

SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE™



Monitoring the

Nation's Health

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 244

December 2009

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2008



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

Copyright information

All material appearing in this report is in the public domain and may be reproduced or copied without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Suggested citation

Bloom B, Cohen RA, Freeman G. Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(244). 2009.

Library of Congress Catalog Number 362.1'0973'021s—dc21

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Mail Stop: SSOP
Washington, DC 20402-9328
Printed on acid-free paper.

Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 244

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

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
December 2009
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2010-1572

National Center for Health Statistics

Edward J. Sondik, Ph.D., *Director*

Jennifer H. Madans, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Science*

Division of Health Interview Statistics

Jane F. Gentleman, Ph.D., *Director*

Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	1
Methods	2
Source of Data	2
Estimation Procedures	3
Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights	3
Age Adjustment	3
Income and Poverty Status Changes	3
Sample Reductions in the 2008 National Health Interview Survey	4
Limitations of the Data	4
Variance Estimation and Significance Testing	4
Further Information	4
Selected Highlights	5
Asthma	5
Allergies	5
Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	5
Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months	5
Respondent-assessed Health Status	6
School-loss Days Due to Illness or Injury	6
Usual Place of Health Care	6
Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional	6
Selected Measures of Health Care Access	6
Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months	7
Dental Care	7
References	7
Appendix I	49
Technical Notes on Methods	49
Appendix II	52
Definitions of Selected Terms	52
Appendix III	55
Tables of Unadjusted Estimates	55

Detailed Tables

1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008	9
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, 2008	11
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, 2008	13

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, 2008.	15
5.	Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	17
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, 2008.	19
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, 2008.	21
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, 2008.	23
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, 2008.	26
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, 2008.	28
11.	Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	30
12.	Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008.	33
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, 2008.	36
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, 2008.	38
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, 2008.	40
16.	Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	42
17.	Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	44
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, 2008.	46

Appendix Tables

I.	Age distribution used in age-adjusting data shown in Tables 1–18: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population.	49
II.	Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2008.	50
III.	Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2008.	50
IV.	Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	55
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, 2008.	57
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, 2008.	59
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, 2008.	61
VIII.	Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008.	63
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, 2008.	65
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, 2008.	68

- XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008 70
- 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, 2008..... 73
- 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, 2008 75
- XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008 77
- 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, 2008 79

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Source of Data

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 2008, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (83%). However, 9% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Thirteen 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 8% of children had ADHD.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

by *Barbara Bloom, M.P.A.*; *Robin A. Cohen, Ph.D.*; and *Gulnur Freeman, M.P.A.*, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. [Information regarding injuries to children is in Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008 (1).] Estimates are derived from the Sample Child and the Family Core components of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in [Tables 1–18](#) for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent

education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. [Appendix I](#) contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)). [Appendix II](#) contains definitions of terms used in this report, and [Appendix III](#) contains tables of unadjusted estimates ([Tables IV–XV](#)).

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

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing.

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

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

As has been mentioned previously, the sample for NHIS is redesigned and redrawn about every ten years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13%, compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006 to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian

population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 or older are present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

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

Methods

Source of Data

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or mentally disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, and halfway houses); active-duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included); and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of

households across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative’s manual (13).

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

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

The interviewed sample for 2008 consisted of 28,790 households, which yielded 74,236 persons in 29,421 families. There were 10,303 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 8,815 sample children, a conditional response rate of 85.6%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 84.5%, yielding a rate of 72.3% (14).

Estimation Procedures

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

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in [Appendix I](#). 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 8% of sample children in the 2008 survey, and only a broad range for their families' income was provided for about 23% of sample children (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see [Appendix I](#)). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to [Appendix I](#) for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

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

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, the percentages in the first set ([Tables 1–18](#)) were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set ([Tables IV–XV](#) in [Appendix III](#)) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2008 estimates. (See [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions, which had been in place since 1997, were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on (a) the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions, and (b) the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, data analysts should refer to [Appendix I](#).

The unfolding bracket method utilized a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., “is it less than \$50,000?”) for respondents who failed to provide the exact amount of the

family's income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family's income in the last calendar year.

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

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2008, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2008 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Sample Reductions in the 2008 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2007, the 2008 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2008 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2008 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during October–December 2008. The 2008 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006 and 2007 sample reductions. The timing of the reduction was different in 2008 than in 2006 and 2007; the 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2008 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers' assignments. This cutback was in addition to the ongoing 13% reduction due to the new sample design that was implemented in 2006.

Limitations of the Data

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2008 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. The 2006–2008 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of the Asian population as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2008 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

Further Information

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

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

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

Selected Highlights

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

Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- Over 10 million U.S. children under 18 years of age have ever been diagnosed with asthma (14%); almost 7 million children still have asthma (10%).
- Boys (17%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (21%) or to still have asthma (16%) than Hispanic children (11% and 7%) or non-Hispanic white children (13% and 9%).
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (18%) or to still have asthma (12%) than children in families that were not poor (13% and 9%).
- Children in fair or poor health were three and one-half times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (42%) and four and one-half times as likely to still have asthma (36%) as children in excellent or

very good health (12% and 8%).

Allergies ([Table 2](#))

- Ten percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 11% from respiratory allergies, and 14% from other allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever (10%) than black children (8%) or Asian children (5%).
- Black children were more likely to have had other allergies including food or skin allergies (17%) than white children (14%).
- Hispanic children were less likely to have had hay fever (7%), respiratory (7%), or other allergies including food or skin allergies (12%) than non-Hispanic children (10%, 12%, and 15%).
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies than children with parents who had less education.
- Children in fair or poor health were at least three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies (32%) as children in excellent or very good health (10%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ([Table 3](#))

- In 2008, 5 million children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability (8%); 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Five million children 3–17 years of age had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (8%). Boys (11%) were more than twice as likely as girls (5%) to have ADHD.
- Hispanic children were less likely to have learning disabilities (6%) or ADHD (4%) than non-Hispanic white children (9% and 10%) or non-Hispanic black children (9% and 9%).

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have learning disabilities (11%) or ADHD (10%) compared with children in two-parent families (7% and 7%).
- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability (12%) was twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (6%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost four times as likely to have a learning disability (27% and 7%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (19% and 7%).

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

- In 2008, there were almost nine and one-half million children in the United States who had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (13%).
- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (10%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Sixteen percent of youths aged 12–17 years were on regular medication compared with 14% of children aged 5–11 years and 7% of children under 5 years of age.
- White children (13%) and black children (12%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (8%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than Hispanic children (8%).
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children whose parent had only a high school diploma or equivalent (11%) or did not obtain a high school diploma (9%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage

(15%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (6%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2008, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (41 million or 56%), and another 20 million children had very good health (27%).
- As the level of parent education increased, the percentage of children with excellent health increased.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. About 45% of children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 63% of children in families that were not poor.
- Children with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health (62%) than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (45%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were five times as likely to be in fair or poor health (5%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

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

- Almost 3 out of 10 (15 million) school-aged children (aged 5–17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Asian children (43%) and black children (41%) were more likely than white children (26%) or American Indian or Alaska Native children (25%) to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (7%) compared with children in two-parent families (4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11,12)

- In 2008 almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (95%). Non-Hispanic black children (95%) and non-Hispanic white children (96%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (91%).
- Seventy-three percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% of children with private health insurance and 96% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 74% used a doctor's office, 24% used a clinic, 1% used a hospital outpatient clinic, and 1% used an emergency room as their usual place of care.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 85% with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 60% with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (41%) than children in families that were not poor (16%).
- Three percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care.
- Children in fair or poor health were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (36%) than children in excellent or very good health (23%).

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

- About three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other

health professional at some time in the past 6 months.

- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months than children with parents who had less education.
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with less than one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Fifteen 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.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2008, 6.6 million children had no health insurance coverage (9%).
- Fourteen percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 14% of children in families with an income of \$35,000–\$49,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more.
- Children in near-poor families were more likely to have unmet medical needs and to have delayed medical care than children in poor families or children in families that were not poor.
- Children in near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured for medical care (16%) than children in families that were either poor (13%) or not poor (5%).
- About 2 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (3%), and medical care for 3.5 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (5%).

- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care compared with children in two-parent families or in single-father families.

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

- In 2008, 10 million children living in the United States had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months (14%); 5.2 million children had two or more visits (7%).
- Asian children were less likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (4%) than American Indian or Alaska Native children (15%), black children (8%), or white children (7%).
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (12%) than children in two-parent families (6%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (11%) than children with no health insurance (6%) or children with private health insurance (5%).

Dental Care (Tables 17,18)

- In 2008, 4.6 million children aged 2–17 years (7%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Uninsured children (28%) were seven times as likely as children with private health insurance (4%) and four times as likely as children with Medicaid or other public coverage (6%) to have unmet dental needs.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had unmet dental needs (10%) than those in two-parent families (6%).
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (64%) than non-Hispanic black children (53%) or Hispanic children (54%).

- Thirty-four percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 15% of children with Medicaid and 12% of children with private health insurance.
- Hispanic children (19%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white children (14%) or non-Hispanic black children (13%) to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

References

1. Adams PF, Heyman KM, Vickerie JL. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(243). 2009.
2. Pleis JR, Lucas JW, Ward BW. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(242). 2009.
3. Bloom B, Cohen RA, Freeman G. Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(239). 2009.
4. Adams PF, Barnes PM, Vickerie JL. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(238). 2008.
5. Pleis JR, Lucas JW. Summary health statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(240). 2009.
6. Adams PF, Hendershot GE, Marano MA. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, 1996. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(200). 1999.
7. Kovar MG, Poe GS. The National Health Interview Survey design, 1973–84, and procedures, 1975–83. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 1(18). 1985.
8. National Center for Health Statistics. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1982. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(150). 1985.
9. Massey JT, Moore TF, Parsons VL, Tadros W. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 2(110). 1989.
10. Moss AJ, Parsons VL. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1985. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 10(160). 1986.
11. Botman SL, Moore TF, Moriarity CL, Parsons VL. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital Health Stat* 2(130). 2000.
12. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity. *Federal Register* 62(210):58782–90. 1997.
13. U.S. Census Bureau. National Health Interview Survey: CAPI manual for NHIS field representatives. HIS-100-C. U.S. Department of Commerce acting as a collecting agent for the U.S. Public Health Service. 2008. Available from: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Survey_Questionnaires/NHIS/2008/frmanual.pdf.
14. National Center for Health Statistics. Data file documentation, National Health Interview Survey, 2008 (machine-readable data file and documentation). National Center for Health Statistics. 2009. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.
15. Lynch C, Parsons V. The impact of 2000 census based population controls on health estimates in the National Health Interview Survey. In: 2004 Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Survey Research Methods Section [CD-ROM], Alexandria, VA: American Statistical Association. 2004.
16. Day JC. Population projections of the United States by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: 1995 to 2050, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P25–1130. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1996. Available from: <http://www.census.gov/prod/1/pop/p25-1130/>.
17. Klein RJ, Schoenborn CA. Age adjustment using the 2000 projected U.S. population. *Healthy People Statistical Notes*, no 20. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2001.

18. Research Triangle Institute. SUDAAN (Release 9.0.1) [Computer Software]. 2004.
19. DeNavas-Walt C, Proctor BD, Smith JC. U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Reports, Series P60-235, Income, poverty, and health insurance coverage in the United States: 2007. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 2008. Available from: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/p60-235.pdf>.
20. Simpson G, Bloom B, Cohen RA, Parsons PE. 1997 access to health care, part 1: Children. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(196). 1997.
21. Bloom B, Simpson G, Cohen RA, Parsons PE. 1997 Access to health care, part 2: Working-age adults. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(197). 1997.
22. Bloom B, Tonthat L. Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(203). 2002.
23. Blackwell DL, Tonthat L. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(204). 2002.
24. Blackwell DL, Collins JG, Coles R. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 1997. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(205). 2002.
25. Blackwell DL, Tonthat L. Summary health statistics for U.S. children: National Health Interview Survey, 1998. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(208). 2002.
26. Blackwell DL, Tonthat L. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 1998. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(207). 2002.
27. Pleis JR, Coles R. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 1998. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(209). 2002.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,859	10,190	6,953	13.9 (0.47)	9.5 (0.40)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,859	10,190	6,953	13.8 (0.47)	9.4 (0.40)
Sex					
Male	37,750	6,184	4,293	16.5 (0.71)	11.5 (0.64)
Female	36,109	4,006	2,660	11.2 (0.60)	7.4 (0.50)
Age ⁶					
0–4 years	20,800	1,499	1,276	7.2 (0.66)	6.2 (0.64)
5–11 years	28,250	4,573	3,159	16.2 (0.84)	11.2 (0.72)
12–17 years	24,809	4,118	2,518	16.6 (0.86)	10.2 (0.70)
Race					
One race ⁷	71,151	9,702	6,608	13.7 (0.47)	9.4 (0.40)
White	55,555	6,837	4,544	12.4 (0.51)	8.2 (0.44)
Black or African American	11,337	2,384	1,753	21.2 (1.30)	15.6 (1.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*218	*193	18.2 (4.38)	15.8 (4.25)
Asian	2,911	191	107	6.5 (1.22)	3.6 (0.95)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	†	†	42.6 (11.58)	†
Two or more races ⁸	2,708	488	345	19.7 (3.23)	13.7 (2.98)
Black or African American and white	1,023	244	*170	28.3 (5.30)	19.6 (4.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*105	†	*18.8 (7.26)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,725	1,055	11.2 (0.77)	6.8 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	1,044	638	9.9 (0.89)	6.0 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	8,465	5,898	14.6 (0.56)	10.2 (0.49)
White, single race	41,294	5,356	3,638	13.0 (0.63)	8.8 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	2,283	1,698	21.2 (1.34)	15.7 (1.15)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	52,026	6,193	4,204	12.2 (0.53)	8.2 (0.45)
Mother, no father	17,287	3,255	2,262	19.1 (1.07)	13.3 (0.93)
Father, no mother	2,377	256	138	8.7 (1.73)	5.0 (1.22)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	486	349	21.3 (3.08)	15.7 (2.60)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	9,255	929	688	10.4 (1.15)	7.7 (1.06)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	15,437	2,088	1,372	13.7 (1.05)	8.9 (0.83)
More than high school diploma	46,749	6,667	4,535	14.4 (0.61)	9.8 (0.53)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	21,285	3,913	2,696	19.3 (1.02)	13.2 (0.85)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	5,828	3,954	12.2 (0.54)	8.3 (0.47)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	1,148	809	11.2 (1.15)	7.9 (1.03)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,401	939	10.7 (0.88)	7.2 (0.74)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	1,324	849	14.9 (1.33)	9.6 (1.07)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	1,955	1,357	12.5 (1.02)	8.7 (0.90)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	12,329	2,141	1,447	18.2 (1.43)	12.0 (1.18)
Near poor	15,298	2,231	1,549	14.6 (1.07)	10.2 (0.90)
Not poor	40,140	5,114	3,494	12.7 (0.58)	8.7 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵					
Private	42,600	5,454	3,640	12.7 (0.58)	8.5 (0.51)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	3,813	2,690	17.9 (0.97)	12.4 (0.81)
Other	1,784	251	188	14.2 (2.63)	10.6 (2.27)
Uninsured	6,625	657	426	9.8 (1.36)	6.4 (1.16)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁶	37,997	5,204	3,490	13.8 (0.63)	9.3 (0.56)
Small MSA ¹⁶	23,849	3,361	2,355	14.2 (0.84)	10.0 (0.71)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	12,012	1,626	1,107	13.7 (1.26)	9.3 (0.94)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Region					
Northeast	12,269	1,861	1,197	15.1 (1.19)	9.8 (1.02)
Midwest	17,911	2,509	1,843	14.1 (1.03)	10.4 (0.93)
South	25,855	3,798	2,637	14.8 (0.77)	10.3 (0.64)
West	17,824	2,022	1,276	11.7 (0.89)	7.3 (0.69)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,394	7,128	4,569	11.8 (0.49)	7.5 (0.41)
Good	11,225	2,533	1,942	22.3 (1.33)	17.2 (1.19)
Fair or poor	1,206	529	442	41.9 (4.84)	35.6 (4.71)

* 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.

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?"

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

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
	Number in thousands ²				Percent ³ (standard error)		
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	7,069	8,254	10,514	9.7 (0.39)	11.3 (0.42)	14.2 (0.48)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	7,069	8,254	10,514	9.6 (0.39)	11.2 (0.42)	14.2 (0.48)
Sex							
Male	37,750	4,042	4,587	5,365	10.9 (0.59)	12.2 (0.61)	14.2 (0.68)
Female	36,109	3,027	3,667	5,149	8.5 (0.52)	10.2 (0.56)	14.3 (0.66)
Age ⁵							
0–4 years	20,800	957	1,713	3,173	4.6 (0.50)	8.2 (0.67)	15.3 (0.91)
5–11 years	28,250	3,198	3,400	4,220	11.4 (0.70)	12.1 (0.76)	14.9 (0.79)
12–17 years	24,809	2,915	3,141	3,121	11.8 (0.67)	12.7 (0.73)	12.6 (0.77)
Race							
One race ⁶	71,151	6,792	7,898	9,977	9.7 (0.39)	11.2 (0.42)	14.0 (0.49)
White	55,555	5,624	6,353	7,481	10.2 (0.45)	11.5 (0.49)	13.5 (0.56)
Black or African American	11,337	881	1,215	1,900	7.9 (0.85)	10.8 (0.97)	16.8 (1.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*137	*69	180	*12.1 (4.56)	*6.3 (2.10)	14.9 (3.74)
Asian	2,911	143	232	401	4.8 (1.07)	7.9 (1.57)	13.7 (1.91)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races ⁷	2,708	278	356	538	9.9 (1.78)	14.0 (2.33)	20.9 (3.19)
Black or African American and white	1,023	*55	157	240	*5.7 (2.40)	17.5 (4.60)	25.6 (4.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*72	*61	*85	*10.9 (4.74)	*10.7 (4.45)	*17.0 (6.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,039	1,161	1,954	6.7 (0.63)	7.4 (0.64)	12.3 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	618	642	1,102	5.8 (0.73)	6.0 (0.62)	10.2 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	6,030	7,094	8,560	10.4 (0.46)	12.3 (0.51)	14.8 (0.55)
White, single race	41,294	4,685	5,314	5,756	11.4 (0.56)	12.9 (0.64)	14.0 (0.68)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	840	1,187	1,796	7.8 (0.87)	11.0 (1.01)	16.6 (1.17)
Family structure ⁹							
Mother and father	52,026	5,282	5,967	7,085	10.4 (0.50)	11.7 (0.52)	13.6 (0.57)
Mother, no father	17,287	1,506	1,961	2,984	8.8 (0.73)	11.3 (0.79)	17.4 (1.06)
Father, no mother	2,377	125	115	167	4.1 (1.15)	*5.4 (1.84)	8.0 (2.22)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	157	211	278	7.8 (1.82)	10.8 (2.29)	13.9 (3.34)
Parent's education ¹⁰							
Less than high school diploma	9,255	423	555	918	4.6 (0.74)	6.0 (0.83)	9.9 (1.22)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	15,437	1,173	1,293	1,737	7.7 (0.74)	8.4 (0.73)	11.3 (0.98)
More than high school diploma	46,749	5,288	6,196	7,573	11.4 (0.51)	13.3 (0.56)	16.2 (0.63)
Family income ¹²							
Less than \$35,000	21,285	1,642	2,095	3,161	8.2 (0.70)	10.1 (0.74)	14.9 (0.90)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	5,088	5,835	6,666	10.6 (0.48)	12.3 (0.52)	14.1 (0.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	711	943	1,382	6.9 (0.92)	9.3 (1.03)	13.5 (1.29)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,361	1,453	1,598	10.5 (0.95)	11.2 (0.94)	12.3 (1.03)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	996	1,200	1,242	11.3 (1.23)	13.8 (1.33)	14.3 (1.31)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	2,020	2,239	2,444	12.8 (0.98)	14.2 (1.03)	15.7 (1.08)
Poverty status ¹³							
Poor	12,329	755	1,123	1,801	6.4 (0.80)	9.3 (0.97)	14.6 (1.20)
Near poor	15,298	1,256	1,363	1,993	8.2 (0.92)	8.9 (0.90)	13.0 (1.11)
Not poor	40,140	4,717	5,379	6,068	11.7 (0.54)	13.4 (0.57)	15.2 (0.65)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴							
Private	42,600	4,808	5,427	6,092	11.2 (0.51)	12.7 (0.57)	14.4 (0.67)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	1,597	2,207	3,420	7.4 (0.67)	10.0 (0.71)	15.1 (0.85)
Other	1,784	151	160	353	8.5 (2.32)	9.1 (2.24)	19.7 (3.18)
Uninsured	6,625	499	447	621	7.5 (1.15)	6.9 (1.10)	9.5 (1.22)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,997	3,526	3,997	5,052	9.4 (0.52)	10.6 (0.57)	13.3 (0.61)
Small MSA ¹⁵	23,849	2,464	2,881	3,749	10.5 (0.71)	12.2 (0.75)	15.7 (0.89)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,012	1,079	1,376	1,713	9.1 (0.91)	11.5 (1.20)	14.2 (1.25)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)					
Region							
Northeast	12,269	1,269	1,224	1,636	10.5 (1.05)	10.0 (1.00)	13.4 (1.04)
Midwest	17,911	1,774	2,135	2,546	10.0 (0.79)	12.0 (0.99)	14.2 (1.04)
South	25,855	2,556	3,563	3,936	10.0 (0.66)	13.8 (0.69)	15.2 (0.76)
West	17,824	1,470	1,333	2,397	8.3 (0.68)	7.6 (0.69)	13.5 (1.03)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,394	5,635	6,179	7,995	9.4 (0.43)	10.2 (0.44)	13.0 (0.51)
Good	11,225	1,262	1,714	2,087	11.1 (0.98)	15.2 (1.16)	18.6 (1.41)
Fair or poor	1,206	173	357	432	13.4 (2.92)	31.8 (4.73)	36.8 (4.93)

* 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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	
				Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
	Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)		
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,907	5,012	4,968	8.2 (0.40)	8.1 (0.39)
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,907	5,012	4,968	8.1 (0.40)	8.0 (0.39)
Sex					
Male	31,724	3,174	3,508	10.1 (0.62)	11.2 (0.60)
Female	30,183	1,839	1,459	6.2 (0.52)	4.9 (0.48)
Age ⁶					
3–4 years	8,848	206	171	2.3 (0.51)	1.9 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,250	2,485	2,059	8.8 (0.65)	7.3 (0.58)
12–17 years	24,809	2,321	2,738	9.4 (0.63)	11.1 (0.69)
Race					
One race ⁷	59,721	4,841	4,807	8.2 (0.41)	8.1 (0.40)
White	46,514	3,853	3,922	8.3 (0.47)	8.5 (0.48)
Black or African American	9,596	860	792	9.2 (1.04)	8.3 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	983	*91	†	*9.1 (3.63)	†
Asian	2,491	*30	†	*1.2 (0.53)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	137	†	†	†	†
Two or more races ⁸	2,186	171	161	*8.7 (2.62)	8.1 (2.09)
Black or African American and white	777	*61	*75	*8.7 (3.51)	*11.0 (3.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	475	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	12,922	750	535	5.9 (0.59)	4.2 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,729	482	276	5.6 (0.70)	3.3 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	48,985	4,262	4,433	8.8 (0.48)	9.1 (0.47)
White, single race	34,836	3,158	3,425	9.1 (0.58)	9.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race	9,209	844	774	9.4 (1.08)	8.5 (0.93)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	42,931	2,930	2,907	6.9 (0.45)	6.9 (0.46)
Mother, no father	14,715	1,585	1,422	11.0 (0.94)	9.7 (0.79)
Father, no mother	2,256	189	298	8.3 (2.24)	12.6 (2.79)
Neither mother nor father	2,006	308	341	15.9 (2.92)	18.0 (2.68)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	7,666	703	458	9.6 (1.19)	6.3 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	12,767	1,265	1,126	10.0 (0.97)	8.9 (0.92)
More than high school diploma	39,240	2,736	3,038	7.0 (0.47)	7.8 (0.49)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	16,954	1,907	1,759	11.7 (0.88)	10.7 (0.86)
\$35,000 or more	40,758	2,904	3,017	7.2 (0.47)	7.4 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,821	782	746	9.0 (1.09)	8.7 (1.18)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,920	833	741	7.6 (0.87)	6.8 (0.88)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,555	546	569	7.3 (1.02)	7.6 (1.02)
\$100,000 or more	13,461	743	960	5.5 (0.71)	6.9 (0.73)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	9,805	1,179	976	12.7 (1.23)	10.4 (1.17)
Near poor	12,907	1,238	1,070	9.6 (1.01)	8.4 (0.99)
Not poor	34,202	2,262	2,624	6.6 (0.45)	7.5 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵					
Private	36,461	2,081	2,448	5.6 (0.40)	6.6 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public	17,815	2,442	2,120	14.3 (0.99)	12.4 (0.93)
Other	1,479	144	111	9.7 (2.63)	7.7 (2.07)
Uninsured	5,896	339	283	6.1 (1.21)	4.8 (0.83)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
Place of residence		Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Large MSA ¹⁶	32,060	2,401	2,111	7.6 (0.53)	6.7 (0.45)
Small MSA ¹⁶	19,985	1,661	1,969	8.4 (0.78)	9.9 (0.75)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	9,863	950	887	9.6 (1.03)	9.0 (1.12)
Region					
Northeast	10,431	778	746	7.5 (0.79)	7.2 (0.87)
Midwest	15,075	1,597	1,519	10.7 (0.94)	10.2 (0.91)
South	21,641	1,634	1,922	7.6 (0.65)	8.9 (0.68)
West	14,760	1,004	780	7.0 (0.83)	5.4 (0.65)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,902	3,239	3,299	6.5 (0.42)	6.6 (0.38)
Good	9,871	1,461	1,455	14.9 (1.33)	14.8 (1.31)
Fair or poor	1,099	312	214	27.2 (4.09)	18.5 (3.55)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the 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 deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?"

