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	8,952	3,295	2,610	2,697	334
High school diploma or GED ⁹	16,226	7,352	5,080	3,367	420
More than high school diploma	45,261	27,545	12,259	4,953	488
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$20,000	11,548	4,708	3,255	3,094	492
\$20,000 or more	56,132	31,978	15,830	7,606	679
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	4,773	3,022	2,132	247
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	6,058	3,494	1,834	177
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	5,260	2,614	1,030	*58
\$75,000 or more	17,232	11,614	4,344	1,177	*84
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	9,322	3,854	2,588	2,510	371
Near poor	13,279	6,366	3,906	2,674	316
Not poor	34,401	21,259	9,457	3,418	246
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	45,889	27,328	12,863	5,296	378
Medicaid or other public	18,798	8,053	5,258	4,625	845
Other	1,591	943	407	227	†
Uninsured	6,535	3,006	2,060	1,387	83

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, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Number in thousands ²					
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	35,034	19,414	9,436	5,623	542
Small MSA ¹³	24,361	13,041	7,123	3,686	479
Not in MSA ¹³	13,671	6,955	4,091	2,317	307
Region					
Northeast	12,723	7,061	3,619	1,853	179
Midwest	17,240	9,334	4,938	2,683	278
South	26,223	14,051	7,155	4,427	576
West	16,881	8,964	4,938	2,664	295

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹ Respondent-assessed health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say (subject’s name) health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”

² Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children 0–17 years” column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

¹² Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹					
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor		
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	54.0 (0.58)	28.3 (0.51)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)		
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	54.0 (0.58)	28.3 (0.51)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)		
Sex							
Male	100.0	54.0 (0.78)	28.3 (0.69)	15.8 (0.56)	1.9 (0.21)		
Female	100.0	53.9 (0.81)	28.3 (0.72)	16.0 (0.61)	1.7 (0.21)		
Age ⁴							
0–4 years	100.0	58.7 (1.03)	26.5 (0.94)	13.5 (0.72)	1.3 (0.23)		
5–11 years	100.0	53.9 (0.94)	28.9 (0.84)	15.4 (0.68)	1.8 (0.24)		
12–17 years	100.0	50.2 (0.91)	29.0 (0.84)	18.5 (0.70)	2.3 (0.28)		
Race							
1 race ⁵	100.0	53.9 (0.60)	28.4 (0.52)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)		
White	100.0	55.4 (0.67)	28.6 (0.59)	14.6 (0.47)	1.5 (0.15)		
Black or African American	100.0	47.2 (1.50)	27.0 (1.36)	22.1 (1.20)	3.7 (0.60)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	35.2 (4.78)	36.7 (4.69)	25.3 (4.74)	†		
Asian	100.0	55.3 (2.99)	29.1 (2.62)	14.6 (2.01)	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*43.8 (14.12)	*20.7 (10.03)	*33.2 (12.08)	†		
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	57.4 (3.01)	24.9 (2.54)	15.9 (2.26)	*1.8 (0.76)		
Black or African American and white	100.0	50.8 (4.68)	28.0 (4.20)	20.1 (4.27)	†		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	53.3 (7.18)	31.1 (6.55)	*15.6 (5.17)	–		
Hispanic origin and race ⁷							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.4 (1.15)	29.9 (1.00)	23.9 (1.00)	2.8 (0.32)		
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	40.7 (1.37)	30.6 (1.22)	26.0 (1.24)	2.8 (0.36)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.5 (0.65)	27.9 (0.58)	14.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.17)		
White only	100.0	59.1 (0.76)	28.1 (0.69)	11.7 (0.49)	1.1 (0.16)		
Black or African American only	100.0	47.3 (1.52)	26.9 (1.38)	22.2 (1.23)	3.6 (0.61)		
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	100.0	56.5 (0.70)	28.3 (0.62)	13.8 (0.47)	1.3 (0.14)		
Mother, no father	100.0	46.5 (1.11)	28.4 (1.00)	21.8 (0.95)	3.3 (0.43)		
Father, no mother	100.0	52.9 (2.94)	29.3 (2.64)	17.0 (2.31)	*0.8 (0.33)		
Neither mother nor father	100.0	50.6 (3.10)	23.7 (2.48)	23.1 (2.57)	*2.6 (0.91)		
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	36.7 (1.51)	29.4 (1.35)	30.1 (1.48)	3.8 (0.54)		
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	45.4 (1.09)	31.3 (1.06)	20.7 (0.93)	2.6 (0.38)		
More than high school diploma	100.0	60.8 (0.72)	27.1 (0.64)	11.0 (0.44)	1.1 (0.15)		
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$20,000	100.0	40.2 (1.30)	28.4 (1.27)	27.0 (1.18)	4.4 (0.58)		
\$20,000 or more	100.0	57.1 (0.65)	28.2 (0.58)	13.5 (0.44)	1.2 (0.14)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	46.8 (1.39)	29.7 (1.33)	21.0 (1.18)	2.5 (0.42)		
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	52.5 (1.43)	30.2 (1.27)	15.8 (0.98)	1.5 (0.35)		
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	58.7 (1.56)	29.2 (1.42)	11.5 (0.96)	*0.6 (0.29)		
\$75,000 or more	100.0	67.7 (1.11)	25.2 (1.05)	6.7 (0.55)	*0.5 (0.17)		
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	100.0	40.7 (1.59)	27.9 (1.43)	27.2 (1.38)	4.1 (0.64)		
Near poor	100.0	47.9 (1.26)	29.4 (1.21)	20.3 (1.06)	2.4 (0.36)		
Not poor	100.0	62.0 (0.80)	27.5 (0.74)	9.8 (0.44)	0.7 (0.15)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)			
Health insurance coverage ¹³					
Private	100.0	59.9 (0.70)	27.9 (0.65)	11.4 (0.44)	0.8 (0.13)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	42.2 (1.06)	28.0 (1.00)	25.0 (0.99)	4.8 (0.49)
Other	100.0	59.6 (3.64)	25.6 (3.03)	14.0 (2.43)	†
Uninsured	100.0	46.3 (1.91)	31.6 (1.63)	20.9 (1.42)	1.2 (0.30)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	55.5 (0.81)	26.9 (0.70)	16.0 (0.58)	1.6 (0.19)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	53.6 (1.09)	29.3 (0.98)	15.1 (0.77)	2.0 (0.30)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	50.9 (1.33)	29.9 (1.10)	16.9 (1.02)	2.2 (0.38)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	55.7 (1.28)	28.4 (1.15)	14.5 (0.89)	1.4 (0.33)
Midwest	100.0	54.3 (1.26)	28.5 (1.08)	15.6 (0.93)	1.6 (0.27)
South	100.0	53.6 (0.97)	27.3 (0.85)	16.9 (0.70)	2.2 (0.30)
West	100.0	53.1 (1.25)	29.3 (1.06)	15.8 (0.94)	1.8 (0.29)

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

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

– 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 column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

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

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands ²								
Total ³ (crude)	10,795	45,252	741	2,856	7,763	428	325	733	213
Sex									
Male	5,679	22,908	441	1,478	3,955	219	177	363	116
Female	5,115	22,344	300	1,378	3,809	209	149	370	97
Age									
1–4 years	3,550	9,985	202	777	1,277	71	*61	115	*26
5–11 years	4,074	18,932	259	1,147	3,036	136	152	276	*86
12–17 years	3,171	16,335	280	932	3,450	221	*112	342	102
Race									
1 race ⁴	10,522	43,985	715	2,759	7,568	426	312	718	213
White	8,178	35,861	584	2,023	5,404	370	209	437	146
Black or African American	1,643	6,118	97	576	1,737	*49	*83	255	*68
American Indian or Alaska Native	106	346	†	*60	107	–	–	†	–
Asian	580	1,584	†	*95	304	†	†	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*76	–	†	†	–	–	†	–
2 or more races ⁵	273	1,267	†	97	196	†	†	†	–
Black or African American and white	149	437	†	*38	103	–	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*61	290	†	†	†	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin and race ⁶									
Hispanic or Latino	2,422	6,975	199	1,044	1,964	112	113	199	*67
Mexican or Mexican American	1,681	4,634	128	831	1,459	*69	94	136	*29
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,373	38,277	541	1,812	5,799	316	212	535	147
White only	5,897	29,472	384	1,026	3,593	261	*96	257	99
Black or African American only	1,565	5,915	97	555	1,683	*47	*83	255	†
Family structure ⁷									
Mother and father	7,856	33,685	467	1,744	4,763	293	200	347	94
Mother, no father	2,248	9,018	227	888	2,370	108	93	333	111
Father, no mother	362	1,417	†	97	285	†	†	*18	†
Neither mother nor father	329	1,132	†	128	345	†	†	*35	†
Parent's education ⁸									
Less than high school diploma	1,428	3,964	126	681	1,664	115	102	166	*52
High school diploma or GED ⁹	2,222	9,445	160	808	2,370	*76	81	265	*71
More than high school diploma	6,753	30,448	434	1,200	3,335	214	115	264	83
Family income ¹⁰									
Less than \$20,000	1,594	5,658	130	781	2,036	102	*86	272	*109
\$20,000 or more	8,579	36,345	538	1,900	5,078	296	200	403	*59
\$20,000–\$34,999	1,491	5,689	140	646	1,318	69	85	140	†
\$35,000–\$54,999	1,935	7,139	*60	457	1,265	*47	*47	*86	*27
\$55,000–\$74,999	1,370	5,938	135	286	677	*43	†	†	–
\$75,000 or more	2,727	12,398	118	226	820	*77	†	*56	†
Poverty status ¹¹									
Poor	1,217	4,605	139	664	1,642	*99	*78	223	*67
Near poor	2,157	7,473	123	717	1,747	67	113	148	*37
Not poor	5,387	23,544	297	857	2,299	164	*56	164	*26

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, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands ²								
Health insurance coverage¹²									
Private	6,815	31,103	384	1,195	3,671	262	*115	191	*73
Medicaid or other public	2,813	9,141	246	1,240	2,929	121	194	471	133
Other	240	1,007	†	58	134	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	905	3,904	89	320	996	*45	†	*59	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	5,320	21,551	390	1,305	3,749	212	158	280	*89
Small MSA ¹³	3,501	15,409	206	1,064	2,310	172	124	251	*71
Not in MSA ¹³	1,974	8,293	145	487	1,704	*45	*44	202	*54
Region									
Northeast	1,724	8,279	137	488	1,206	*59	*45	*71	*45
Midwest	2,155	11,184	130	629	1,823	*93	*79	120	*59
South	4,237	15,501	272	1,074	2,939	192	113	380	*68
West	2,679	10,288	202	665	1,795	84	89	162	*42

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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 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 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹									
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor			
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	
	Percent distribution (standard error) ²									
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	18.9 (0.49)	79.8 (0.49)	1.3 (0.13)	26.6 (1.19)	69.6 (1.24)	3.8 (0.50)	26.4 (3.59)	57.2 (3.93)	16.4 (3.03)	
Total ³ (crude)	19.0 (0.49)	79.7 (0.49)	1.3 (0.13)	25.9 (1.16)	70.3 (1.22)	3.9 (0.51)	25.6 (3.57)	57.6 (3.94)	16.8 (3.06)	
Sex										
Male	19.4 (0.68)	79.1 (0.69)	1.5 (0.21)	26.9 (1.64)	69.2 (1.73)	3.9 (0.71)	26.2 (5.04)	56.7 (5.47)	17.1 (4.34)	
Female	18.3 (0.67)	80.6 (0.69)	1.1 (0.16)	26.3 (1.82)	70.1 (1.88)	3.6 (0.68)	27.7 (5.25)	58.1 (5.45)	14.2 (3.83)	
Age ⁴										
1–4 years	25.8 (1.13)	72.7 (1.17)	1.5 (0.25)	36.6 (2.90)	60.1 (2.93)	3.3 (0.88)	30.4 (8.19)	56.9 (9.12)	*12.7 (5.51)	
5–11 years	17.5 (0.76)	81.4 (0.77)	1.1 (0.21)	26.6 (1.98)	70.3 (2.06)	3.1 (0.76)	29.5 (5.75)	53.7 (6.39)	*16.7 (5.43)	
12–17 years	16.0 (0.73)	82.6 (0.75)	1.4 (0.23)	20.2 (1.65)	74.9 (1.79)	4.8 (0.89)	20.2 (5.58)	61.5 (6.14)	18.3 (4.49)	
Race										
1 race ⁵	18.9 (0.50)	79.8 (0.50)	1.3 (0.13)	26.4 (1.20)	69.7 (1.25)	3.9 (0.51)	25.8 (3.62)	57.4 (3.99)	16.8 (3.09)	
White	18.2 (0.54)	80.5 (0.55)	1.3 (0.15)	26.8 (1.42)	68.6 (1.50)	4.6 (0.66)	28.6 (4.24)	53.3 (4.73)	18.1 (3.59)	
Black or African American	20.7 (1.36)	78.1 (1.36)	1.2 (0.30)	24.9 (2.58)	73.1 (2.63)	*2.0 (0.73)	*19.4 (6.44)	63.9 (7.13)	*16.7 (6.24)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.3 (4.42)	74.8 (4.67)	†	33.5 (8.55)	66.5 (8.55)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	
Asian	26.5 (2.88)	72.4 (2.92)	†	*23.2 (7.44)	75.2 (7.55)	†	70.7 (20.76)	†	–	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*25.5 (11.76)	74.5 (11.76)	–	†	69.6 (18.96)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	
2 or more races ⁶	16.8 (2.37)	81.6 (2.70)	†	32.9 (7.28)	66.2 (7.33)	†	54.6 (10.00)	45.4 (10.00)	–	
Black or African American and white	23.7 (4.77)	76.0 (4.78)	†	*25.7 (9.21)	74.3 (9.21)	–	54.4 (0.00)	45.6 (0.00)	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*15.9 (5.85)	81.2 (6.26)	†	49.3 (6.74)	50.7 (6.74)	–	–	–	–	
Hispanic origin and race ⁷										
Hispanic or Latino	24.8 (1.05)	73.1 (1.09)	2.1 (0.37)	33.3 (2.34)	63.2 (2.38)	3.5 (0.94)	29.9 (5.35)	52.8 (6.36)	17.2 (4.61)	
Mexican or Mexican American	25.6 (1.27)	72.5 (1.33)	2.0 (0.45)	34.9 (2.76)	62.2 (2.79)	*2.9 (0.93)	34.8 (6.35)	53.4 (7.39)	*11.8 (4.18)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.7 (0.54)	81.2 (0.54)	1.1 (0.14)	24.1 (1.43)	72.1 (1.51)	3.8 (0.59)	23.8 (4.60)	59.7 (5.10)	16.5 (3.89)	
White only	16.5 (0.60)	82.5 (0.61)	1.1 (0.16)	22.7 (1.80)	72.2 (1.94)	5.1 (0.87)	22.7 (6.16)	54.0 (6.74)	23.3 (5.84)	
Black or African American only	20.4 (1.39)	78.3 (1.39)	1.3 (0.31)	24.8 (2.67)	73.2 (2.72)	*2.0 (0.75)	*20.9 (6.92)	67.2 (7.58)	†	
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	18.5 (0.57)	80.4 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	26.5 (1.58)	69.2 (1.62)	4.2 (0.67)	31.7 (5.54)	53.4 (5.79)	14.9 (3.88)	
Mother, no father	19.8 (1.05)	78.3 (1.09)	1.9 (0.35)	26.5 (2.18)	70.3 (2.27)	3.2 (0.87)	18.5 (4.49)	62.4 (5.77)	19.1 (5.07)	
Father, no mother	20.9 (2.53)	77.6 (2.60)	†	28.2 (7.01)	68.3 (7.62)	†	†	86.6 (9.14)	†	
Neither mother nor father	23.4 (3.25)	75.8 (3.20)	†	29.2 (5.38)	68.0 (5.49)	†	*34.3 (15.20)	60.0 (14.25)	†	
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	25.7 (1.55)	72.0 (1.61)	2.3 (0.55)	28.1 (2.75)	67.2 (2.80)	4.7 (1.28)	33.1 (7.33)	51.8 (7.87)	*15.0 (5.29)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	18.9 (1.00)	79.8 (1.02)	1.3 (0.26)	25.5 (2.04)	72.2 (2.12)	*2.2 (0.69)	18.9 (4.95)	63.5 (6.93)	*17.6 (5.82)	
More than high school diploma	17.7 (0.59)	81.1 (0.60)	1.2 (0.16)	26.1 (1.86)	69.4 (1.94)	4.5 (0.82)	25.4 (5.89)	56.1 (6.76)	18.4 (4.86)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution (standard error) ²								
Family income¹¹									
Less than \$20,000	21.2 (1.34)	77.1 (1.35)	1.7 (0.37)	26.7 (2.13)	69.8 (2.28)	3.5 (1.00)	*17.0 (5.14)	61.1 (6.04)	21.8 (5.48)
\$20,000 or more	18.8 (0.55)	80.0 (0.55)	1.2 (0.15)	27.6 (1.53)	68.3 (1.58)	4.0 (0.62)	32.9 (5.63)	59.5 (5.76)	*7.6 (2.34)
\$20,000–\$34,999	20.0 (1.21)	78.0 (1.27)	1.9 (0.41)	32.3 (3.12)	64.2 (3.13)	3.4 (0.99)	38.3 (8.50)	56.4 (8.38)	†
\$35,000–\$54,999	21.1 (1.21)	78.2 (1.23)	*0.7 (0.21)	27.3 (2.94)	69.9 (3.03)	*2.8 (1.06)	*30.7 (9.63)	51.3 (10.99)	*18.0 (6.55)
\$55,000–\$74,999	18.2 (1.31)	79.9 (1.35)	1.8 (0.47)	30.3 (4.52)	66.3 (4.64)	*3.3 (1.43)	46.7 (4.14)	53.3 (4.14)	–
\$75,000 or more	17.9 (0.97)	81.3 (0.98)	0.8 (0.20)	23.2 (3.80)	70.4 (4.13)	*6.4 (2.06)	†	67.0 (7.76)	23.6 (0.95)
Poverty status¹²									
Poor	19.9 (1.45)	77.9 (1.50)	2.2 (0.50)	27.5 (2.61)	68.3 (2.78)	*4.1 (1.27)	*19.8 (6.20)	62.6 (6.69)	*17.5 (5.46)
Near poor	21.7 (1.19)	77.0 (1.22)	1.3 (0.29)	28.6 (2.62)	68.7 (2.66)	2.7 (0.76)	42.2 (7.46)	48.6 (7.21)	*9.2 (3.29)
Not poor	18.4 (0.69)	80.6 (0.70)	1.0 (0.17)	28.3 (2.17)	67.2 (2.28)	4.5 (0.96)	*24.8 (9.95)	66.3 (10.60)	*8.9 (4.04)
Health insurance coverage¹³									
Private	17.8 (0.59)	81.2 (0.60)	1.0 (0.15)	24.7 (1.84)	70.4 (1.92)	5.0 (0.83)	30.7 (7.73)	49.5 (8.03)	19.8 (5.73)
Medicaid or other public	22.2 (1.05)	75.8 (1.06)	2.0 (0.34)	28.5 (2.02)	68.6 (2.10)	2.9 (0.74)	25.5 (4.44)	58.9 (4.87)	15.6 (3.78)
Other	18.1 (2.72)	80.6 (2.87)	†	41.4 (6.81)	58.6 (6.81)	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	18.6 (1.48)	79.6 (1.56)	1.8 (0.52)	24.5 (3.01)	72.2 (3.09)	*3.2 (1.13)	*15.4 (7.16)	82.7 (7.25)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	19.4 (0.71)	79.2 (0.73)	1.4 (0.20)	25.3 (1.72)	70.7 (1.80)	4.0 (0.74)	30.0 (5.29)	53.8 (5.32)	16.2 (4.73)
Small MSA ¹⁴	18.2 (0.82)	80.8 (0.81)	1.1 (0.23)	31.1 (2.27)	64.3 (2.34)	4.6 (0.98)	33.5 (6.54)	52.5 (6.92)	*14.0 (4.35)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	18.8 (1.15)	79.8 (1.17)	1.4 (0.31)	22.6 (2.26)	75.4 (2.28)	*2.0 (0.78)	*14.5 (5.41)	67.9 (7.35)	*17.6 (5.73)
Region									
Northeast	17.0 (1.18)	81.7 (1.20)	1.3 (0.28)	28.8 (2.91)	67.8 (3.07)	*3.4 (1.24)	*25.8 (9.65)	46.3 (11.00)	*27.9 (10.35)
Midwest	15.8 (1.02)	83.3 (1.03)	0.9 (0.22)	25.9 (2.57)	70.7 (2.71)	3.3 (0.98)	30.6 (8.31)	47.2 (7.59)	*22.2 (7.68)
South	21.0 (0.86)	77.6 (0.84)	1.4 (0.24)	26.1 (1.98)	69.5 (2.05)	4.5 (0.90)	19.8 (4.77)	68.4 (5.21)	11.8 (3.52)
West	20.2 (0.92)	78.3 (0.97)	1.5 (0.30)	26.8 (2.31)	69.9 (2.40)	3.3 (0.87)	35.7 (6.05)	49.3 (6.32)	*15.0 (5.00)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say (subject’s name) health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” and the following question from the sample child section: “Compared with 12 months ago, would you say (child’s name)’s health is better, worse, or about the same?”