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	9,449	12.9 (0.45)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	9,449	12.8 (0.45)
Sex			
Male	37,750	5,702	15.2 (0.70)
Female	36,109	3,747	10.4 (0.56)
Age ⁵			
0–4 years	20,800	1,490	7.2 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,250	4,005	14.2 (0.77)
12–17 years	24,809	3,954	15.9 (0.83)
Race			
One race ⁶	71,151	9,151	12.9 (0.46)
White	55,555	7,362	13.3 (0.52)
Black or African American	11,337	1,360	12.1 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*205	17.4 (4.77)
Asian	2,911	224	7.6 (1.77)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	170	–	–
Two or more races ⁷	2,708	298	11.5 (1.96)
Black or African American and white	1,023	92	*10.3 (3.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*86	*18.3 (6.22)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,191	7.6 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	731	6.9 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	8,258	14.2 (0.53)
White, single race	41,294	6,282	15.2 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	1,331	12.3 (1.08)
Family structure ⁹			
Mother and father	52,026	6,440	12.6 (0.52)
Mother, no father	17,287	2,355	13.6 (0.87)
Father, no mother	2,377	237	9.6 (2.30)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	417	18.1 (2.70)
Parent's education ¹⁰			
Less than high school diploma	9,255	797	8.9 (1.19)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	15,437	1,734	11.3 (0.98)
More than high school	46,749	6,497	14.0 (0.55)
Family income ¹²			
Less than \$35,000	21,285	2,845	13.9 (0.89)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	6,166	12.9 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	1,239	12.1 (1.19)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,538	11.8 (0.98)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	1,048	11.9 (1.14)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	2,342	14.6 (1.02)
Poverty status ¹³			
Poor	12,329	1,658	13.9 (1.29)
Near poor	15,298	1,750	11.4 (0.97)
Not poor	40,140	5,573	13.7 (0.58)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴			
Private	42,600	5,488	12.7 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	3,235	15.1 (0.91)
Other	1,784	312	17.6 (3.07)
Uninsured	6,625	406	6.1 (1.07)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,997	4,142	11.0 (0.56)
Small MSA ¹⁵	23,849	3,641	15.4 (0.86)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,012	1,666	14.0 (1.20)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Region	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Northeast	12,269	1,379	11.2 (1.04)
Midwest	17,911	2,969	16.7 (1.08)
South	25,855	3,586	13.9 (0.75)
West	17,824	1,515	8.7 (0.70)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,394	6,464	10.7 (0.47)
Good	11,225	2,465	21.7 (1.34)
Fair or poor	1,206	516	42.4 (4.76)

* 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.

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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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)	73,858	41,020	19,849	11,557	1,314
Sex					
Male	37,749	20,585	10,220	6,168	694
Female	36,108	20,435	9,629	5,389	620
Age					
0–4 years	20,911	12,422	5,275	2,916	260
5–11 years	28,176	15,360	7,766	4,517	496
12–17 years	24,771	13,238	6,808	4,124	559
Race					
One race ⁴	71,310	39,638	19,166	11,143	1,246
White	55,603	31,685	15,143	7,932	777
Black or African American	11,415	5,743	2,829	2,369	434
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,154	395	328	*418	†
Asian	2,979	1,719	824	410	*17
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	159	*97	*43	†	†
Two or more races ⁵	2,547	1,383	683	414	68
Black or African American and white	969	466	257	209	*37
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	504	257	*148	86	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	15,802	7,461	4,364	3,645	329
Mexican or Mexican American	10,765	4,857	2,897	2,757	249
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,055	33,560	15,485	7,912	986
White, single race	41,323	24,770	11,236	4,749	505
Black or African American, single race	10,929	5,564	2,646	2,268	410
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	52,429	30,734	14,068	6,996	567
Mother, no father	16,944	8,130	4,493	3,691	594
Father, no mother	2,273	1,252	689	305	*25
Neither mother nor father	2,212	905	599	564	129
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	9,011	3,877	2,329	2,455	350
High school diploma or GED ⁹	15,892	7,841	4,548	3,137	364
More than high school	45,541	27,943	12,033	5,067	465
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	20,277	9,148	5,394	4,903	829
\$35,000 or more	45,395	27,508	12,391	5,068	400
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,832	5,158	2,968	1,588	118
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,472	7,025	3,631	1,681	134
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,351	4,935	2,475	865	59
\$100,000 or more	14,741	10,389	3,318	934	88
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	11,781	5,330	2,887	2,995	566
Near poor	14,460	7,007	4,257	2,888	308
Not poor	38,674	24,269	10,286	3,767	323
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	42,845	26,556	11,526	4,405	309
Medicaid or other public	22,082	10,060	5,783	5,440	784
Other	1,762	998	476	245	*43
Uninsured	6,634	3,155	1,947	1,346	168
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	38,962	22,051	10,223	5,938	650
Small MSA ¹³	23,064	12,601	6,358	3,680	407
Not in MSA ¹³	11,832	6,368	3,268	1,939	257

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Number in thousands ²			
Northeast	12,338	7,446	3,243	1,494	154
Midwest	17,438	9,793	4,781	2,534	278
South	26,173	14,576	6,617	4,344	588
West	17,909	9,205	5,208	3,185	295

* 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.

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 under 18 years" column.

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

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

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

⁶ Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the 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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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	55.6 (0.60)	27.0 (0.52)	15.7 (0.46)	1.8 (0.12)
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	55.6 (0.60)	26.9 (0.51)	15.7 (0.45)	1.8 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.6 (0.73)	27.2 (0.63)	16.4 (0.55)	1.9 (0.16)
Female	100.0	56.6 (0.73)	26.7 (0.64)	15.0 (0.53)	1.7 (0.16)
Age ⁴					
0–4 years	100.0	59.5 (0.93)	25.3 (0.84)	14.0 (0.65)	1.2 (0.16)
5–11 years	100.0	54.6 (0.83)	27.6 (0.72)	16.1 (0.63)	1.8 (0.18)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.84)	27.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	2.3 (0.22)
Race					
One race ⁵	100.0	55.6 (0.61)	26.9 (0.52)	15.7 (0.47)	1.8 (0.13)
White	100.0	57.0 (0.68)	27.3 (0.59)	14.3 (0.49)	1.4 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	50.4 (1.47)	24.9 (1.23)	20.9 (1.12)	3.8 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.4 (5.40)	28.1 (4.93)	36.4 (6.49)	*1.1 (0.56)
Asian	100.0	57.9 (2.49)	27.7 (2.11)	13.8 (1.70)	*0.6 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	59.6 (10.74)	*27.9 (8.61)	†	†
Two or more races ⁵	100.0	53.8 (3.12)	27.0 (2.70)	16.4 (2.18)	2.8 (0.75)
Black or African American and white	100.0	46.7 (4.69)	26.1 (3.84)	22.9 (4.40)	*4.2 (1.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	50.1 (6.80)	30.3 (7.05)	16.9 (4.54)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	47.0 (1.14)	27.7 (1.00)	23.1 (1.02)	2.1 (0.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	45.0 (1.41)	27.0 (1.21)	25.6 (1.26)	2.4 (0.28)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.9 (0.68)	26.7 (0.59)	13.7 (0.47)	1.7 (0.15)
White, single race	100.0	60.0 (0.81)	27.2 (0.70)	11.5 (0.53)	1.2 (0.15)
Black or African American only, single race	100.0	51.0 (1.51)	24.3 (1.25)	20.9 (1.15)	3.8 (0.52)
Family structure ⁸					
Mother and father	100.0	58.5 (0.71)	26.9 (0.63)	13.4 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)
Mother, no father	100.0	48.1 (1.14)	26.6 (1.05)	21.8 (1.02)	3.5 (0.34)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.8 (3.04)	30.7 (2.83)	12.5 (1.67)	*1.0 (0.41)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	41.3 (2.95)	27.2 (2.53)	26.4 (2.57)	5.1 (1.18)
Parent's education ⁹					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	42.7 (1.67)	25.9 (1.47)	27.4 (1.55)	4.0 (0.52)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	49.3 (1.25)	28.6 (1.08)	19.8 (1.01)	2.3 (0.29)
More than high school	100.0	61.3 (0.78)	26.5 (0.68)	11.2 (0.45)	1.0 (0.12)
Family income ¹¹					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	44.5 (1.19)	26.6 (1.00)	24.6 (1.02)	4.3 (0.38)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	60.7 (0.74)	27.3 (0.66)	11.1 (0.47)	0.9 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	52.4 (1.57)	30.2 (1.51)	16.2 (1.07)	1.2 (0.24)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	56.4 (1.47)	29.1 (1.31)	13.5 (0.96)	1.1 (0.20)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	59.2 (1.85)	29.7 (1.68)	10.4 (1.10)	0.7 (0.20)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.7 (1.21)	22.5 (1.09)	6.3 (0.59)	0.6 (0.15)
Poverty status ¹²					
Poor	100.0	44.7 (1.59)	24.3 (1.37)	25.9 (1.35)	5.1 (0.56)
Near poor	100.0	48.3 (1.35)	29.5 (1.25)	20.1 (1.06)	2.1 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	62.8 (0.77)	26.6 (0.72)	9.7 (0.45)	0.8 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage ¹³					
Private	100.0	62.2 (0.75)	26.9 (0.69)	10.2 (0.44)	0.7 (0.10)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	45.0 (1.08)	26.2 (0.90)	25.0 (0.98)	3.8 (0.33)
Other	100.0	56.9 (3.82)	27.0 (3.51)	13.7 (2.32)	*2.4 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	48.1 (2.02)	29.2 (1.91)	20.2 (1.49)	2.5 (0.47)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	56.7 (0.80)	26.4 (0.72)	15.3 (0.56)	1.7 (0.15)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	54.6 (1.18)	27.6 (0.95)	16.1 (0.87)	1.8 (0.25)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	53.8 (1.51)	27.6 (1.27)	16.4 (1.36)	2.2 (0.34)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Percent distribution ² (standard error)			
Northeast	100.0	60.4 (1.41)	26.3 (1.22)	12.1 (0.87)	1.2 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	56.2 (1.28)	27.6 (1.03)	14.7 (0.91)	1.6 (0.24)
South	100.0	55.7 (1.00)	25.3 (0.84)	16.7 (0.76)	2.3 (0.27)
West	100.0	51.4 (1.21)	29.1 (1.11)	17.8 (1.04)	1.6 (0.19)

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹ The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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)	11,512	45,916	619	2,804	7,589	359	300	790	*65	
Sex										
Male	6,340	22,561	305	1,520	4,129	*230	156	354	*33	
Female	5,172	23,355	313	1,284	3,460	128	143	436	*33	
Age										
1–4 years	3,706	10,764	175	784	1,379	*64	*34	*87	–	
5–11 years	4,548	18,305	231	1,290	3,153	*154	134	363	†	
12–17 years	3,258	16,846	213	731	3,057	*141	131	340	*52	
Race										
One race ⁴	10,912	44,441	596	2,723	7,272	351	274	771	*65	
White	8,213	35,920	468	1,962	5,106	313	152	474	*62	
Black or African American	1,902	6,124	*102	545	1,649	†	*90	288	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*202	433	†	*129	*305	–	†	–	†	
Asian	560	1,887	*21	80	205	†	†	†	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*77	–	†	†	–	†	–	–	
Two or more races ⁵	600	1,475	†	*81	317	†	*25	†	–	
Black or African American and white	228	493	†	*20	*142	–	†	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*111	293	–	†	*78	–	–	†	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	3,121	7,897	130	1,085	2,216	106	91	178	†	
Mexican or Mexican American	1,976	5,208	75	777	1,788	*61	*60	134	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,391	38,019	488	1,720	5,373	*253	209	612	*40	
White, single race	5,417	28,638	343	999	3,160	*207	*75	339	*39	
Black or African American only, single race	1,793	5,899	*97	511	1,607	†	*90	253	–	
Family structure ⁷										
Mother and father	8,095	33,870	318	1,751	4,284	*202	*115	314	*42	
Mother, no father	2,635	9,534	245	847	2,591	*120	163	368	†	
Father, no mother	405	1,577	*29	87	217	†	–	†	–	
Neither mother nor father	378	935	†	120	498	†	†	*97	–	
Parent's education ⁸										
Less than high school diploma	1,627	4,275	*82	701	1,622	*66	98	200	†	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	2,291	8,954	137	777	2,001	*66	*57	219	†	
More than high school	7,186	31,621	373	1,182	3,425	*221	122	273	†	
Family income ¹⁰										
Less than \$35,000	3,694	10,131	259	1,393	3,351	*156	219	515	*31	
\$35,000 or more	7,045	32,473	317	1,296	3,602	*189	*70	258	*33	
\$35,000–\$49,999	1,385	6,554	*58	509	1,156	†	*28	*80	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999	1,911	8,485	*83	326	1,212	†	†	*73	†	
\$75,000–\$99,999	1,194	6,137	*51	263	623	†	†	*62	–	
\$100,000 or more	2,556	11,297	*125	198	611	†	†	†	†	
Poverty status ¹¹										
Poor	2,152	5,652	*124	813	2,099	*104	158	355	†	
Near poor	2,239	8,778	153	895	2,000	*75	*71	163	†	
Not poor	6,173	27,804	293	902	2,651	*175	*60	210	*33	
Health insurance coverage ¹²										
Private	6,369	29,861	331	984	2,797	*202	*67	149	†	
Medicaid or other public	3,756	10,828	241	1,459	3,617	*136	206	492	†	
Other	310	1,089	†	*61	160	†	†	†	†	
Uninsured	1,030	3,936	*28	293	974	†	*24	137	†	
Place of residence										
Large MSA ¹³	6,019	23,855	290	1,402	3,790	*203	155	403	*27	
Small MSA ¹³	3,712	14,789	208	965	2,465	*126	106	244	†	
Not in MSA ¹³	1,782	7,272	*120	437	1,334	†	*38	144	†	

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, 2008—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
Region	Number in thousands ²								
Northeast	1,782	8,329	*95	271	1,014	*64	*44	*86	–
Midwest	2,358	11,575	187	568	1,836	*61	*52	222	†
South	4,239	15,394	207	1,325	2,751	*107	*76	390	†
West	3,134	10,618	129	640	1,989	†	*128	92	*31

* 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.

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 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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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 (age-adjusted)	19.7 (0.59)	79.3 (0.60)	1.1 (0.15)	26.3 (1.54)	70.3 (1.66)	3.3 (0.77)	26.3 (4.32)	69.1 (4.45)	*4.6 (1.48)
Total ³ (crude)	19.8 (0.59)	79.1 (0.61)	1.1 (0.15)	26.1 (1.53)	70.6 (1.65)	3.3 (0.77)	25.9 (4.05)	68.4 (4.27)	5.6 (1.82)
Sex									
Male	21.6 (0.86)	77.4 (0.85)	1.0 (0.21)	25.9 (2.04)	70.2 (2.24)	*3.9 (1.27)	29.1 (5.92)	66.0 (5.83)	*4.9 (2.26)
Female	17.8 (0.83)	81.2 (0.86)	1.1 (0.20)	26.9 (2.21)	70.5 (2.30)	2.6 (0.68)	24.8 (5.79)	70.6 (6.10)	*4.7 (2.13)
Age⁴									
1–4 years	25.3 (1.32)	73.5 (1.34)	1.2 (0.32)	35.2 (3.59)	61.9 (3.75)	*2.9 (1.22)	*28.3 (12.03)	71.7 (12.03)	–
5–11 years	19.7 (0.95)	79.3 (0.95)	1.0 (0.21)	28.1 (2.40)	68.6 (2.63)	*3.3 (1.44)	26.3 (5.77)	71.1 (5.97)	†
12–17 years	16.0 (0.84)	82.9 (0.88)	1.0 (0.24)	18.6 (2.15)	77.8 (2.30)	*3.6 (1.09)	25.0 (5.90)	65.1 (6.27)	*9.9 (3.42)
Race									
One race ⁵	19.4 (0.61)	79.6 (0.62)	1.1 (0.15)	26.6 (1.58)	70.1 (1.70)	3.4 (0.79)	24.5 (4.39)	70.8 (4.52)	*4.8 (1.54)
White	18.3 (0.66)	80.7 (0.69)	1.1 (0.16)	26.9 (1.81)	68.9 (1.96)	4.2 (1.05)	20.4 (4.12)	72.3 (4.52)	*7.2 (2.40)
Black or African American	23.2 (1.62)	75.6 (1.59)	*1.2 (0.46)	25.5 (3.02)	73.2 (3.13)	†	28.4 (8.15)	71.6 (8.15)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	32.0 (7.29)	67.2 (7.29)	†	27.9 (7.69)	72.1 (7.69)	–	39.1 (0.00)	–	60.9 (0.00)
Asian	22.9 (2.28)	76.3 (2.32)	*0.9 (0.41)	26.9 (5.69)	71.5 (5.75)	†	*27.3 (13.37)	65.5 (11.43)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	68.5 (16.71)	–	†	†	–	100 (0.00)	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	29.5 (3.88)	69.6 (3.91)	†	20.3 (5.94)	78.0 (6.09)	†	58.5 (15.77)	*41.5 (15.77)	–
Black or African American and white	30.9 (6.86)	67.1 (6.98)	†	*12.0 (5.45)	88.0 (5.45)	–	81.8 (14.60)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	34.5 (9.95)	65.5 (9.95)	–	*29.9 (10.17)	70.1 (10.17)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin⁷ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	27.5 (1.33)	71.4 (1.36)	1.1 (0.25)	30.9 (2.56)	66.1 (2.58)	3.0 (0.84)	31.7 (6.97)	61.2 (7.27)	*7.1 (3.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	26.5 (1.58)	72.5 (1.61)	1.0 (0.29)	28.7 (2.93)	69.0 (2.97)	*2.3 (0.83)	31.5 (8.75)	59.6 (9.26)	*8.9 (3.94)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.8 (0.65)	81.1 (0.67)	1.0 (0.17)	24.0 (1.89)	72.6 (2.06)	*3.3 (1.03)	25.8 (5.85)	70.5 (5.98)	*3.8 (1.60)
White, single race	15.7 (0.76)	83.3 (0.78)	1.0 (0.19)	23.4 (2.53)	72.0 (2.83)	*4.6 (1.60)	*14.1 (4.33)	79.0 (5.03)	*6.9 (2.97)
Black or African American, single race	22.9 (1.67)	75.9 (1.63)	*1.2 (0.49)	24.8 (3.07)	73.9 (3.18)	†	33.8 (8.26)	66.2 (8.26)	–
Family structure⁸									
Mother and father	18.8 (0.69)	80.4 (0.71)	0.7 (0.14)	28.0 (2.03)	68.8 (2.12)	*3.2 (1.04)	22.5 (6.06)	70.8 (6.11)	*6.7 (2.47)
Mother, no father	21.3 (1.25)	76.7 (1.28)	2.0 (0.45)	24.0 (2.51)	72.8 (2.64)	*3.3 (1.12)	30.0 (5.76)	66.2 (6.00)	†
Father, no mother	19.8 (3.14)	78.6 (3.18)	*1.5 (0.67)	27.3 (7.21)	57.3 (8.97)	*15.4 (6.85)	–	100 (0.00)	–
Neither mother nor father	31.2 (4.68)	67.2 (4.70)	†	22.4 (5.78)	76.9 (5.81)	†	†	78.5 (11.91)	–
Parent's education⁹									
Less than high school diploma	26.0 (1.94)	72.8 (1.95)	*1.2 (0.37)	29.3 (3.48)	68.0 (3.59)	*2.7 (1.31)	30.6 (7.59)	61.7 (8.12)	*7.7 (3.74)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	20.0 (1.22)	78.8 (1.23)	1.2 (0.30)	27.2 (3.03)	70.5 (3.11)	*2.3 (0.80)	*23.2 (7.29)	71.7 (7.64)	†
More than high school	18.2 (0.72)	80.8 (0.74)	0.9 (0.18)	25.3 (2.08)	70.4 (2.33)	*4.4 (1.42)	25.0 (5.74)	70.1 (6.10)	†

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, 2008—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
Family income ¹¹									
Percent distribution ² (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000	25.8 (1.20)	72.4 (1.19)	1.8 (0.38)	28.1 (2.48)	68.7 (2.59)	3.2 (0.95)	31.0 (5.88)	65.6 (5.99)	*3.4 (1.64)
\$35,000 or more	17.7 (0.71)	81.5 (0.73)	0.8 (0.15)	26.6 (2.08)	69.9 (2.25)	*3.5 (1.25)	*18.9 (5.83)	74.5 (6.26)	*6.5 (2.78)
\$35,000–\$49,999	17.0 (1.41)	82.3 (1.42)	*0.7 (0.29)	31.2 (3.86)	67.2 (3.89)	†	*25.5 (11.75)	72.7 (11.86)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.3 (1.32)	80.9 (1.35)	*0.8 (0.29)	21.5 (3.17)	76.6 (3.29)	†	†	70.7 (11.74)	*13.0 (5.80)
\$75,000–\$99,999	16.1 (1.50)	83.2 (1.51)	*0.7 (0.28)	29.8 (5.21)	69.1 (5.26)	†	†	82.5 (11.16)	–
\$100,000 or more	18.4 (1.41)	80.7 (1.43)	*0.9 (0.28)	23.5 (4.56)	64.0 (6.18)	*12.5 (5.70)	†	80.4 (9.48)	†
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	26.4 (1.80)	72.1 (1.79)	*1.5 (0.48)	26.5 (3.22)	70.2 (3.35)	*3.3 (1.18)	32.2 (6.90)	66.5 (6.94)	†
Near poor	19.8 (1.25)	78.8 (1.26)	1.4 (0.34)	30.2 (2.97)	67.2 (3.08)	*2.5 (1.09)	33.9 (9.59)	58.8 (9.88)	†
Not poor	18.0 (0.80)	81.1 (0.82)	0.9 (0.17)	25.1 (2.24)	70.4 (2.57)	*4.5 (1.73)	*19.8 (6.40)	73.1 (6.83)	*7.0 (2.97)
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	17.5 (0.73)	81.6 (0.76)	0.9 (0.17)	25.8 (2.42)	69.4 (2.70)	*4.8 (1.67)	*26.8 (8.09)	67.3 (8.39)	†
Medicaid or other public	24.7 (1.29)	73.7 (1.28)	1.6 (0.35)	27.2 (2.28)	70.1 (2.39)	*2.7 (0.93)	30.0 (5.67)	67.7 (5.74)	†
Other	21.8 (3.30)	77.0 (3.29)	†	28.6 (7.54)	68.7 (7.76)	†	†	*48.9 (19.48)	*35.8 (13.12)
Uninsured	20.5 (2.12)	78.9 (2.11)	*0.6 (0.25)	23.8 (4.00)	75.2 (4.04)	†	*11.4 (5.10)	84.4 (5.64)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	19.8 (0.80)	79.3 (0.82)	1.0 (0.17)	26.9 (1.96)	69.5 (2.17)	*3.7 (1.28)	27.1 (5.95)	69.0 (6.01)	*3.9 (1.80)
Small MSA ¹⁴	19.7 (1.01)	79.2 (1.07)	1.1 (0.29)	27.1 (2.79)	69.3 (2.91)	*3.6 (1.09)	31.8 (8.34)	66.8 (8.37)	†
Not in MSA ¹⁴	19.2 (1.76)	79.5 (1.75)	*1.3 (0.41)	24.8 (4.40)	73.4 (4.68)	†	*15.0 (6.42)	72.7 (8.52)	*12.3 (5.65)
Region									
Northeast	17.4 (1.40)	81.6 (1.45)	*0.9 (0.34)	21.0 (3.24)	74.1 (3.39)	*4.8 (1.92)	*34.9 (11.89)	65.1 (11.89)	–
Midwest	16.5 (1.26)	82.2 (1.32)	1.3 (0.37)	24.6 (3.12)	73.2 (3.30)	*2.2 (0.87)	*27.7 (9.11)	70.1 (9.27)	†
South	21.2 (0.99)	77.8 (0.99)	1.0 (0.24)	31.9 (2.71)	65.5 (2.80)	*2.5 (0.82)	*15.5 (4.93)	80.1 (5.45)	†
West	22.4 (1.19)	76.7 (1.22)	0.9 (0.23)	23.0 (2.88)	72.5 (3.39)	†	50.0 (8.45)	39.7 (7.26)	*10.2 (4.22)

* 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.
¹Current health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say [subject’s name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” and the following question from the sample child section: “Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child’s name]’s health is better, worse, or about the same?”
²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating 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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
⁶The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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)	53,059	14,951	14,474	14,409	5,377	2,638	597
Sex							
Male	27,161	7,762	7,744	7,233	2,615	1,241	279
Female	25,898	7,189	6,730	7,176	2,762	1,397	318
Age							
5–11 years	28,250	7,847	7,958	7,656	2,653	1,422	491
12–17 years	24,809	7,104	6,516	6,753	2,724	1,217	106
Race							
One race ⁴	51,345	14,537	13,916	14,004	5,164	2,533	597
White	40,030	10,147	11,121	11,321	4,368	2,185	465
Black or African American	8,175	3,270	1,890	1,985	633	243	*48
American Indian or Alaska Native	818	*202	*156	248	*49	*78	†
Asian	2,197	919	715	373	*106	*21	*21
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	125	–	*34	†	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁵	1,714	414	558	405	214	*105	–
Black or African American and white	609	176	166	*112	*99	*50	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	381	†	*114	*107	*66	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,741	3,590	2,665	2,844	926	381	207
Mexican or Mexican American	7,253	2,431	1,908	1,796	666	223	*135
Not Hispanic or Latino	42,317	11,361	11,809	11,564	4,452	2,257	389
White, single race	30,177	6,819	8,703	8,676	3,520	1,818	328
Black or African American, single race	7,887	3,189	1,801	1,903	612	238	*40
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	36,677	10,366	10,296	10,197	3,543	1,602	376
Mother, no father	12,524	3,337	3,167	3,402	1,443	801	191
Father, no mother	2,017	643	596	479	177	*81	–
Neither mother nor father	1,841	606	415	330	215	154	*30
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	6,205	2,319	1,312	1,527	537	299	*137
High school diploma or GED ⁹	11,076	3,256	2,630	2,961	1,194	783	160
More than high school	33,727	8,728	10,061	9,559	3,422	1,389	266
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	14,057	4,141	3,138	3,589	1,649	1,078	267
\$35,000 or more	35,293	9,502	10,424	9,865	3,448	1,491	298
\$35,000–\$49,999	7,503	2,183	1,904	2,076	685	420	*128
\$50,000–\$74,999	9,639	2,905	2,557	2,722	902	389	*126
\$75,000–\$99,999	6,509	1,567	2,047	1,784	753	*255	†
\$100,000 or more	11,641	2,846	3,917	3,283	1,108	427	†
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	8,038	2,501	1,668	2,072	873	618	194
Near poor	11,136	3,491	2,579	3,015	1,172	651	*143
Not poor	29,614	7,360	9,211	8,329	2,994	1,245	213
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	31,787	8,131	9,677	8,968	3,247	1,240	249
Medicaid or other public	14,774	4,671	3,158	3,890	1,541	1,075	214
Other	1,284	367	344	323	133	*87	†
Uninsured	4,995	1,709	1,244	1,190	448	226	*127

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, 2008—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
Place of residence		Number in thousands ²					
Large MSA ¹³	27,301	8,488	7,648	7,044	2,574	1,054	191
Small MSA ¹³	17,148	4,388	4,509	4,857	1,926	1,085	191
Not in MSA ¹³	8,609	2,075	2,317	2,508	878	500	*215
Region							
Northeast	9,036	2,508	2,390	2,626	857	430	*75
Midwest	12,959	3,239	3,989	3,364	1,393	638	234
South	18,645	5,534	4,701	5,260	1,812	949	123
West	12,420	3,670	3,394	3,158	1,315	621	*164
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	43,426	12,415	12,406	11,955	4,169	1,565	487
Good	8,565	2,345	1,934	2,272	1,006	739	*106
Fair or poor	1,033	172	135	178	202	333	†

* 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.

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?”

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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	28.5 (0.73)	27.6 (0.73)	27.5 (0.72)	10.2 (0.48)	5.0 (0.37)	1.2 (0.18)
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	28.5 (0.73)	27.6 (0.73)	27.5 (0.72)	10.3 (0.48)	5.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.17)
Sex							
Male	100.0	28.9 (1.04)	28.8 (1.06)	26.9 (0.98)	9.7 (0.66)	4.6 (0.46)	1.0 (0.23)
Female	100.0	28.1 (1.05)	26.3 (1.01)	28.1 (1.02)	10.8 (0.67)	5.5 (0.59)	1.3 (0.27)
Age⁴							
5–11 years	100.0	28.0 (1.04)	28.4 (1.08)	27.3 (0.98)	9.5 (0.66)	5.1 (0.55)	1.8 (0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	29.1 (0.98)	26.7 (0.99)	27.7 (1.06)	11.2 (0.72)	5.0 (0.49)	0.4 (0.13)
Race							
One race ⁵	100.0	28.6 (0.75)	27.4 (0.74)	27.6 (0.73)	10.2 (0.49)	5.0 (0.38)	1.2 (0.18)
White	100.0	25.6 (0.85)	28.1 (0.87)	28.6 (0.83)	11.0 (0.58)	5.5 (0.46)	1.2 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	40.5 (1.92)	23.4 (1.57)	24.6 (1.74)	7.8 (1.00)	3.0 (0.57)	*0.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	24.7 (6.79)	21.2 (5.26)	30.1 (5.81)	*6.6 (2.65)	*10.7 (4.59)	†
Asian	100.0	42.7 (3.12)	33.2 (2.98)	17.3 (2.78)	4.9 (1.42)	*1.0 (0.43)	*1.0 (0.45)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	†	60.7 (15.34)	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁶	100.0	25.2 (3.96)	34.2 (4.32)	22.1 (3.21)	12.9 (3.37)	5.7 (1.61)	–
Black or African American and white	100.0	30.7 (6.88)	27.9 (6.27)	17.1 (4.71)	*16.4 (7.28)	*7.9 (3.32)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*12.8 (6.04)	*32.6 (10.23)	*28.4 (9.01)	*18.7 (8.53)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.9 (1.46)	25.1 (1.34)	26.7 (1.37)	8.7 (0.80)	3.6 (0.48)	1.9 (0.52)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.0 (1.81)	26.7 (1.73)	25.0 (1.60)	9.3 (1.02)	3.1 (0.54)	*1.9 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	27.2 (0.83)	28.3 (0.86)	27.6 (0.85)	10.6 (0.56)	5.4 (0.45)	0.9 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	22.8 (1.00)	29.2 (1.07)	29.0 (1.00)	11.7 (0.72)	6.1 (0.58)	1.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	41.0 (1.97)	23.1 (1.60)	24.5 (1.79)	7.9 (1.03)	3.1 (0.59)	*0.5 (0.24)
Family structure⁸							
Mother and father	100.0	28.5 (0.91)	28.3 (0.90)	28.0 (0.88)	9.7 (0.57)	4.4 (0.44)	1.0 (0.20)
Mother, no father	100.0	27.2 (1.35)	25.7 (1.42)	27.5 (1.43)	11.4 (0.97)	6.5 (0.77)	1.6 (0.44)
Father, no mother	100.0	33.7 (4.22)	29.8 (3.87)	23.7 (3.50)	*8.4 (2.59)	*4.5 (1.58)	–
Neither mother nor father	100.0	33.9 (4.07)	24.1 (3.34)	19.4 (3.18)	12.6 (3.01)	8.4 (2.06)	*1.6 (0.69)
Parent's education⁹							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	37.8 (2.34)	21.4 (1.82)	24.9 (1.90)	8.8 (1.13)	4.9 (0.90)	*2.2 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	29.6 (1.61)	23.9 (1.48)	27.0 (1.54)	10.9 (1.09)	7.1 (1.10)	1.5 (0.38)
More than high school	100.0	26.1 (0.89)	30.1 (0.94)	28.6 (0.93)	10.2 (0.60)	4.2 (0.39)	0.8 (0.18)
Family income¹¹							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	29.9 (1.42)	22.6 (1.18)	25.9 (1.37)	11.9 (0.98)	7.8 (0.79)	1.9 (0.42)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	27.1 (0.87)	29.8 (0.93)	28.2 (0.90)	9.8 (0.61)	4.2 (0.44)	0.9 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	29.5 (1.85)	25.7 (1.83)	28.1 (1.97)	9.3 (1.33)	5.7 (0.94)	*1.7 (0.60)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	30.3 (1.79)	26.6 (1.62)	28.4 (1.73)	9.4 (0.96)	4.0 (0.77)	*1.3 (0.47)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	24.4 (1.86)	31.8 (2.14)	27.7 (1.92)	11.7 (1.47)	*4.0 (1.37)	†
\$100,000 or more	100.0	24.3 (1.45)	34.2 (1.72)	28.2 (1.55)	9.4 (1.10)	3.7 (0.66)	†
Poverty status¹²							
Poor	100.0	31.6 (2.00)	20.9 (1.72)	26.3 (1.96)	11.2 (1.27)	7.7 (1.05)	2.3 (0.64)
Near poor	100.0	31.6 (1.68)	23.3 (1.51)	27.3 (1.70)	10.6 (1.12)	5.9 (0.87)	*1.3 (0.43)
Not poor	100.0	25.0 (0.86)	31.5 (0.99)	28.4 (0.93)	10.1 (0.65)	4.2 (0.50)	0.8 (0.18)

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, 2008—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
Health insurance coverage ¹³		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Private	100.0	25.7 (0.89)	30.8 (1.00)	28.4 (0.91)	10.3 (0.66)	3.9 (0.46)	0.8 (0.19)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	31.9 (1.49)	21.8 (1.27)	26.7 (1.35)	10.8 (0.96)	7.4 (0.77)	1.4 (0.37)
Other	100.0	29.2 (4.38)	27.2 (3.74)	25.6 (4.00)	10.7 (2.70)	*6.9 (2.24)	†
Uninsured	100.0	34.2 (2.63)	25.4 (2.07)	24.1 (2.24)	8.9 (1.27)	4.7 (1.17)	*2.7 (0.94)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	31.4 (1.04)	28.4 (1.01)	26.1 (0.95)	9.5 (0.64)	3.9 (0.39)	0.7 (0.17)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	25.9 (1.22)	26.6 (1.26)	28.6 (1.31)	11.4 (0.88)	6.4 (0.82)	1.1 (0.28)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	24.5 (1.90)	27.3 (1.80)	29.5 (1.97)	10.4 (1.16)	5.9 (1.02)	2.5 (0.70)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	28.2 (1.61)	26.9 (1.67)	29.6 (1.66)	9.6 (1.03)	4.8 (1.19)	*0.9 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	25.2 (1.52)	31.0 (1.65)	26.2 (1.54)	10.9 (1.01)	5.0 (0.72)	1.8 (0.48)
South	100.0	30.1 (1.25)	25.6 (1.12)	28.6 (1.24)	9.8 (0.80)	5.2 (0.58)	0.7 (0.17)
West	100.0	29.8 (1.50)	27.6 (1.50)	25.6 (1.38)	10.7 (1.05)	5.0 (0.68)	*1.4 (0.44)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	28.9 (0.80)	28.9 (0.83)	27.8 (0.80)	9.7 (0.51)	3.6 (0.37)	1.1 (0.19)
Good	100.0	27.9 (1.77)	23.0 (1.74)	27.0 (1.86)	12.0 (1.30)	8.8 (1.10)	*1.3 (0.49)
Fair or poor	100.0	16.7 (3.82)	13.6 (3.42)	17.5 (4.10)	19.4 (3.66)	32.6 (4.94)	†

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

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Location of usual place of health care ²					
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Number in thousands ³									
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	3,869	69,935	16,925	51,496	334	715	238	171
Sex									
Male	37,750	2,094	35,625	8,855	26,068	197	277	*100	*95
Female	36,109	1,775	34,310	8,069	25,428	136	437	*138	*76
Age									
0–4 years	20,800	695	20,101	5,309	14,404	100	233	*32	†
5–11 years	28,250	1,503	26,723	6,406	19,820	*149	244	*25	*60
12–17 years	24,809	1,670	23,111	5,210	17,271	85	237	*180	*110
Race									
One race ⁵	71,151	3,750	67,350	16,324	49,557	321	697	224	171
White	55,555	2,893	52,622	12,163	39,511	189	380	202	143
Black or African American	11,337	594	10,732	2,925	7,367	123	268	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*115	1,063	639	400	–	†	–	–
Asian	2,911	135	2,777	546	2,179	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	†	*156	†	*99	†	†	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	2,708	*118	2,585	601	1,939	†	*18	†	–
Black or African American and white	1,023	†	955	193	750	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	–	540	*160	361	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,370	14,393	5,548	8,361	*137	242	†	*65
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	1,136	9,604	4,066	5,268	*87	135	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	2,499	55,542	11,377	43,135	196	473	213	*106
White, single race	41,294	1,638	39,656	7,196	31,929	*64	194	*177	*78
Black or African American, single race	10,837	559	10,267	2,747	7,114	117	241	†	†
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	52,026	2,499	49,506	10,871	37,727	185	404	198	*105
Mother, no father	17,287	1,043	16,225	4,771	10,946	119	277	*40	*36
Father, no mother	2,377	154	2,223	568	1,605	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	2,169	172	1,982	713	1,218	†	†	–	†
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	9,255	939	8,307	4,011	3,889	111	208	†	*36
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	15,437	1,135	14,285	3,819	10,016	75	277	†	*61
More than high school	46,749	1,586	45,150	8,293	36,250	*132	214	181	*54
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$35,000	21,285	1,609	19,645	7,575	11,336	184	410	†	*70
\$35,000 or more	47,483	2,012	45,454	8,305	36,484	150	239	*174	*82
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	812	9,417	2,467	6,725	*74	*80	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	710	12,266	2,640	9,431	*22	*51	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	172	8,534	1,404	7,013	†	*72	†	–
\$100,000 or more	15,555	318	15,237	1,794	13,315	†	*36	*59	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Location of usual place of health care ²					
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	12,329	932	11,374	4,657	6,260	112	263	†	*50
Near poor	15,298	1,438	13,857	4,500	8,920	*129	210	†	*52
Not poor	40,140	1,129	38,991	6,131	32,425	*84	151	*127	*54
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	42,600	1,075	41,502	5,948	35,132	*59	122	*139	*76
Medicaid or other public	22,515	843	21,657	8,206	12,857	*124	412	*26	†
Other	1,784	*78	1,705	717	849	–	*106	†	–
Uninsured	6,625	1,847	4,764	1,953	2,457	151	*71	†	*77
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,997	1,880	36,090	7,714	27,443	191	487	*131	*93
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,849	1,318	22,503	5,790	16,306	*96	162	*71	*52
Not in MSA ¹⁴	12,012	670	11,342	3,420	7,746	*47	*66	†	†
Region									
Northeast	12,269	276	11,992	1,873	9,835	†	174	†	†
Midwest	17,911	836	17,071	4,757	11,968	*93	191	†	†
South	25,855	1,684	24,131	4,619	18,985	172	222	*45	*63
West	17,824	1,072	16,741	5,676	10,709	*49	129	*132	*41
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	61,394	3,152	58,192	13,175	43,810	274	522	213	158
Good	11,225	649	10,572	3,322	6,975	*54	168	†	†
Fair or poor	1,206	*68	1,137	428	676	†	†	–	†

* 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.

¹Having 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?"