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

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

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Number in thousands ²							
Total ³ (crude)	53,084	14,160	15,608	13,240	5,674	2,668	504
Sex							
Male	27,138	7,560	7,815	6,479	2,902	1,421	271
Female	25,946	6,600	7,792	6,761	2,772	1,246	233
Age							
5–11 years	28,110	7,404	8,710	6,939	2,986	1,044	405
12–17 years	24,974	6,757	6,898	6,301	2,688	1,623	†
Race							
1 race ⁴	51,753	13,788	15,253	12,885	5,530	2,581	492
White	40,924	9,627	12,506	10,431	4,776	2,214	432
Black or African American.	8,121	3,020	2,064	1,915	597	293	*41
American Indian or Alaska Native	510	119	121	163	*32	*32	–
Asian	2,094	985	551	332	114	*42	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	103	†	†	†	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁵	1,331	372	355	355	144	*87	†
Black or African American and white	451	119	148	131	*28	*25	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white.	355	*82	*63	110	*47	*46	–
Hispanic origin and race ⁶							
Hispanic or Latino	9,657	3,279	2,680	2,080	876	450	79
Mexican or Mexican American	6,646	2,253	1,905	1,387	682	266	*51
Not Hispanic or Latino	43,427	10,881	12,928	11,160	4,798	2,218	425
White only	31,970	6,541	10,000	8,516	3,988	1,825	360
Black or African American only.	7,865	2,950	1,989	1,875	582	259	†
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	37,353	10,028	11,690	9,325	3,627	1,523	423
Mother, no father	12,076	3,064	2,930	3,152	1,619	967	*44
Father, no mother	1,930	490	582	382	295	85	–
Neither mother nor father	1,724	579	407	381	133	*93	*37
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	6,224	2,176	1,562	1,322	556	445	*46
High school diploma or GED ⁹	12,107	3,241	3,265	2,900	1,492	605	*118
More than high school diploma	32,679	8,075	10,324	8,614	3,464	1,524	303
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$20,000	7,829	2,315	1,767	1,832	937	656	*90
\$20,000 or more	41,594	10,628	12,800	10,792	4,458	1,892	366
\$20,000–\$34,999	7,372	2,145	1,871	1,907	873	450	*27
\$35,000–\$54,999	8,629	2,328	2,320	2,260	1,150	404	127
\$55,000–\$74,999	6,479	1,553	2,194	1,546	676	378	*77
\$75,000 or more	12,831	2,921	4,381	3,689	1,321	391	*72
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	6,395	1,919	1,531	1,525	748	522	*74
Near poor	9,646	2,788	2,202	2,500	1,298	628	*106
Not poor.	25,420	6,017	8,405	6,845	2,782	1,055	194
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	34,485	8,579	11,110	8,864	3,654	1,417	234
Medicaid or other public	12,255	3,576	2,710	2,985	1,479	989	132
Other.	1,112	368	363	233	*71	*48	†
Uninsured.	5,064	1,578	1,384	1,147	461	213	128

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, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Number in thousands ²							
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹³	25,357	7,658	7,326	6,009	2,402	1,194	208
Small MSA ¹³	17,749	4,117	5,380	4,603	2,047	1,044	130
Not in MSA ¹³	9,978	2,385	2,902	2,629	1,225	430	166
Region							
Northeast	9,344	2,186	2,909	2,394	1,045	574	*47
Midwest	12,371	2,751	3,930	3,271	1,347	578	170
South	19,109	5,604	5,280	4,681	2,012	841	168
West	12,260	3,619	3,489	2,893	1,270	675	119
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	43,052	11,673	13,549	10,842	4,271	1,512	414
Good	8,931	2,358	1,925	2,161	1,227	829	*65
Fair or poor	1,076	129	133	238	176	326	†

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

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

– 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹							
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school		
		Percent distribution (standard error) ²							
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	27.3 (0.63)	30.1 (0.61)	25.5 (0.59)	10.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)		
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	27.3 (0.63)	30.1 (0.61)	25.5 (0.59)	10.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)		
Sex									
Male	100.0	28.5 (0.85)	29.6 (0.84)	24.5 (0.81)	11.0 (0.60)	5.3 (0.39)	1.0 (0.19)		
Female	100.0	26.0 (0.83)	30.7 (0.85)	26.6 (0.82)	10.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.39)	0.9 (0.18)		
Age ⁴									
5–11 years	100.0	26.9 (0.82)	31.7 (0.88)	25.2 (0.82)	10.9 (0.58)	3.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.23)		
12–17 years	100.0	27.7 (0.90)	28.3 (0.86)	25.9 (0.84)	11.0 (0.60)	6.7 (0.46)	0.4 (0.11)		
Race									
1 race ⁵	100.0	27.3 (0.64)	30.2 (0.62)	25.5 (0.60)	10.9 (0.43)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.14)		
White	100.0	24.1 (0.69)	31.3 (0.71)	26.1 (0.68)	11.9 (0.51)	5.5 (0.33)	1.1 (0.16)		
Black or African American	100.0	38.1 (1.69)	26.1 (1.40)	24.1 (1.40)	7.5 (0.79)	3.7 (0.60)	*0.5 (0.26)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.4 (5.76)	26.1 (6.54)	34.0 (5.85)	*7.5 (3.15)	†	–		
Asian	100.0	48.0 (3.57)	27.0 (2.89)	16.2 (2.50)	5.6 (1.38)	*2.1 (0.85)	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	44.6 (11.39)	†	34.7 (9.46)	†	–	–		
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	28.0 (3.36)	26.8 (3.50)	26.9 (3.46)	10.8 (2.24)	*6.6 (2.11)	†		
Black or African American and white	100.0	25.8 (5.61)	32.5 (6.28)	29.5 (5.96)	*6.2 (2.56)	*6.0 (2.33)	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*25.8 (7.98)	*17.2 (6.36)	29.9 (7.44)	*15.3 (6.75)	*11.8 (5.28)	–		
Hispanic origin and race ⁷									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.7 (1.29)	28.3 (1.18)	22.1 (1.10)	9.3 (0.75)	4.8 (0.53)	0.8 (0.23)		
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.3 (1.53)	28.9 (1.43)	21.3 (1.34)	10.4 (0.96)	4.2 (0.57)	*0.8 (0.27)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.6 (0.71)	30.6 (0.69)	26.3 (0.68)	11.3 (0.49)	5.2 (0.32)	1.0 (0.15)		
White only	100.0	20.9 (0.78)	32.1 (0.84)	27.3 (0.80)	12.8 (0.61)	5.8 (0.39)	1.2 (0.19)		
Black or African American only	100.0	38.4 (1.73)	25.9 (1.42)	24.4 (1.43)	7.6 (0.81)	3.3 (0.58)	†		
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	100.0	27.4 (0.76)	31.9 (0.74)	25.5 (0.71)	9.9 (0.50)	4.2 (0.30)	1.2 (0.17)		
Mother, no father	100.0	26.1 (1.19)	25.1 (1.19)	26.7 (1.23)	13.8 (0.89)	8.0 (0.75)	*0.4 (0.17)		
Father, no mother	100.0	27.0 (2.88)	31.7 (3.10)	20.7 (2.57)	16.2 (2.60)	4.6 (1.19)	–		
Neither mother nor father	100.0	34.3 (3.35)	25.1 (2.89)	24.9 (3.19)	8.0 (1.64)	*5.7 (1.97)	*2.0 (0.73)		
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.6 (1.79)	25.6 (1.55)	21.6 (1.46)	9.1 (0.99)	7.2 (0.91)	*0.8 (0.36)		
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	27.8 (1.23)	28.2 (1.27)	25.0 (1.18)	12.9 (0.95)	5.1 (0.54)	*1.0 (0.32)		
More than high school diploma	100.0	25.0 (0.76)	32.0 (0.80)	26.7 (0.76)	10.7 (0.52)	4.7 (0.34)	0.9 (0.16)		
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$20,000	100.0	30.5 (1.57)	23.2 (1.44)	24.1 (1.39)	12.3 (1.04)	8.7 (0.88)	*1.2 (0.38)		
\$20,000 or more	100.0	25.9 (0.70)	31.3 (0.68)	26.3 (0.67)	10.9 (0.48)	4.6 (0.30)	0.9 (0.14)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	29.5 (1.51)	25.7 (1.48)	26.3 (1.57)	12.0 (1.07)	6.3 (0.79)	*0.4 (0.18)		
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	27.1 (1.50)	27.0 (1.45)	26.3 (1.38)	13.4 (1.13)	4.7 (0.65)	1.5 (0.39)		
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	24.1 (1.64)	34.2 (1.75)	24.1 (1.63)	10.5 (1.11)	5.8 (0.90)	*1.2 (0.47)		
\$75,000 or more	100.0	22.9 (1.21)	34.4 (1.32)	28.8 (1.28)	10.3 (0.88)	3.1 (0.43)	*0.6 (0.20)		
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	100.0	30.4 (1.73)	24.1 (1.62)	24.2 (1.62)	11.8 (1.14)	8.3 (1.02)	*1.2 (0.43)		
Near poor	100.0	29.4 (1.51)	22.9 (1.28)	26.3 (1.34)	13.6 (1.09)	6.8 (0.75)	*1.1 (0.32)		
Not poor	100.0	23.8 (0.85)	33.3 (0.87)	27.0 (0.86)	10.9 (0.56)	4.1 (0.36)	0.8 (0.16)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school	
		Percent distribution (standard error) ²						
Health insurance coverage ¹³								
Private	100.0	25.3 (0.77)	32.9 (0.76)	26.2 (0.74)	10.8 (0.52)	4.1 (0.31)	0.7 (0.15)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	30.0 (1.30)	22.7 (1.16)	25.2 (1.14)	12.5 (0.91)	8.6 (0.77)	1.1 (0.27)	
Other	100.0	34.2 (4.04)	33.5 (3.77)	20.8 (3.31)	6.3 (1.74)	*4.3 (1.62)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	32.1 (1.85)	28.3 (1.86)	23.3 (1.69)	9.4 (1.19)	4.3 (0.83)	2.6 (0.74)	
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	30.9 (0.92)	29.6 (0.86)	24.2 (0.81)	9.7 (0.54)	4.8 (0.38)	0.9 (0.18)	
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	23.8 (1.04)	31.1 (1.02)	26.6 (1.03)	11.8 (0.77)	6.0 (0.54)	0.8 (0.21)	
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	24.5 (1.45)	29.8 (1.54)	27.0 (1.51)	12.6 (1.10)	4.4 (0.58)	1.7 (0.42)	
Region								
Northeast	100.0	23.8 (1.50)	31.9 (1.61)	26.1 (1.46)	11.4 (1.05)	6.2 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.22)	
Midwest	100.0	22.7 (1.35)	32.7 (1.27)	27.3 (1.26)	11.1 (0.91)	4.7 (0.58)	1.5 (0.36)	
South	100.0	30.2 (1.06)	28.4 (1.03)	25.2 (0.97)	10.8 (0.73)	4.5 (0.42)	0.9 (0.23)	
West	100.0	30.0 (1.21)	28.9 (1.10)	24.0 (1.20)	10.5 (0.77)	5.6 (0.55)	1.0 (0.23)	
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	100.0	27.6 (0.70)	32.1 (0.70)	25.7 (0.64)	10.1 (0.44)	3.6 (0.26)	1.0 (0.14)	
Good	100.0	27.5 (1.45)	22.8 (1.39)	25.3 (1.41)	14.2 (1.15)	9.4 (0.90)	*0.8 (0.32)	
Fair or poor	100.0	12.4 (3.01)	14.1 (3.30)	23.3 (3.61)	16.7 (2.91)	30.7 (4.20)	†	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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 percentages.

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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 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, 2004

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 office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Number in thousands ³									
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,067	3,477	69,468	13,948	54,138	482	581	140	137
Sex									
Male	37,351	1,870	35,426	6,981	27,723	254	282	*68	87
Female	35,715	1,607	34,041	6,968	26,415	228	299	*72	*49
Age									
0–4 years	19,983	525	19,386	4,139	14,905	132	158	†	†
5–11 years	28,110	1,247	26,824	5,472	20,864	173	216	*52	*39
12–17 years	24,974	1,705	23,258	4,337	18,369	176	208	*67	84
Race									
1 race ⁵	71,024	3,410	67,491	13,564	52,600	475	555	117	137
White	56,340	2,586	53,659	10,301	42,425	335	363	99	120
Black or African American	11,166	527	10,616	2,539	7,739	125	174	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*52	601	274	315	†	–	†	–
Asian	2,726	222	2,499	435	2,020	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	*116	†	*101	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	2,043	*66	1,977	385	1,538	†	*26	†	–
Black or African American and white	815	*33	781	132	629	†	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	†	463	119	335	–	†	–	–
Hispanic origin and race ⁷									
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,373	12,570	4,375	7,725	180	201	†	61
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	1,091	8,570	3,225	5,005	133	122	†	59
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	2,104	56,897	9,573	46,413	302	380	118	*76
White only	43,405	1,280	42,042	6,239	35,313	159	174	*85	*61
Black or African American only	10,751	495	10,233	2,414	7,495	122	169	†	†
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	52,557	2,199	50,275	9,072	40,393	248	316	118	96
Mother, no father	16,142	917	15,211	3,923	10,850	200	178	†	*35
Father, no mother	2,261	179	2,066	426	1,596	†	†	†	–
Neither mother nor father	2,106	181	1,915	527	1,299	*26	*56	–	†
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	8,952	993	7,952	3,339	4,232	172	134	†	*49
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,226	895	15,309	3,619	11,372	120	128	*25	†
More than high school diploma	45,261	1,395	43,811	6,365	36,867	163	255	101	*50

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, 2004—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 office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Number in thousands ³									
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,056	10,471	3,774	6,312	209	142	†	*18
\$20,000 or more	56,132	2,084	53,995	8,988	44,124	230	390	123	113
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	626	9,548	2,691	6,536	83	145	†	*59
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	549	11,014	2,082	8,726	*70	82	†	†
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	237	8,737	1,103	7,534	†	*49	†	†
\$75,000 or more	17,232	354	16,866	1,836	14,888	†	*77	†	†
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	9,322	828	8,487	3,119	5,079	155	110	†	†
Near poor	13,279	879	12,391	3,240	8,739	118	192	*52	*51
Not poor	34,401	894	33,494	4,298	28,826	*89	168	*59	*40
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	45,889	1,038	44,775	5,362	39,053	*99	150	*68	*33
Medicaid or other public	18,798	719	18,063	6,031	11,532	167	274	†	*26
Other	1,591	*32	1,559	573	849	†	103	†	–
Uninsured	6,535	1,674	4,842	1,911	2,548	212	*52	*40	78
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	35,034	1,630	33,343	6,111	26,490	221	333	*83	82
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,361	1,241	23,071	4,409	18,187	168	205	*46	*38
Not in MSA ¹⁴	13,671	606	13,054	3,428	9,460	*93	*42	†	†
Region									
Northeast	12,723	174	12,529	1,643	10,719	*42	107	–	†
Midwest	17,240	554	16,658	4,338	12,007	*112	134	†	*34
South	26,223	1,510	24,665	3,963	20,255	189	182	*32	*26
West	16,881	1,239	15,615	4,004	11,156	139	159	*87	*66
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	60,061	2,574	57,381	10,586	45,701	376	488	110	102
Good	11,627	849	10,761	2,920	7,595	81	83	†	*32
Fair or poor	1,328	*54	1,274	434	803	†	†	–	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Usual place of health care is based on the question, What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department, or some other place?"

²Having (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?"

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table 12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