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

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)								
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	5.3 (0.31)	94.7 (0.31)	100.0	24.2 (0.77)	73.7 (0.79)	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)
Total ⁴ (crude)	5.2 (0.31)	94.8 (0.31)	100.0	24.2 (0.77)	73.7 (0.80)	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)
Sex									
Male	5.6 (0.46)	94.4 (0.46)	100.0	24.8 (1.00)	73.3 (1.02)	0.5 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.09)
Female	4.9 (0.42)	95.1 (0.42)	100.0	23.5 (0.93)	74.2 (0.98)	0.4 (0.09)	1.3 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.09)
Age ⁵									
0–4 years	3.3 (0.48)	96.7 (0.48)	100.0	26.4 (1.29)	71.7 (1.31)	0.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
5–11 years	5.3 (0.51)	94.7 (0.51)	100.0	24.0 (1.05)	74.2 (1.07)	*0.6 (0.17)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.2 (0.10)
12–17 years	6.7 (0.55)	93.3 (0.55)	100.0	22.6 (1.04)	74.8 (1.10)	0.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.8 (0.25)	*0.5 (0.14)
Race									
One race ⁶	5.3 (0.32)	94.7 (0.32)	100.0	24.2 (0.78)	73.7 (0.81)	0.5 (0.09)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)
White	5.2 (0.37)	94.8 (0.37)	100.0	23.1 (0.85)	75.2 (0.87)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.11)	0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	5.3 (0.72)	94.7 (0.72)	100.0	27.3 (1.68)	68.8 (1.68)	1.1 (0.29)	2.5 (0.50)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*9.4 (3.89)	90.6 (3.89)	100.0	59.1 (6.42)	38.8 (6.07)	–	†	–	–
Asian	4.6 (1.00)	95.4 (1.00)	100.0	19.7 (2.84)	78.4 (2.88)	†	*0.8 (0.39)	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	92.8 (6.40)	100.0	*33.2 (11.44)	62.2 (10.21)	†	†	–	–
Two or more races ⁷	*4.9 (2.15)	95.1 (2.15)	100.0	21.5 (2.53)	76.6 (2.75)	†	†	†	–
Black or African American and white	†	93.5 (3.69)	100.0	18.0 (3.82)	80.1 (4.53)	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	25.5 (6.31)	72.2 (6.50)	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	9.0 (0.71)	91.0 (0.71)	100.0	38.4 (1.54)	58.4 (1.55)	*0.9 (0.28)	1.7 (0.31)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.5 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	11.0 (0.94)	89.0 (0.94)	100.0	41.9 (1.97)	55.4 (1.97)	*0.9 (0.39)	1.4 (0.30)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.34)	95.7 (0.34)	100.0	20.5 (0.85)	77.7 (0.87)	0.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.14)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	4.0 (0.42)	96.0 (0.42)	100.0	18.2 (0.99)	80.5 (1.00)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	5.2 (0.73)	94.8 (0.73)	100.0	26.9 (1.70)	69.4 (1.70)	1.1 (0.31)	2.4 (0.48)	†	†
Family structure ⁹									
Mother and father	4.9 (0.38)	95.1 (0.38)	100.0	21.8 (0.87)	76.4 (0.90)	0.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.13)	0.4 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.08)
Mother, no father	6.0 (0.63)	94.0 (0.63)	100.0	29.5 (1.39)	67.6 (1.42)	0.7 (0.20)	1.7 (0.38)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.10)
Father, no mother	5.9 (1.27)	94.1 (1.27)	100.0	26.8 (4.10)	71.2 (4.15)	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	6.7 (1.88)	93.3 (1.88)	100.0	35.5 (4.29)	62.3 (4.30)	†	†	–	†
Parent's education ¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	10.5 (1.21)	89.5 (1.21)	100.0	47.9 (2.27)	47.2 (2.30)	*1.3 (0.39)	2.6 (0.62)	†	*0.5 (0.23)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	7.4 (0.79)	92.6 (0.79)	100.0	26.6 (1.46)	70.4 (1.51)	0.5 (0.13)	1.9 (0.39)	†	*0.4 (0.19)
More than high school	3.4 (0.33)	96.6 (0.33)	100.0	18.4 (0.81)	80.3 (0.83)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.06)
Family income ¹²									
Less than \$35,000	7.9 (0.64)	92.1 (0.64)	100.0	38.7 (1.40)	57.7 (1.41)	0.9 (0.19)	2.0 (0.33)	†	*0.4 (0.15)
\$35,000 or more	4.2 (0.37)	95.8 (0.37)	100.0	18.3 (0.82)	80.3 (0.84)	0.3 (0.10)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8.0 (0.94)	92.0 (0.94)	100.0	26.2 (1.75)	71.4 (1.81)	*0.8 (0.37)	*0.8 (0.26)	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	5.4 (0.86)	94.6 (0.86)	100.0	21.6 (1.53)	77.0 (1.55)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.4 (0.15)	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.0 (0.49)	98.0 (0.49)	100.0	16.5 (1.44)	82.2 (1.46)	†	*0.8 (0.34)	†	–
\$100,000 or more	2.1 (0.59)	97.9 (0.59)	100.0	11.9 (1.08)	87.4 (1.09)	†	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.4 (0.16)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Poverty status ¹³									
				Percent distribution ³ (standard error)					
Poor	8.0 (0.86)	92.0 (0.86)	100.0	41.4 (2.02)	54.5 (2.01)	1.0 (0.27)	2.4 (0.50)	†	*0.5 (0.22)
Near poor	9.5 (0.97)	90.5 (0.97)	100.0	32.4 (1.66)	64.6 (1.72)	*0.9 (0.28)	1.5 (0.30)	†	*0.4 (0.19)
Not poor	2.8 (0.31)	97.2 (0.31)	100.0	15.8 (0.74)	83.2 (0.75)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	2.5 (0.30)	97.5 (0.30)	100.0	14.4 (0.79)	84.7 (0.82)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)
Medicaid or other public	3.9 (0.53)	96.1 (0.53)	100.0	37.8 (1.41)	59.6 (1.42)	*0.6 (0.20)	1.8 (0.33)	*0.1 (0.05)	†
Other	*4.4 (1.64)	95.6 (1.64)	100.0	41.8 (5.26)	49.9 (5.32)	–	*6.3 (1.91)	†	–
Uninsured	27.4 (2.02)	72.6 (2.02)	100.0	41.2 (3.16)	51.8 (3.11)	3.1 (0.69)	*1.5 (0.49)	†	*1.6 (0.59)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁵	5.0 (0.38)	95.0 (0.38)	100.0	21.4 (0.86)	76.1 (0.89)	0.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.10)
Small MSA ¹⁵	5.6 (0.61)	94.4 (0.61)	100.0	25.6 (1.53)	72.7 (1.54)	*0.4 (0.15)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.10)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	5.6 (0.91)	94.4 (0.91)	100.0	30.1 (2.53)	68.3 (2.71)	0.4 (0.12)	*0.6 (0.26)	†	†
Region									
Northeast	2.2 (0.46)	97.8 (0.46)	100.0	15.6 (1.32)	82.1 (1.41)	†	1.5 (0.35)	†	†
Midwest	4.7 (0.65)	95.3 (0.65)	100.0	27.8 (1.56)	70.2 (1.59)	*0.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.32)	†	†
South	6.5 (0.57)	93.5 (0.57)	100.0	19.2 (1.13)	78.8 (1.18)	0.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.11)
West	6.1 (0.68)	93.9 (0.68)	100.0	33.8 (1.84)	64.1 (1.90)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.22)	*0.8 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.12)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	5.2 (0.35)	94.8 (0.35)	100.0	22.6 (0.77)	75.4 (0.80)	0.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)
Good	5.6 (0.69)	94.4 (0.69)	100.0	31.7 (1.82)	65.9 (1.83)	*0.5 (0.19)	1.6 (0.42)	†	†
Fair or poor	*5.7 (1.79)	94.3 (1.79)	100.0	36.2 (4.70)	61.1 (4.69)	†	*2.1 (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.

¹Having 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?”

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

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

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
	Number in thousands ³					
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	54,482	11,608	4,332	1,232	1,488
Sex						
Male	37,750	27,658	6,009	2,264	775	684
Female	36,109	26,824	5,599	2,068	457	804
Age						
0–4 years	20,800	17,704	2,087	396	†	406
5–11 years	28,250	20,143	5,155	1,724	491	470
12–17 years	24,809	16,635	4,366	2,211	672	613
Race						
One race ⁵	71,151	52,357	11,190	4,232	1,189	1,478
White	55,555	41,259	8,484	3,302	974	1,158
Black or African American	11,337	8,091	2,059	601	156	215
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	872	*115	*105	†	–
Asian	2,911	1,999	522	220	*32	105
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	*137	†	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁶	2,708	2,125	418	100	†	†
Black or African American and white	1,023	828	136	*35	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	422	*73	*40	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	10,837	2,476	1,293	429	549
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	7,160	1,703	1,031	339	379
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	43,645	9,132	3,039	803	939
White, single race	41,294	31,483	6,290	2,116	558	635
Black or African American, single race	10,837	7,719	1,960	584	156	203
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	52,026	38,994	7,941	2,887	764	1,073
Mother, no father	17,287	12,476	2,856	1,113	317	329
Father, no mother	2,377	1,509	456	215	*81	*42
Neither mother nor father	2,169	1,502	355	117	*71	*45
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	9,255	5,915	1,554	953	242	495
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	15,437	11,256	2,248	973	373	393
More than high school	46,749	35,681	7,406	2,277	526	544
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	21,285	15,433	3,044	1,465	399	596
\$35,000 or more	47,483	35,629	7,807	2,442	692	709
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	7,171	1,754	676	*229	318
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	9,758	2,063	666	263	*198
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	6,437	1,446	589	*111	*80
\$100,000 or more	15,555	12,262	2,544	511	*89	*113
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	12,329	8,970	1,760	745	231	364
Near poor	15,298	10,667	2,373	1,215	393	530
Not poor	40,140	30,800	6,487	1,894	444	351

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
			Number in thousands ³			
Private	42,600	32,628	6,699	2,019	464	525
Medicaid or other public	22,515	17,428	3,013	1,132	*151	503
Other	1,784	1,381	273	94	†	†
Uninsured	6,625	2,870	1,561	1,052	588	432
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,997	27,973	6,090	2,113	541	861
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,849	17,735	3,728	1,435	411	335
Not in MSA ¹⁴	12,012	8,775	1,790	784	280	*293
Region						
Northeast	12,269	9,793	1,813	215	*120	221
Midwest	17,911	13,412	2,778	980	320	*306
South	25,855	19,150	3,966	1,530	476	447
West	17,824	12,126	3,050	1,608	316	515
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	61,394	45,181	9,964	3,488	976	1,275
Good	11,225	8,302	1,494	811	231	202
Fair or poor	1,206	965	149	*33	*25	†

† 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.

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.3 (0.59)	16.0 (0.50)	6.0 (0.35)	1.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.23)
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	74.5 (0.58)	15.9 (0.50)	5.9 (0.34)	1.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.8 (0.80)	16.2 (0.67)	6.1 (0.47)	2.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.27)
Female	100.0	74.8 (0.85)	15.8 (0.72)	5.9 (0.47)	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.30)
Age ⁵						
0–4 years	100.0	85.7 (1.04)	10.1 (0.92)	1.9 (0.43)	†	2.0 (0.43)
5–11 years	100.0	72.0 (0.96)	18.4 (0.83)	6.2 (0.57)	1.8 (0.31)	1.7 (0.33)
12–17 years	100.0	67.9 (1.05)	17.8 (0.82)	9.0 (0.66)	2.7 (0.38)	2.5 (0.31)
Race						
One race ⁶	100.0	74.2 (0.60)	16.0 (0.50)	6.1 (0.36)	1.7 (0.18)	2.1 (0.23)
White	100.0	74.6 (0.68)	15.5 (0.58)	6.0 (0.41)	1.8 (0.21)	2.1 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	72.5 (1.43)	18.6 (1.20)	5.5 (0.72)	1.4 (0.41)	1.9 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	78.7 (3.86)	*10.3 (3.70)	*9.8 (3.20)	†	–
Asian	100.0	70.0 (2.41)	17.7 (2.07)	7.6 (1.26)	*1.1 (0.42)	3.6 (1.03)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	81.3 (8.72)	†	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁷	100.0	75.4 (3.06)	18.7 (2.89)	3.5 (0.96)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	77.5 (4.82)	16.2 (4.16)	*3.0 (1.34)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	76.8 (7.15)	*14.8 (6.06)	*8.4 (4.15)	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.3 (1.14)	16.4 (0.95)	8.8 (0.74)	2.9 (0.46)	3.6 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	66.0 (1.43)	16.6 (1.20)	10.4 (0.98)	3.4 (0.54)	3.6 (0.61)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.8 (0.67)	15.9 (0.57)	5.3 (0.39)	1.4 (0.19)	1.6 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	76.7 (0.80)	15.3 (0.69)	5.1 (0.47)	1.3 (0.23)	1.5 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	72.6 (1.48)	18.5 (1.23)	5.5 (0.74)	1.5 (0.42)	1.9 (0.43)
Family structure ⁹						
Mother and father	100.0	75.1 (0.70)	15.6 (0.61)	5.7 (0.41)	1.5 (0.19)	2.1 (0.28)
Mother, no father	100.0	72.8 (1.15)	16.9 (0.95)	6.4 (0.63)	1.8 (0.42)	1.9 (0.35)
Father, no mother	100.0	69.5 (3.09)	18.4 (2.67)	7.9 (1.83)	*2.7 (0.83)	*1.4 (0.49)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	74.5 (2.71)	16.3 (2.35)	4.8 (1.43)	*2.7 (1.14)	*1.6 (0.52)
Parent's education ¹⁰						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	63.5 (1.87)	17.3 (1.42)	11.0 (1.20)	2.9 (0.57)	5.3 (1.10)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	73.6 (1.37)	14.8 (1.04)	6.5 (0.67)	2.5 (0.52)	2.6 (0.53)
More than high school	100.0	76.7 (0.69)	16.1 (0.63)	4.9 (0.41)	1.1 (0.20)	1.2 (0.18)
Family income ¹²						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	72.4 (1.06)	14.9 (0.82)	7.6 (0.64)	2.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.50)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.6 (0.76)	16.4 (0.68)	5.1 (0.41)	1.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.24)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	70.6 (1.71)	17.3 (1.28)	6.7 (0.96)	*2.3 (0.69)	3.2 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	75.6 (1.40)	15.8 (1.18)	5.1 (0.74)	2.0 (0.44)	*1.5 (0.46)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	74.5 (1.73)	16.6 (1.48)	6.7 (1.16)	*1.3 (0.46)	*0.9 (0.28)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	79.5 (1.29)	16.0 (1.30)	3.2 (0.49)	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.26)
Poverty status ¹³						
Poor	100.0	72.7 (1.48)	15.1 (1.15)	6.7 (0.85)	2.2 (0.52)	3.2 (0.78)
Near poor	100.0	70.0 (1.42)	15.6 (1.11)	8.2 (0.86)	2.6 (0.56)	3.6 (0.68)
Not poor	100.0	77.2 (0.77)	16.1 (0.71)	4.7 (0.41)	1.1 (0.20)	0.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴						
Private	100.0	77.3 (0.73)	15.7 (0.68)	4.7 (0.41)	1.1 (0.19)	1.2 (0.19)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	77.2 (1.06)	14.0 (0.81)	5.6 (0.60)	*0.8 (0.33)	2.3 (0.37)
Other	100.0	77.8 (3.21)	15.5 (2.72)	5.5 (1.56)	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	44.7 (2.23)	24.2 (2.05)	15.8 (1.64)	8.7 (1.29)	6.5 (1.71)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Place of residence						
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)					
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	74.3 (0.82)	16.3 (0.68)	5.7 (0.42)	1.5 (0.23)	2.3 (0.26)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	74.8 (1.03)	15.9 (0.91)	6.1 (0.66)	1.8 (0.32)	1.4 (0.34)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	73.4 (1.52)	15.1 (1.12)	6.7 (1.08)	2.4 (0.53)	*2.4 (0.89)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.6 (1.41)	14.8 (1.19)	1.8 (0.48)	*1.0 (0.44)	1.8 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	75.2 (1.30)	15.7 (1.09)	5.6 (0.67)	1.8 (0.36)	*1.7 (0.61)
South	100.0	74.8 (0.92)	15.6 (0.78)	6.0 (0.61)	1.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.24)
West	100.0	68.2 (1.23)	17.7 (1.07)	9.3 (0.83)	1.9 (0.36)	2.9 (0.55)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.8 (0.65)	16.6 (0.55)	5.8 (0.38)	1.6 (0.19)	2.1 (0.26)
Good	100.0	75.7 (1.41)	13.4 (1.12)	7.1 (0.87)	2.0 (0.49)	1.8 (0.37)
Fair or poor	100.0	84.0 (2.93)	11.0 (2.65)	*2.5 (1.23)	*1.8 (0.86)	†

† 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.

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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 (age-adjusted)	73,858	6,634	2,045	3,506	9.1 (0.40)	2.8 (0.18)	4.8 (0.27)
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,858	6,634	2,045	3,506	9.0 (0.40)	2.8 (0.18)	4.8 (0.27)
Sex							
Male	37,749	3,360	950	1,694	9.0 (0.42)	2.5 (0.22)	4.5 (0.31)
Female	36,108	3,274	1,095	1,811	9.1 (0.53)	3.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.35)
Age ⁷							
0–4 years	20,911	1,538	366	764	7.4 (0.58)	1.8 (0.22)	3.7 (0.34)
5–11 years	28,176	2,498	776	1,330	8.9 (0.49)	2.8 (0.26)	4.7 (0.36)
12–17 years	24,771	2,597	903	1,412	10.6 (0.54)	3.7 (0.31)	5.7 (0.41)
Race							
One race ⁸	71,310	6,450	1,974	3,398	9.1 (0.41)	2.8 (0.19)	4.8 (0.27)
White	55,603	5,282	1,497	2,752	9.6 (0.49)	2.7 (0.21)	5.0 (0.32)
Black or African American	11,415	851	394	535	7.6 (0.75)	3.5 (0.43)	4.7 (0.58)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,154	*125	*55	*69	11.1 (3.15)	*5.1 (2.20)	*6.4 (2.29)
Asian	2,979	187	*28	*41	6.3 (1.03)	*0.9 (0.34)	*1.4 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	159	†	–	–	†	–	–
Two or more races ⁹	2,547	184	*71	*108	7.5 (1.77)	*3.1 (1.31)	*4.5 (1.44)
Black or African American and white	969	*108	†	*39	*11.8 (3.71)	†	*4.5 (1.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	504	*46	†	†	*8.9 (3.73)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ¹⁰ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,802	2,638	663	959	17.2 (0.86)	4.3 (0.42)	6.2 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,765	1,893	469	631	18.2 (1.09)	4.5 (0.51)	6.0 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,055	3,996	1,382	2,547	6.9 (0.46)	2.4 (0.20)	4.4 (0.30)
White, single race	41,323	2,759	884	1,861	6.7 (0.59)	2.1 (0.23)	4.5 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	10,929	808	386	522	7.5 (0.77)	3.5 (0.45)	4.8 (0.60)
Family structure ¹¹							
Mother and father	52,429	4,416	1,260	2,372	8.5 (0.51)	2.4 (0.22)	4.6 (0.32)
Mother, no father	16,944	1,614	678	908	9.5 (0.63)	4.0 (0.39)	5.3 (0.44)
Father, no mother	2,273	319	62	156	13.1 (1.89)	2.4 (0.59)	6.8 (1.73)
Neither mother nor father	2,212	285	*44	70	12.4 (1.80)	*2.0 (0.73)	3.1 (0.89)
Parent's education ¹²							
Less than high school diploma	9,011	2,050	316	455	23.2 (2.06)	3.6 (0.49)	5.2 (0.64)
High school diploma or GED ¹³	15,892	1,746	674	888	11.1 (0.76)	4.3 (0.48)	5.6 (0.57)
More than high school	45,541	2,447	998	2,084	5.4 (0.33)	2.2 (0.21)	4.6 (0.33)
Family income ¹⁴							
Less than \$35,000	20,277	2,733	912	1,225	14.0 (0.76)	4.7 (0.41)	6.3 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	45,395	3,218	982	2,014	7.1 (0.48)	2.1 (0.21)	4.4 (0.34)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,832	1,321	498	914	13.5 (1.07)	5.1 (0.69)	9.3 (1.13)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,472	1,061	335	605	8.5 (0.87)	2.7 (0.41)	4.9 (0.62)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,351	332	108	310	4.0 (0.66)	1.3 (0.35)	3.7 (0.71)
\$100,000 or more	14,741	504	*40	185	3.4 (0.70)	*0.3 (0.08)	1.2 (0.28)
Poverty status ¹⁵							
Poor	11,781	1,469	431	572	12.9 (1.02)	3.8 (0.49)	5.1 (0.60)
Near poor	14,460	2,254	747	1,201	15.9 (1.03)	5.3 (0.56)	8.4 (0.86)
Not poor	38,674	1,953	631	1,359	5.1 (0.38)	1.6 (0.19)	3.5 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁶							
Private	42,845	–	549	1,303	–	1.3 (0.17)	3.0 (0.28)
Medicaid or other public	22,082	–	515	839	–	2.5 (0.33)	4.0 (0.48)
Other	1,762	–	†	*29	–	†	†
Uninsured	6,634	6,634	947	1,304	100 (0.00)	14.0 (1.22)	19.4 (1.46)

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, 2008—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
Place of residence		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Large MSA ¹⁷	38,962	3,287	1,058	1,774	8.5 (0.42)	2.7 (0.22)	4.6 (0.32)
Small MSA ¹⁷	23,064	2,015	689	1,117	8.8 (0.81)	3.0 (0.38)	4.9 (0.54)
Not in MSA ¹⁷	11,832	1,332	298	615	11.4 (1.31)	2.5 (0.50)	5.2 (0.73)
Region							
Northeast	12,338	735	178	343	6.0 (0.70)	1.4 (0.31)	2.8 (0.41)
Midwest	17,438	1,424	504	919	8.2 (1.14)	2.9 (0.40)	5.3 (0.59)
South	26,173	2,781	788	1,365	10.7 (0.58)	3.0 (0.30)	5.2 (0.50)
West	17,909	1,694	576	879	9.5 (0.74)	3.2 (0.43)	4.9 (0.53)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,869	5,102	1,328	2,562	8.5 (0.44)	2.2 (0.17)	4.2 (0.28)
Good	11,557	1,346	590	797	11.7 (0.88)	5.1 (0.58)	6.9 (0.68)
Fair or poor	1,314	168	128	146	12.8 (2.29)	9.5 (1.90)	10.8 (1.98)

* 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.

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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁹The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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 emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)			
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	58,210	10,120	5,234	79.3 (0.55)	13.7 (0.46)	7.1 (0.34)			
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	58,210	10,120	5,234	79.1 (0.56)	13.8 (0.47)	7.1 (0.34)			
Sex										
Male	37,750	29,308	5,505	2,737	78.2 (0.77)	14.6 (0.66)	7.2 (0.45)			
Female	36,109	28,903	4,615	2,497	80.4 (0.77)	12.7 (0.62)	6.9 (0.51)			
Age⁵										
0–4 years	20,800	14,775	3,878	2,079	71.3 (1.10)	18.7 (0.95)	10.0 (0.68)			
5–11 years	28,250	23,011	3,339	1,792	81.8 (0.88)	11.9 (0.69)	6.4 (0.60)			
12–17 years	24,809	20,423	2,904	1,363	82.7 (0.79)	11.8 (0.69)	5.5 (0.48)			
Race										
One race ⁶	71,151	56,151	9,732	4,983	79.3 (0.56)	13.7 (0.47)	7.0 (0.34)			
White	55,555	44,187	7,448	3,769	79.9 (0.64)	13.4 (0.54)	6.8 (0.40)			
Black or African American	11,337	8,489	1,798	915	75.9 (1.35)	15.9 (1.17)	8.2 (0.83)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	759	*239	*181	65.1 (5.72)	20.2 (5.17)	14.7 (3.79)			
Asian	2,911	2,562	234	115	87.7 (1.59)	8.3 (1.31)	4.1 (1.04)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	*153	†	†	90.6 (7.67)	†	†			
Two or more races ⁷	2,708	2,060	387	251	76.5 (3.02)	13.9 (2.32)	9.6 (2.45)			
Black or African American and white	1,023	714	164	*144	68.8 (5.52)	13.9 (3.25)	17.3 (5.14)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	424	*59	†	77.5 (6.59)	*12.9 (5.71)	*9.7 (4.03)			
Hispanic or Latino origin⁸ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	12,307	2,126	1,273	79.1 (1.02)	13.1 (0.85)	7.8 (0.63)			
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	8,615	1,297	782	81.4 (1.17)	11.5 (0.92)	7.1 (0.77)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	45,903	7,994	3,961	79.3 (0.64)	13.8 (0.54)	6.9 (0.41)			
White, single race	41,294	33,007	5,609	2,621	80.0 (0.78)	13.6 (0.67)	6.4 (0.50)			
Black or African American, single race	10,837	8,101	1,727	875	75.7 (1.39)	16.1 (1.22)	8.2 (0.84)			
Family structure⁹										
Mother and father	52,026	42,395	6,614	2,886	82.0 (0.62)	12.6 (0.53)	5.5 (0.37)			
Mother, no father	17,287	12,383	2,804	1,974	72.1 (1.20)	16.3 (0.96)	11.6 (0.85)			
Father, no mother	2,377	1,924	269	*173	80.8 (3.30)	10.6 (2.19)	*8.6 (2.60)			
Neither mother nor father	2,169	1,509	433	202	69.2 (3.98)	20.8 (3.46)	10.1 (2.22)			
Parent's education¹⁰										
Less than high school diploma	9,255	7,084	1,217	898	78.0 (1.55)	12.5 (1.21)	9.5 (1.12)			
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	15,437	11,690	2,181	1,504	76.3 (1.34)	14.1 (1.02)	9.7 (1.00)			
More than high school	46,749	37,757	6,280	2,586	81.1 (0.64)	13.4 (0.56)	5.5 (0.35)			
Family income¹²										
Less than \$35,000	21,285	15,378	3,464	2,312	73.6 (1.06)	15.8 (0.89)	10.7 (0.70)			
\$35,000 or more	47,483	38,700	6,025	2,641	81.6 (0.65)	12.8 (0.55)	5.6 (0.41)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	7,998	1,396	785	78.6 (1.42)	13.7 (1.13)	7.7 (0.87)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	10,652	1,642	673	82.0 (1.27)	12.8 (1.08)	5.2 (0.81)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	7,093	1,057	553	81.4 (1.55)	12.2 (1.15)	6.4 (1.22)			
\$100,000 or more	15,555	12,957	1,930	630	83.5 (1.08)	12.5 (0.94)	4.0 (0.61)			
Poverty status¹³										
Poor	12,329	8,697	2,153	1,361	72.3 (1.54)	16.8 (1.35)	10.9 (0.94)			
Near poor	15,298	11,901	2,007	1,361	78.0 (1.23)	13.1 (0.95)	8.9 (0.83)			
Not poor	40,140	32,764	5,218	2,066	81.8 (0.68)	13.1 (0.58)	5.2 (0.42)			
Health insurance coverage¹⁴										
Private	42,600	35,353	5,077	2,061	83.1 (0.65)	12.0 (0.54)	4.9 (0.42)			
Medicaid or other public	22,515	15,868	3,942	2,586	71.9 (1.07)	17.0 (0.90)	11.2 (0.71)			
Other	1,784	1,326	275	168	75.1 (3.42)	15.5 (2.87)	9.4 (1.97)			
Uninsured	6,625	5,378	799	412	81.4 (1.75)	12.2 (1.53)	6.4 (1.18)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)					
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,997	30,715	4,836	2,233	81.4 (0.71)	12.7 (0.59)	5.9 (0.43)
Small MSA ¹⁵	23,849	18,574	3,302	1,891	78.2 (1.00)	13.8 (0.83)	7.9 (0.67)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,012	8,922	1,981	1,110	74.5 (1.57)	16.4 (1.36)	9.1 (0.88)
Region							
Northeast	12,269	9,616	1,675	935	78.6 (1.51)	13.7 (1.11)	7.7 (1.08)
Midwest	17,911	13,955	2,591	1,341	78.1 (1.16)	14.4 (1.06)	7.5 (0.70)
South	25,855	20,167	3,700	1,808	78.7 (0.90)	14.3 (0.78)	7.0 (0.49)
West	17,824	14,472	2,154	1,150	81.8 (1.02)	11.9 (0.80)	6.3 (0.66)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,394	49,104	8,243	3,872	80.5 (0.57)	13.3 (0.50)	6.2 (0.35)
Good	11,225	8,459	1,600	1,061	75.6 (1.46)	14.6 (1.15)	9.8 (1.03)
Fair or poor	1,206	612	276	302	48.6 (4.66)	25.1 (4.46)	26.3 (4.15)

* 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.