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 (age-adjusted)	100.0	4.8 (0.24)	95.2 (0.24)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)		
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	95.2 (0.25)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)		
Sex												
Male	100.0	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	19.7 (0.72)	78.3 (0.75)	0.7 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.07)		
Female	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	20.5 (0.72)	77.6 (0.75)	0.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)		
Age ⁵												
0–4 years	100.0	2.6 (0.38)	97.4 (0.38)	100.0	21.4 (0.91)	77.0 (0.95)	0.7 (0.16)	0.8 (0.16)	†	†		
5–11 years	100.0	4.4 (0.37)	95.6 (0.37)	100.0	20.4 (0.83)	77.8 (0.84)	0.6 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.07)		
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.46)	93.2 (0.46)	100.0	18.7 (0.77)	79.0 (0.82)	0.8 (0.17)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.11)	0.4 (0.10)		
Race												
1 race ⁶	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	95.2 (0.25)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.61)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.04)	0.2 (0.04)		
White	100.0	4.6 (0.27)	95.4 (0.27)	100.0	19.2 (0.65)	79.1 (0.68)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.05)		
Black or African American	100.0	4.7 (0.70)	95.3 (0.70)	100.0	24.0 (1.33)	73.0 (1.41)	1.2 (0.29)	1.6 (0.35)	†	†		
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*7.6 (2.77)	92.4 (2.77)	100.0	46.7 (7.04)	51.2 (6.27)	†	–	†	–		
Asian	100.0	8.0 (1.71)	92.0 (1.71)	100.0	17.1 (2.36)	81.5 (2.43)	†	†	†	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	85.5 (9.45)	100.0	†	87.3 (8.65)	–	–	–	–		
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	*3.5 (1.29)	96.5 (1.29)	100.0	18.7 (2.35)	78.5 (2.56)	†	*1.1 (0.48)	†	–		
Black or African American and white	100.0	*5.6 (2.60)	94.4 (2.60)	100.0	13.7 (2.78)	84.1 (2.97)	†	†	†	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	98.7 (1.29)	100.0	27.8 (6.00)	70.0 (6.12)	–	†	–	–		
Hispanic origin and race ⁸												
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.2 (0.64)	89.8 (0.64)	100.0	34.7 (1.25)	61.6 (1.29)	1.5 (0.32)	1.6 (0.26)	†	0.5 (0.15)		
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.8 (0.80)	88.2 (0.80)	100.0	37.4 (1.58)	58.7 (1.63)	1.6 (0.39)	1.3 (0.27)	†	0.7 (0.22)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.5 (0.26)	96.5 (0.26)	100.0	16.8 (0.61)	81.6 (0.64)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.10)	0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)		
White only	100.0	2.9 (0.27)	97.1 (0.27)	100.0	14.8 (0.71)	84.0 (0.74)	0.4 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)		
Black or African American only	100.0	4.6 (0.71)	95.4 (0.71)	100.0	23.7 (1.35)	73.3 (1.45)	1.2 (0.30)	1.6 (0.36)	†	†		
Family structure ⁹												
Mother and father	100.0	4.2 (0.26)	95.8 (0.26)	100.0	18.0 (0.63)	80.4 (0.66)	0.5 (0.10)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)		
Mother, no father	100.0	5.5 (0.57)	94.5 (0.57)	100.0	25.9 (1.10)	71.3 (1.17)	1.3 (0.27)	1.2 (0.23)	†	*0.2 (0.11)		
Father, no mother	100.0	7.3 (1.30)	92.7 (1.30)	100.0	20.7 (2.60)	77.1 (2.71)	†	*1.6 (0.78)	†	–		
Neither mother nor father	100.0	7.4 (1.34)	92.6 (1.34)	100.0	28.0 (2.97)	67.3 (3.14)	*1.4 (0.63)	*3.1 (1.26)	–	†		
Parent's education ¹⁰												
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.3 (0.97)	88.7 (0.97)	100.0	41.9 (1.68)	53.5 (1.74)	2.1 (0.46)	1.7 (0.37)	†	*0.7 (0.22)		
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	5.4 (0.50)	94.6 (0.50)	100.0	23.8 (1.11)	74.2 (1.13)	0.8 (0.21)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.08)	†		
More than high school diploma	100.0	3.1 (0.26)	96.9 (0.26)	100.0	14.5 (0.61)	84.2 (0.65)	0.4 (0.08)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—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	
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)											
Family income ¹²											
Less than \$20,000	100.0	9.5 (0.84)	90.5 (0.84)	100.0	36.1 (1.51)	60.1 (1.58)	2.0 (0.39)	1.4 (0.30)		†	*0.2 (0.09)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	16.7 (0.58)	81.8 (0.61)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.10)	0.2 (0.06)		0.2 (0.05)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	6.2 (0.58)	93.8 (0.58)	100.0	28.1 (1.37)	68.6 (1.44)	0.9 (0.22)	1.5 (0.31)		†	*0.6 (0.22)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	4.7 (0.57)	95.3 (0.57)	100.0	18.9 (1.13)	79.3 (1.17)	*0.6 (0.23)	0.8 (0.21)		†	†
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	2.6 (0.50)	97.4 (0.50)	100.0	12.6 (1.11)	86.2 (1.14)		† *0.6 (0.25)		†	†
\$75,000 or more	100.0	2.0 (0.39)	98.0 (0.39)	100.0	10.9 (0.80)	88.3 (0.82)		† *0.4 (0.14)		†	†
Poverty status ¹³											
Poor	100.0	9.2 (0.96)	90.8 (0.96)	100.0	36.5 (1.69)	60.0 (1.72)	1.9 (0.43)	1.3 (0.33)		†	†
Near poor	100.0	6.8 (0.58)	93.2 (0.58)	100.0	26.0 (1.25)	70.6 (1.32)	1.0 (0.22)	1.5 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.21)		*0.4 (0.15)
Not poor	100.0	2.6 (0.28)	97.4 (0.28)	100.0	12.8 (0.66)	86.1 (0.68)	*0.3 (0.09)	0.5 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.06)		*0.1 (0.05)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴											
Private	100.0	2.2 (0.20)	97.8 (0.20)	100.0	12.0 (0.60)	87.3 (0.63)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)		*0.1 (0.03)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	4.0 (0.50)	96.0 (0.50)	100.0	33.5 (1.15)	63.8 (1.19)	0.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.24)		†	*0.2 (0.09)
Other	100.0	*2.1 (0.93)	97.9 (0.93)	100.0	37.3 (3.96)	54.4 (4.24)		† 6.5 (1.50)		†	–
Uninsured	100.0	24.7 (1.36)	75.3 (1.36)	100.0	39.4 (2.07)	52.7 (2.11)	4.4 (0.84)	*1.1 (0.37)	*0.8 (0.37)		1.6 (0.46)
Place of residence											
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	4.7 (0.32)	95.3 (0.32)	100.0	18.3 (0.68)	79.5 (0.72)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.08)		0.2 (0.07)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	5.1 (0.44)	94.9 (0.44)	100.0	19.1 (1.09)	78.9 (1.14)	0.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.09)		*0.2 (0.07)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	4.4 (0.66)	95.6 (0.66)	100.0	26.3 (1.75)	72.5 (1.82)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.14)		†	†
Region											
Northeast	100.0	1.3 (0.27)	98.7 (0.27)	100.0	13.2 (1.00)	85.5 (1.03)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.22)		–	†
Midwest	100.0	3.2 (0.38)	96.8 (0.38)	100.0	26.0 (1.34)	72.2 (1.40)	*0.7 (0.22)	0.8 (0.19)		†	*0.2 (0.10)
South	100.0	5.8 (0.46)	94.2 (0.46)	100.0	16.0 (0.94)	82.2 (0.98)	0.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.06)		*0.1 (0.05)
West	100.0	7.4 (0.61)	92.6 (0.61)	100.0	25.6 (1.19)	71.5 (1.27)	0.9 (0.22)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.6 (0.18)		*0.4 (0.13)
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	100.0	4.3 (0.26)	95.7 (0.26)	100.0	18.4 (0.59)	79.7 (0.63)	0.7 (0.10)	0.9 (0.11)	0.2 (0.05)		0.2 (0.05)
Good	100.0	7.0 (0.78)	93.0 (0.78)	100.0	27.6 (1.31)	70.3 (1.33)	0.8 (0.23)	0.8 (0.19)		†	*0.3 (0.14)
Fair or poor	100.0	*3.6 (1.12)	96.4 (1.12)	100.0	34.3 (3.72)	62.6 (3.79)		†	†	–	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department, or some other place?"

²Usual 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?"

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

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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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% 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
		Number in thousands ³				
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,067	53,343	11,911	4,454	1,125	1,596
Sex						
Male	37,351	27,237	6,152	2,211	607	800
Female	35,715	26,106	5,759	2,243	518	797
Age						
0–4 years	19,983	17,097	1,960	296	*42	392
5–11 years	28,110	19,788	4,931	2,129	487	543
12–17 years	24,974	16,458	5,019	2,029	596	661
Race						
1 race ⁵	71,024	51,707	11,701	4,334	1,098	1,571
White	56,340	41,618	8,784	3,418	889	1,192
Black or African American	11,166	7,819	2,176	664	*119	263
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	453	125	*37	†	†
Asian	2,726	1,712	582	215	*67	*112
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	*105	†	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	2,043	1,636	209	120	*27	†
Black or African American and white	815	661	76	*49	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	360	*60	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁷						
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	9,214	2,210	1,248	464	680
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	6,171	1,498	1,025	384	500
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	44,129	9,701	3,206	661	916
White only	43,405	33,172	6,736	2,215	447	527
Black or African American only	10,751	7,482	2,138	642	*110	254
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	52,557	38,601	8,534	3,019	827	1123
Mother, no father	16,142	11,784	2,696	943	220	359
Father, no mother	2,261	1,527	362	268	*41	*45
Neither mother nor father	2,106	1,431	318	223	*38	69
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	8,952	5,803	1,334	934	352	461
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,226	11,585	2,807	1,085	263	345
More than high school diploma	45,261	34,161	7,390	2,184	472	720
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$20,000	11,548	7,975	1,951	814	291	424
\$20,000 or more	56,132	41,663	9,113	3,242	745	1023
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	7,119	1,703	805	243	267
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	8,315	1,909	912	170	250
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	6,858	1,323	520	154	*69
\$75,000 or more	17,232	13,352	2,839	635	101	215
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	9,322	6,226	1,767	728	224	330
Near poor	13,279	9,236	2,168	1,159	309	350
Not poor	34,401	26,462	5,387	1,689	339	389
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	45,889	34,466	7,582	2,426	375	602
Medicaid or other public	18,798	14,257	2,736	945	227	532
Other	1,591	1,222	202	*103	†	*36
Uninsured	6,535	3,241	1,347	963	489	426

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, 2004—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
Number in thousands ³						
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	35,034	25,161	5,851	2,107	456	1090
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,361	18,274	3,708	1,365	471	360
Not in MSA ¹⁴	13,671	9,908	2,352	982	198	147
Region						
Northeast	12,723	10,097	1,970	329	*43	200
Midwest	17,240	12,898	2,918	895	230	139
South	26,223	18,962	4,275	1,649	428	664
West	16,881	11,386	2,747	1,582	424	593
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	60,061	43,580	10,195	3,685	855	1,256
Good	11,627	8,587	1,618	746	264	308
Fair or poor	1,328	1,154	*92	*23	†	*32

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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)'s 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Percent distribution (standard error) ³						
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	73.6 (0.54)	16.5 (0.45)	6.2 (0.25)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	73.6 (0.54)	16.4 (0.45)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.6 (0.72)	16.6 (0.61)	6.0 (0.34)	1.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.24)
Female	100.0	73.6 (0.73)	16.3 (0.63)	6.4 (0.39)	1.5 (0.19)	2.2 (0.22)
Age ⁵						
0–4 years	100.0	86.4 (0.71)	9.9 (0.61)	1.5 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.09)	2.0 (0.27)
5–11 years	100.0	71.0 (0.88)	17.7 (0.76)	7.6 (0.47)	1.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	66.5 (0.92)	20.3 (0.81)	8.2 (0.48)	2.4 (0.29)	2.7 (0.30)
Race						
1 race ⁶	100.0	73.4 (0.54)	16.6 (0.46)	6.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
White	100.0	74.4 (0.60)	15.7 (0.50)	6.2 (0.29)	1.6 (0.16)	2.1 (0.19)
Black or African American	100.0	70.9 (1.27)	19.6 (1.17)	6.0 (0.61)	*1.1 (0.33)	2.4 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.8 (5.46)	18.4 (4.75)	†	†	†
Asian	100.0	65.0 (2.77)	21.5 (2.71)	7.5 (1.57)	*2.2 (0.76)	3.8 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	70.0 (10.36)	*30.0 (10.36)	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	80.4 (2.58)	10.6 (1.82)	6.3 (1.78)	*1.5 (0.68)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	83.6 (3.67)	10.7 (3.11)	*5.4 (2.25)	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	73.0 (6.10)	*15.0 (5.43)	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁸						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	65.8 (1.11)	16.3 (0.78)	9.4 (0.63)	3.5 (0.44)	5.0 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	63.3 (1.38)	15.9 (0.92)	11.2 (0.82)	4.3 (0.55)	5.3 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.4 (0.61)	16.5 (0.53)	5.4 (0.28)	1.1 (0.13)	1.5 (0.16)
White only	100.0	77.1 (0.69)	15.6 (0.60)	5.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	70.6 (1.31)	20.0 (1.21)	6.0 (0.62)	*1.0 (0.33)	2.4 (0.49)
Family structure ⁹						
Mother and father	100.0	73.7 (0.62)	16.6 (0.53)	5.9 (0.30)	1.6 (0.16)	2.2 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	74.1 (0.98)	16.7 (0.87)	5.8 (0.50)	1.3 (0.26)	2.2 (0.32)
Father, no mother	100.0	70.5 (2.50)	15.5 (2.05)	10.6 (1.61)	*1.5 (0.58)	*1.9 (0.71)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	70.5 (2.91)	13.9 (2.13)	10.7 (2.23)	*1.5 (0.59)	*3.4 (1.06)
Parent's education ¹⁰						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	64.5 (1.51)	15.2 (1.10)	10.9 (0.89)	4.1 (0.57)	5.3 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	72.4 (1.00)	17.3 (0.88)	6.6 (0.54)	1.6 (0.29)	2.1 (0.30)
More than high school diploma	100.0	75.9 (0.65)	16.5 (0.57)	4.9 (0.29)	1.1 (0.14)	1.6 (0.18)
Family income ¹²						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	68.3 (1.34)	17.6 (1.19)	7.5 (0.71)	2.7 (0.46)	3.8 (0.55)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	74.9 (0.58)	16.2 (0.49)	5.8 (0.29)	1.3 (0.14)	1.8 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	70.0 (1.34)	16.9 (1.10)	8.0 (0.76)	2.4 (0.44)	2.7 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	72.2 (1.23)	16.4 (1.08)	7.8 (0.76)	1.4 (0.31)	2.1 (0.41)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	76.7 (1.33)	14.9 (1.12)	5.9 (0.76)	1.7 (0.41)	*0.8 (0.26)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	78.2 (0.98)	16.4 (0.91)	3.6 (0.39)	0.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.27)
Poverty status ¹³						
Poor	100.0	65.9 (1.64)	19.6 (1.44)	8.3 (0.86)	2.6 (0.53)	3.6 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	69.5 (1.21)	16.6 (0.99)	8.8 (0.73)	2.4 (0.37)	2.7 (0.37)
Not poor	100.0	77.4 (0.67)	15.6 (0.59)	4.9 (0.33)	1.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.17)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Percent distribution (standard error) ³						
Health insurance coverage¹⁴						
Private	100.0	76.2 (0.62)	16.5 (0.54)	5.2 (0.31)	0.8 (0.12)	1.3 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	74.7 (1.06)	15.5 (0.97)	5.5 (0.53)	1.4 (0.29)	3.0 (0.43)
Other	100.0	77.2 (3.06)	12.7 (2.71)	6.4 (1.91)	†	*2.2 (1.04)
Uninsured	100.0	51.3 (1.75)	20.6 (1.49)	14.3 (1.10)	7.3 (0.88)	6.4 (0.84)
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	72.5 (0.75)	16.9 (0.63)	6.1 (0.38)	1.3 (0.17)	3.1 (0.30)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	75.6 (0.89)	15.3 (0.69)	5.7 (0.40)	1.9 (0.27)	1.5 (0.23)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	72.9 (1.44)	17.3 (1.30)	7.2 (0.65)	1.5 (0.34)	1.1 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.0 (1.07)	15.5 (1.02)	2.6 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.13)	1.6 (0.36)
Midwest	100.0	75.4 (1.11)	17.1 (0.99)	5.3 (0.51)	1.4 (0.26)	0.8 (0.17)
South	100.0	72.9 (0.93)	16.5 (0.80)	6.4 (0.43)	1.7 (0.25)	2.6 (0.32)
West	100.0	68.0 (1.09)	16.4 (0.80)	9.5 (0.61)	2.5 (0.35)	3.5 (0.40)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	72.9 (0.59)	17.2 (0.52)	6.3 (0.28)	1.5 (0.14)	2.1 (0.17)
Good	100.0	75.5 (1.19)	13.5 (0.92)	6.1 (0.64)	2.1 (0.40)	2.7 (0.46)
Fair or poor	100.0	89.1 (2.18)	6.7 (1.95)	*1.5 (0.62)	†	*2.3 (0.96)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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)'s 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 percentages.

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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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% 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

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

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

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access						
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)			
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,065	6,676	1,650	2,770	9.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	73,065	6,676	1,650	2,770	9.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
Sex								
Male	37,350	3,415	836	1,413	9.2 (0.36)	2.2 (0.17)	3.8 (0.22)	
Female	35,715	3,262	814	1,357	9.2 (0.34)	2.3 (0.17)	3.8 (0.23)	
Age ⁷								
0–4 years	19,982	1,606	337	669	8.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.19)	3.4 (0.26)	
5–11 years	27,851	2,562	568	980	9.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.20)	3.5 (0.25)	
12–17 years	25,232	2,508	745	1,122	10.0 (0.41)	3.0 (0.23)	4.5 (0.28)	
Race								
One race ⁸	71,036	6,594	1,621	2,710	9.3 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
White	56,387	5,363	1,258	2,232	9.6 (0.35)	2.2 (0.16)	4.0 (0.21)	
Black or African American	11,179	781	298	394	7.1 (0.62)	2.7 (0.45)	3.5 (0.48)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	640	174	†	*39	27.1 (5.31)	*4.8 (2.38)	*5.9 (2.67)	
Asian	2,690	276	*31	*41	10.3 (1.74)	*1.1 (0.41)	*1.5 (0.54)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	140	–	†	†	–	†	†	
2 or more races ⁹	2,029	82	*29	60	4.0 (0.99)	*1.4 (0.51)	3.0 (0.75)	
Black or African American and white	812	†	†	*24	*3.8 (1.64)	†	*2.7 (0.93)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	451	*35	†	†	*8.0 (2.84)	†	†	
Hispanic origin and race ¹⁰								
Hispanic or Latino	13,955	2,711	417	628	19.8 (0.78)	3.1 (0.29)	4.6 (0.38)	
Mexican or Mexican American	9,661	2,145	268	400	22.8 (0.97)	2.9 (0.33)	4.2 (0.40)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,110	3,966	1,233	2,142	6.7 (0.31)	2.1 (0.16)	3.6 (0.20)	
White only	43,457	2,763	878	1,640	6.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.18)	3.8 (0.24)	
Black or African American only	10,744	727	273	370	6.9 (0.63)	2.6 (0.45)	3.4 (0.49)	
Family structure ¹¹								
Mother and father	52,448	4,636	944	1,776	8.9 (0.37)	1.8 (0.15)	3.4 (0.20)	
Mother, no father	15,926	1,411	566	784	8.9 (0.51)	3.5 (0.38)	4.9 (0.41)	
Father, no mother	2,282	268	92	104	10.8 (1.43)	3.6 (0.79)	4.6 (1.05)	
Neither mother nor father	2,408	361	47	106	14.7 (1.71)	1.9 (0.55)	5.0 (1.24)	
Parent's education ¹²								
Less than high school diploma	8,755	1,825	249	388	21.2 (1.20)	2.9 (0.34)	4.5 (0.50)	
High school diploma or GED ¹³	16,080	1,700	451	671	10.7 (0.60)	2.8 (0.32)	4.1 (0.38)	
More than high school diploma	44,157	2,624	890	1,559	6.0 (0.33)	2.0 (0.19)	3.5 (0.23)	
Family income ¹⁴								
Less than \$20,000	11,150	1,492	374	565	13.7 (0.85)	3.4 (0.49)	5.2 (0.56)	
\$20,000 or more	54,860	4,393	1,122	1,989	8.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,826	1,545	374	633	16.0 (0.92)	3.9 (0.47)	6.6 (0.58)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,029	1,154	342	524	10.4 (0.76)	3.1 (0.40)	4.8 (0.51)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,493	482	151	315	5.7 (0.67)	1.8 (0.35)	3.7 (0.57)	
\$75,000 or more	16,363	462	*83	222	2.8 (0.42)	0.5 (0.14)	1.3 (0.21)	
Poverty status ¹⁵								
Poor	8,931	1,290	312	521	14.7 (1.15)	3.5 (0.57)	5.9 (0.71)	
Near poor	12,650	1,894	468	786	15.2 (0.80)	3.8 (0.44)	6.3 (0.55)	
Not poor	32,685	1,601	490	884	4.9 (0.32)	1.5 (0.15)	2.7 (0.21)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Health insurance coverage¹⁶							
Private	45,881	—	486	984	—	1.0 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	18,451	—	396	569	—	2.2 (0.32)	3.2 (0.37)
Other	1,610	—	*23	45	—	*1.5 (0.56)	2.8 (0.82)
Uninsured	6,676	6,676	732	1,157	100.0 (0.00)	10.8 (0.85)	17.3 (1.12)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁷	35,463	3,568	799	1,316	10.1 (0.45)	2.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.25)
Small MSA ¹⁷	24,112	1,904	556	915	7.9 (0.44)	2.3 (0.27)	3.8 (0.31)
Not in MSA ¹⁷	13,490	1,204	295	539	8.9 (0.77)	2.2 (0.33)	4.0 (0.44)
Region							
Northeast	12,487	668	230	413	5.3 (0.53)	1.8 (0.29)	3.3 (0.42)
Midwest	17,454	1,182	289	639	6.8 (0.50)	1.7 (0.22)	3.7 (0.34)
South	26,127	2,989	749	1,106	11.5 (0.59)	2.9 (0.28)	4.3 (0.35)
West	16,997	1,837	382	612	10.9 (0.60)	2.3 (0.29)	3.6 (0.32)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	59,572	5,042	1,094	1,932	8.5 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.19)
Good	11,948	1,487	450	682	12.5 (0.82)	3.7 (0.41)	5.6 (0.47)
Fair or poor	1,325	138	100	150	10.0 (1.57)	7.6 (1.47)	11.6 (1.77)

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.
 * Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
 — Quantity zero.