¹Number of 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.)"

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

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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.

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Number in thousands ⁴								
Total ⁵ (crude)	66,184	4,626	61,429	39,025	11,689	4,506	2,173	8,199
Sex								
Male	33,880	2,416	31,379	19,316	6,429	2,299	1,271	4,216
Female	32,304	2,210	30,050	19,709	5,259	2,207	901	3,983
Age								
2–4 years	13,125	512	12,592	5,156	1,483	*403	*68	5,941
5–11 years	28,250	2,125	26,032	18,144	5,391	2,007	888	1,574
12–17 years	24,809	1,989	22,805	15,725	4,815	2,096	1,216	683
Race								
One race ⁶	63,822	4,477	59,219	37,696	11,308	4,290	2,140	7,813
White	49,810	3,537	46,188	30,185	8,128	3,113	1,690	6,279
Black or African American	10,184	761	9,382	5,343	2,543	787	308	1,058
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,044	*100	944	518	221	*170	†	*93
Asian	2,645	74	2,570	1,576	390	200	100	364
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	139	†	*135	†	†	†	–	†
Two or more races ⁷	2,362	149	2,210	1,329	380	216	*32	386
Black or African American and white	868	*96	772	403	167	*117	†	164
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	488	†	466	282	*98	†	–	*53
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	13,974	1,501	12,402	7,320	2,331	1,267	754	2,136
Mexican or Mexican American	9,504	1,103	8,355	4,913	1,582	872	530	1,494
Not Hispanic or Latino	52,209	3,126	49,027	31,705	9,358	3,239	1,419	6,063
White, single race	37,164	2,093	35,057	23,622	5,979	1,941	988	4,375
Black or African American, single race	9,773	747	8,985	5,126	2,444	757	308	999
Family structure ⁹								
Mother and father	46,131	2,790	43,270	28,772	7,538	2,671	1,170	5,665
Mother, no father	15,672	1,509	14,117	7,885	3,278	1,409	756	2,156
Father, no mother	2,325	198	2,127	1,261	393	215	176	236
Neither mother nor father	2,055	131	1,914	1,107	480	211	71	142
Parent's education ¹⁰								
Less than high school diploma	8,194	862	7,313	3,630	1,506	984	513	1,509
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,743	1,229	12,468	6,918	2,701	1,279	610	2,002
More than high school	41,956	2,390	39,512	27,285	6,946	2,003	976	4,529
Family income ¹²								
Less than \$35,000	18,337	1,898	16,391	8,857	3,750	1,816	908	2,821
\$35,000 or more	43,230	2,545	40,614	27,461	7,152	2,470	1,160	4,721
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,390	1,114	8,242	4,646	2,026	758	494	1,372
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,562	874	10,662	6,823	2,009	835	387	1,413
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,006	246	7,748	5,136	1,425	428	166	823
\$100,000 or more	14,272	310	13,962	10,855	1,692	449	*113	1,112
Poverty status ¹³								
Poor	10,578	1,033	9,492	5,168	2,179	997	521	1,610
Near poor	13,753	1,669	12,067	6,462	3,109	1,285	781	1,961
Not poor	36,338	1,630	34,663	24,408	5,451	1,851	716	3,699
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴								
Private	38,797	1,641	37,105	25,600	6,260	1,886	792	3,996
Medicaid or other public	19,345	1,195	18,106	10,764	3,774	1,442	619	2,534
Other	1,604	*61	1,543	866	361	*86	*26	261
Uninsured	6,136	1,707	4,402	1,660	1,242	1,070	709	1,356

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Place of residence		Number in thousands ⁴						
Large MSA ¹⁵	34,296	2,265	31,908	20,910	5,610	2,051	1,209	4,179
Small MSA ¹⁵	21,334	1,524	19,809	12,552	3,811	1,613	624	2,600
Not in MSA ¹⁵	10,554	837	9,712	5,563	2,268	843	340	1,420
Region								
Northeast	11,110	644	10,436	7,077	1,991	455	298	1,178
Midwest	15,963	1,096	14,866	10,059	2,448	890	554	1,890
South	23,211	1,772	21,363	12,999	4,273	1,818	773	3,069
West	15,900	1,114	14,763	8,890	2,977	1,343	547	2,063
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	54,679	3,367	51,219	32,873	9,532	3,278	1,611	6,911
Good	10,328	1,071	9,224	5,523	1,991	1,087	474	1,145
Fair or poor	1,142	177	963	606	155	141	*88	143
Unmet dental need ¹								
Yes	4,626	4,626	–	1,409	1,035	828	664	680
No	61,429	–	61,429	37,592	10,647	3,678	1,509	7,519

* 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.0 (0.75)	18.0 (0.58)	6.9 (0.38)	3.4 (0.26)	11.8 (0.42)
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	7.0 (0.35)	93.0 (0.35)	100.0	59.5 (0.77)	17.8 (0.58)	6.9 (0.38)	3.3 (0.26)	12.5 (0.49)
Sex									
Male	100.0	7.2 (0.53)	92.8 (0.53)	100.0	58.0 (1.00)	19.3 (0.80)	6.9 (0.52)	3.9 (0.41)	11.8 (0.53)
Female	100.0	6.9 (0.47)	93.1 (0.47)	100.0	62.0 (1.01)	16.5 (0.77)	7.0 (0.56)	2.8 (0.31)	11.7 (0.59)
Age ⁶									
2–4 years	100.0	3.9 (0.62)	96.1 (0.62)	100.0	39.5 (1.61)	11.4 (1.00)	3.1 (0.92)	*0.5 (0.22)	45.5 (1.62)
5–11 years	100.0	7.5 (0.56)	92.5 (0.56)	100.0	64.8 (1.18)	19.2 (0.93)	7.2 (0.58)	3.2 (0.42)	5.6 (0.52)
12–17 years	100.0	8.0 (0.56)	92.0 (0.56)	100.0	64.1 (1.08)	19.6 (0.95)	8.5 (0.57)	5.0 (0.47)	2.8 (0.34)
Race									
One race ⁷	100.0	7.1 (0.36)	92.9 (0.36)	100.0	60.0 (0.76)	18.0 (0.60)	6.8 (0.39)	3.4 (0.27)	11.7 (0.43)
White	100.0	7.2 (0.41)	92.8 (0.41)	100.0	61.5 (0.88)	16.6 (0.66)	6.4 (0.44)	3.5 (0.32)	12.1 (0.51)
Black or African American	100.0	7.6 (0.84)	92.4 (0.84)	100.0	53.5 (1.69)	25.5 (1.54)	8.0 (0.86)	3.1 (0.53)	10.0 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*9.8 (3.49)	90.2 (3.49)	100.0	48.3 (6.28)	22.6 (4.56)	*16.5 (5.32)	†	*7.7 (2.57)
Asian	100.0	2.8 (0.78)	97.2 (0.78)	100.0	59.5 (3.00)	14.7 (2.44)	7.6 (1.50)	3.8 (1.08)	14.4 (1.67)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	97.0 (3.27)	100.0	*49.0 (14.97)	†	†	–	21.0 (3.01)
Two or more races ⁸	100.0	7.3 (2.16)	92.7 (2.16)	100.0	59.2 (3.78)	16.6 (2.65)	10.2 (2.79)	*1.6 (0.74)	12.4 (2.01)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*13.6 (4.89)	86.4 (4.89)	100.0	47.3 (5.99)	20.3 (4.90)	*15.6 (5.69)	†	14.1 (3.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	96.8 (2.46)	100.0	58.0 (8.76)	*18.1 (6.18)	*15.0 (7.08)	–	*8.9 (3.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.1 (0.80)	88.9 (0.80)	100.0	53.7 (1.35)	17.2 (0.95)	9.6 (0.78)	5.8 (0.67)	13.6 (0.76)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.9 (0.99)	88.1 (0.99)	100.0	53.2 (1.61)	17.3 (1.13)	9.7 (0.97)	6.0 (0.74)	13.8 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.0 (0.38)	94.0 (0.38)	100.0	61.5 (0.87)	18.1 (0.69)	6.3 (0.44)	2.7 (0.26)	11.3 (0.50)
mWhite, single race	100.0	5.7 (0.45)	94.3 (0.45)	100.0	64.2 (1.05)	16.3 (0.80)	5.3 (0.51)	2.7 (0.33)	11.6 (0.64)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	7.7 (0.87)	92.3 (0.87)	100.0	53.4 (1.75)	25.5 (1.59)	7.9 (0.89)	3.2 (0.55)	9.9 (0.90)
Family structure ¹⁰									
Mother and father	100.0	6.1 (0.40)	93.9 (0.40)	100.0	63.5 (0.89)	16.6 (0.70)	5.9 (0.43)	2.6 (0.28)	11.3 (0.52)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.6 (0.82)	90.4 (0.82)	100.0	51.4 (1.43)	21.5 (1.19)	9.2 (0.87)	4.8 (0.59)	13.2 (0.81)
Father, no mother	100.0	8.0 (1.57)	92.0 (1.57)	100.0	53.8 (3.93)	17.4 (3.11)	9.3 (2.05)	*7.1 (2.23)	12.4 (2.34)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.3 (1.32)	93.7 (1.32)	100.0	54.9 (4.14)	22.5 (3.06)	9.9 (2.18)	3.0 (0.86)	9.8 (2.40)
Parent's education ¹¹									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	10.7 (1.03)	89.3 (1.03)	100.0	45.5 (1.96)	19.2 (1.51)	12.2 (1.41)	6.8 (0.99)	16.3 (1.53)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	100.0	9.0 (0.84)	91.0 (0.84)	100.0	51.5 (1.62)	20.1 (1.32)	9.6 (0.87)	4.6 (0.62)	14.2 (0.91)
More than high school	100.0	5.8 (0.43)	94.2 (0.43)	100.0	65.8 (0.94)	16.7 (0.75)	4.9 (0.39)	2.4 (0.27)	10.2 (0.50)
Family income ¹³									
Less than \$35,000	100.0	10.8 (0.73)	89.2 (0.73)	100.0	49.5 (1.39)	21.2 (1.12)	10.5 (0.85)	5.4 (0.56)	13.4 (0.77)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	5.9 (0.42)	94.1 (0.42)	100.0	64.0 (0.91)	16.7 (0.71)	5.7 (0.46)	2.7 (0.32)	10.9 (0.52)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	12.0 (1.37)	88.0 (1.37)	100.0	50.3 (1.88)	22.0 (1.66)	8.3 (1.05)	5.4 (0.90)	13.9 (1.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	7.5 (0.84)	92.5 (0.84)	100.0	59.2 (1.80)	17.3 (1.35)	7.2 (0.79)	3.3 (0.60)	13.0 (1.09)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	3.1 (0.72)	96.9 (0.72)	100.0	64.5 (1.99)	17.9 (1.70)	5.4 (0.91)	2.1 (0.58)	10.1 (1.04)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	2.2 (0.41)	97.8 (0.41)	100.0	76.5 (1.28)	11.9 (1.00)	3.1 (0.83)	*0.8 (0.25)	7.7 (0.74)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Poverty status ¹⁴		Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)							
Poor	100.0	10.3 (0.97)	89.7 (0.97)	100.0	50.0 (1.80)	21.5 (1.57)	10.0 (1.09)	5.5 (0.79)	13.0 (1.09)
Near poor	100.0	12.3 (1.05)	87.7 (1.05)	100.0	47.6 (1.63)	23.0 (1.43)	9.6 (0.93)	5.8 (0.77)	14.0 (0.94)
Not poor	100.0	4.5 (0.36)	95.5 (0.36)	100.0	67.7 (0.90)	15.1 (0.70)	5.1 (0.49)	1.9 (0.25)	10.1 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵									
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.38)	95.8 (0.38)	100.0	66.4 (0.94)	16.2 (0.72)	4.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.29)	10.4 (0.49)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.4 (0.55)	93.6 (0.55)	100.0	57.1 (1.42)	20.4 (1.12)	8.0 (0.76)	3.6 (0.49)	11.0 (0.68)
Other	100.0	*3.9 (1.76)	96.1 (1.76)	100.0	54.9 (3.96)	22.7 (3.58)	*5.6 (1.78)	*1.7 (0.83)	15.2 (2.37)
Uninsured	100.0	28.0 (2.10)	72.0 (2.10)	100.0	27.8 (2.17)	20.5 (1.74)	17.6 (1.92)	11.6 (1.40)	22.5 (2.21)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁶	100.0	6.7 (0.45)	93.3 (0.45)	100.0	62.2 (0.97)	16.7 (0.73)	6.1 (0.42)	3.6 (0.36)	11.3 (0.53)
Small MSA ¹⁶	100.0	7.2 (0.67)	92.8 (0.67)	100.0	59.6 (1.34)	18.1 (1.02)	7.6 (0.84)	3.0 (0.48)	11.6 (0.79)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	100.0	8.0 (0.93)	92.0 (0.93)	100.0	53.4 (1.96)	21.8 (1.71)	8.1 (0.94)	3.3 (0.57)	13.4 (1.20)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	5.9 (0.78)	94.1 (0.78)	100.0	64.6 (1.88)	18.1 (1.58)	4.1 (0.64)	2.7 (0.56)	10.5 (1.03)
Midwest	100.0	6.9 (0.84)	93.1 (0.84)	100.0	63.7 (1.49)	15.5 (1.12)	5.6 (0.81)	3.5 (0.68)	11.5 (0.93)
South	100.0	7.7 (0.57)	92.3 (0.57)	100.0	57.0 (1.30)	18.8 (0.93)	8.1 (0.68)	3.4 (0.37)	12.7 (0.72)
West	100.0	7.2 (0.67)	92.8 (0.67)	100.0	57.1 (1.50)	19.1 (1.25)	8.7 (0.84)	3.6 (0.50)	11.6 (0.76)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	6.2 (0.37)	93.8 (0.37)	100.0	61.3 (0.82)	17.8 (0.66)	6.1 (0.40)	3.0 (0.28)	11.7 (0.47)
Good	100.0	10.3 (1.00)	89.7 (1.00)	100.0	53.9 (1.76)	19.4 (1.32)	10.6 (1.28)	4.6 (0.66)	11.5 (1.02)
Fair or poor	100.0	17.2 (3.71)	82.8 (3.71)	100.0	50.8 (4.42)	12.2 (2.82)	13.1 (3.40)	*6.9 (2.35)	16.9 (3.37)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100 (0.00)	–	100.0	30.1 (2.32)	21.4 (2.13)	17.0 (1.79)	13.4 (1.65)	18.1 (2.00)
No	100.0	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	62.4 (0.78)	17.7 (0.61)	6.1 (0.38)	2.5 (0.24)	11.3 (0.43)

* 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.

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

⁸The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2008 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family, and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for “Respondent-assessed health status” (in Tables 5, 6, and VIII), “Uninsured for health care,” “Unmet medical need,” and “Delayed care due to cost” (in Tables 15 and XIII) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used in order to produce more precise estimates because the data for these four variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Analysts should note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

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

calculated as follows:

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

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.

Age adjustment

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

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

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

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

$$Est = \text{age-adjusted rate.}$$

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

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

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

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.

match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

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

Treatment of unknown values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	115	0.16
Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	178	0.24
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	268	0.36
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	177	0.24
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	26	0.04
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	71	0.11
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	133	0.22
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (Table 4)	14	0.02
Respondent-assessed health status (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 5–6)	117	0.16
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (Tables 7–8)	76	0.11
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (Tables 9–10)	612	1.15
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12,16)	55	0.07
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12)	57	0.08
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 13–14)	717	0.97
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	535	0.72
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	84	0.11
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	116	0.16
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (Table 16)	295	0.40
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	129	0.19
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	592	0.89

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, 2008

Variable	Sample children ¹		All children ²	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent's education ³	2,418	3.27	3,414	4.62
Family income	3,029	4.10	4,515	6.11
Poverty status	6,092	8.25	8,943	12.11
Health insurance coverage	336	0.45	535	0.72
Respondent-assessed health status	34	0.05	117	0.16

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

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

³Parent'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.

counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported

income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. **Table III** shows weighted counts of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty status, as well as parent education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

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

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the

poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2007–2008 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$50,000 or more or less than \$50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family’s income. If the respondent indicated that the family income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000, and if the family income was less than \$35,000, (b) if the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the CAPI instrument using information collected earlier in the interview on the family’s size.

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

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (77% for sample children in 2008), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (15% for sample children), those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% for sample children), and those who provided no income information (4% for sample children) (unweighted results).

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

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2007 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2008 NHIS Survey Description Document: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2008/srvydesc.pdf.

Children who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “near poor” category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, “not poor” children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who refused to provide

any income information—are, by necessity, coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 6% of all children in the U.S. population and 4% of all sample children; poverty status information is missing for 13% of all children in the U.S. population and 9% of all sample children (unweighted results). See Appendix [Table II](#) for the weighted results.

Hypothesis tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the “Selected Highlights” section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic 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, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lives in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives, is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under age 65 years fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexican or Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

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

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

Parent education—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. NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent education is unknown, then the other parent education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

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

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

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

simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan statistical areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2008 with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2008 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas see the Census website:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (23–28). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of “1 race” from persons of “2 or more races.” The

category “1 race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category “2 or more races” refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white, and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “2 or more races”).

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

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness,

and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

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

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

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)—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 office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or Veterans’ Administration health care facility.

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
				Number in thousands ³	Percent ⁴ (standard error)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,859	10,190	6,953	13.8 (0.47)	9.4 (0.40)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,859	10,190	6,953	13.9 (0.47)	9.5 (0.40)
Sex					
Male	37,750	6,184	4,293	16.4 (0.71)	11.4 (0.64)
Female	36,109	4,006	2,660	11.1 (0.59)	7.4 (0.49)
Age					
0–4 years	20,800	1,499	1,276	7.2 (0.66)	6.2 (0.64)
5–11 years	28,250	4,573	3,159	16.2 (0.84)	11.2 (0.72)
12–17 years	24,809	4,118	2,518	16.6 (0.86)	10.2 (0.70)
Race					
One race ⁶	71,151	9,702	6,608	13.7 (0.48)	9.3 (0.41)
White	55,555	6,837	4,544	12.3 (0.52)	8.2 (0.44)
Black or African American	11,337	2,384	1,753	21.1 (1.33)	15.5 (1.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*218	*193	18.5 (4.83)	16.4 (4.75)
Asian	2,911	191	107	6.6 (1.25)	3.7 (0.97)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	†	†	*42.6 (15.25)	†
Two or more races ⁷	2,708	488	345	18.1 (2.87)	12.8 (2.61)
Black or African American and white	1,023	244	*170	23.9 (5.05)	16.6 (4.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*105	†	*19.5 (7.64)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,725	1,055	10.9 (0.76)	6.7 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	1,044	638	9.7 (0.88)	5.9 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	8,465	5,898	14.6 (0.57)	10.2 (0.49)
White, single race	41,294	5,356	3,638	13.0 (0.65)	8.8 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	2,283	1,698	21.1 (1.37)	15.7 (1.17)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	52,026	6,193	4,204	11.9 (0.53)	8.1 (0.46)
Mother, no father	17,287	3,255	2,262	18.9 (1.07)	13.1 (0.93)
Father, no mother	2,377	256	138	10.8 (2.06)	5.8 (1.49)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	486	349	22.5 (3.07)	16.2 (2.44)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	9,255	929	688	10.0 (1.11)	7.4 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	15,437	2,088	1,372	13.6 (1.04)	8.9 (0.83)
More than high school diploma	46,749	6,667	4,535	14.3 (0.62)	9.7 (0.54)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$35,000	21,285	3,913	2,696	18.4 (1.00)	12.7 (0.83)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	5,828	3,954	12.3 (0.55)	8.3 (0.48)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	1,148	809	11.2 (1.18)	7.9 (1.03)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,401	939	10.8 (0.89)	7.2 (0.75)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	1,324	849	15.2 (1.38)	9.7 (1.09)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	1,955	1,357	12.6 (1.02)	8.8 (0.89)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	12,329	2,141	1,447	17.4 (1.39)	11.8 (1.16)
Near poor	15,298	2,231	1,549	14.6 (1.07)	10.2 (0.90)
Not poor	40,140	5,114	3,494	12.8 (0.59)	8.7 (0.51)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴					
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Private	42,600	5,454	3,640	12.8 (0.60)	8.6 (0.51)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	3,813	2,690	17.0 (0.92)	12.0 (0.79)
Other	1,784	251	188	14.1 (2.67)	10.5 (2.25)
Uninsured	6,625	657	426	9.9 (1.37)	6.4 (1.13)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,997	5,204	3,490	13.7 (0.63)	9.2 (0.55)
Small MSA ¹⁵	23,849	3,361	2,355	14.1 (0.85)	9.9 (0.72)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	12,012	1,626	1,107	13.6 (1.25)	9.2 (0.93)
Region					
Northeast	12,269	1,861	1,197	15.2 (1.22)	9.8 (1.02)
Midwest	17,911	2,509	1,843	14.0 (1.05)	10.3 (0.95)
South	25,855	3,798	2,637	14.7 (0.77)	10.2 (0.64)
West	17,824	2,022	1,276	11.4 (0.88)	7.2 (0.68)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,394	7,128	4,569	11.6 (0.49)	7.5 (0.41)
Good	11,225	2,533	1,942	22.6 (1.36)	17.3 (1.20)
Fair or poor	1,206	529	442	43.9 (4.58)	36.6 (4.38)

* 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.

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?"

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

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	7,069	8,254	10,514	9.6 (0.39)	11.2 (0.42)	14.2 (0.48)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	7,069	8,254	10,514	9.7 (0.39)	11.3 (0.42)	14.2 (0.48)
Sex							
Male	37,750	4,042	4,587	5,365	10.7 (0.59)	12.2 (0.62)	14.2 (0.68)
Female	36,109	3,027	3,667	5,149	8.4 (0.52)	10.2 (0.56)	14.3 (0.66)
Age							
0–4 years	20,800	957	1,713	3,173	4.6 (0.50)	8.2 (0.67)	15.3 (0.91)
5–11 years	28,250	3,198	3,400	4,220	11.4 (0.70)	12.1 (0.76)	14.9 (0.79)
12–17 years	24,809	2,915	3,141	3,121	11.8 (0.67)	12.7 (0.73)	12.6 (0.77)
Race							
One race ⁵	71,151	6,792	7,898	9,977	9.6 (0.39)	11.1 (0.42)	14.0 (0.49)
White	55,555	5,624	6,353	7,481	10.2 (0.45)	11.5 (0.49)	13.5 (0.56)
Black or African American	11,337	881	1,215	1,900	7.8 (0.84)	10.7 (0.96)	16.8 (1.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*137	*69	180	*11.9 (4.62)	*5.8 (2.07)	15.2 (3.91)
Asian	2,911	143	232	401	5.0 (1.13)	8.0 (1.61)	13.8 (1.93)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races ⁶	2,708	278	356	538	10.3 (1.96)	13.2 (2.16)	19.9 (2.92)
Black or African American and white	1,023	*55	157	240	*5.3 (2.23)	15.4 (3.95)	23.5 (5.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*72	*61	*85	*13.3 (6.09)	*11.3 (4.99)	*15.7 (6.31)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,039	1,161	1,954	6.6 (0.61)	7.4 (0.64)	12.4 (0.83)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	618	642	1,102	5.8 (0.71)	6.0 (0.63)	10.2 (0.90)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	6,030	7,094	8,560	10.4 (0.47)	12.3 (0.51)	14.8 (0.55)
White, single race	41,294	4,685	5,314	5,756	11.4 (0.57)	12.9 (0.64)	13.9 (0.67)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	840	1,187	1,796	7.8 (0.87)	11.0 (1.00)	16.6 (1.18)
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	52,026	5,282	5,967	7,085	10.2 (0.50)	11.5 (0.52)	13.6 (0.57)
Mother, no father	17,287	1,506	1,961	2,984	8.7 (0.72)	11.4 (0.79)	17.3 (1.05)
Father, no mother	2,377	125	115	167	5.2 (1.30)	4.8 (1.35)	7.0 (1.67)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	157	211	278	7.3 (1.55)	9.8 (1.93)	12.8 (2.72)
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	9,255	423	555	918	4.6 (0.75)	6.0 (0.85)	9.9 (1.21)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	15,437	1,173	1,293	1,737	7.6 (0.74)	8.4 (0.73)	11.2 (0.97)
More than high school diploma	46,749	5,288	6,196	7,573	11.4 (0.51)	13.3 (0.55)	16.2 (0.63)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$35,000	21,285	1,642	2,095	3,161	7.7 (0.67)	9.9 (0.71)	14.9 (0.89)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	5,088	5,835	6,666	10.7 (0.50)	12.3 (0.52)	14.0 (0.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	711	943	1,382	7.0 (0.92)	9.3 (1.03)	13.5 (1.28)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,361	1,453	1,598	10.5 (0.97)	11.2 (0.96)	12.3 (1.03)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	996	1,200	1,242	11.4 (1.23)	13.8 (1.33)	14.3 (1.30)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	2,020	2,239	2,444	13.0 (1.00)	14.4 (1.03)	15.7 (1.07)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	12,329	755	1,123	1,801	6.2 (0.80)	9.1 (0.96)	14.6 (1.18)
Near poor	15,298	1,256	1,363	1,993	8.2 (0.93)	8.9 (0.89)	13.0 (1.11)
Not poor	40,140	4,717	5,379	6,068	11.8 (0.55)	13.4 (0.57)	15.1 (0.65)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Private	42,600	4,808	5,427	6,092	11.3 (0.52)	12.8 (0.57)	14.3 (0.67)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	1,597	2,207	3,420	7.1 (0.65)	9.8 (0.69)	15.2 (0.83)
Other	1,784	151	160	353	8.5 (2.31)	9.0 (2.31)	19.8 (3.20)
Uninsured	6,625	499	447	621	7.6 (1.17)	6.8 (1.05)	9.4 (1.20)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,997	3,526	3,997	5,052	9.3 (0.52)	10.5 (0.57)	13.3 (0.61)
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,849	2,464	2,881	3,749	10.4 (0.71)	12.1 (0.75)	15.7 (0.90)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	12,012	1,079	1,376	1,713	9.0 (0.93)	11.5 (1.19)	14.3 (1.26)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
	Region	Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Northeast	12,269	1,269	1,224	1,636	10.4 (1.07)	10.0 (1.00)	13.3 (1.03)
Midwest	17,911	1,774	2,135	2,546	10.0 (0.80)	12.0 (1.00)	14.2 (1.04)
South	25,855	2,556	3,563	3,936	9.9 (0.66)	13.8 (0.69)	15.2 (0.77)
West	17,824	1,470	1,333	2,397	8.3 (0.68)	7.5 (0.68)	13.4 (1.03)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,394	5,635	6,179	7,995	9.2 (0.42)	10.1 (0.44)	13.0 (0.51)
Good	11,225	1,262	1,714	2,087	11.3 (1.01)	15.3 (1.16)	18.6 (1.41)
Fair or poor	1,206	173	357	432	14.6 (3.16)	30.1 (4.36)	35.9 (4.54)

* 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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
				Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,907	5,012	4,968	8.1 (0.40)	8.0 (0.39)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,907	5,012	4,968	8.2 (0.40)	8.1 (0.39)
Sex					
Male	31,724	3,174	3,508	10.0 (0.61)	11.1 (0.60)
Female	30,183	1,839	1,459	6.1 (0.51)	4.8 (0.47)
Age					
3–4 years	8,848	206	171	2.3 (0.51)	1.9 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,250	2,485	2,059	8.8 (0.65)	7.3 (0.58)
12–17 years	24,809	2,321	2,738	9.4 (0.63)	11.1 (0.69)
Race					
One race ⁶	59,721	4,841	4,807	8.1 (0.41)	8.1 (0.40)
White	46,514	3,853	3,922	8.3 (0.47)	8.4 (0.48)
Black or African American	9,596	860	792	9.0 (1.02)	8.3 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	983	*91	†	*9.3 (3.93)	†
Asian	2,491	*30	†	*1.2 (0.54)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	137	†	†	†	†
Two or more races ⁷	2,186	171	161	7.8 (2.18)	7.4 (1.85)
Black or African American and white	777	*61	*75	*7.8 (3.05)	*9.6 (3.43)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	475	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	12,922	750	535	5.8 (0.59)	4.1 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,729	482	276	5.5 (0.70)	3.2 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	48,985	4,262	4,433	8.7 (0.48)	9.1 (0.47)
White, single race	34,836	3,158	3,425	9.1 (0.58)	9.8 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race	9,209	844	774	9.2 (1.06)	8.4 (0.94)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	42,931	2,930	2,907	6.8 (0.44)	6.8 (0.46)
Mother, no father	14,715	1,585	1,422	10.8 (0.91)	9.7 (0.80)
Father, no mother	2,256	189	298	8.4 (2.18)	13.2 (2.60)
Neither mother nor father	2,006	308	341	15.3 (2.70)	17.3 (2.73)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	7,666	703	458	9.2 (1.16)	6.0 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	12,767	1,265	1,126	9.9 (0.97)	8.8 (0.91)
More than high school diploma	39,240	2,736	3,038	7.0 (0.47)	7.8 (0.49)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$35,000	16,954	1,907	1,759	11.3 (0.85)	10.4 (0.83)
\$35,000 or more	40,758	2,904	3,017	7.1 (0.47)	7.4 (0.47)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,821	782	746	8.9 (1.07)	8.5 (1.16)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,920	833	741	7.7 (0.88)	6.8 (0.88)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,555	546	569	7.2 (1.02)	7.5 (1.03)
\$100,000 or more	13,461	743	960	5.5 (0.71)	7.1 (0.76)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	9,805	1,179	976	12.0 (1.18)	10.0 (1.12)
Near poor	12,907	1,238	1,070	9.6 (1.01)	8.3 (0.97)
Not poor	34,202	2,262	2,624	6.6 (0.45)	7.7 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴					
Private	36,461	2,081	2,448	5.7 (0.41)	6.7 (0.47)
Medicaid or other public	17,815	2,442	2,120	13.7 (0.95)	11.9 (0.90)
Other	1,479	144	111	9.8 (2.66)	7.5 (2.06)
Uninsured	5,896	339	283	5.8 (1.13)	4.8 (0.87)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
Place of residence		Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)
Large MSA ¹⁵	32,060	2,401	2,111	7.5 (0.52)	6.6 (0.45)
Small MSA ¹⁵	19,985	1,661	1,969	8.3 (0.77)	9.9 (0.76)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	9,863	950	887	9.6 (1.04)	9.0 (1.11)
Region					
Northeast	10,431	778	746	7.5 (0.79)	7.2 (0.88)
Midwest	15,075	1,597	1,519	10.6 (0.97)	10.1 (0.93)
South	21,641	1,634	1,922	7.6 (0.65)	8.9 (0.68)
West	14,760	1,004	780	6.8 (0.80)	5.3 (0.64)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,902	3,239	3,299	6.4 (0.41)	6.5 (0.38)
Good	9,871	1,461	1,455	14.8 (1.33)	14.8 (1.31)
Fair or poor	1,099	312	214	28.4 (4.18)	19.5 (3.56)

* 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.

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

² Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is based on the question, “Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹² The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	9,449	12.8 (0.45)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	9,449	12.9 (0.45)
Sex			
Male	37,750	5,702	15.1 (0.70)
Female	36,109	3,747	10.4 (0.56)
Age			
0–4 years	20,800	1,490	7.2 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,250	4,005	14.2 (0.77)
12–17 years	24,809	3,954	15.9 (0.83)
Race			
One race ⁵	71,151	9,151	12.9 (0.46)
White	55,555	7,362	13.3 (0.52)
Black or African American	11,337	1,360	12.0 (1.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	*205	17.4 (5.01)
Asian	2,911	224	7.7 (1.82)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	170	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	2,708	298	11.0 (1.90)
Black or African American and white	1,023	92	9.0 (2.69)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*86	*15.9 (5.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	1,191	7.5 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	731	6.8 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	8,258	14.2 (0.54)
White, single race	41,294	6,282	15.2 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	1,331	12.3 (1.08)
Family structure ⁸			
Mother and father	52,026	6,440	12.4 (0.52)
Mother, no father	17,287	2,355	13.6 (0.89)
Father, no mother	2,377	237	10.0 (2.27)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	417	19.3 (2.76)
Parent's education ⁹			
Less than high school diploma	9,255	797	8.6 (1.16)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	15,437	1,734	11.2 (0.96)
More than high school	46,749	6,497	13.9 (0.56)
Family income ¹¹			
Less than \$35,000	21,285	2,845	13.4 (0.87)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	6,166	13.0 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	1,239	12.1 (1.20)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	1,538	11.8 (0.99)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	1,048	12.0 (1.16)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	2,342	15.1 (1.06)
Poverty status ¹²			
Poor	12,329	1,658	13.5 (1.23)
Near poor	15,298	1,750	11.4 (0.97)
Not poor	40,140	5,573	13.9 (0.59)
Health insurance coverage ¹³			
Private	42,600	5,488	12.9 (0.56)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	3,235	14.4 (0.87)
Other	1,784	312	17.5 (3.08)
Uninsured	6,625	406	6.1 (1.06)

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, 2008—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
Place of residence	Number in thousands ²		Percent ³ (standard error)
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,997	4,142	10.9 (0.57)
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,849	3,641	15.3 (0.87)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	12,012	1,666	13.9 (1.18)
Region			
Northeast	12,269	1,379	11.2 (1.05)
Midwest	17,911	2,969	16.6 (1.10)
South	25,855	3,586	13.9 (0.76)
West	17,824	1,515	8.5 (0.68)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,394	6,464	10.5 (0.47)
Good	11,225	2,465	22.0 (1.35)
Fair or poor	1,206	516	42.8 (4.42)

* 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.

– Quantity zero.

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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution ²			
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	55.6 (0.60)	26.9 (0.51)	15.7 (0.45)	1.8 (0.12)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	55.6 (0.60)	27.0 (0.52)	15.7 (0.46)	1.8 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.6 (0.73)	27.1 (0.63)	16.4 (0.55)	1.8 (0.16)
Female	100.0	56.6 (0.73)	26.7 (0.64)	14.9 (0.53)	1.7 (0.16)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	59.5 (0.93)	25.3 (0.84)	14.0 (0.65)	1.2 (0.16)
5–11 years	100.0	54.6 (0.83)	27.6 (0.72)	16.1 (0.63)	1.8 (0.18)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.84)	27.5 (0.75)	16.7 (0.66)	2.3 (0.22)
Race					
One race ⁴	100.0	55.7 (0.61)	26.9 (0.52)	15.7 (0.46)	1.8 (0.13)
White	100.0	57.1 (0.68)	27.3 (0.59)	14.3 (0.49)	1.4 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	50.5 (1.48)	24.9 (1.23)	20.8 (1.13)	3.8 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	34.2 (5.46)	28.4 (5.32)	36.2 (6.37)	†
Asian	100.0	57.9 (2.49)	27.7 (2.11)	13.8 (1.71)	*0.6 (0.23)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	60.9 (11.64)	*27.3 (9.29)	†	†
Two or more races ⁵	100.0	54.3 (3.03)	26.8 (2.60)	16.3 (2.17)	2.7 (0.69)
Black or African American and white	100.0	48.1 (4.65)	26.5 (3.83)	21.6 (4.08)	*3.8 (1.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	51.0 (7.39)	29.3 (7.52)	17.1 (4.60)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	47.2 (1.13)	27.6 (1.00)	23.1 (1.02)	2.1 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	45.1 (1.41)	26.9 (1.21)	25.6 (1.26)	2.3 (0.27)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.9 (0.68)	26.7 (0.59)	13.7 (0.47)	1.7 (0.15)
White, single race	100.0	60.0 (0.81)	27.2 (0.70)	11.5 (0.53)	1.2 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.1 (1.52)	24.3 (1.25)	20.8 (1.16)	3.8 (0.52)
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	100.0	58.7 (0.71)	26.9 (0.63)	13.4 (0.49)	1.1 (0.11)
Mother, no father	100.0	48.1 (1.15)	26.6 (1.04)	21.8 (1.02)	3.5 (0.34)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.1 (2.98)	30.3 (2.74)	13.4 (1.75)	*1.1 (0.44)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	41.2 (2.80)	27.3 (2.45)	25.7 (2.47)	5.9 (1.35)
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	43.0 (1.68)	25.8 (1.49)	27.2 (1.55)	3.9 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	49.3 (1.25)	28.6 (1.08)	19.7 (1.01)	2.3 (0.29)
More than high school	100.0	61.4 (0.78)	26.4 (0.68)	11.1 (0.44)	1.0 (0.12)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	45.1 (1.18)	26.6 (1.02)	24.2 (1.00)	4.1 (0.36)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	60.6 (0.73)	27.3 (0.66)	11.2 (0.47)	0.9 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	52.5 (1.57)	30.2 (1.51)	16.1 (1.06)	1.2 (0.24)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	56.3 (1.47)	29.1 (1.31)	13.5 (0.96)	1.1 (0.20)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	59.2 (1.85)	29.7 (1.67)	10.4 (1.10)	0.7 (0.20)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.5 (1.21)	22.5 (1.08)	6.3 (0.58)	0.6 (0.16)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	100.0	45.3 (1.57)	24.5 (1.41)	25.4 (1.31)	4.8 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	48.5 (1.36)	29.4 (1.25)	20.0 (1.07)	2.1 (0.27)
Not poor	100.0	62.8 (0.77)	26.6 (0.71)	9.7 (0.45)	0.8 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	100.0	62.1 (0.75)	26.9 (0.69)	10.3 (0.44)	0.7 (0.10)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	45.6 (1.07)	26.2 (0.89)	24.7 (0.96)	3.6 (0.31)
Other	100.0	56.6 (3.84)	27.0 (3.52)	13.9 (2.46)	*2.5 (0.77)
Uninsured	100.0	47.7 (1.97)	29.4 (1.84)	20.3 (1.50)	2.5 (0.46)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence		Percent distribution ²			
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	56.7 (0.80)	26.3 (0.72)	15.3 (0.56)	1.7 (0.15)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	54.7 (1.17)	27.6 (0.95)	16.0 (0.86)	1.8 (0.25)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	53.8 (1.50)	27.6 (1.28)	16.4 (1.35)	2.2 (0.34)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	60.4 (1.41)	26.3 (1.23)	12.1 (0.87)	1.2 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	56.3 (1.27)	27.5 (1.03)	14.6 (0.90)	1.6 (0.23)
South	100.0	55.8 (0.99)	25.3 (0.84)	16.6 (0.76)	2.2 (0.27)
West	100.0	51.4 (1.21)	29.1 (1.11)	17.8 (1.03)	1.6 (0.19)

† 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.

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

NOTE: This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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)	19.8 (0.59)	79.1 (0.61)	1.1 (0.15)	26.1 (1.53)	70.6 (1.65)	3.3 (0.77)	25.9 (4.05)	68.4 (4.27)	*5.6 (1.82)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	19.7 (0.59)	79.3 (0.60)	1.1 (0.15)	26.3 (1.54)	70.3 (1.66)	3.3 (0.77)	26.3 (4.32)	69.1 (4.45)	4.6 (1.48)
Sex									
Male	21.7 (0.86)	77.2 (0.85)	1.0 (0.21)	25.9 (2.02)	70.2 (2.23)	*3.9 (1.30)	28.8 (n5.94)	65.2 (6.16)	*6.0 (2.88)
Female	17.9 (0.85)	81.0 (0.87)	1.1 (0.20)	26.4 (2.21)	71.0 (2.31)	2.6 (0.68)	23.4 (5.15)	71.3 (5.58)	*5.3 (2.29)
Age									
1–4 years	25.3 (1.32)	73.5 (1.34)	1.2 (0.32)	35.2 (3.59)	61.9 (3.75)	*2.9 (1.22)	*28.3 (12.03)	71.7 (12.03)	–
5–11 years	19.7 (0.95)	79.3 (0.95)	1.0 (0.21)	28.1 (2.40)	68.6 (2.63)	*3.3 (1.44)	26.3 (5.77)	71.1 (5.97)	†
12–17 years	16.0 (0.84)	82.9 (0.88)	1.0 (0.24)	18.6 (2.15)	77.8 (2.30)	*3.6 (1.09)	25.0 (5.90)	65.1 (6.27)	*9.9 (3.42)
Race									
One race ⁴	19.5 (0.61)	79.4 (0.63)	1.1 (0.15)	26.3 (1.56)	70.3 (1.69)	3.4 (0.80)	24.7 (4.13)	69.4 (4.36)	*5.9 (1.89)
White	18.4 (0.67)	80.5 (0.69)	1.0 (0.16)	26.6 (1.81)	69.2 (1.96)	4.2 (1.07)	22.1 (4.36)	68.9 (4.97)	*9.0 (2.98)
Black or African American	23.4 (1.63)	75.3 (1.61)	*1.3 (0.50)	24.5 (2.96)	74.1 (3.07)	†	*23.8 (7.25)	76.2 (7.25)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native	31.5 (7.35)	67.6 (7.33)	†	*29.7 (10.49)	70.3 (10.49)	–	†	–	†
Asian	22.7 (2.30)	76.4 (2.33)	*0.8 (0.40)	27.6 (6.00)	70.5 (6.10)	†	*31.6 (15.77)	58.8 (16.88)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*31.2 (15.50)	68.8 (15.50)	–	†	†	–	100 (0.00)	–	–
Two or more races ⁵	28.6 (3.50)	70.3 (3.53)	†	19.9 (5.80)	78.1 (5.97)	†	57.1 (16.94)	*42.9 (16.94)	–
Black or African American and white	30.9 (6.46)	66.8 (6.47)	†	†	87.4 (6.41)	–	79.5 (18.31)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	27.5 (8.13)	72.5 (8.13)	–	*28.6 (13.66)	71.4 (13.66)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	28.0 (1.34)	70.8 (1.36)	1.2 (0.26)	31.8 (2.63)	65.1 (2.67)	3.1 (0.88)	30.9 (6.71)	60.6 (7.17)	*8.5 (4.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	27.2 (1.60)	71.7 (1.62)	1.0 (0.30)	29.6 (3.00)	68.1 (3.04)	*2.3 (0.84)	27.4 (7.76)	61.2 (8.58)	*11.4 (5.52)
Not Hispanic or Latino	17.9 (0.66)	81.1 (0.67)	1.0 (0.17)	23.4 (1.83)	73.1 (2.02)	*3.4 (1.06)	24.3 (4.88)	71.1 (5.11)	*4.7 (1.95)
White, single race	15.7 (0.76)	83.3 (0.78)	1.0 (0.19)	22.9 (2.46)	72.4 (2.79)	*4.7 (1.67)	*16.6 (5.09)	74.8 (6.05)	*8.5 (3.67)
Black or African American, single race	23.0 (1.67)	75.7 (1.65)	*1.3 (0.52)	23.8 (3.00)	74.7 (3.12)	†	26.3 (7.87)	73.7 (7.87)	–
Family structure ⁷									
Mother and father	19.1 (0.70)	80.1 (0.72)	0.8 (0.14)	28.1 (2.05)	68.7 (2.17)	*3.2 (1.11)	24.4 (6.59)	66.7 (6.95)	*8.9 (3.39)
Mother, no father	21.2 (1.23)	76.8 (1.27)	2.0 (0.45)	23.8 (2.50)	72.8 (2.64)	*3.4 (1.18)	29.5 (5.58)	66.3 (5.87)	†
Father, no mother	20.1 (3.14)	78.4 (3.17)	*1.4 (0.60)	26.1 (6.75)	64.7 (7.76)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–
Neither mother nor father	28.2 (4.25)	69.8 (4.26)	†	19.2 (5.06)	79.9 (5.11)	†	†	81.9 (9.64)	–
Parent's education ⁸									
Less than high school diploma	27.2 (2.15)	71.4 (2.16)	*1.4 (0.43)	29.3 (3.48)	67.9 (3.58)	*2.8 (1.33)	30.3 (7.50)	61.7 (8.04)	†
High school diploma or GED ⁹	20.1 (1.23)	78.7 (1.24)	1.2 (0.30)	27.3 (3.04)	70.4 (3.13)	*2.3 (0.82)	*19.7 (6.23)	75.2 (6.80)	†
More than high school	18.3 (0.72)	80.7 (0.73)	1.0 (0.18)	24.5 (2.05)	70.9 (2.34)	*4.6 (1.51)	29.1 (7.11)	65.1 (7.39)	†