¹Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "(Are you/ls 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?"
⁴Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.
⁵Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.
⁶Total 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.
⁷Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
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. 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.
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. 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.
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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III. The estimates in this table were weighted using the Family record weight.

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

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care utilization				
	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	
				No usual place of care ¹	
	Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)			
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,067	3,477	5,847	4.8 (0.24)	8.0 (0.32)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,067	3,477	5,847	4.8 (0.25)	8.0 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	37,351	1,870	3,109	5.0 (0.33)	8.3 (0.43)
Female	35,715	1,607	2,738	4.5 (0.34)	7.7 (0.45)
Age ⁶					
0–4 years	19,983	525	1,939	2.6 (0.38)	9.8 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,110	1,247	2,107	4.4 (0.37)	7.5 (0.53)
12–17 years	24,974	1,705	1,800	6.8 (0.46)	7.2 (0.50)
Race					
1 race ⁷	71,024	3,410	5,642	4.8 (0.25)	8.0 (0.32)
White	56,340	2,586	4,355	4.6 (0.27)	7.7 (0.36)
Black or African American	11,166	527	1,047	4.7 (0.70)	9.4 (0.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*52	*45	*7.6 (2.77)	*7.7 (3.01)
Asian	2,726	222	172	8.0 (1.71)	6.3 (1.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁸	2,043	*66	204	*3.5 (1.29)	9.9 (1.91)
Black or African American and white	815	*33	129	*5.6 (2.60)	16.7 (4.11)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	†	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁹					
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,373	1,105	10.2 (0.64)	7.8 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	1,091	628	11.8 (0.80)	6.3 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	2,104	4,741	3.5 (0.26)	8.1 (0.36)
White only	43,405	1,280	3,342	2.9 (0.27)	7.7 (0.43)
Black or African American only	10,751	495	1,005	4.6 (0.71)	9.4 (0.82)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	52,557	2,199	3,640	4.2 (0.26)	6.9 (0.37)
Mother, no father	16,142	917	1,901	5.5 (0.57)	11.9 (0.71)
Father, no mother	2,261	179	184	7.3 (1.30)	8.8 (1.71)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	181	122	7.4 (1.34)	6.5 (1.59)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	8,952	993	1,053	11.3 (0.97)	11.6 (1.18)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	16,226	895	1,514	5.4 (0.50)	9.4 (0.71)
More than high school diploma	45,261	1,395	3,128	3.1 (0.26)	6.9 (0.37)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,056	1,596	9.5 (0.84)	13.7 (0.99)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	2,084	3,917	3.7 (0.24)	7.0 (0.33)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	626	878	6.2 (0.58)	8.6 (0.81)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	549	954	4.7 (0.57)	8.3 (0.79)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	237	580	2.6 (0.50)	6.5 (0.78)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	354	857	2.0 (0.39)	5.0 (0.51)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	9,322	828	1,288	9.2 (0.96)	13.8 (1.30)
Near poor	13,279	879	1,175	6.8 (0.58)	8.9 (0.71)
Not poor	34,401	894	2,117	2.6 (0.28)	6.2 (0.38)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care utilization				
	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁵					
Private	45,889	1,038	2,797	2.2 (0.20)	6.1 (0.32)
Medicaid or other public	18,798	719	2,331	4.0 (0.50)	12.2 (0.74)
Other	1,591	*32	99	*2.1 (0.93)	6.0 (1.62)
Uninsured	6,535	1,674	604	24.7 (1.36)	9.4 (1.36)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁶	35,034	1,630	2,728	4.7 (0.32)	7.8 (0.44)
Small MSA ¹⁶	24,361	1,241	1,799	5.1 (0.44)	7.4 (0.49)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	13,671	606	1,320	4.4 (0.66)	9.7 (0.90)
Region					
Northeast	12,723	174	1,072	1.3 (0.27)	8.5 (0.73)
Midwest	17,240	554	1,394	3.2 (0.38)	8.1 (0.66)
South	26,223	1,510	2,370	5.8 (0.46)	9.1 (0.60)
West	16,881	1,239	1,011	7.4 (0.61)	6.0 (0.50)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,061	2,574	4,075	4.3 (0.26)	6.8 (0.30)
Good	11,627	849	1,361	7.0 (0.78)	11.8 (0.99)
Fair or poor	1,328	*54	404	*3.6 (1.12)	32.2 (3.79)

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

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

¹Has 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?"

²Two 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.)"

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 percentages.

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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The 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.

¹⁴Poverty 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.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

Table 17. Frequency of 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, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need	Time since last dental contact ²				
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Number in thousands ⁴								
Total ⁵ (crude)	65,233	4,314	60,855	36,880	12,415	4,941	1,844	8,471
Sex								
Male	33,586	2,463	31,084	18,410	6,528	2,640	1,091	4,542
Female	31,647	1,850	29,772	18,470	5,886	2,301	753	3,929
Age								
2–4 years	12,149	404	11,708	4,210	1,394	415	94	5,923
5–11 years	28,110	1,780	26,322	17,604	5,711	2,097	670	1,710
12–17 years	24,974	2,130	22,825	15,065	5,310	2,429	1,081	839
Race								
1 race ⁶	63,469	4,188	59,218	35,801	12,122	4,815	1,803	8,250
White	50,353	3,484	46,820	29,494	9,060	3,685	1,349	6,292
Black or African American	9,862	548	9,298	4,477	2,555	844	315	1,514
American Indian or Alaska Native	614	*75	539	254	168	*54	*48	*76
Asian	2,524	*80	2,443	1,497	339	215	*81	354
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	117	–	*117	*78	–	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁷	1,764	126	1,638	1,079	293	126	*41	221
Black or African American and white	663	*48	615	372	106	*36	†	113
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	415	†	381	241	*86	*42	–	*45
Hispanic origin and race ⁸								
Hispanic or Latino	12,332	1161	11,151	5,573	2,373	1,385	646	2,192
Mexican or Mexican American	8,487	786	7,680	3,699	1,657	1,014	489	1,525
Not Hispanic or Latino	52,901	3,153	49,705	31,307	10,041	3,556	1,198	6,279
White only	38,925	2,429	36,469	24,322	6,903	2,383	740	4,257
Black or African American only	9,527	495	9,017	4,355	2,478	800	294	1,450
Family structure ⁹								
Mother and father	46,478	2,746	43,688	27,683	8,027	3,142	1,113	6,108
Mother, no father	14,621	1,308	13,298	7,022	3,480	1,387	577	1,990
Father, no mother	2,187	145	2,038	1,195	537	173	72	175
Neither mother nor father	1,947	114	1,830	980	370	239	*83	198
Parent's education ¹⁰								
Less than high school diploma	7,822	690	7,118	3,093	1,667	808	507	1,688
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	14,668	1,094	13,568	7,351	3,305	1,411	472	1,889
More than high school diploma	40,357	2,385	37,934	25,245	7,032	2,449	779	4,628

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency of 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, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need	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								
Family income ¹²								
Less than \$20,000	10,050	992	9,045	4,168	2,346	1,082	516	1,798
\$20,000 or more	50,507	3,057	47,423	30,304	9,097	3,572	1,199	6,009
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,069	962	8,104	4,048	2,025	984	402	1,519
\$35,000–\$54,999	10,487	869	9,618	5,763	2,070	901	332	1,395
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,020	445	7,575	4,763	1,628	497	178	945
\$75,000 or more	15,536	374	15,149	11,257	2,042	711	140	1,333
Poverty status ¹³								
Poor	8,193	822	7,367	3,250	2,008	996	438	1,444
Near poor	11,868	1,245	10,619	5,417	2,652	1,225	512	1,990
Not poor	31,011	1,358	29,639	20,399	4,998	1,752	538	3,223
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴								
Private	41,645	1,757	39,858	26,887	7,108	2,407	681	4,261
Medicaid or other public	15,985	1,190	14,779	7,506	3,736	1,511	566	2,494
Other	1,395	*72	1,322	796	280	*61	*42	198
Uninsured	6,007	1,275	4,716	1,603	1,272	942	550	1,494
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹⁵	31,110	2,016	29,067	17,716	5,807	2,428	850	3,943
Small MSA ¹⁵	21,864	1,419	20,421	12,507	4,046	1,566	638	2,914
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,259	879	11,368	6,657	2,561	948	356	1,614
Region								
Northeast	11,334	679	10,652	7,371	1,832	550	189	1,282
Midwest	15,330	759	14,559	9,153	2,732	1,089	293	1,822
South	23,456	1,746	21,681	12,001	4,908	1,940	953	3,446
West	15,113	1,129	13,963	8,355	2,942	1,362	410	1,921
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	53,469	3,164	50,258	31,191	9,828	3,748	1,359	6,865
Good	10,505	985	9,506	5,142	2,243	1,078	397	1,485
Fair or poor	1,227	166	1,059	535	343	115	89	113
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	4,314	4,314	–	1,401	918	918	475	583
Can afford dental care	60,855	–	60,855	35,479	11,497	4,023	1,357	7,888

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

– Quantity zero.

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

¹Time 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."

²Dental 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)?"

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need	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 (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	57.3 (0.62)	19.3 (0.49)	7.7 (0.31)	2.8 (0.17)	12.9 (0.32)
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	57.1 (0.62)	19.2 (0.49)	7.7 (0.31)	2.9 (0.17)	13.1 (0.38)
Sex								
Male	100.0	7.4 (0.45)	92.6 (0.45)	55.8 (0.84)	19.8 (0.67)	8.0 (0.45)	3.3 (0.25)	13.2 (0.46)
Female	100.0	5.8 (0.39)	94.2 (0.39)	58.9 (0.82)	18.8 (0.66)	7.3 (0.42)	2.4 (0.23)	12.6 (0.50)
Age ⁶								
2–4 years	100.0	3.3 (0.47)	96.7 (0.47)	35.0 (1.30)	11.6 (0.89)	3.5 (0.52)	0.8 (0.23)	49.2 (1.35)
5–11 years	100.0	6.3 (0.43)	93.7 (0.43)	63.3 (0.93)	20.5 (0.75)	7.5 (0.49)	2.4 (0.24)	6.2 (0.41)
12–17 years	100.0	8.5 (0.56)	91.5 (0.56)	60.9 (0.92)	21.5 (0.78)	9.8 (0.54)	4.4 (0.34)	3.4 (0.34)
Race								
1 race ⁷	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	57.2 (0.63)	19.3 (0.49)	7.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.18)	13.0 (0.33)
White	100.0	6.9 (0.35)	93.1 (0.35)	59.3 (0.70)	18.2 (0.54)	7.4 (0.36)	2.7 (0.19)	12.4 (0.36)
Black or African American	100.0	5.5 (0.70)	94.5 (0.70)	46.1 (1.50)	26.3 (1.30)	8.6 (0.82)	3.2 (0.43)	15.8 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	11.3 (3.26)	88.7 (3.26)	42.8 (6.30)	28.3 (6.11)	*8.4 (2.67)	*7.2 (3.01)	13.3 (3.32)
Asian	100.0	*3.1 (1.00)	96.9 (1.00)	59.9 (2.86)	13.8 (2.00)	8.4 (1.72)	*3.1 (1.03)	14.7 (1.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	59.4 (11.18)	–	†	†	*14.4 (6.63)
2 or more races ⁸	100.0	7.5 (1.90)	92.5 (1.90)	62.8 (2.95)	17.0 (2.55)	7.6 (1.79)	*2.4 (1.04)	10.2 (1.48)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*8.7 (3.22)	91.3 (3.22)	59.4 (5.08)	15.0 (3.73)	*7.4 (3.04)	*5.7 (2.81)	12.5 (3.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	90.6 (5.25)	55.0 (7.11)	*19.7 (5.99)	*11.6 (5.02)	–	13.7 (3.96)
Hispanic origin and race ⁹								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.7 (0.68)	90.3 (0.68)	46.3 (1.14)	19.9 (0.86)	11.8 (0.76)	5.6 (0.53)	16.5 (0.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.6 (0.83)	90.4 (0.83)	44.5 (1.37)	20.0 (0.99)	12.4 (0.93)	6.2 (0.67)	16.9 (0.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.9 (0.33)	94.1 (0.33)	59.8 (0.70)	19.1 (0.56)	6.7 (0.35)	2.3 (0.18)	12.1 (0.36)
White only	100.0	6.2 (0.39)	93.8 (0.39)	63.0 (0.81)	17.8 (0.64)	6.1 (0.40)	1.9 (0.19)	11.2 (0.42)
Black or African American only	100.0	5.2 (0.69)	94.8 (0.69)	46.4 (1.54)	26.4 (1.32)	8.4 (0.84)	3.1 (0.44)	15.8 (1.03)
Family structure ¹⁰								
Mother and father	100.0	6.0 (0.35)	94.0 (0.35)	60.5 (0.71)	17.5 (0.57)	6.9 (0.36)	2.5 (0.19)	12.6 (0.38)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.8 (0.67)	91.2 (0.67)	48.4 (1.19)	24.1 (1.04)	9.4 (0.71)	3.9 (0.42)	14.1 (0.69)
Father, no mother	100.0	6.5 (1.58)	93.5 (1.58)	54.5 (3.02)	24.2 (2.43)	7.0 (1.46)	3.2 (0.86)	11.1 (1.69)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	5.7 (1.69)	94.3 (1.69)	51.3 (3.07)	18.8 (2.55)	11.6 (1.89)	*4.4 (1.63)	13.9 (2.09)
Parent's education ¹¹								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	8.9 (0.89)	91.1 (0.89)	40.2 (1.64)	21.8 (1.31)	10.6 (0.99)	6.6 (0.75)	20.7 (1.27)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	100.0	7.4 (0.60)	92.6 (0.60)	50.9 (1.21)	22.8 (1.01)	9.7 (0.77)	3.2 (0.39)	13.4 (0.70)
More than high school diploma	100.0	5.9 (0.39)	94.1 (0.39)	63.2 (0.75)	17.6 (0.60)	6.1 (0.37)	2.0 (0.19)	11.1 (0.39)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹	Met dental need	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)								
Family income ¹³								
Less than \$20,000	100.0	10.2 (0.94)	89.8 (0.94)	42.6 (1.53)	24.4 (1.33)	11.3 (0.93)	5.4 (0.64)	16.3 (0.96)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	6.0 (0.32)	94.0 (0.32)	60.3 (0.68)	18.1 (0.54)	7.1 (0.34)	2.4 (0.17)	12.2 (0.36)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	10.7 (0.94)	89.3 (0.94)	45.1 (1.50)	22.7 (1.27)	11.0 (0.97)	4.5 (0.54)	16.6 (1.03)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	8.3 (0.80)	91.7 (0.80)	55.0 (1.39)	19.8 (1.13)	8.6 (0.80)	3.1 (0.43)	13.5 (0.78)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	5.5 (0.83)	94.5 (0.83)	59.9 (1.51)	20.4 (1.36)	6.2 (0.85)	2.2 (0.50)	11.2 (0.83)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	2.3 (0.37)	97.7 (0.37)	72.6 (1.15)	13.1 (0.90)	4.5 (0.55)	0.9 (0.20)	8.9 (0.61)
Poverty status ¹⁴								
Poor	100.0	10.4 (1.15)	89.6 (1.15)	40.3 (1.74)	25.3 (1.57)	12.6 (1.16)	5.6 (0.75)	16.2 (1.19)
Near poor	100.0	10.6 (0.82)	89.4 (0.82)	45.9 (1.37)	22.6 (1.10)	10.5 (0.83)	4.4 (0.51)	16.5 (0.84)
Not poor	100.0	4.3 (0.34)	95.7 (0.34)	66.0 (0.79)	16.2 (0.65)	5.6 (0.39)	1.7 (0.19)	10.5 (0.41)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵								
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.30)	95.8 (0.30)	64.8 (0.72)	17.1 (0.58)	5.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.16)	10.8 (0.37)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	7.9 (0.71)	92.1 (0.71)	48.1 (1.20)	24.5 (1.08)	10.1 (0.72)	3.8 (0.43)	13.5 (0.71)
Other	100.0	*5.1 (1.65)	94.9 (1.65)	58.4 (3.35)	21.1 (3.14)	*4.4 (1.40)	*2.9 (1.04)	13.3 (1.93)
Uninsured	100.0	20.9 (1.46)	79.1 (1.46)	27.2 (1.72)	21.2 (1.45)	15.7 (1.25)	9.1 (1.00)	26.8 (1.47)
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹⁶	100.0	6.5 (0.42)	93.5 (0.42)	57.8 (0.87)	18.9 (0.69)	7.9 (0.47)	2.7 (0.24)	12.6 (0.46)
Small MSA ¹⁶	100.0	6.5 (0.49)	93.5 (0.49)	58.0 (0.95)	18.7 (0.82)	7.2 (0.52)	2.9 (0.31)	13.2 (0.53)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	100.0	7.2 (0.82)	92.8 (0.82)	55.0 (1.77)	21.1 (1.18)	7.8 (0.70)	2.9 (0.42)	13.2 (0.80)
Region								
Northeast	100.0	5.9 (0.78)	94.1 (0.78)	65.7 (1.35)	16.3 (1.08)	4.8 (0.58)	1.6 (0.33)	11.6 (0.80)
Midwest	100.0	4.9 (0.50)	95.1 (0.50)	61.1 (1.20)	18.1 (1.00)	7.3 (0.67)	1.9 (0.31)	11.5 (0.61)
South	100.0	7.5 (0.53)	92.5 (0.53)	51.7 (1.08)	21.2 (0.88)	8.4 (0.55)	4.1 (0.34)	14.6 (0.57)
West	100.0	7.5 (0.59)	92.5 (0.59)	55.9 (1.27)	19.7 (0.92)	9.1 (0.67)	2.7 (0.35)	12.5 (0.61)
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	100.0	6.0 (0.32)	94.0 (0.32)	59.3 (0.66)	18.7 (0.52)	7.1 (0.34)	2.6 (0.18)	12.4 (0.34)
Good	100.0	9.1 (0.83)	90.9 (0.83)	49.1 (1.45)	21.2 (1.20)	10.0 (0.87)	3.6 (0.49)	16.0 (0.99)
Fair or poor	100.0	12.7 (2.82)	87.3 (2.82)	44.3 (4.24)	28.3 (4.11)	9.2 (2.37)	7.2 (2.05)	11.1 (2.51)
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	32.5 (2.20)	21.3 (1.97)	19.6 (1.96)	10.0 (1.20)	16.5 (1.88)
Can afford dental care	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	59.3 (0.63)	19.2 (0.50)	6.7 (0.30)	2.3 (0.16)	12.6 (0.32)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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 percentages.

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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The 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.

¹⁴Poverty 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.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using age groups 2–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

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

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2004 in-house Sample Child, Household, and Family files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates except for Uninsured for health care, Unmet medical need, and Delayed care due to cost (in Table 15) were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. For those three measures of health care access, the family record weight was used. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†), but data are not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

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

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages are determined independently so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and

vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

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

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

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

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,

p_i = standard population in age group i ,

and

n = total number of age groups used for age-adjustment.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the 2000 U.S. standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other

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

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

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

reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

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

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

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

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

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	138	0.19
Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	37	0.05
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	296	0.41
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	276	0.38
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	84	0.12
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	55	0.09
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	93	0.15
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (Table 4)	166	0.23
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 5–6)	0	0.07
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (Tables 7–8)	14	0.02
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (Tables 9–10)	1,230	2.32
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12, 16)	123	0.17
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12)	43	0.06
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 13–14)	638	0.87
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	447	0.61
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	270	0.37
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	224	0.33
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (Table 16)	306	0.42
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	64	0.10
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	683	1.05

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2004

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent's education ¹	2,628	3.60
Family income	5,387	7.37
Poverty status	16,065	21.99
Health insurance coverage	254	0.35
Current health status	1,328	1.82

¹Parent's education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. The NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

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

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). 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 did reply to the “above-below \$20,000” question were

then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family’s combined income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (68% of the 2004 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family’s income was either \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000 (18% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (11% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$20,000 are included in the “Less than \$20,000”

category under “Family income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$20,000 are included in the “\$20,000 or more” category under “Family income,” along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$20,000 or more” for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family’s income. This variable is the ratio of the family’s income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2003 poverty threshold (given the family’s size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Children who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “near poor” category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, “not poor” children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those

who would only indicate that they were at or above \$20,000 or below \$20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 7% of the U.S. child population, and poverty status information is missing for 22% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Eight percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 23% of the child sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Changes in the Survey Instrument

Two additional questions were added to the health insurance section of the NHIS beginning with quarter 3 of 2004. One question, MCAREPRB, was asked of persons 65 years and over who had not indicated that they had Medicare. The MCAREPRB question is: “People covered by Medicare have a card which looks like this. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicare?” The other question, MCAIDPRB was asked of persons under age 65 who had not indicated any type of coverage. The MCAIDPRB question is: “There is a program called Medicaid that pays for health care for persons in need. In this state it is also called {state name}. {Are/Is} {person} covered by Medicaid?”