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, 2008—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
Family income ¹⁰									
Percent distribution ² (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000	26.2 (1.22)	71.9 (1.22)	1.8 (0.39)	28.4 (2.51)	68.4 (2.61)	3.2 (0.95)	28.6 (5.14)	67.3 (5.31)	*4.1 (1.94)
\$35,000 or more	17.7 (0.72)	81.5 (0.74)	0.8 (0.15)	25.5 (2.02)	70.8 (2.21)	*3.7 (1.35)	*19.3 (5.85)	71.6 (6.81)	*9.1 (4.06)
\$35,000–\$49,999	17.3 (1.47)	82.0 (1.48)	*0.7 (0.29)	30.0 (3.83)	68.3 (3.86)	†	*25.3 (11.33)	73.3 (11.47)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	18.2 (1.33)	81.0 (1.35)	*0.8 (0.29)	20.8 (3.11)	77.2 (3.24)	†	†	64.0 (12.88)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	16.2 (1.49)	83.1 (1.51)	*0.7 (0.28)	29.4 (5.26)	69.5 (5.30)	†	†	85.4 (11.87)	–
\$100,000 or more	18.3 (1.41)	80.8 (1.43)	*0.9 (0.29)	21.4 (4.35)	65.9 (6.27)	*12.7 (6.31)	†	66.4 (17.79)	†
Poverty status ¹¹									
Poor	27.1 (1.81)	71.3 (1.82)	*1.6 (0.55)	27.0 (3.22)	69.6 (3.36)	*3.4 (1.22)	30.3 (6.59)	68.2 (6.64)	†
Near poor	20.0 (1.29)	78.6 (1.30)	1.4 (0.33)	30.1 (3.03)	67.3 (3.12)	*2.5 (1.10)	27.5 (7.43)	63.4 (8.18)	†
Not poor	18.0 (0.80)	81.1 (0.82)	0.9 (0.17)	24.2 (2.19)	71.1 (2.52)	*4.7 (1.79)	*19.8 (6.44)	69.4 (7.52)	*10.8 (4.79)
Health insurance coverage ¹²									
Private	17.4 (0.73)	81.7 (0.75)	0.9 (0.17)	24.7 (2.33)	70.2 (2.62)	*5.1 (1.71)	*28.1 (8.76)	61.9 (9.55)	†
Medicaid or other public	25.3 (1.30)	73.0 (1.30)	1.6 (0.37)	28.0 (2.35)	69.4 (2.43)	*2.6 (0.87)	28.7 (5.36)	68.7 (5.51)	†
Other	21.9 (3.41)	76.8 (3.42)	†	26.9 (8.02)	70.1 (8.32)	†	†	†	*47.2 (23.50)
Uninsured	20.6 (2.33)	78.8 (2.32)	*0.6 (0.24)	22.9 (3.94)	76.1 (3.98)	†	*13.9 (6.24)	80.8 (7.17)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	20.0 (0.80)	79.1 (0.82)	1.0 (0.17)	26.0 (1.96)	70.3 (2.18)	*3.8 (1.33)	26.6 (5.78)	68.8 (5.94)	*4.6 (2.19)
Small MSA ¹³	19.8 (1.04)	79.0 (1.09)	1.1 (0.30)	27.1 (2.78)	69.3 (2.90)	*3.5 (1.07)	29.7 (7.62)	68.2 (7.72)	†
Not in MSA ¹³	19.4 (1.76)	79.3 (1.74)	*1.3 (0.41)	24.3 (4.23)	74.1 (4.47)	†	*17.9 (7.89)	67.7 (10.25)	*14.4 (7.03)
Region									
Northeast	17.5 (1.40)	81.6 (1.44)	*0.9 (0.34)	20.1 (3.20)	75.2 (3.43)	*4.7 (1.76)	*34.0 (10.75)	66.0 (10.75)	–
Midwest	16.7 (1.30)	82.0 (1.35)	1.3 (0.38)	23.1 (2.96)	74.5 (3.16)	*2.5 (0.95)	*18.3 (6.76)	78.7 (7.25)	†
South	21.4 (0.98)	77.6 (0.99)	1.0 (0.24)	31.7 (2.72)	65.8 (2.82)	*2.6 (0.83)	*15.4 (4.89)	79.4 (5.56)	†
West	22.6 (1.18)	76.5 (1.21)	0.9 (0.23)	23.2 (2.90)	72.1 (3.43)	†	50.9 (8.74)	36.6 (7.38)	*12.5 (5.29)

* 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.
¹Current health status is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say [subject’s name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” and the following question from the sample child section: “Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child’s name]’s health is better, worse, or about the same?”
²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. 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, percentages 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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
⁵The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those

persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	28.5 (0.73)	27.6 (0.73)	27.5 (0.72)	10.3 (0.48)	5.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.17)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	28.5 (0.73)	27.6 (0.73)	27.5 (0.72)	10.2 (0.48)	5.0 (0.37)	1.2 (0.18)
Sex							
Male	100.0	28.9 (1.03)	28.8 (1.06)	26.9 (0.98)	9.7 (0.66)	4.6 (0.46)	1.0 (0.23)
Female	100.0	28.1 (1.04)	26.3 (1.00)	28.1 (1.02)	10.8 (0.67)	5.5 (0.58)	1.2 (0.27)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	28.0 (1.04)	28.4 (1.08)	27.3 (0.98)	9.5 (0.66)	5.1 (0.55)	1.8 (0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	29.1 (0.98)	26.7 (0.99)	27.7 (1.06)	11.2 (0.72)	5.0 (0.49)	0.4 (0.13)
Race							
One race ⁴	100.0	28.6 (0.75)	27.4 (0.74)	27.6 (0.73)	10.2 (0.48)	5.0 (0.38)	1.2 (0.18)
White	100.0	25.6 (0.84)	28.1 (0.87)	28.6 (0.83)	11.0 (0.58)	5.5 (0.46)	1.2 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	40.5 (1.92)	23.4 (1.57)	24.6 (1.74)	7.8 (1.00)	3.0 (0.57)	*0.6 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.5 (7.16)	19.6 (5.15)	31.2 (6.27)	*6.2 (2.55)	*9.8 (4.26)	†
Asian	100.0	42.6 (3.14)	33.2 (2.98)	17.3 (2.75)	4.9 (1.46)	*1.0 (0.43)	*1.0 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	*27.0 (13.26)	61.9 (13.94)	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁵	100.0	24.4 (3.81)	32.9 (4.16)	23.9 (3.51)	12.6 (3.11)	6.2 (1.84)	–
Black or African American and white	100.0	29.2 (6.62)	27.5 (6.09)	18.6 (5.45)	*16.4 (6.87)	*8.3 (3.67)	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*15.3 (7.11)	*30.0 (10.11)	*28.0 (8.82)	*17.3 (7.42)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.8 (1.47)	25.1 (1.34)	26.8 (1.38)	8.7 (0.80)	3.6 (0.48)	2.0 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.0 (1.81)	26.7 (1.73)	25.1 (1.61)	9.3 (1.01)	3.1 (0.54)	*1.9 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	27.2 (0.83)	28.2 (0.85)	27.6 (0.85)	10.6 (0.56)	5.4 (0.44)	0.9 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	22.8 (0.99)	29.1 (1.06)	29.1 (1.00)	11.8 (0.71)	6.1 (0.58)	1.1 (0.23)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	41.0 (1.96)	23.1 (1.60)	24.4 (1.78)	7.9 (1.03)	3.1 (0.59)	*0.5 (0.24)
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	100.0	28.5 (0.91)	28.3 (0.91)	28.0 (0.88)	9.7 (0.57)	4.4 (0.44)	1.0 (0.20)
Mother, no father	100.0	27.0 (1.33)	25.7 (1.40)	27.6 (1.43)	11.7 (0.97)	6.5 (0.76)	1.5 (0.42)
Father, no mother	100.0	32.5 (3.89)	30.2 (3.76)	24.2 (3.45)	8.9 (2.46)	*4.1 (1.41)	–
Neither mother nor father	100.0	34.6 (3.89)	23.7 (3.23)	18.9 (3.01)	12.3 (2.82)	8.8 (2.07)	*1.7 (0.75)
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	37.8 (2.34)	21.4 (1.82)	24.9 (1.92)	8.8 (1.14)	4.9 (0.90)	*2.2 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	29.6 (1.61)	23.9 (1.47)	27.0 (1.54)	10.9 (1.08)	7.1 (1.10)	1.5 (0.38)
More than high school	100.0	26.1 (0.89)	30.1 (0.94)	28.6 (0.93)	10.2 (0.60)	4.2 (0.39)	0.8 (0.18)
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	29.9 (1.42)	22.6 (1.19)	25.9 (1.37)	11.9 (0.97)	7.8 (0.79)	1.9 (0.42)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	27.1 (0.87)	29.8 (0.92)	28.2 (0.90)	9.8 (0.61)	4.3 (0.44)	0.9 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	29.5 (1.85)	25.7 (1.84)	28.1 (1.97)	9.3 (1.33)	5.7 (0.94)	*1.7 (0.61)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	30.3 (1.81)	26.6 (1.63)	28.4 (1.73)	9.4 (0.96)	4.1 (0.77)	*1.3 (0.47)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	24.4 (1.87)	31.8 (2.14)	27.7 (1.92)	11.7 (1.47)	*4.0 (1.38)	†
\$100,000 or more	100.0	24.5 (1.44)	33.8 (1.69)	28.3 (1.55)	9.6 (1.07)	3.7 (0.64)	†

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, 2008—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
Poverty status¹¹		Percent distribution² (standard error)					
Poor	100.0	31.6 (2.01)	21.0 (1.75)	26.1 (1.96)	11.0 (1.25)	7.8 (1.06)	2.4 (0.68)
Near poor	100.0	31.6 (1.69)	23.3 (1.52)	27.3 (1.70)	10.6 (1.11)	5.9 (0.87)	*1.3 (0.45)
Not poor	100.0	25.1 (0.86)	31.4 (0.98)	28.4 (0.92)	10.2 (0.64)	4.2 (0.49)	0.7 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage¹²							
Private	100.0	25.8 (0.89)	30.7 (0.99)	28.5 (0.91)	10.3 (0.65)	3.9 (0.46)	0.8 (0.18)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	32.1 (1.52)	21.7 (1.27)	26.7 (1.33)	10.6 (0.94)	7.4 (0.77)	1.5 (0.39)
Other	100.0	29.2 (4.39)	27.3 (3.75)	25.7 (4.01)	10.5 (2.69)	*6.9 (2.23)	†
Uninsured	100.0	34.6 (2.58)	25.2 (2.04)	24.1 (2.21)	9.1 (1.30)	4.6 (1.10)	*2.6 (0.88)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	31.4 (1.04)	28.3 (1.01)	26.1 (0.95)	9.5 (0.64)	3.9 (0.39)	0.7 (0.16)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	25.9 (1.21)	26.6 (1.25)	28.6 (1.33)	11.4 (0.87)	6.4 (0.81)	1.1 (0.28)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	24.4 (1.92)	27.3 (1.81)	29.5 (1.98)	10.3 (1.16)	5.9 (1.03)	2.5 (0.72)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	28.2 (1.61)	26.9 (1.66)	29.6 (1.65)	9.6 (1.03)	4.8 (1.17)	*0.8 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	25.2 (1.53)	31.0 (1.67)	26.2 (1.54)	10.8 (1.01)	5.0 (0.72)	1.8 (0.48)
South	100.0	30.1 (1.25)	25.6 (1.12)	28.6 (1.24)	9.9 (0.80)	5.2 (0.58)	0.7 (0.17)
West	100.0	29.8 (1.49)	27.5 (1.49)	25.6 (1.39)	10.7 (1.04)	5.0 (0.68)	*1.3 (0.41)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	28.9 (0.79)	28.9 (0.83)	27.8 (0.80)	9.7 (0.51)	3.6 (0.37)	1.1 (0.19)
Good	100.0	27.9 (1.76)	23.0 (1.75)	27.0 (1.86)	12.0 (1.30)	8.8 (1.10)	*1.3 (0.49)
Fair or poor	100.0	16.8 (3.78)	13.1 (3.26)	17.4 (4.06)	19.8 (3.72)	32.6 (4.81)	†

* 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.

– 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.

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

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

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)								
Total ⁴ (crude)	5.2 (0.31)	94.8 (0.31)	100.0	24.2 (0.77)	73.7 (0.80)	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	5.3 (0.31)	94.7 (0.31)	100.0	24.2 (0.77)	73.7 (0.79)	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.2 (0.06)
Sex									
Male	5.6 (0.46)	94.4 (0.46)	100.0	24.9 (1.01)	73.2 (1.03)	0.6 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.09)
Female	4.9 (0.42)	95.1 (0.42)	100.0	23.5 (0.93)	74.2 (0.97)	0.4 (0.08)	1.3 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.09)
Age									
0–4 years	3.3 (0.48)	96.7 (0.48)	100.0	26.4 (1.29)	71.7 (1.31)	0.5 (0.15)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
5–11 years	5.3 (0.51)	94.7 (0.51)	100.0	24.0 (1.05)	74.2 (1.07)	*0.6 (0.17)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.2 (0.10)
12–17 years	6.7 (0.55)	93.3 (0.55)	100.0	22.6 (1.04)	74.8 (1.10)	0.4 (0.09)	1.0 (0.20)	*0.8 (0.25)	*0.5 (0.14)
Race									
One race ⁵	5.3 (0.32)	94.7 (0.32)	100.0	24.3 (0.79)	73.6 (0.81)	0.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.13)	0.3 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)
White	5.2 (0.37)	94.8 (0.37)	100.0	23.1 (0.86)	75.1 (0.88)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.11)	0.3 (0.08)
Black or African American	5.2 (0.71)	94.8 (0.71)	100.0	27.3 (1.68)	68.8 (1.68)	1.1 (0.30)	2.5 (0.50)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*9.7 (4.19)	90.3 (4.19)	100.0	60.1 (7.73)	37.6 (7.31)	–	†	–	–
Asian	4.6 (1.02)	95.4 (1.02)	100.0	19.7 (2.86)	78.5 (2.89)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	92.1 (7.65)	100.0	†	63.4 (17.34)	†	†	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	*4.4 (1.80)	95.6 (1.80)	100.0	23.2 (2.93)	75.0 (3.09)	†	*0.7 (0.34)	†	–
Black or African American and white	†	93.4 (3.57)	100.0	20.2 (4.75)	78.5 (5.26)	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	29.7 (8.16)	66.9 (8.24)	–	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	8.7 (0.69)	91.3 (0.69)	100.0	38.6 (1.56)	58.2 (1.57)	1.0 (0.28)	1.7 (0.31)	†	*0.5 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.6 (0.91)	89.4 (0.91)	100.0	42.4 (2.01)	54.9 (2.00)	*0.9 (0.37)	1.4 (0.32)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.34)	95.7 (0.34)	100.0	20.5 (0.85)	77.7 (0.87)	0.4 (0.07)	0.9 (0.14)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	4.0 (0.42)	96.0 (0.42)	100.0	18.2 (0.99)	80.6 (1.00)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)
Black or African American, single race	5.2 (0.73)	94.8 (0.73)	100.0	26.8 (1.71)	69.5 (1.71)	1.1 (0.31)	2.3 (0.48)	†	†
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	4.8 (0.37)	95.2 (0.37)	100.0	22.0 (0.88)	76.2 (0.91)	0.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.13)	0.4 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.07)
Mother, no father	6.0 (0.64)	94.0 (0.64)	100.0	29.5 (1.38)	67.6 (1.42)	0.7 (0.19)	1.7 (0.37)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.10)
Father, no mother	6.5 (1.31)	93.5 (1.31)	100.0	25.6 (3.71)	72.4 (3.70)	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	8.0 (2.16)	92.0 (2.16)	100.0	36.0 (4.09)	61.4 (4.11)	†	†	–	†
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	10.2 (1.22)	89.8 (1.22)	100.0	48.3 (2.32)	46.9 (2.33)	1.3 (0.39)	2.5 (0.59)	†	*0.4 (0.21)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	7.4 (0.79)	92.6 (0.79)	100.0	26.8 (1.47)	70.2 (1.52)	0.5 (0.13)	1.9 (0.40)	†	*0.4 (0.18)
More than high school	3.4 (0.33)	96.6 (0.33)	100.0	18.4 (0.81)	80.3 (0.83)	*0.3 (0.09)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$35,000	7.6 (0.63)	92.4 (0.63)	100.0	38.6 (1.41)	57.8 (1.43)	0.9 (0.19)	2.1 (0.34)	†	*0.4 (0.13)
\$35,000 or more	4.2 (0.37)	95.8 (0.37)	100.0	18.3 (0.81)	80.3 (0.84)	0.3 (0.10)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.07)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7.9 (0.95)	92.1 (0.95)	100.0	26.2 (1.75)	71.5 (1.81)	*0.8 (0.37)	*0.8 (0.26)	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	5.5 (0.88)	94.5 (0.88)	100.0	21.6 (1.53)	77.0 (1.55)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.4 (0.15)	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.0 (0.49)	98.0 (0.49)	100.0	16.5 (1.44)	82.2 (1.45)	†	*0.8 (0.34)	†	–
\$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.56)	98.0 (0.56)	100.0	11.8 (1.05)	87.4 (1.07)	†	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.4 (0.18)	†

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location 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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Poverty status¹²				Percent distribution ³ (standard error)					
Poor	7.6 (0.85)	92.4 (0.85)	100.0	41.0 (2.05)	55.1 (2.03)	1.0 (0.27)	2.3 (0.48)	†	*0.4 (0.19)
Near poor	9.4 (0.98)	90.6 (0.98)	100.0	32.5 (1.66)	64.5 (1.72)	*0.9 (0.29)	1.5 (0.32)	†	*0.4 (0.17)
Not poor	2.8 (0.30)	97.2 (0.30)	100.0	15.7 (0.73)	83.2 (0.74)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage¹³									
Private	2.5 (0.30)	97.5 (0.30)	100.0	14.3 (0.78)	84.7 (0.82)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.07)
Medicaid or other public	3.7 (0.50)	96.3 (0.50)	100.0	37.9 (1.42)	59.4 (1.44)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.9 (0.34)	*0.1 (0.06)	†
Other	*4.4 (1.68)	95.6 (1.68)	100.0	42.0 (5.25)	49.8 (5.32)	–	*6.2 (1.89)	†	–
Uninsured	27.9 (2.06)	72.1 (2.06)	100.0	41.1 (3.13)	51.8 (3.07)	3.2 (0.71)	*1.5 (0.51)	†	*1.6 (0.59)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	5.0 (0.38)	95.0 (0.38)	100.0	21.4 (0.86)	76.1 (0.89)	0.5 (0.13)	1.3 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.09)
Small MSA ¹⁴	5.5 (0.61)	94.5 (0.61)	100.0	25.8 (1.56)	72.5 (1.57)	*0.4 (0.14)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.10)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	5.6 (0.92)	94.4 (0.92)	100.0	30.2 (2.52)	68.3 (2.70)	*0.4 (0.12)	*0.6 (0.26)	†	†
Region									
Northeast	2.3 (0.46)	97.7 (0.46)	100.0	15.6 (1.32)	82.1 (1.40)	†	1.4 (0.35)	†	†
Midwest	4.7 (0.65)	95.3 (0.65)	100.0	27.9 (1.59)	70.2 (1.62)	*0.5 (0.22)	1.1 (0.33)	†	†
South	6.5 (0.57)	93.5 (0.57)	100.0	19.2 (1.12)	78.8 (1.18)	0.7 (0.15)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.11)
West	6.0 (0.66)	94.0 (0.66)	100.0	33.9 (1.87)	64.0 (1.92)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.8 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.11)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	5.1 (0.35)	94.9 (0.35)	100.0	22.7 (0.77)	75.3 (0.80)	0.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)
Good	5.8 (0.71)	94.2 (0.71)	100.0	31.5 (1.84)	66.1 (1.85)	*0.5 (0.19)	1.6 (0.43)	†	†
Fair or poor	*5.7 (1.71)	94.3 (1.71)	100.0	37.6 (4.74)	59.5 (4.75)	†	†	–	†

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

¹Having 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?"