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

Of the 892 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAREPRB question in quarters 3 and 4 of 2004, 55.4% indicated that they were covered by Medicare. Of the 9,146 people (unweighted) who were eligible to receive the MCAIDPRB question in quarters 3 and 4 of 2004, 3.0% indicated that they were covered by Medicaid.

Estimates for this report are calculated including the responses to the

two additional probe questions. For a complete discussion of the implications of the addition of these two probe questions on the estimates for insurance coverage see Cohen and Martinez (20). That report is available through the NCHS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/impact.htm>.

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

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

another for those persons aged 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (21,22). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under 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 or 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 (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Data are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic 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 2004 In-house Household 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 or ethnicity consisted of four categories:

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

Prior to 2003, "Other race" was a separate race response on the NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where "Other race" was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the "Other race" response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where "Other race" was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category "White" because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More

information about the race or ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following Web site:

<http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

room or outpatient clinic, or a military or Veterans’ Administration health care facility.

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

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)	Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,067	8,890	3,975	12.2 (0.37)	5.4 (0.25)		
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,067	8,890	3,975	12.2 (0.37)	5.5 (0.25)		
Sex							
Male	37,351	5,524	2,497	14.8 (0.55)	6.7 (0.38)		
Female	35,715	3,366	1,478	9.4 (0.45)	4.1 (0.31)		
Age							
0–4 years	19,983	1,454	781	7.3 (0.49)	3.9 (0.39)		
5–11 years	28,110	3,653	1,710	13.0 (0.59)	6.1 (0.43)		
12–17 years	24,974	3,782	1,484	15.2 (0.69)	5.9 (0.45)		
Race							
1 race ⁶	71,024	8,477	3,816	12.0 (0.37)	5.4 (0.25)		
White	56,340	6,328	2,844	11.3 (0.40)	5.0 (0.28)		
Black or African American	11,166	1,910	882	17.1 (1.08)	7.9 (0.76)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	68	*29	10.4 (2.78)	*4.5 (2.12)		
Asian	2,726	171	*61	6.3 (1.21)	*2.2 (0.73)		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	–	–	–	–		
2 or more races ⁷	2,043	413	159	20.2 (2.58)	7.8 (1.65)		
Black or African American and white	815	170	*80	20.8 (4.08)	9.8 (2.94)		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	132	†	28.3 (6.18)	*9.1 (4.32)		
Hispanic origin and race ⁸							
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,423	568	10.2 (0.60)	4.1 (0.42)		
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	851	277	8.8 (0.67)	2.9 (0.41)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	7,467	3,407	12.7 (0.43)	5.8 (0.29)		
White, single race	43,405	5,059	2,329	11.7 (0.48)	5.4 (0.34)		
Black or African American, single race	10,751	1,834	838	17.1 (1.11)	7.8 (0.78)		
Family structure ⁹							
Mother and father	52,557	5,699	2,499	10.9 (0.40)	4.8 (0.28)		
Mother, no father	16,142	2,643	1,296	16.4 (0.84)	8.0 (0.63)		
Father, no mother	2,261	233	72	10.3 (1.61)	3.2 (0.86)		
Neither mother nor father	2,106	315	108	15.0 (2.22)	5.1 (1.26)		
Parent's education ¹⁰							
Less than high school diploma	8,952	1,020	475	11.4 (0.92)	5.3 (0.66)		
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,226	2,061	800	12.7 (0.74)	4.9 (0.51)		
More than high school diploma	45,261	5,482	2,588	12.1 (0.46)	5.7 (0.33)		
Family income ¹²							
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,621	779	14.1 (0.95)	6.7 (0.69)		
\$20,000 or more	56,132	6,799	3,041	12.1 (0.41)	5.4 (0.29)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	1,354	576	13.3 (0.97)	5.7 (0.68)		
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,378	594	11.9 (0.82)	5.1 (0.63)		
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	1,109	498	12.4 (1.02)	5.6 (0.72)		
\$75,000 or more	17,232	1,933	919	11.2 (0.71)	5.3 (0.51)		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2004—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)	
Poverty status¹³					
Poor	9,322	1,294	652	13.9 (1.07)	7.0 (0.81)
Near poor	13,279	1,751	774	13.2 (0.85)	5.8 (0.64)
Not poor	34,401	4,032	1,824	11.7 (0.50)	5.3 (0.35)
Health insurance coverage¹⁴					
Private	45,889	5,570	2,420	12.2 (0.44)	5.3 (0.31)
Medicaid	18,798	2,640	1,313	14.1 (0.75)	7.0 (0.56)
Other	1,591	138	60	8.8 (1.71)	*3.8 (1.14)
Uninsured	6,535	518	169	7.9 (0.89)	2.6 (0.50)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	35,034	4,141	1,914	11.8 (0.48)	5.5 (0.36)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,361	3,298	1,351	13.6 (0.70)	5.5 (0.45)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	13,671	1,451	710	10.6 (0.86)	5.2 (0.54)
Region					
Northeast	12,723	1,681	770	13.3 (0.84)	6.1 (0.60)
Midwest	17,240	2,270	1,080	13.2 (0.78)	6.3 (0.58)
South	26,223	3,282	1,435	12.5 (0.68)	5.5 (0.44)
West	16,881	1,657	691	9.9 (0.59)	4.1 (0.40)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,061	6,209	2,524	10.4 (0.37)	4.2 (0.24)
Good	11,627	2,142	1,058	18.4 (1.02)	9.1 (0.77)
Fair or poor	1,328	537	391	40.6 (3.77)	29.7 (3.57)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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 percentages.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over. Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

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 (crude)	73,067	6,725	8,410	9,151	9.2	(0.31)	11.6	(0.35)	12.5	(0.37)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,067	6,725	8,410	9,151	9.2	(0.31)	11.6	(0.35)	12.5	(0.37)
Sex										
Male	37,351	3,769	4,648	4,424	10.1	(0.45)	12.5	(0.52)	11.9	(0.51)
Female	35,715	2,956	3,762	4,727	8.3	(0.42)	10.6	(0.47)	13.3	(0.55)
Age										
0–4 years	19,983	904	1,613	2,878	4.5	(0.43)	8.1	(0.61)	14.4	(0.72)
5–11 years	28,110	2,742	3,434	3,500	9.8	(0.52)	12.3	(0.58)	12.5	(0.61)
12–17 years	24,974	3,079	3,363	2,773	12.4	(0.59)	13.5	(0.61)	11.1	(0.57)
Race										
1 race ⁵	71,024	6,468	8,095	8,839	9.1	(0.31)	11.4	(0.36)	12.5	(0.37)
White	56,340	5,365	6,657	6,688	9.6	(0.36)	11.9	(0.40)	11.9	(0.41)
Black or African American	11,166	879	1,243	1,769	7.9	(0.70)	11.2	(0.88)	15.9	(1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*78	81	*62	11.9	(3.38)	12.5	(3.31)	*9.5	(2.97)
Asian	2,726	141	104	299	5.2	(1.19)	3.8	(1.00)	11.0	(1.72)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁶	2,043	258	315	312	12.6	(2.13)	15.4	(2.23)	15.3	(2.14)
Black or African American and white	815	*84	111	138	10.3	(3.03)	13.6	(3.16)	17.0	(3.50)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	98	*93	*71	21.0	(5.36)	20.0	(5.64)	15.1	(4.32)
Hispanic origin and race ⁷										
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,002	1,100	1,357	7.2	(0.50)	7.9	(0.53)	9.7	(0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	667	763	876	6.9	(0.58)	7.9	(0.63)	9.1	(0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	5,723	7,310	7,793	9.7	(0.36)	12.4	(0.41)	13.2	(0.44)
White, single race	43,405	4,464	5,680	5,478	10.3	(0.43)	13.2	(0.49)	12.6	(0.51)
Black or African American, single race	10,751	833	1,177	1,696	7.8	(0.72)	11.0	(0.89)	15.8	(1.10)
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	52,557	4,854	5,754	6,325	9.3	(0.37)	11.0	(0.42)	12.0	(0.44)
Mother, no father	16,142	1,402	2,162	2,355	8.7	(0.59)	13.4	(0.71)	14.6	(0.79)
Father, no mother	2,261	216	232	219	9.6	(1.57)	10.3	(1.74)	9.7	(1.88)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	254	261	251	12.1	(2.02)	12.5	(2.03)	11.9	(2.02)
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	8,952	482	592	771	5.4	(0.59)	6.6	(0.70)	8.6	(0.76)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,226	1,221	1,782	1,638	7.6	(0.54)	11.0	(0.72)	10.1	(0.67)
More than high school diploma	45,261	4,766	5,742	6,458	10.6	(0.43)	12.7	(0.47)	14.3	(0.51)
Family income ¹¹										
Less than \$20,000	11,548	771	1,313	1,439	6.7	(0.61)	11.4	(0.88)	12.5	(0.91)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	5,580	6,671	7,261	10.0	(0.37)	11.9	(0.42)	12.9	(0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	759	1,111	1,498	7.5	(0.68)	10.9	(0.88)	14.7	(0.96)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,197	1,343	1,396	10.4	(0.81)	11.6	(0.83)	12.1	(0.97)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	971	1,001	1,270	10.9	(0.91)	11.2	(0.97)	14.2	(1.10)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	1,934	2,188	2,298	11.2	(0.70)	12.7	(0.75)	13.3	(0.83)
Poverty status ¹²										
Poor	9,322	568	995	1,206	6.1	(0.70)	10.7	(0.97)	12.9	(1.08)
Near poor	13,279	1,147	1,458	1,747	8.7	(0.72)	11.0	(0.81)	13.2	(0.87)
Not poor	34,401	3,797	4,273	4,709	11.1	(0.48)	12.4	(0.54)	13.7	(0.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

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)		
Health insurance coverage¹³										
Private	45,889	4,755	5,578	5,941	10.4	(0.41)	12.2	(0.46)	13.0	(0.50)
Medicaid	18,798	1,428	2,154	2,457	7.6	(0.55)	11.5	(0.70)	13.1	(0.71)
Other	1,591	136	142	217	8.6	(1.82)	9.0	(2.06)	13.8	(2.35)
Uninsured	6,535	388	524	520	6.0	(0.76)	8.0	(0.86)	8.0	(0.88)
Place of residence										
Large MSA ¹⁴	35,034	2,892	3,486	4,316	8.3	(0.42)	10.0	(0.47)	12.3	(0.53)
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,361	2,439	3,178	3,270	10.0	(0.55)	13.1	(0.67)	13.4	(0.67)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	13,671	1,393	1,746	1,565	10.3	(0.80)	12.8	(0.81)	11.5	(0.83)
Region										
Northeast	12,723	994	1,314	1,453	7.9	(0.67)	10.4	(0.82)	11.4	(0.86)
Midwest	17,240	1,631	1,910	2,324	9.5	(0.69)	11.1	(0.74)	13.5	(0.86)
South	26,223	2,561	3,917	3,114	9.8	(0.52)	15.0	(0.66)	11.9	(0.54)
West	16,881	1,539	1,269	2,260	9.1	(0.61)	7.5	(0.54)	13.4	(0.80)
Current health status										
Excellent or very good	60,061	5,173	6,242	7,136	8.6	(0.33)	10.4	(0.36)	11.9	(0.41)
Good	11,627	1,270	1,774	1,562	11.0	(0.82)	15.3	(1.00)	13.4	(0.93)
Fair or poor	1,328	282	393	450	21.7	(3.33)	30.0	(3.61)	33.9	(3.81)

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

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

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

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 percentages.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²		
				Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)		
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,285	4,881	4,527	8.0 (0.34)	7.4 (0.33)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,285	4,881	4,527	8.0 (0.34)	7.4 (0.32)
Sex					
Male	31,476	2,989	3,194	9.5 (0.49)	10.2 (0.52)
Female	29,809	1,892	1,333	6.4 (0.47)	4.5 (0.39)
Age					
3–4 years	8,201	*202	*151	*2.5 (0.75)	*1.8 (0.72)
5–11 years	28,110	2,063	1,822	7.4 (0.49)	6.5 (0.46)
12–17 years	24,974	2,615	2,553	10.5 (0.59)	10.2 (0.55)
Race					
1 race ⁶	59,655	4,724	4,374	7.9 (0.35)	7.3 (0.33)
White	47,346	3,717	3,545	7.9 (0.37)	7.5 (0.37)
Black or African American	9,278	875	762	9.4 (1.05)	8.2 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	559	*79	*22	*14.2 (5.34)	*4.0 (1.61)
Asian	2,364	*46	*38	*1.9 (0.72)	*1.6 (0.68)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	108	†	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁷	1,630	157	152	9.6 (2.06)	9.3 (1.84)
Black or African American and white	574	*55	56	*9.5 (3.59)	9.7 (2.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	402	*61	†	*15.2 (5.11)	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁸					
Hispanic or Latino	11,491	647	462	5.6 (0.53)	4.0 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	7,915	441	265	5.6 (0.65)	3.4 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,794	4,234	4,065	8.5 (0.41)	8.2 (0.38)
White, single race	36,685	3,115	3,147	8.5 (0.46)	8.6 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	8,963	855	709	9.5 (1.08)	7.9 (1.00)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	43,393	3,112	2,757	7.2 (0.40)	6.4 (0.38)
Mother, no father	13,894	1,364	1,323	9.8 (0.74)	9.5 (0.70)
Father, no mother	2,129	171	199	8.0 (1.50)	9.4 (1.64)
Neither mother nor father	1,869	234	248	12.5 (2.44)	13.3 (2.24)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	7,294	575	445	7.9 (0.88)	6.1 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,864	1,247	1,066	9.0 (0.72)	7.7 (0.66)
More than high school diploma	37,860	2,810	2,756	7.4 (0.44)	7.3 (0.43)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$20,000	9,309	1,043	865	11.2 (0.95)	9.3 (0.93)
\$20,000 or more	47,664	3,670	3,469	7.7 (0.39)	7.3 (0.38)
\$20,000–\$34,999	8,518	705	604	8.3 (0.82)	7.1 (0.79)
\$35,000–\$54,999	9,860	813	811	8.2 (0.83)	8.2 (0.85)
\$55,000–\$74,999	7,514	565	602	7.5 (0.86)	8.0 (0.94)
\$75,000 or more	14,746	1,119	1,036	7.6 (0.78)	7.0 (0.72)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	7,603	861	572	11.3 (1.04)	7.5 (0.97)
Near poor	11,175	901	859	8.1 (0.75)	7.7 (0.78)
Not poor	29,230	2,286	2,255	7.8 (0.50)	7.7 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁴					
Private	39,438	2,658	2,762	6.7 (0.40)	7.0 (0.41)
Medicaid.	14,646	1,786	1,381	12.2 (0.83)	9.4 (0.72)
Other.	1,291	75	*64	5.8 (1.65)	*5.0 (1.66)
Uninsured.	5,730	352	315	6.1 (0.88)	5.5 (0.88)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	29,273	2,111	2,084	7.2 (0.47)	7.1 (0.48)
Small MSA ¹⁵	20,535	1,846	1,713	9.0 (0.64)	8.4 (0.57)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	11,478	925	729	8.1 (0.75)	6.4 (0.69)
Region					
Northeast	10,763	1,015	720	9.5 (0.92)	6.7 (0.70)
Midwest	14,319	1,273	1,225	8.9 (0.77)	8.6 (0.77)
South	21,991	1,614	1,854	7.3 (0.53)	8.4 (0.57)
West	14,212	979	728	6.9 (0.66)	5.1 (0.53)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,088	3,180	3,223	6.4 (0.34)	6.4 (0.34)
Good.	9,989	1,348	1,095	13.5 (1.08)	11.0 (0.99)
Fair or poor.	1,177	353	209	30.2 (3.98)	17.9 (3.47)

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

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

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 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 percentages.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	
			Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,067	9,627	13.2	(0.38)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,067	9,627	13.2	(0.38)
Sex				
Male	37,351	5,757	15.4	(0.57)
Female	35,715	3,870	10.9	(0.47)
Age				
0–4 years	19,983	1,475	7.4	(0.52)
5–11 years	28,110	3,840	13.7	(0.64)
12–17 years	24,974	4,313	17.3	(0.69)
Race				
1 race ⁵	71,024	9,320	13.2	(0.38)
White	56,340	7,659	13.6	(0.44)
Black or African American	11,166	1,399	12.6	(0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*94	14.4	(4.18)
Asian	2,726	162	5.9	(1.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†		†
2 or more races ⁶	2,043	307	15.0	(2.14)
Black or African American and white	815	129	15.8	(3.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	*76	16.3	(4.73)
Hispanic origin and race ⁷				
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,026	7.4	(0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	588	6.1	(0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	8,602	14.6	(0.44)
White only	43,405	6,718	15.5	(0.54)
Black or African American only	10,751	1,350	12.6	(0.89)
Family structure ⁸				
Mother and father	52,557	6,455	12.3	(0.44)
Mother, no father	16,142	2,617	16.3	(0.83)
Father, no mother	2,261	278	12.3	(1.85)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	277	13.2	(1.89)
Parent's education ⁹				
Less than high school diploma	8,952	826	9.2	(0.83)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,226	1,941	12.0	(0.76)
More than high school diploma	45,261	6,557	14.5	(0.52)
Family income ¹¹				
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,533	13.3	(0.89)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	7,612	13.6	(0.44)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	1,161	11.4	(0.87)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	1,601	13.8	(1.04)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	1,307	14.6	(1.04)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	2,451	14.2	(0.84)
Poverty status ¹²				
Poor	9,322	1,055	11.3	(0.95)
Near poor	13,279	1,636	12.3	(0.87)
Not poor	34,401	4,991	14.5	(0.57)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—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
Health insurance coverage¹³			
Private	45,889	6,404	14.0 (0.49)
Medicaid or other public	18,798	2,615	13.9 (0.71)
Other	1,591	208	13.2 (2.19)
Uninsured	6,535	380	5.8 (0.75)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁴	35,034	4,036	11.6 (0.51)
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,361	3,481	14.3 (0.68)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	13,671	2,110	15.5 (0.93)
Region			
Northeast	12,723	1,717	13.5 (0.89)
Midwest	17,240	2,670	15.5 (0.83)
South	26,223	3,774	14.4 (0.67)
West	16,881	1,466	8.7 (0.60)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	60,061	6,641	11.1 (0.38)
Good	11,627	2,298	19.8 (1.06)
Fair or poor	1,328	685	51.6 (4.03)

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

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

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 percentages.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	54.0 (0.58)	28.3 (0.51)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	54.0 (0.58)	28.3 (0.51)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.0 (0.78)	28.3 (0.69)	15.8 (0.56)	1.9 (0.21)
Female	100.0	53.9 (0.81)	28.3 (0.72)	16.0 (0.61)	1.8 (0.21)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	58.7 (1.03)	26.5 (0.94)	13.5 (0.72)	1.3 (0.23)
5–11 years	100.0	53.9 (0.94)	28.9 (0.84)	15.4 (0.68)	1.8 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	50.2 (0.91)	29.0 (0.84)	18.5 (0.70)	2.3 (0.28)
Race					
1 race ⁴	100.0	53.8 (0.60)	28.4 (0.52)	15.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)
White	100.0	55.4 (0.67)	28.6 (0.59)	14.6 (0.47)	1.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	47.1 (1.50)	27.0 (1.36)	22.2 (1.20)	3.7 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.6 (5.09)	37.8 (4.86)	25.6 (4.93)	†
Asian	100.0	55.3 (3.01)	28.6 (2.64)	15.1 (2.11)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*45.8 (15.21)	†	*30.9 (14.33)	†
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	58.4 (2.95)	24.4 (2.47)	15.4 (2.15)	*1.8 (0.73)
Black or African American and white	100.0	56.1 (4.36)	25.3 (3.70)	17.3 (3.55)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	51.8 (6.88)	33.1 (6.60)	*15.1 (4.77)	–
Hispanic origin and race ⁶					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	43.6 (1.14)	29.9 (1.00)	23.8 (0.99)	2.7 (0.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	40.9 (1.36)	30.5 (1.21)	25.9 (1.22)	2.7 (0.36)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	56.4 (0.65)	27.9 (0.58)	14.1 (0.46)	1.6 (0.17)
White only	100.0	59.0 (0.76)	28.1 (0.69)	11.8 (0.49)	1.1 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	47.2 (1.53)	26.9 (1.38)	22.3 (1.24)	3.6 (0.61)
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	100.0	56.7 (0.70)	28.3 (0.61)	13.7 (0.47)	1.3 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.3 (1.11)	28.5 (1.01)	21.8 (0.94)	3.4 (0.43)
Father, no mother	100.0	51.8 (2.78)	29.5 (2.56)	17.7 (2.22)	*1.0 (0.41)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	48.1 (3.01)	25.1 (2.42)	23.5 (2.48)	*3.3 (1.31)
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	36.9 (1.50)	29.2 (1.34)	30.2 (1.49)	3.7 (0.53)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	45.3 (1.09)	31.3 (1.06)	20.8 (0.94)	2.6 (0.38)
More than high school diploma	100.0	60.9 (0.72)	27.1 (0.64)	10.9 (0.44)	1.1 (0.15)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$20,000	100.0	40.8 (1.29)	28.2 (1.25)	26.8 (1.18)	4.3 (0.56)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	57.0 (0.65)	28.2 (0.58)	13.6 (0.45)	1.2 (0.14)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	46.9 (1.39)	29.7 (1.33)	21.0 (1.17)	2.4 (0.42)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	52.4 (1.42)	30.2 (1.27)	15.9 (0.98)	1.5 (0.35)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	58.7 (1.55)	29.2 (1.42)	11.5 (0.96)	*0.6 (0.29)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	67.5 (1.12)	25.2 (1.04)	6.8 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.19)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	100.0	41.3 (1.58)	27.8 (1.42)	26.9 (1.37)	4.0 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	48.0 (1.26)	29.5 (1.22)	20.2 (1.06)	2.4 (0.36)
Not poor	100.0	61.8 (0.80)	27.5 (0.73)	9.9 (0.45)	0.7 (0.15)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status, for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	100.0	59.6 (0.71)	28.0 (0.64)	11.5 (0.45)	0.8 (0.13)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	42.9 (1.05)	28.0 (1.00)	24.6 (0.97)	4.5 (0.46)
Other	100.0	59.3 (3.63)	25.6 (3.00)	14.2 (2.51)	†
Uninsured	100.0	46.0 (1.90)	31.5 (1.61)	21.2 (1.44)	1.3 (0.31)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	55.4 (0.81)	26.9 (0.69)	16.1 (0.58)	1.5 (0.19)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	53.6 (1.08)	29.3 (0.98)	15.2 (0.77)	2.0 (0.30)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	50.9 (1.34)	29.9 (1.11)	17.0 (1.03)	2.2 (0.38)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	55.5 (1.29)	28.5 (1.15)	14.6 (0.89)	1.4 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	54.2 (1.25)	28.7 (1.08)	15.6 (0.92)	1.6 (0.27)
South	100.0	53.6 (0.97)	27.3 (0.85)	16.9 (0.70)	2.2 (0.29)
West	100.0	53.2 (1.25)	29.3 (1.06)	15.8 (0.94)	1.8 (0.29)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

⁴ 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹									
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor			
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	
	Percent distribution ² (standard error)									
Total ³ (crude)	19.0 (0.49)	79.7 (0.49)	1.3 (0.13)	25.9 (1.16)	70.3 (1.22)	3.9 (0.51)	25.6 (3.57)	57.6 (3.94)	16.8 (3.06)	
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	18.9 (0.49)	79.8 (0.49)	1.3 (0.13)	26.6 (1.19)	69.6 (1.24)	3.8 (0.50)	26.4 (3.59)	57.2 (3.93)	16.4 (3.03)	
Sex										
Male	19.6 (0.68)	78.9 (0.69)	1.5 (0.21)	26.1 (1.60)	70.0 (1.69)	3.9 (0.71)	27.0 (5.21)	55.3 (5.77)	17.7 (4.69)	
Female	18.4 (0.67)	80.5 (0.69)	1.1 (0.16)	25.5 (1.79)	70.6 (1.85)	3.9 (0.73)	24.1 (4.89)	60.1 (5.41)	15.8 (3.86)	
Age										
1–4 years	25.8 (1.13)	72.7 (1.17)	1.5 (0.25)	36.6 (2.90)	60.1 (2.93)	3.3 (0.88)	30.4 (8.19)	56.9 (9.12)	*12.7 (5.51)	
5–11 years	17.5 (0.76)	81.4 (0.77)	1.1 (0.21)	26.6 (1.98)	70.3 (2.06)	3.1 (0.76)	29.5 (5.75)	53.7 (6.39)	*16.7 (5.43)	
12–17 years	16.0 (0.73)	82.6 (0.75)	1.4 (0.23)	20.2 (1.65)	74.9 (1.79)	4.8 (0.89)	20.2 (5.58)	61.5 (6.14)	18.3 (4.49)	
Race										
1 race ⁴	19.1 (0.50)	79.7 (0.50)	1.3 (0.13)	25.7 (1.17)	70.4 (1.22)	4.0 (0.53)	25.1 (3.60)	57.7 (3.99)	17.2 (3.12)	
White	18.3 (0.54)	80.4 (0.55)	1.3 (0.15)	25.9 (1.39)	69.3 (1.47)	4.8 (0.68)	26.4 (4.13)	55.2 (4.69)	18.4 (3.61)	
Black or African American	20.9 (1.39)	77.9 (1.39)	1.2 (0.30)	24.4 (2.51)	73.5 (2.55)	*2.1 (0.74)	*20.5 (7.00)	62.8 (7.85)	*16.6 (6.37)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.0 (4.97)	74.8 (5.48)	†	35.9 (9.72)	64.1 (9.72)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	
Asian	26.5 (2.90)	72.4 (2.95)	†	*23.5 (7.49)	75.0 (7.53)	†	*70.4 (21.21)	†	–	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	82.8 (11.58)	–	†	*73.8 (24.43)	–	–	100.0 (0.00)	–	
2 or more races ⁵	17.4 (2.41)	80.9 (2.67)	†	32.8 (7.70)	66.4 (7.72)	†	*45.9 (22.55)	*54.1 (22.55)	–	
Black or African American and white	25.3 (4.69)	74.1 (4.70)	†	*26.9 (9.75)	73.1 (9.75)	–	†	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*16.6 (5.19)	79.3 (6.12)	†	*58.1 (18.59)	*41.9 (18.59)	–	–	–	–	
Hispanic origin and race ⁶										
Hispanic or Latino	25.2 (1.06)	72.7 (1.09)	2.1 (0.36)	33.5 (2.34)	62.9 (2.37)	3.6 (0.92)	29.9 (5.27)	52.4 (6.03)	17.6 (5.11)	
Mexican or Mexican American	26.1 (1.28)	71.9 (1.33)	2.0 (0.44)	35.2 (2.77)	61.8 (2.78)	*2.9 (0.92)	36.5 (6.65)	52.5 (7.24)	*11.1 (4.29)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.7 (0.54)	81.1 (0.54)	1.1 (0.14)	22.9 (1.34)	73.2 (1.42)	4.0 (0.62)	23.7 (4.62)	59.8 (5.05)	16.4 (3.74)	
White only	16.5 (0.61)	82.4 (0.61)	1.1 (0.16)	21.0 (1.68)	73.6 (1.83)	5.3 (0.92)	21.2 (6.00)	56.8 (6.90)	22.0 (5.44)	
Black or African American only	20.6 (1.42)	78.1 (1.43)	1.3 (0.32)	24.3 (2.56)	73.7 (2.61)	*2.0 (0.76)	*21.6 (7.31)	66.1 (7.94)	*12.3 (5.86)	
Family structure ⁷										
Mother and father	18.7 (0.57)	80.2 (0.57)	1.1 (0.14)	25.6 (1.57)	70.0 (1.62)	4.3 (0.69)	31.2 (5.46)	54.1 (5.75)	14.7 (3.89)	
Mother, no father	19.6 (1.05)	78.5 (1.09)	2.0 (0.36)	26.4 (2.13)	70.4 (2.23)	3.2 (0.88)	17.3 (4.12)	62.0 (5.75)	20.7 (5.16)	
Father, no mother	20.0 (2.36)	78.3 (2.45)	†	24.8 (5.84)	73.0 (5.90)	†	†	75.6 (16.72)	†	
Neither mother nor father	22.3 (2.97)	76.6 (2.92)	†	26.0 (5.15)	70.3 (5.34)	†	†	*49.9 (20.17)	†	
Parent's education ⁸										
Less than high school diploma	25.9 (1.54)	71.8 (1.59)	2.3 (0.54)	27.7 (2.67)	67.7 (2.73)	4.7 (1.24)	31.8 (6.75)	51.8 (7.36)	*16.4 (6.20)	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	18.8 (1.00)	79.9 (1.02)	1.4 (0.26)	24.8 (2.00)	72.8 (2.08)	*2.3 (0.74)	19.4 (5.14)	63.5 (6.99)	*17.1 (5.98)	
More than high school diploma	17.9 (0.60)	80.9 (0.60)	1.2 (0.16)	25.3 (1.82)	70.2 (1.89)	4.5 (0.84)	24.8 (6.26)	57.3 (6.80)	17.9 (4.77)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution ² (standard error)								
Family income¹⁰									
Less than \$20,000	21.6 (1.35)	76.6 (1.36)	1.8 (0.38)	26.8 (2.14)	69.8 (2.28)	3.5 (1.00)	*18.4 (5.76)	58.4 (7.00)	23.3 (6.12)
\$20,000 or more	18.9 (0.55)	79.9 (0.56)	1.2 (0.14)	26.1 (1.47)	69.8 (1.53)	4.1 (0.62)	30.2 (5.35)	60.9 (5.49)	*8.9 (2.77)
\$20,000–\$34,999	20.4 (1.23)	77.7 (1.29)	1.9 (0.41)	31.8 (3.08)	64.8 (3.10)	3.4 (0.99)	34.4 (8.08)	56.8 (7.98)	†
\$35,000–\$54,999	21.2 (1.23)	78.2 (1.26)	*0.7 (0.20)	25.8 (2.90)	71.5 (2.99)	*2.7 (1.00)	*29.4 (9.57)	53.5 (11.14)	*17.2 (7.79)
\$55,000–\$74,999	18.4 (1.31)	79.8 (1.36)	1.8 (0.47)	28.4 (4.22)	67.3 (4.43)	*4.3 (1.89)	†	*62.1 (22.12)	–
\$75,000 or more	17.9 (0.97)	81.3 (0.98)	0.8 (0.20)	20.1 (3.54)	73.1 (3.98)	*6.8 (2.20)	†	66.3 (18.68)	†
Poverty status¹¹									
Poor	20.4 (1.48)	77.2 (1.54)	2.3 (0.52)	27.6 (2.60)	68.3 (2.77)	*4.1 (1.27)	*21.2 (6.93)	60.5 (7.79)	*18.3 (5.94)
Near poor	22.1 (1.23)	76.6 (1.25)	1.3 (0.28)	28.3 (2.60)	69.0 (2.64)	2.7 (0.75)	38.0 (7.24)	49.7 (6.81)	*12.3 (4.69)
Not poor	18.4 (0.69)	80.6 (0.70)	1.0 (0.17)	25.8 (2.06)	69.2 (2.20)	4.9 (1.04)	*22.9 (9.14)	66.7 (9.67)	*10.5 (4.86)
Health insurance coverage¹²									
Private	17.8 (0.59)	81.2 (0.59)	1.0 (0.15)	23.3 (1.72)	71.6 (1.81)	5.1 (0.85)	30.3 (7.61)	50.5 (7.82)	19.2 (5.48)
Medicaid or other public	23.1 (1.04)	74.9 (1.05)	2.0 (0.33)	28.9 (2.05)	68.3 (2.12)	2.8 (0.72)	24.3 (4.39)	59.0 (4.99)	16.7 (3.98)
Other	19.0 (3.02)	79.7 (3.13)	†	30.1 (7.97)	69.9 (7.97)	–	†	†	†
Uninsured	18.5 (1.48)	79.7 (1.56)	1.8 (0.52)	23.5 (2.82)	73.2 (2.92)	*3.3 (1.07)	*18.9 (9.09)	79.0 (9.34)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	19.5 (0.71)	79.1 (0.73)	1.4 (0.20)	24.8 (1.69)	71.2 (1.78)	4.0 (0.74)	30.0 (5.45)	53.2 (5.72)	*16.8 (5.12)
Small MSA ¹³	18.3 (0.82)	80.6 (0.81)	1.1 (0.23)	30.0 (2.24)	65.2 (2.32)	4.8 (1.06)	27.8 (6.82)	56.3 (7.31)	*16.0 (4.88)
Not in MSA ¹³	19.0 (1.15)	79.6 (1.16)	1.4 (0.31)	21.8 (2.07)	76.2 (2.07)	*2.0 (0.78)	*14.6 (5.64)	67.5 (7.42)	*17.9 (5.83)
Region									
Northeast	17.0 (1.18)	81.7 (1.20)	1.4 (0.28)	27.8 (2.80)	68.8 (2.92)	*3.4 (1.16)	*28.0 (11.38)	44.1 (12.25)	*27.9 (10.96)
Midwest	16.0 (1.01)	83.0 (1.02)	1.0 (0.23)	24.7 (2.53)	71.6 (2.66)	*3.7 (1.12)	30.6 (8.40)	46.6 (8.67)	*22.8 (8.61)
South	21.2 (0.86)	77.5 (0.85)	1.4 (0.24)	25.5 (1.93)	69.9 (2.00)	4.6 (0.92)	20.1 (5.11)	67.8 (5.49)	12.1 (3.62)
West	20.3 (0.92)	78.1 (0.97)	1.5 (0.30)	26.1 (2.28)	70.6 (2.39)	3.3 (0.88)	30.3 (7.03)	55.4 (7.79)	*14.3 (5.01)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Current health status is based on the following the question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say (subject’s name) health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” and the following question from the sample child section:

“Compared with 12 months ago, would you say (child’s name)’s health is better, 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

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 (crude)	100.0	27.3 (0.63)	30.1 (0.61)	25.5 (0.59)	10.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)	
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	27.3 (0.63)	30.1 (0.61)	25.5 (0.59)	10.9 (0.42)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.13)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	28.6 (0.85)	29.5 (0.83)	24.5 (0.81)	11.0 (0.60)	5.4 (0.39)	1.0 (0.19)	
Female	100.0	26.0 (0.83)	30.7 (0.85)	26.6 (0.82)	10.9 (0.57)	4.9 (0.39)	0.9 (0.18)	
Age								
5–11 years	100.0	26.9 (0.82)	31.7 (0.88)	25.2 (0.82)	10.9 (0.58)	3.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.23)	
12–17 years	100.0	27.7 (0.90)	28.3 (0.86)	25.9 (0.84)	11.0 (0.60)	6.7 (0.46)	0.4 (0.11)	
Race								
1 race ⁴	100.0	27.3 (0.64)	30.2 (0.61)	25.5 (0.60)	10.9 (0.43)	5.1 (0.28)	1.0 (0.14)	
White	100.0	24.1 (0.69)	31.3 (0.71)	26.1 (0.68)	11.9 (0.51)	5.5 (0.33)	1.1 (0.16)	
Black or African American	100.0	38.1 (1.69)	26.0 (1.39)	24.2 (1.39)	7.5 (0.79)	3.7 (0.61)	*0.5 (0.25)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.4 (5.65)	25.9 (6.38)	34.9 (6.09)	*6.8 (2.86)	*6.9 (3.37)	–	
Asian	100.0	48.2 (3.63)	27.0 (2.91)	16.2 (2.49)	5.6 (1.35)	*2.1 (0.84)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*36.0 (15.56)	†	*43.3 (17.34)	†	–	–	
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	28.1 (3.41)	26.8 (3.50)	26.8 (3.46)	10.9 (2.27)	*6.6 (2.10)	†	
Black or African American and white	100.0	26.3 (5.65)	32.9 (6.18)	29.1 (5.94)	*6.2 (2.53)	*5.5 (2.13)	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*23.4 (7.03)	*18.1 (6.20)	31.6 (7.72)	*13.5 (5.85)	*13.3 (5.77)	–	
Hispanic origin and race ⁶								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.7 (1.29)	28.4 (1.18)	22.0 (1.10)	9.3 (0.75)	4.8 (0.52)	0.8 (0.22)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.4 (1.54)	29.1 (1.44)	21.2 (1.34)	10.4 (0.95)	4.1 (0.55)	*0.8 (0.26)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.7 (0.71)	30.5 (0.69)	26.3 (0.68)	11.3 (0.48)	5.2 (0.32)	1.0 (0.15)	
White only	100.0	20.9 (0.78)	32.0 (0.84)	27.3 (0.80)	12.8 (0.60)	5.8 (0.40)	1.2 (0.19)	
Black or African American only	100.0	38.4 (1.73)	25.9 (1.41)	24.4 (1.42)	7.6 (0.80)	3.4 (0.59)	†	
Family structure ⁷								
Mother and father	100.0	27.4 (0.76)	31.9 (0.74)	25.5 (0.71)	9.9 (0.50)	4.2 (0.30)	1.2 (0.17)	
Mother, no father	100.0	26.0 (1.19)	24.9 (1.17)	26.8 (1.22)	13.8 (0.89)	8.2 (0.77)	*0.4 (0.16)	
Father, no mother	100.0	26.7 (2.81)	31.7 (3.08)	20.8 (2.54)	16.1 (2.54)	4.6 (1.22)	–	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	35.5 (3.26)	25.0 (2.77)	23.4 (2.88)	8.2 (1.63)	*5.7 (1.70)	*2.3 (0.83)	
Parent's education ⁸								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.6 (1.79)	25.6 (1.54)	21.6 (1.46)	9.1 (0.99)	7.3 (0.92)	*0.8 (0.36)	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	27.9 (1.23)	28.1 (1.27)	25.0 (1.17)	12.8 (0.94)	5.2 (0.55)	*1.0 (0.31)	
More than high school diploma	100.0	25.0 (0.76)	32.0 (0.80)	26.7 (0.76)	10.7 (0.52)	4.7 (0.34)	0.9 (0.15)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

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)						
Family income¹⁰								
Less than \$20,000	100.0	30.5 (1.56)	23.3 (1.45)	24.1 (1.40)	12.3 (1.04)	8.6 (0.88)	*1.2 (0.38)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	26.0 (0.70)	31.3 (0.68)	26.4 (0.67)	10.9 (0.48)	4.6 (0.30)	0.9 (0.14)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	29.5 (1.51)	25.7 (1.47)	26.2 (1.57)	12.0 (1.08)	6.2 (0.78)	*0.4 (0.18)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	27.1 (1.52)	27.0 (1.46)	26.3 (1.38)	13.4 (1.13)	4.7 (0.65)	1.5 (0.39)	
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	24.2 (1.64)	34.2 (1.74)	24.1 (1.63)	10.5 (1.10)	5.9 (0.91)	*1.2 (0.46)	
\$75,000 or more	100.0	22.9 (1.20)	34.3 (1.31)	28.9 (1.28)	10.3 (0.87)	3.1 (0.43)	*0.6 (0.19)	
Poverty status¹¹								
Poor	100.0	30.4 (1.73)	24.2 (1.62)	24.1 (1.63)	11.8 (1.15)	8.3 (1.01)	*1.2 (0.44)	
Near poor	100.0	29.3 (1.51)	23.1 (1.29)	26.3 (1.34)	13.6 (1.09)	6.6 (0.73)	*1.1 (0.34)	
Not poor	100.0	23.8 (0.84)	33.2 (0.86)	27.1 (0.86)	11.0 (0.56)	4.2 (0.36)	0.8 (0.16)	
Health insurance coverage¹²								
Private	100.0	25.3 (0.77)	32.8 (0.76)	26.2 (0.74)	10.8 (0.52)	4.2 (0.31)	0.7 (0.14)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	30.1 (1.30)	22.8 (1.16)	25.1 (1.14)	12.5 (0.91)	8.3 (0.76)	1.1 (0.28)	
Other	100.0	33.7 (4.06)	33.2 (3.77)	21.4 (3.45)	6.5 (1.83)	*4.4 (1.63)	†	
Uninsured	100.0	32.1 (1.84)	28.2 (1.85)	23.4 (1.71)	9.4 (1.17)	4.3 (0.82)	2.6 (0.73)	
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	30.9 (0.92)	29.5 (0.86)	24.2 (0.81)	9.7 (0.54)	4.8 (0.38)	0.8 (0.17)	
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	23.8 (1.04)	31.1 (1.01)	26.6 (1.03)	11.8 (0.77)	6.0 (0.54)	0.7 (0.21)	
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	24.5 (1.45)	29.8 (1.54)	27.0 (1.52)	12.6 (1.10)	4.4 (0.59)	1.7 (0.42)	
Region								
Northeast	100.0	23.9 (1.49)	31.8 (1.62)	26.2 (1.46)	11.4 (1.04)	6.3 (0.80)	*0.5 (0.21)	
Midwest	100.0	22.8 (1.36)	32.6 (1.26)	27.2 (1.25)	11.2 (0.91)	4.8 (0.61)	1.4 (0.34)	
South	100.0	30.2 (1.06)	28.4 (1.03)	25.2 (0.97)	10.8 (0.73)	4.5 (0.42)	0.9 (0.23)	
West	100.0	30.0 (1.21)	28.9 (1.09)	24.0 (1.20)	10.5 (0.78)	5.6 (0.54)	1.0 (0.23)	
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	100.0	27.6 (0.70)	32.1 (0.70)	25.7 (0.64)	10.1 (0.44)	3.6 (0.26)	1.0 (0.14)	
Good	100.0	27.5 (1.45)	22.5 (1.37)	25.2 (1.39)	14.3 (1.15)	9.7 (0.92)	*0.8 (0.29)	
Fair or poor	100.0	12.6 (3.15)	13.0 (3.12)	23.1 (3.55)	17.1 (3.05)	31.7 (4.32)	†	

¹ Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table XI. 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 under 18 years of age with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Usual place of health care ¹										
	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ²	Has usual place of health care ²	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often	
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)										
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	95.2 (0.25)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)	
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	4.8 (0.24)	95.2 (0.24)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)	
Sex											
Male	100.0	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	19.7 (0.72)	78.3 (0.75)	0.7 (0.13)	0.8 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.2 (0.07)	
Female	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	20.5 (0.72)	77.6 (0.75)	0.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Age											
0–4 years	100.0	2.6 (0.38)	97.4 (0.38)	100.0	21.4 (0.91)	77.0 (0.95)	0.7 (0.16)	0.8 (0.16)	†	†	
5–11 years	100.0	4.4 (0.37)	95.6 (0.37)	100.0	20.4 (0.83)	77.8 (0.84)	0.6 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.07)	
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.46)	93.2 (0.46)	100.0	18.7 (0.77)	79.0 (0.82)	0.8 (0.17)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.11)	0.4 (0.10)	
Race											
1 race ⁵	100.0	4.8 (0.25)	95.2 (0.25)	100.0	20.1 (0.58)	78.0 (0.61)	0.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.09)	0.2 (0.04)	0.2 (0.04)	
White	100.0	4.6 (0.27)	95.4 (0.27)	100.0	19.2 (0.65)	79.1 (0.68)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.2 (0.05)	
Black or African American	100.0	4.7 (0.71)	95.3 (0.71)	100.0	24.0 (1.32)	73.0 (1.41)	1.2 (0.30)	1.6 (0.35)	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*8.0 (3.11)	92.0 (3.11)	100.0	45.6 (7.24)	52.4 (6.62)	†	–	†	–	
Asian	100.0	8.2 (1.82)	91.8 (1.82)	100.0	17.5 (2.44)	81.1 (2.52)	†	†	†	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	83.3 (13.13)	100.0	†	87.4 (9.65)	–	–	–	–	
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	*3.2 (1.21)	96.8 (1.21)	100.0	19.5 (2.42)	77.8 (2.58)	†	*1.3 (0.54)	†	–	
Black or African American and white	100.0	*4.1 (1.87)	95.9 (1.87)	100.0	16.9 (3.29)	80.5 (3.44)	†	†	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	98.8 (1.15)	100.0	25.7 (5.99)	72.4 (6.06)	–	†	–	–	
Hispanic origin and race⁷											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.8 (0.62)	90.2 (0.62)	100.0	34.8 (1.25)	61.5 (1.29)	1.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.27)	†	0.5 (0.14)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.3 (0.78)	88.7 (0.78)	100.0	37.7 (1.57)	58.4 (1.62)	1.6 (0.39)	1.4 (0.30)	†	0.7 (0.20)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.6 (0.26)	96.4 (0.26)	100.0	16.8 (0.61)	81.6 (0.64)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.10)	0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)	
White only	100.0	3.0 (0.28)	97.0 (0.28)	100.0	14.8 (0.71)	84.0 (0.74)	0.4 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Black or African American only	100.0	4.6 (0.71)	95.4 (0.71)	100.0	23.6 (1.35)	73.4 (1.44)	1.2 (0.31)	1.7 (0.36)	†	†	
Family structure⁸											
Mother and father	100.0	4.2 (0.26)	95.8 (0.26)	100.0	18.1 (0.63)	80.4 (0.66)	0.5 (0.10)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.05)	
Mother, no father	100.0	5.7 (0.57)	94.3 (0.57)	100.0	25.8 (1.10)	71.4 (1.17)	1.3 (0.27)	1.2 (0.23)	†	*0.2 (0.11)	
Father, no mother	100.0	8.0 (1.40)	92.0 (1.40)	100.0	20.6 (2.42)	77.2 (2.53)	†	†	†	–	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	8.7 (1.45)	91.3 (1.45)	100.0	27.6 (2.93)	67.9 (3.06)	*1.4 (0.55)	*3.0 (1.17)	–	†	
Parent's education⁹											
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.1 (0.98)	88.9 (0.98)	100.0	42.0 (1.66)	53.3 (1.73)	2.2 (0.47)	1.7 (0.38)	†	*0.6 (0.21)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	5.5 (0.51)	94.5 (0.51)	100.0	23.7 (1.11)	74.3 (1.13)	0.8 (0.21)	0.8 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.08)	†	
More than high school diploma	100.0	3.1 (0.26)	96.9 (0.26)	100.0	14.5 (0.62)	84.2 (0.65)	0.4 (0.08)	0.6 (0.10)	0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. 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 under 18 years of age with a usual place of health care, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Usual place of health care ¹											
	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care ²	Has usual place of health care ²	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often		
					Percent distribution ³ (standard error)							
Family income¹¹												
Less than \$20,000	100.0	9.2 (0.83)	90.8 (0.83)	100.0	36.0 (1.49)	60.3 (1.55)	2.0 (0.39)	1.4 (0.30)		†	*0.2 (0.08)	
\$20,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	16.7 (0.58)	81.8 (0.61)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.10)	0.2 (0.06)		0.2 (0.05)	
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	6.2 (0.58)	93.8 (0.58)	100.0	28.2 (1.37)	68.5 (1.44)	0.9 (0.22)	1.5 (0.31)		†	*0.6 (0.22)	
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	4.7 (0.58)	95.3 (0.58)	100.0	18.9 (1.13)	79.3 (1.17)	*0.6 (0.24)	0.7 (0.21)		†		†
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	2.6 (0.50)	97.4 (0.50)	100.0	12.6 (1.11)	86.2 (1.14)		† *0.6 (0.24)		†		†
\$75,000 or more	100.0	2.1 (0.39)	97.9 (0.39)	100.0	10.9 (0.81)	88.3 (0.83)		† *0.5 (0.14)		†		†
Poverty status¹²												
Poor	100.0	8.9 (0.96)	91.1 (0.96)	100.0	36.8 (1.67)	59.8 (1.70)	1.8 (0.40)	1.3 (0.33)		†		†
Near poor	100.0	6.6 (0.57)	93.4 (0.57)	100.0	26.1 (1.26)	70.5 (1.33)	0.9 (0.22)	1.6 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.19)		*0.4 (0.16)	
Not poor	100.0	2.6 (0.28)	97.4 (0.28)	100.0	12.8 (0.66)	86.1 (0.69)	*0.3 (0.09)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.06)		*0.1 (0.05)	
Health insurance coverage¹³												
Private	100.0	2.3 (0.20)	97.7 (0.20)	100.0	12.0 (0.60)	87.2 (0.62)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.05)		*0.1 (0.04)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	3.8 (0.49)	96.2 (0.49)	100.0	33.4 (1.12)	63.9 (1.16)	0.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.24)		†	*0.1 (0.07)	
Other	100.0	*2.0 (0.95)	98.0 (0.95)	100.0	36.9 (3.99)	54.7 (4.30)		† 6.6 (1.52)		†		–
Uninsured	100.0	25.7 (1.43)	74.3 (1.43)	100.0	39.5 (2.09)	52.6 (2.11)	4.4 (0.84)	*1.1 (0.38)	*0.8 (0.37)		1.6 (0.46)	
Place of residence												
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	4.7 (0.31)	95.3 (0.31)	100.0	18.3 (0.68)	79.5 (0.72)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)		0.2 (0.07)	
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	5.1 (0.45)	94.9 (0.45)	100.0	19.1 (1.10)	78.9 (1.15)	0.7 (0.16)	0.9 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.09)		*0.2 (0.07)	
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	4.4 (0.67)	95.6 (0.67)	100.0	26.3 (1.75)	72.5 (1.83)	*0.7 (0.22)	*0.3 (0.14)		†		†
Region												
Northeast	100.0	1.4 (0.28)	98.6 (0.28)	100.0	13.1 (0.99)	85.6 (1.02)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.22)		–		†
Midwest	100.0	3.2 (0.38)	96.8 (0.38)	100.0	26.1 (1.35)	72.1 (1.41)	*0.7 (0.21)	0.8 (0.19)		†	*0.2 (0.10)	
South	100.0	5.8 (0.46)	94.2 (0.46)	100.0	16.1 (0.95)	82.2 (0.99)	0.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.06)		*0.1 (0.05)	
West	100.0	7.3 (0.62)	92.7 (0.62)	100.0	25.6 (1.18)	71.5 (1.26)	0.9 (0.22)	1.0 (0.21)	*0.6 (0.18)		*0.4 (0.13)	
Current health status												
Excellent or very good	100.0	4.3 (0.26)	95.7 (0.26)	100.0	18.5 (0.59)	79.7 (0.63)	0.7 (0.10)	0.9 (0.11)	0.2 (0.05)		0.2 (0.05)	
Good	100.0	7.3 (0.76)	92.7 (0.76)	100.0	27.2 (1.29)	70.7 (1.31)	0.8 (0.21)	0.8 (0.18)		†	*0.3 (0.13)	
Fair or poor	100.0	*4.0 (1.25)	96.0 (1.25)	100.0	34.1 (3.65)	63.0 (3.71)		†		–		†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

¹Usual 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/What kind of place does {child's name} go to most often: clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

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

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, percentages 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 I), 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix I). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)						
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	73.6 (0.54)	16.4 (0.45)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	73.6 (0.54)	16.5 (0.45)	6.2 (0.25)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.6 (0.73)	16.6 (0.62)	6.0 (0.34)	1.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.24)
Female	100.0	73.7 (0.74)	16.3 (0.63)	6.3 (0.39)	1.5 (0.19)	2.2 (0.22)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	86.4 (0.71)	9.9 (0.61)	1.5 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.09)	2.0 (0.27)
5–11 years	100.0	71.0 (0.88)	17.7 (0.76)	7.6 (0.47)	1.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	66.5 (0.92)	20.3 (0.81)	8.2 (0.48)	2.4 (0.29)	2.7 (0.30)
Race						
One race ⁵	100.0	73.4 (0.55)	16.6 (0.46)	6.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.14)	2.2 (0.17)
White	100.0	74.5 (0.61)	15.7 (0.50)	6.1 (0.29)	1.6 (0.16)	2.1 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	70.8 (1.32)	19.7 (1.18)	6.0 (0.61)	*1.1 (0.33)	2.4 (0.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	70.6 (5.76)	19.5 (5.17)	*5.7 (2.81)	†	†
Asian	100.0	63.7 (3.02)	21.7 (2.82)	8.0 (1.70)	*2.5 (0.86)	4.2 (1.21)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	75.3 (11.32)	*24.7 (11.32)	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	81.1 (2.49)	10.4 (1.78)	6.0 (1.66)	*1.3 (0.62)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	83.7 (3.39)	9.7 (2.62)	*6.1 (2.45)	–	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	76.9 (6.09)	*12.8 (4.75)	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁷						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	66.7 (1.13)	16.0 (0.77)	9.0 (0.62)	3.4 (0.42)	4.9 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	64.4 (1.40)	15.6 (0.90)	10.7 (0.81)	4.0 (0.52)	5.2 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.3 (0.62)	16.6 (0.53)	5.5 (0.29)	1.1 (0.14)	1.6 (0.16)
White only	100.0	77.0 (0.70)	15.6 (0.60)	5.1 (0.32)	1.0 (0.15)	1.2 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	70.4 (1.35)	20.1 (1.22)	6.0 (0.63)	*1.0 (0.34)	2.4 (0.51)
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	100.0	74.1 (0.63)	16.4 (0.52)	5.8 (0.30)	1.6 (0.16)	2.2 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	73.6 (0.99)	16.8 (0.88)	5.9 (0.50)	1.4 (0.27)	2.2 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	68.1 (2.57)	16.2 (2.00)	11.9 (1.78)	*1.8 (0.68)	*2.0 (0.75)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	68.8 (2.73)	15.3 (2.12)	10.7 (1.99)	*1.8 (0.69)	3.3 (0.90)
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	65.3 (1.56)	15.0 (1.10)	10.5 (0.88)	4.0 (0.56)	5.2 (0.71)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	72.0 (1.02)	17.5 (0.89)	6.7 (0.55)	1.6 (0.30)	2.1 (0.30)
More than high school diploma	100.0	76.0 (0.66)	16.4 (0.57)	4.9 (0.29)	1.1 (0.14)	1.6 (0.18)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$20,000	100.0	69.6 (1.37)	17.0 (1.17)	7.1 (0.67)	2.5 (0.43)	3.7 (0.53)
\$20,000 or more	100.0	74.7 (0.59)	16.3 (0.49)	5.8 (0.29)	1.3 (0.14)	1.8 (0.17)
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	70.2 (1.36)	16.8 (1.11)	7.9 (0.77)	2.4 (0.44)	2.6 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	72.0 (1.28)	16.5 (1.11)	7.9 (0.78)	1.5 (0.31)	2.2 (0.42)
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	76.8 (1.34)	14.8 (1.11)	5.8 (0.77)	1.7 (0.41)	*0.8 (0.26)
\$75,000 or more	100.0	77.9 (1.00)	16.6 (0.92)	3.7 (0.41)	0.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.27)
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	100.0	67.1 (1.70)	19.1 (1.43)	7.8 (0.83)	2.4 (0.50)	3.6 (0.62)
Near poor	100.0	69.9 (1.24)	16.4 (0.98)	8.8 (0.74)	2.3 (0.37)	2.6 (0.37)
Not poor	100.0	77.2 (0.68)	15.7 (0.59)	4.9 (0.34)	1.0 (0.14)	1.1 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	100.0	75.8 (0.63)	16.7 (0.55)	5.3 (0.32)	0.8 (0.12)	1.3 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	76.3 (1.05)	14.6 (0.92)	5.1 (0.49)	1.2 (0.25)	2.8 (0.40)
Other	100.0	77.1 (3.25)	12.8 (2.71)	*6.5 (1.99)	†	*2.3 (1.04)
Uninsured	100.0	50.1 (1.84)	20.8 (1.50)	14.9 (1.15)	7.6 (0.91)	6.6 (0.86)
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	72.6 (0.76)	16.9 (0.63)	6.1 (0.38)	1.3 (0.17)	3.1 (0.30)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	75.6 (0.89)	15.3 (0.69)	5.6 (0.40)	1.9 (0.28)	1.5 (0.23)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	72.9 (1.48)	17.3 (1.31)	7.2 (0.64)	1.5 (0.35)	1.1 (0.20)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	79.9 (1.07)	15.6 (1.02)	2.6 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.14)	1.6 (0.35)
Midwest	100.0	75.5 (1.12)	17.1 (0.99)	5.2 (0.50)	1.3 (0.26)	0.8 (0.18)
South	100.0	73.0 (0.95)	16.5 (0.80)	6.3 (0.43)	1.6 (0.25)	2.6 (0.32)
West	100.0	68.1 (1.13)	16.4 (0.81)	9.5 (0.61)	2.5 (0.36)	3.5 (0.40)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.2 (0.60)	17.1 (0.51)	6.2 (0.28)	1.4 (0.14)	2.1 (0.17)
Good	100.0	74.5 (1.25)	14.0 (0.96)	6.5 (0.68)	2.3 (0.44)	2.7 (0.45)
Fair or poor	100.0	88.3 (2.33)	7.1 (2.05)	*1.8 (0.71)	†	*2.5 (1.02)

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

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

– Quantity zero

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)'s 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 percentages.

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, percentages 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access						
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)			
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,065	6,676	1,650	2,770	9.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	73,065	6,676	1,650	2,770	9.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
Sex								
Male	37,350	3,415	836	1,413	9.2 (0.36)	2.2 (0.17)	3.8 (0.22)	
Female	35,715	3,262	814	1,357	9.2 (0.34)	2.3 (0.17)	3.8 (0.23)	
Age								
0–4 years	19,982	1,606	337	669	8.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.19)	3.4 (0.26)	
5–11 years	27,851	2,562	568	980	9.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.20)	3.5 (0.25)	
12–17 years	25,232	2,508	745	1,122	10.0 (0.41)	3.0 (0.23)	4.5 (0.28)	
Race								
1 race ⁷	71,036	6,594	1,621	2,710	9.3 (0.30)	2.3 (0.14)	3.8 (0.18)	
White	56,387	5,363	1,258	2,232	9.6 (0.35)	2.2 (0.16)	4.0 (0.21)	
Black or African American	11,179	781	298	394	7.1 (0.62)	2.7 (0.44)	3.5 (0.47)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	640	174	†	*39	27.2 (5.14)	*4.9 (2.44)	*6.2 (2.85)	
Asian	2,690	276	*31	*41	10.3 (1.75)	*1.2 (0.42)	*1.6 (0.55)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	140	–	†	†	–	†	†	
2 or more races ⁸	2,029	82	*29	60	4.1 (1.05)	*1.4 (0.49)	3.0 (0.71)	
Black or African American and white	812	†	†	*24	*3.9 (1.95)	†	*3.0 (0.98)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	451	*35	†	†	*7.7 (2.68)	†	†	
Hispanic origin and race ⁹								
Hispanic or Latino	13,955	2,711	417	628	19.5 (0.77)	3.0 (0.28)	4.5 (0.37)	
Mexican or Mexican American	9,661	2,145	268	400	22.3 (0.95)	2.8 (0.32)	4.2 (0.40)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,110	3,966	1,233	2,142	6.8 (0.31)	2.1 (0.16)	3.6 (0.20)	
White only	43,457	2,763	878	1,640	6.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.19)	3.8 (0.25)	
Black or African American only	10,744	727	273	370	6.9 (0.63)	2.6 (0.45)	3.5 (0.48)	
Family structure ¹⁰								
Mother and father	52,448	4,636	944	1,776	8.9 (0.36)	1.8 (0.15)	3.4 (0.20)	
Mother, no father	15,926	1,411	566	784	9.0 (0.51)	3.6 (0.38)	4.9 (0.41)	
Father, no mother	2,282	268	92	104	11.9 (1.55)	4.1 (0.88)	4.6 (1.07)	
Neither mother nor father	2,408	361	47	106	15.4 (1.56)	2.0 (0.52)	4.4 (0.97)	
Parent's education ¹¹								
Less than high school diploma	8,755	1,825	249	388	20.9 (1.19)	2.8 (0.33)	4.4 (0.50)	
High school diploma or GED ¹²	16,080	1,700	451	671	10.6 (0.59)	2.8 (0.32)	4.2 (0.38)	
More than high school diploma	44,157	2,624	890	1,559	6.0 (0.33)	2.0 (0.18)	3.5 (0.23)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

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	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Family income¹³							
Less than \$20,000	11,150	1,492	374	565	13.4 (0.83)	3.4 (0.47)	5.1 (0.55)
\$20,000 or more	54,860	4,393	1,122	1,989	8.0 (0.31)	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.19)
\$20,000–\$34,999	9,826	1,545	374	633	15.8 (0.91)	3.8 (0.46)	6.5 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,029	1,154	342	524	10.5 (0.77)	3.1 (0.40)	4.8 (0.51)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,493	482	151	315	5.7 (0.67)	1.8 (0.35)	3.7 (0.57)
\$75,000 or more	16,363	462	*83	222	2.8 (0.42)	*0.5 (0.15)	1.4 (0.22)
Poverty status¹⁴							
Poor	8,931	1,290	312	521	14.5 (1.14)	3.5 (0.56)	5.8 (0.70)
Near poor	12,650	1,894	468	786	15.0 (0.80)	3.7 (0.43)	6.2 (0.55)
Not poor	32,685	1,601	490	884	4.9 (0.32)	1.5 (0.16)	2.7 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage¹⁵							
Private	45,881	–	486	984	–	1.1 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	18,451	–	396	569	–	2.2 (0.31)	3.1 (0.35)
Other	1,610	–	*23	45	–	*1.5 (0.56)	2.8 (0.83)
Uninsured	6,676	6,676	732	1,157	100 (0.00)	11.0 (0.88)	17.4 (1.12)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁶	35,463	3,568	799	1,316	10.1 (0.45)	2.3 (0.19)	3.7 (0.25)
Small MSA ¹⁶	24,112	1,904	556	915	7.9 (0.44)	2.3 (0.27)	3.8 (0.31)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	13,490	1,204	295	539	9.0 (0.76)	2.2 (0.34)	4.0 (0.45)
Region							
Northeast	12,487	668	230	413	5.4 (0.54)	1.8 (0.29)	3.3 (0.42)
Midwest	17,454	1,182	289	639	6.8 (0.50)	1.7 (0.22)	3.7 (0.34)
South	26,127	2,989	749	1,106	11.5 (0.59)	2.9 (0.28)	4.3 (0.34)
West	16,997	1,837	382	612	10.9 (0.60)	2.3 (0.29)	3.6 (0.32)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	59,572	5,042	1,094	1,932	8.5 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.19)
Good	11,948	1,487	450	682	12.6 (0.81)	3.8 (0.41)	5.8 (0.47)
Fair or poor	1,325	138	100	150	10.5 (1.63)	7.6 (1.48)	11.4 (1.73)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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?”

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

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

⁶Total 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.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The 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.

¹⁴Poverty 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.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: The estimates in this table were weighted using the Family record weight.

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

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care utilization				
	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	
				No usual place of care ¹	
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,067	3,477	5,847	4.8 (0.25)	8.0 (0.31)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted).	73,067	3,477	5,847	4.8 (0.24)	8.0 (0.32)
Sex					
Male	37,351	1,870	3,109	5.0 (0.33)	8.3 (0.43)
Female	35,715	1,607	2,738	4.5 (0.34)	7.7 (0.45)
Age					
0–4 years	19,983	525	1,939	2.6 (0.38)	9.8 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,110	1,247	2,107	4.4 (0.37)	7.5 (0.53)
12–17 years	24,974	1,705	1,800	6.8 (0.46)	7.2 (0.50)
Race					
1 race ⁶	71,024	3,410	5,642	4.8 (0.25)	8.0 (0.32)
White	56,340	2,586	4,355	4.6 (0.27)	7.8 (0.36)
Black or African American	11,166	527	1,047	4.7 (0.71)	9.4 (0.79)
American Indian or Alaska Native	653	*52	*45	*8.0 (3.11)	*6.9 (2.53)
Asian	2,726	222	172	8.2 (1.82)	6.3 (1.36)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	†	†	†
2 or more races ⁷	2,043	*66	204	*3.2 (1.21)	10.1 (1.87)
Black or African American and white	815	*33	129	*4.1 (1.87)	15.9 (3.62)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	468	†	†	†	†
Hispanic origin and race ⁸					
Hispanic or Latino	13,956	1,373	1,105	9.8 (0.62)	8.0 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,673	1,091	628	11.3 (0.78)	6.5 (0.59)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,111	2,104	4,741	3.6 (0.26)	8.1 (0.36)
White only	43,405	1,280	3,342	3.0 (0.28)	7.7 (0.43)
Black or African American only	10,751	495	1,005	4.6 (0.71)	9.4 (0.81)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	52,557	2,199	3,640	4.2 (0.26)	7.0 (0.37)
Mother, no father	16,142	917	1,901	5.7 (0.57)	11.8 (0.70)
Father, no mother	2,261	179	184	8.0 (1.40)	8.2 (1.55)
Neither mother nor father	2,106	181	122	8.7 (1.45)	5.9 (1.37)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	8,952	993	1,053	11.1 (0.98)	11.8 (1.16)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,226	895	1,514	5.5 (0.51)	9.4 (0.70)
More than high school diploma	45,261	1,395	3,128	3.1 (0.26)	6.9 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care utilization for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care utilization				
	All children under 18 years	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²	No usual place of care ¹	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Family income¹²					
Less than \$20,000	11,548	1,056	1,596	9.2 (0.83)	13.9 (0.98)
\$20,000 or more	56,132	2,084	3,917	3.7 (0.24)	7.0 (0.33)
\$20,000–\$34,999	10,187	626	878	6.2 (0.58)	8.6 (0.82)
\$35,000–\$54,999	11,563	549	954	4.7 (0.58)	8.3 (0.79)
\$55,000–\$74,999	8,974	237	580	2.6 (0.50)	6.5 (0.78)
\$75,000 or more	17,232	354	857	2.1 (0.39)	5.0 (0.51)
Poverty status¹³					
Poor	9,322	828	1,288	8.9 (0.96)	13.9 (1.27)
Near poor	13,279	879	1,175	6.6 (0.57)	8.9 (0.71)
Not poor	34,401	894	2,117	2.6 (0.28)	6.2 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage¹⁴					
Private	45,889	1,038	2,797	2.3 (0.20)	6.1 (0.32)
Medicaid or other public	18,798	719	2,331	3.8 (0.49)	12.5 (0.74)
Other	1,591	*32	99	*2.0 (0.95)	6.3 (1.71)
Uninsured	6,535	1,674	604	25.7 (1.43)	9.3 (1.38)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	35,034	1,630	2,728	4.7 (0.31)	7.8 (0.44)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,361	1,241	1,799	5.1 (0.45)	7.4 (0.49)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	13,671	606	1,320	4.4 (0.67)	9.7 (0.90)
Region					
Northeast	12,723	174	1,072	1.4 (0.28)	8.5 (0.72)
Midwest	17,240	554	1,394	3.2 (0.38)	8.1 (0.65)
South	26,223	1,510	2,370	5.8 (0.46)	9.1 (0.60)
West	16,881	1,239	1,011	7.3 (0.62)	6.0 (0.50)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,061	2,574	4,075	4.3 (0.26)	6.8 (0.30)
Good	11,627	849	1,361	7.3 (0.76)	11.8 (0.99)
Fair or poor	1,328	*54	404	*4.0 (1.25)	30.7 (3.83)

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

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

¹Has 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?”

²Two 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.)”

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 percentages.

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, percentages 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% 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ²	Met dental need ²	Time since last dental contact ¹							
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³			
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)											
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	57.1 (0.62)	19.2 (0.49)	7.7 (0.31)	2.9 (0.17)	13.1 (0.38)			
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.6 (0.30)	93.4 (0.30)	57.3 (0.62)	19.3 (0.49)	7.7 (0.31)	2.8 (0.17)	12.9 (0.32)			
Sex											
Male	100.0	7.3 (0.45)	92.7 (0.45)	55.4 (0.85)	19.7 (0.67)	7.9 (0.45)	3.3 (0.25)	13.7 (0.55)			
Female	100.0	5.9 (0.39)	94.1 (0.39)	58.9 (0.83)	18.8 (0.66)	7.3 (0.42)	2.4 (0.23)	12.5 (0.55)			
Age											
2–4 years	100.0	3.3 (0.47)	96.7 (0.47)	35.0 (1.30)	11.6 (0.89)	3.5 (0.52)	0.8 (0.23)	49.2 (1.35)			
5–11 years	100.0	6.3 (0.43)	93.7 (0.43)	63.3 (0.93)	20.5 (0.75)	7.5 (0.49)	2.4 (0.24)	6.2 (0.41)			
12–17 years	100.0	8.5 (0.56)	91.5 (0.56)	60.9 (0.92)	21.5 (0.78)	9.8 (0.54)	4.4 (0.34)	3.4 (0.34)			
Race											
1 race ⁶	100.0	6.6 (0.31)	93.4 (0.31)	57.0 (0.63)	19.3 (0.49)	7.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.18)	13.1 (0.39)			
White	100.0	6.9 (0.35)	93.1 (0.35)	59.1 (0.71)	18.2 (0.54)	7.4 (0.36)	2.7 (0.19)	12.6 (0.43)			
Black or African American	100.0	5.6 (0.70)	94.4 (0.70)	46.1 (1.49)	26.3 (1.33)	8.7 (0.84)	3.2 (0.44)	15.6 (1.08)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*12.2 (3.77)	87.8 (3.77)	42.4 (6.21)	27.9 (5.91)	*8.9 (3.01)	*8.0 (3.60)	12.7 (3.65)			
Asian	100.0	*3.2 (1.05)	96.8 (1.05)	60.2 (2.96)	13.6 (1.99)	8.7 (1.81)	*3.3 (1.08)	14.3 (2.00)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	66.6 (12.96)	–	–	†	†	–			
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	7.1 (1.77)	92.9 (1.77)	61.3 (2.99)	16.6 (2.48)	7.2 (1.70)	*2.3 (0.98)	12.5 (1.93)			
Black or African American and white	100.0	*7.3 (2.54)	92.7 (2.54)	56.5 (4.89)	16.1 (3.88)	*5.4 (2.24)	*4.8 (2.36)	17.1 (3.51)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	91.8 (4.64)	58.0 (6.81)	20.9 (6.21)	*10.2 (4.23)	–	*10.9 (4.25)			
Hispanic origin and race ⁸											
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	9.4 (0.66)	90.6 (0.66)	45.8 (1.13)	19.5 (0.85)	11.4 (0.74)	5.3 (0.51)	18.0 (0.87)			
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.3 (0.80)	90.7 (0.80)	44.1 (1.36)	19.8 (0.98)	12.1 (0.92)	5.8 (0.64)	18.2 (1.03)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.0 (0.33)	94.0 (0.33)	59.8 (0.71)	19.2 (0.56)	6.8 (0.35)	2.3 (0.18)	12.0 (0.42)			
White only	100.0	6.2 (0.40)	93.8 (0.40)	63.0 (0.83)	17.9 (0.64)	6.2 (0.40)	1.9 (0.19)	11.0 (0.48)			
Black or African American only	100.0	5.2 (0.69)	94.8 (0.69)	46.4 (1.53)	26.4 (1.35)	8.5 (0.85)	3.1 (0.44)	15.5 (1.12)			
Family structure ⁹											
Mother and father	100.0	5.9 (0.35)	94.1 (0.35)	60.1 (0.71)	17.4 (0.57)	6.8 (0.36)	2.4 (0.19)	13.3 (0.45)			
Mother, no father	100.0	9.0 (0.68)	91.0 (0.68)	48.6 (1.19)	24.1 (1.05)	9.6 (0.71)	4.0 (0.42)	13.8 (0.81)			
Father, no mother	100.0	6.7 (1.63)	93.3 (1.63)	55.5 (2.99)	25.0 (2.47)	8.0 (1.63)	3.3 (0.87)	8.1 (1.53)			
Neither mother nor father	100.0	5.9 (1.50)	94.1 (1.50)	52.4 (3.09)	19.8 (2.48)	12.8 (1.92)	*4.4 (1.38)	10.6 (1.81)			
Parent's education ¹⁰											
Less than high school diploma	100.0	8.8 (0.88)	91.2 (0.88)	39.8 (1.63)	21.5 (1.33)	10.4 (0.99)	6.5 (0.74)	21.7 (1.44)			
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	7.5 (0.61)	92.5 (0.61)	50.9 (1.22)	22.9 (1.01)	9.8 (0.76)	3.3 (0.40)	13.1 (0.78)			
More than high school diploma	100.0	5.9 (0.39)	94.1 (0.39)	62.9 (0.76)	17.5 (0.60)	6.1 (0.37)	1.9 (0.19)	11.5 (0.46)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2004—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ²	Met dental need ²	Time since last dental contact ¹						
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³		
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)										
Family income ¹²										
Less than \$20,000	100.0	9.9 (0.91)	90.1 (0.91)	42.1 (1.52)	23.7 (1.33)	10.9 (0.90)	5.2 (0.62)	18.1 (1.19)		
\$20,000 or more	100.0	6.1 (0.33)	93.9 (0.33)	60.4 (0.69)	18.1 (0.54)	7.1 (0.35)	2.4 (0.17)	12.0 (0.41)		
\$20,000–\$34,999	100.0	10.6 (0.95)	89.4 (0.95)	45.1 (1.50)	22.6 (1.29)	11.0 (0.97)	4.5 (0.54)	16.9 (1.12)		
\$35,000–\$54,999	100.0	8.3 (0.80)	91.7 (0.80)	55.1 (1.44)	19.8 (1.13)	8.6 (0.80)	3.2 (0.43)	13.3 (0.87)		
\$55,000–\$74,999	100.0	5.6 (0.84)	94.4 (0.84)	59.5 (1.59)	20.3 (1.36)	6.2 (0.87)	2.2 (0.50)	11.8 (1.07)		
\$75,000 or more	100.0	2.4 (0.38)	97.6 (0.38)	72.7 (1.18)	13.2 (0.89)	4.6 (0.55)	0.9 (0.20)	8.6 (0.71)		
Poverty status ¹³										
Poor	100.0	10.0 (1.11)	90.0 (1.11)	39.9 (1.73)	24.7 (1.58)	12.2 (1.13)	5.4 (0.72)	17.7 (1.34)		
Near poor	100.0	10.5 (0.81)	89.5 (0.81)	45.9 (1.39)	22.5 (1.10)	10.4 (0.82)	4.3 (0.51)	16.9 (0.95)		
Not poor	100.0	4.4 (0.34)	95.6 (0.34)	66.0 (0.81)	16.2 (0.65)	5.7 (0.40)	1.7 (0.20)	10.4 (0.49)		
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴										
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.31)	95.8 (0.31)	65.0 (0.73)	17.2 (0.58)	5.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.17)	10.3 (0.43)		
Medicaid or other public	100.0	7.5 (0.67)	92.5 (0.67)	47.5 (1.19)	23.6 (1.06)	9.6 (0.68)	3.6 (0.40)	15.8 (0.90)		
Other	100.0	*5.2 (1.69)	94.8 (1.69)	57.8 (3.42)	20.3 (3.06)	*4.4 (1.47)	*3.0 (1.09)	14.3 (2.72)		
Uninsured	100.0	21.3 (1.49)	78.7 (1.49)	27.3 (1.73)	21.7 (1.51)	16.1 (1.29)	9.4 (1.02)	25.5 (1.56)		
Place of residence										
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	6.5 (0.42)	93.5 (0.42)	57.6 (0.88)	18.9 (0.69)	7.9 (0.47)	2.8 (0.24)	12.8 (0.55)		
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	6.5 (0.49)	93.5 (0.49)	57.7 (0.98)	18.7 (0.83)	7.2 (0.53)	2.9 (0.31)	13.4 (0.63)		
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	7.2 (0.82)	92.8 (0.82)	54.9 (1.75)	21.1 (1.19)	7.8 (0.71)	2.9 (0.43)	13.3 (0.94)		
Region										
Northeast	100.0	6.0 (0.81)	94.0 (0.81)	65.7 (1.42)	16.3 (1.07)	4.9 (0.61)	1.7 (0.34)	11.4 (0.97)		
Midwest	100.0	5.0 (0.51)	95.0 (0.51)	60.7 (1.22)	18.1 (0.99)	7.2 (0.65)	1.9 (0.31)	12.1 (0.72)		
South	100.0	7.5 (0.53)	92.5 (0.53)	51.6 (1.08)	21.1 (0.89)	8.3 (0.55)	4.1 (0.34)	14.8 (0.67)		
West	100.0	7.5 (0.60)	92.5 (0.60)	55.7 (1.27)	19.6 (0.92)	9.1 (0.68)	2.7 (0.35)	12.8 (0.73)		
Current health? status										
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.9 (0.32)	94.1 (0.32)	58.9 (0.67)	18.5 (0.52)	7.1 (0.34)	2.6 (0.18)	13.0 (0.41)		
Good	100.0	9.4 (0.85)	90.6 (0.85)	49.7 (1.48)	21.7 (1.23)	10.4 (0.89)	3.8 (0.51)	14.4 (1.06)		
Fair or poor	100.0	13.5 (2.90)	86.5 (2.90)	44.7 (4.20)	28.7 (3.95)	9.6 (2.37)	7.4 (2.11)	9.5 (2.15)		
Dental care affordability										
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	32.6 (2.15)	21.4 (1.92)	21.4 (2.03)	11.1 (1.28)	13.6 (1.76)		
Can afford dental care	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	58.9 (0.64)	19.1 (0.51)	6.7 (0.30)	2.3 (0.16)	13.1 (0.39)		

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

– Quantity zero.

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

¹Time 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."

²Dental 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)?"

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

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

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, percentages 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 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II). Estimates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 0–11 years, 12–17 years, 18–44 years, and 45–64 years, for persons under age 65, and two age groups: 65–74 years and 75 years and over, for persons aged 65 years and over.

Beginning in quarter 3 of 2004, two additional questions were added to the NHIS insurance section to reduce potential errors in reporting of Medicare and Medicaid status. Persons 65 years and over not reporting Medicare coverage were asked explicitly about Medicare coverage, and persons under 65 years with no reported coverage were asked explicitly about Medicaid coverage. Estimates of uninsurance for 2004 are calculated with the responses to these questions included (see Appendix I).

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

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