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

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 "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)						
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	74.5 (0.58)	15.9 (0.50)	5.9 (0.34)	1.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.23)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.3 (0.59)	16.0 (0.50)	6.0 (0.35)	1.7 (0.18)	2.0 (0.23)
Sex						
Male	100.0	74.0 (0.80)	16.1 (0.67)	6.1 (0.47)	2.1 (0.30)	1.8 (0.28)
Female	100.0	75.0 (0.84)	15.7 (0.71)	5.8 (0.46)	1.3 (0.21)	2.3 (0.30)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	85.7 (1.04)	10.1 (0.92)	1.9 (0.43)	†	2.0 (0.43)
5–11 years	100.0	72.0 (0.96)	18.4 (0.83)	6.2 (0.57)	1.8 (0.31)	1.7 (0.33)
12–17 years	100.0	67.9 (1.05)	17.8 (0.82)	9.0 (0.66)	2.7 (0.38)	2.5 (0.31)
Race						
One race ⁵	100.0	74.3 (0.59)	15.9 (0.50)	6.0 (0.35)	1.7 (0.18)	2.1 (0.24)
White	100.0	74.8 (0.68)	15.4 (0.58)	6.0 (0.40)	1.8 (0.21)	2.1 (0.28)
Black or African American	100.0	72.7 (1.42)	18.5 (1.20)	5.4 (0.71)	1.4 (0.41)	1.9 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	79.2 (4.21)	*10.4 (3.58)	*9.5 (3.44)	†	–
Asian	100.0	69.5 (2.43)	18.1 (2.12)	7.6 (1.27)	*1.1 (0.41)	3.7 (1.03)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	80.5 (9.72)	†	†	†	–
Two or more races ⁶	100.0	78.8 (2.81)	15.5 (2.56)	3.7 (1.04)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	81.0 (4.18)	13.3 (3.42)	*3.4 (1.58)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	78.9 (6.31)	*13.6 (5.25)	*7.5 (3.53)	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.5 (1.13)	15.9 (0.92)	8.3 (0.70)	2.8 (0.44)	3.5 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.5 (1.43)	16.0 (1.18)	9.7 (0.92)	3.2 (0.53)	3.6 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.8 (0.66)	15.9 (0.57)	5.3 (0.38)	1.4 (0.19)	1.6 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	76.6 (0.80)	15.3 (0.69)	5.1 (0.47)	1.4 (0.23)	1.5 (0.32)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	72.7 (1.47)	18.5 (1.23)	5.5 (0.74)	1.5 (0.43)	1.9 (0.42)
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	100.0	75.5 (0.69)	15.4 (0.61)	5.6 (0.40)	1.5 (0.19)	2.1 (0.29)
Mother, no father	100.0	73.0 (1.17)	16.7 (0.94)	6.5 (0.64)	1.9 (0.43)	1.9 (0.34)
Father, no mother	100.0	65.5 (3.55)	19.8 (2.74)	9.3 (2.29)	*3.5 (1.09)	*1.8 (0.66)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	71.9 (2.89)	17.0 (2.28)	5.6 (1.60)	*3.4 (1.57)	*2.1 (0.70)
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	64.6 (1.90)	17.0 (1.48)	10.4 (1.14)	2.6 (0.53)	5.4 (1.16)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	73.8 (1.37)	14.7 (1.04)	6.4 (0.67)	2.4 (0.51)	2.6 (0.53)
More than high school	100.0	76.8 (0.68)	15.9 (0.62)	4.9 (0.41)	1.1 (0.20)	1.2 (0.18)
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	73.7 (1.05)	14.5 (0.81)	7.0 (0.59)	1.9 (0.32)	2.8 (0.51)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.4 (0.75)	16.5 (0.67)	5.2 (0.41)	1.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.24)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	70.7 (1.72)	17.3 (1.28)	6.7 (0.97)	*2.3 (0.69)	3.1 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	75.4 (1.45)	15.9 (1.21)	5.1 (0.76)	2.0 (0.45)	*1.5 (0.47)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	74.3 (1.72)	16.7 (1.48)	6.8 (1.14)	*1.3 (0.47)	*0.9 (0.28)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	79.0 (1.26)	16.4 (1.27)	3.3 (0.51)	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.25)
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	100.0	74.3 (1.50)	14.6 (1.14)	6.2 (0.79)	1.9 (0.45)	3.0 (0.80)
Near poor	100.0	70.3 (1.42)	15.6 (1.12)	8.0 (0.85)	2.6 (0.54)	3.5 (0.68)
Not poor	100.0	77.0 (0.75)	16.2 (0.69)	4.7 (0.41)	1.1 (0.19)	0.9 (0.16)
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	100.0	77.1 (0.72)	15.8 (0.67)	4.8 (0.41)	1.1 (0.19)	1.2 (0.19)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	78.4 (1.02)	13.6 (0.79)	5.1 (0.54)	*0.7 (0.27)	2.3 (0.37)
Other	100.0	78.1 (3.16)	15.4 (2.78)	5.3 (1.51)	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	44.1 (2.18)	24.0 (1.99)	16.2 (1.65)	9.0 (1.38)	6.6 (1.63)

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, 2008 —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
Place of residence		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	74.4 (0.80)	16.2 (0.68)	5.6 (0.41)	1.4 (0.22)	2.3 (0.26)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	75.0 (1.02)	15.8 (0.90)	6.1 (0.65)	1.7 (0.32)	1.4 (0.34)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	73.6 (1.52)	15.0 (1.12)	6.6 (1.04)	2.3 (0.52)	*2.5 (0.91)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.5 (1.41)	14.9 (1.18)	1.8 (0.47)	*1.0 (0.46)	1.8 (0.40)
Midwest	100.0	75.4 (1.29)	15.6 (1.09)	5.5 (0.66)	1.8 (0.36)	*1.7 (0.62)
South	100.0	74.9 (0.91)	15.5 (0.78)	6.0 (0.60)	1.9 (0.30)	1.7 (0.24)
West	100.0	68.8 (1.22)	17.3 (1.05)	9.1 (0.82)	1.8 (0.35)	2.9 (0.54)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.2 (0.64)	16.4 (0.55)	5.7 (0.37)	1.6 (0.19)	2.1 (0.26)
Good	100.0	75.2 (1.45)	13.5 (1.13)	7.3 (0.91)	2.1 (0.52)	1.8 (0.37)
Fair or poor	100.0	81.5 (3.45)	12.6 (3.08)	*2.8 (1.37)	*2.1 (1.01)	†

† 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.
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 “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.
⁶The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.
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).
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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

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)	73,858	6,634	2,045	3,506	9.0 (0.40)	2.8 (0.18)	4.8 (0.27)
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	73,858	6,634	2,045	3,506	9.1 (0.40)	2.8 (0.18)	4.8 (0.27)
Sex							
Male	37,749	3,360	950	1,694	9.0 (0.42)	2.5 (0.22)	4.5 (0.31)
Female	36,108	3,274	1,095	1,811	9.1 (0.54)	3.0 (0.23)	5.0 (0.35)
Age							
0–4 years	20,911	1,538	366	764	7.4 (0.58)	1.8 (0.22)	3.7 (0.34)
5–11 years	28,176	2,498	776	1,330	8.9 (0.49)	2.8 (0.26)	4.7 (0.36)
12–17 years	24,771	2,597	903	1,412	10.6 (0.54)	3.7 (0.31)	5.7 (0.41)
Race							
One race ⁷	71,310	6,450	1,974	3,398	9.1 (0.41)	2.8 (0.19)	4.8 (0.27)
White	55,603	5,282	1,497	2,752	9.6 (0.49)	2.7 (0.21)	5.0 (0.32)
Black or African American	11,415	851	394	535	7.6 (0.75)	3.5 (0.43)	4.7 (0.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,154	*125	*55	*69	10.9 (3.18)	*4.8 (2.08)	*6.0 (2.19)
Asian	2,979	187	*28	*41	6.3 (1.04)	*0.9 (0.34)	*1.4 (0.56)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	159	†	–	–	†	–	–
Two or more races ⁸	2,547	184	*71	*108	7.3 (1.75)	*2.8 (1.18)	*4.2 (1.34)
Black or African American and white	969	*108	†	*39	*11.3 (3.66)	†	*4.0 (1.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	504	*46	†	†	*9.2 (3.96)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,802	2,638	663	959	16.8 (0.85)	4.2 (0.41)	6.1 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,765	1,893	469	631	17.7 (1.07)	4.4 (0.50)	5.9 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,055	3,996	1,382	2,547	6.9 (0.46)	2.4 (0.20)	4.4 (0.30)
White, single race	41,323	2,759	884	1,861	6.7 (0.59)	2.1 (0.23)	4.5 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race	10,929	808	386	522	7.5 (0.77)	3.5 (0.44)	4.8 (0.59)
Family structure ¹⁰							
Mother and father	52,429	4,416	1,260	2,372	8.5 (0.51)	2.4 (0.22)	4.5 (0.32)
Mother, no father	16,944	1,614	678	908	9.6 (0.64)	4.0 (0.39)	5.4 (0.45)
Father, no mother	2,273	319	62	156	14.2 (2.04)	2.7 (0.71)	6.9 (1.74)
Neither mother nor father	2,212	285	*44	70	13.2 (1.72)	*2.0 (0.72)	3.2 (0.89)
Parent's education ¹¹							
Less than high school diploma	9,011	2,050	316	455	22.8 (2.07)	3.5 (0.47)	5.1 (0.62)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	15,892	1,746	674	888	11.1 (0.76)	4.2 (0.48)	5.6 (0.57)
More than high school	45,541	2,447	998	2,084	5.4 (0.33)	2.2 (0.21)	4.6 (0.33)
Family income ¹³							
Less than \$35,000	20,277	2,733	912	1,225	13.5 (0.76)	4.5 (0.39)	6.0 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more	45,395	3,218	982	2,014	7.1 (0.48)	2.2 (0.21)	4.4 (0.34)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,832	1,321	498	914	13.5 (1.07)	5.1 (0.70)	9.3 (1.13)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,472	1,061	335	605	8.5 (0.87)	2.7 (0.42)	4.9 (0.62)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,351	332	108	310	4.0 (0.66)	1.3 (0.35)	3.7 (0.71)
\$100,000 or more	14,741	504	*40	185	3.4 (0.69)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.3 (0.28)
Poverty status ¹⁴							
Poor	11,781	1,469	431	572	12.5 (1.05)	3.7 (0.47)	4.9 (0.57)
Near poor	14,460	2,254	747	1,201	15.7 (1.03)	5.2 (0.55)	8.3 (0.85)
Not poor	38,674	1,953	631	1,359	5.1 (0.38)	1.6 (0.19)	3.5 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵							
Private	42,845	–	549	1,303	–	1.3 (0.17)	3.0 (0.27)
Medicaid or other public	22,082	–	515	839	–	2.3 (0.29)	3.8 (0.44)
Other	1,762	–	†	*29	–	†	†
Uninsured	6,634	6,634	947	1,304	100 (0.00)	14.3 (1.23)	19.8 (1.49)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁶	38,962	3,287	1,058	1,774	8.5 (0.42)	2.7 (0.22)	4.6 (0.32)
Small MSA ¹⁶	23,064	2,015	689	1,117	8.8 (0.81)	3.0 (0.37)	4.8 (0.54)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	11,832	1,332	298	615	11.3 (1.30)	2.5 (0.50)	5.2 (0.73)

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, 2008—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
Region		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Northeast	12,338	735	178	343	6.0 (0.70)	1.4 (0.31)	2.8 (0.42)
Midwest	17,438	1,424	504	919	8.2 (1.14)	2.9 (0.39)	5.3 (0.58)
South	26,173	2,781	788	1,365	10.7 (0.58)	3.0 (0.30)	5.2 (0.50)
West	17,909	1,694	576	879	9.5 (0.75)	3.2 (0.43)	4.9 (0.53)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,869	5,102	1,328	2,562	8.4 (0.44)	2.2 (0.17)	4.2 (0.28)
Good	11,557	1,346	590	797	11.8 (0.89)	5.1 (0.60)	6.9 (0.69)
Fair or poor	1,314	168	128	146	12.9 (2.20)	9.7 (1.86)	11.1 (1.98)

* 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.

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.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁸The category “Two or more races” refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

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 \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of “All children under 18 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children under 18 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,859	58,210	10,120	5,234	79.1 (0.56)	13.8 (0.47)	7.1 (0.34)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,859	58,210	10,120	5,234	79.3 (0.55)	13.7 (0.46)	7.1 (0.34)
Sex							
Male	37,750	29,308	5,505	2,737	78.1 (0.78)	14.7 (0.67)	7.3 (0.45)
Female	36,109	28,903	4,615	2,497	80.3 (0.78)	12.8 (0.63)	6.9 (0.51)
Age							
0–4 years	20,800	14,775	3,878	2,079	71.3 (1.10)	18.7 (0.95)	10.0 (0.68)
5–11 years	28,250	23,011	3,339	1,792	81.8 (0.88)	11.9 (0.69)	6.4 (0.60)
12–17 years	24,809	20,423	2,904	1,363	82.7 (0.79)	11.8 (0.69)	5.5 (0.48)
Race							
One race ⁵	71,151	56,151	9,732	4,983	79.2 (0.57)	13.7 (0.48)	7.0 (0.34)
White	55,555	44,187	7,448	3,769	79.8 (0.64)	13.4 (0.54)	6.8 (0.40)
Black or African American	11,337	8,489	1,798	915	75.8 (1.36)	16.0 (1.18)	8.2 (0.83)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,178	759	*239	*181	64.4 (5.96)	20.2 (5.44)	15.3 (4.03)
Asian	2,911	2,562	234	115	88.0 (1.60)	8.0 (1.29)	4.0 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	170	*153	†	†	90.5 (7.93)	†	†
Two or more races ⁶	2,708	2,060	387	251	76.3 (2.79)	14.4 (2.20)	9.3 (2.13)
Black or African American and white	1,023	714	164	*144	69.8 (5.16)	16.1 (3.88)	*14.1 (4.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	424	*59	†	78.5 (6.54)	*10.9 (4.45)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,803	12,307	2,126	1,273	78.4 (1.07)	13.5 (0.88)	8.1 (0.66)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,766	8,615	1,297	782	80.6 (1.23)	12.1 (0.97)	7.3 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,056	45,903	7,994	3,961	79.3 (0.64)	13.8 (0.54)	6.8 (0.40)
White, single race	41,294	33,007	5,609	2,621	80.0 (0.78)	13.6 (0.67)	6.4 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	10,837	8,101	1,727	875	75.7 (1.39)	16.1 (1.22)	8.2 (0.84)
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	52,026	42,395	6,614	2,886	81.7 (0.63)	12.7 (0.54)	5.6 (0.38)
Mother, no father	17,287	12,383	2,804	1,974	72.2 (1.22)	16.3 (0.96)	11.5 (0.84)
Father, no mother	2,377	1,924	269	*173	81.3 (3.10)	11.4 (2.44)	7.3 (2.13)
Neither mother nor father	2,169	1,509	433	202	70.4 (3.56)	20.2 (3.13)	9.4 (1.98)
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	9,255	7,084	1,217	898	77.0 (1.65)	13.2 (1.27)	9.8 (1.13)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	15,437	11,690	2,181	1,504	76.0 (1.36)	14.2 (1.04)	9.8 (1.01)
More than high school	46,749	37,757	6,280	2,586	81.0 (0.65)	13.5 (0.57)	5.5 (0.35)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$35,000	21,285	15,378	3,464	2,312	72.7 (1.08)	16.4 (0.91)	10.9 (0.71)
\$35,000 or more	47,483	38,700	6,025	2,641	81.7 (0.65)	12.7 (0.55)	5.6 (0.40)
\$35,000–\$49,999	10,230	7,998	1,396	785	78.6 (1.43)	13.7 (1.13)	7.7 (0.89)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,980	10,652	1,642	673	82.1 (1.28)	12.7 (1.09)	5.2 (0.81)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,719	7,093	1,057	553	81.5 (1.54)	12.2 (1.15)	6.4 (1.22)
\$100,000 or more	15,555	12,957	1,930	630	83.5 (1.06)	12.4 (0.92)	4.1 (0.60)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	12,329	8,697	2,153	1,361	71.2 (1.58)	17.6 (1.38)	11.1 (0.95)
Near poor	15,298	11,901	2,007	1,361	77.9 (1.23)	13.1 (0.96)	8.9 (0.83)
Not poor	40,140	32,764	5,218	2,066	81.8 (0.67)	13.0 (0.58)	5.2 (0.41)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Private	42,600	35,353	5,077	2,061	83.2 (0.64)	11.9 (0.54)	4.9 (0.40)
Medicaid or other public	22,515	15,868	3,942	2,586	70.9 (1.09)	17.6 (0.93)	11.5 (0.71)
Other	1,784	1,326	275	168	75.0 (3.54)	15.5 (3.05)	9.5 (1.99)
Uninsured	6,625	5,378	799	412	81.6 (1.76)	12.1 (1.52)	6.3 (1.15)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,997	30,715	4,836	2,233	81.3 (0.72)	12.8 (0.60)	5.9 (0.43)
Small MSA ¹⁴	23,849	18,574	3,302	1,891	78.1 (1.01)	13.9 (0.84)	8.0 (0.66)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	12,012	8,922	1,981	1,110	74.3 (1.60)	16.5 (1.37)	9.2 (0.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Region		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Northeast	12,269	9,616	1,675	935	78.7 (1.51)	13.7 (1.11)	7.6 (1.07)
Midwest	17,911	13,955	2,591	1,341	78.0 (1.17)	14.5 (1.07)	7.5 (0.71)
South	25,855	20,167	3,700	1,808	78.5 (0.91)	14.4 (0.80)	7.0 (0.50)
West	17,824	14,472	2,154	1,150	81.4 (1.06)	12.1 (0.81)	6.5 (0.67)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,394	49,104	8,243	3,872	80.2 (0.58)	13.5 (0.51)	6.3 (0.35)
Good	11,225	8,459	1,600	1,061	76.1 (1.44)	14.4 (1.13)	9.5 (1.00)
Fair or poor	1,206	612	276	302	51.4 (4.66)	23.2 (3.98)	25.4 (3.92)

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

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

¹Emergency room visits 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.)"

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

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. 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, 2008

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	7.0 (0.35)	93.0 (0.35)	100.0	59.5 (0.77)	17.8 (0.58)	6.9 (0.38)	3.3 (0.26)	12.5 (0.49)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.0 (0.75)	18.0 (0.58)	6.9 (0.38)	3.4 (0.26)	11.8 (0.42)
Sex									
Male	100.0	7.1 (0.52)	92.9 (0.52)	100.0	57.6 (1.04)	19.2 (0.79)	6.9 (0.51)	3.8 (0.40)	12.6 (0.67)
Female	100.0	6.9 (0.46)	93.1 (0.46)	100.0	61.5 (1.02)	16.4 (0.77)	6.9 (0.56)	2.8 (0.31)	12.4 (0.66)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	3.9 (0.62)	96.1 (0.62)	100.0	39.5 (1.61)	11.4 (1.00)	3.1 (0.92)	*0.5 (0.22)	45.5 (1.62)
5–11 years	100.0	7.5 (0.56)	92.5 (0.56)	100.0	64.8 (1.18)	19.2 (0.93)	7.2 (0.58)	3.2 (0.42)	5.6 (0.52)
12–17 years	100.0	8.0 (0.56)	92.0 (0.56)	100.0	64.1 (1.08)	19.6 (0.95)	8.5 (0.57)	5.0 (0.47)	2.8 (0.34)
Race									
One race ⁶	100.0	7.0 (0.36)	93.0 (0.36)	100.0	59.6 (0.78)	17.9 (0.59)	6.8 (0.38)	3.4 (0.27)	12.4 (0.49)
White	100.0	7.1 (0.41)	92.9 (0.41)	100.0	61.1 (0.91)	16.5 (0.65)	6.3 (0.43)	3.4 (0.32)	12.7 (0.57)
Black or African American	100.0	7.5 (0.84)	92.5 (0.84)	100.0	53.2 (1.72)	25.3 (1.53)	7.8 (0.85)	3.1 (0.52)	10.5 (1.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*9.6 (3.65)	90.4 (3.65)	100.0	49.6 (6.80)	21.1 (4.74)	*16.3 (6.12)	†	*8.9 (3.29)
Asian	100.0	2.8 (0.79)	97.2 (0.79)	100.0	59.9 (3.03)	14.8 (2.52)	7.6 (1.51)	3.8 (1.09)	13.8 (2.01)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	96.9 (3.13)	100.0	*53.5 (17.88)	†	†	–	†
Two or more races ⁷	100.0	6.3 (1.80)	93.7 (1.80)	100.0	56.7 (3.77)	16.2 (2.51)	9.2 (2.30)	*1.4 (0.61)	16.5 (2.79)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*11.1 (4.14)	88.9 (4.14)	100.0	46.4 (5.92)	19.2 (4.44)	*13.5 (4.75)	†	18.8 (4.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	†	95.4 (3.55)	100.0	57.7 (8.47)	*20.0 (6.67)	*11.4 (5.48)	–	*10.9 (5.18)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.8 (0.79)	89.2 (0.79)	100.0	53.0 (1.34)	16.9 (0.92)	9.2 (0.75)	5.5 (0.63)	15.5 (0.90)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.7 (0.98)	88.3 (0.98)	100.0	52.3 (1.58)	16.8 (1.09)	9.3 (0.93)	5.6 (0.71)	15.9 (1.07)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.0 (0.38)	94.0 (0.38)	100.0	61.2 (0.90)	18.1 (0.68)	6.3 (0.44)	2.7 (0.27)	11.7 (0.57)
White, single race	100.0	5.6 (0.45)	94.4 (0.45)	100.0	64.0 (1.08)	16.2 (0.79)	5.3 (0.51)	2.7 (0.33)	11.9 (0.70)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	7.7 (0.87)	92.3 (0.87)	100.0	53.2 (1.77)	25.4 (1.58)	7.9 (0.89)	3.2 (0.54)	10.4 (1.07)
Family structure ⁹									
Mother and father	100.0	6.1 (0.40)	93.9 (0.40)	100.0	62.8 (0.93)	16.5 (0.69)	5.8 (0.43)	2.6 (0.27)	12.4 (0.61)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.7 (0.83)	90.3 (0.83)	100.0	50.9 (1.44)	21.2 (1.17)	9.1 (0.87)	4.9 (0.59)	13.9 (0.99)
Father, no mother	100.0	8.5 (1.62)	91.5 (1.62)	100.0	55.3 (3.91)	17.2 (2.83)	9.4 (2.03)	7.7 (2.13)	10.3 (2.24)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.4 (1.32)	93.6 (1.32)	100.0	55.1 (3.99)	23.9 (3.21)	10.5 (2.22)	3.5 (1.03)	7.1 (1.88)
Parent's education ¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	10.5 (1.04)	89.5 (1.04)	100.0	44.6 (1.94)	18.5 (1.50)	12.1 (1.57)	6.3 (0.94)	18.5 (1.70)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	9.0 (0.83)	91.0 (0.83)	100.0	51.2 (1.62)	20.0 (1.32)	9.5 (0.87)	4.5 (0.63)	14.8 (1.10)
More than high school	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	65.4 (0.96)	16.6 (0.74)	4.8 (0.39)	2.3 (0.26)	10.9 (0.58)
Family income ¹²									
Less than \$35,000	100.0	10.4 (0.70)	89.6 (0.70)	100.0	48.8 (1.39)	20.7 (1.11)	10.0 (0.83)	5.0 (0.53)	15.5 (0.97)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	5.9 (0.42)	94.1 (0.42)	100.0	63.9 (0.93)	16.6 (0.71)	5.7 (0.46)	2.7 (0.32)	11.0 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	11.9 (1.36)	88.1 (1.36)	100.0	50.0 (1.90)	21.8 (1.65)	8.2 (1.04)	5.3 (0.89)	14.8 (1.26)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	7.6 (0.85)	92.4 (0.85)	100.0	59.5 (1.81)	17.5 (1.37)	7.3 (0.80)	3.4 (0.63)	12.3 (1.17)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	3.1 (0.72)	96.9 (0.72)	100.0	64.4 (2.02)	17.9 (1.70)	5.4 (0.91)	2.1 (0.58)	10.3 (1.23)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	2.2 (0.42)	97.8 (0.42)	100.0	76.3 (1.42)	11.9 (0.99)	3.2 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.26)	7.8 (0.81)

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, 2008—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Poverty status ¹³		Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)							
Poor	100.0	9.8 (0.92)	90.2 (0.92)	100.0	49.3 (1.82)	20.8 (1.54)	9.5 (1.05)	5.0 (0.73)	15.4 (1.36)
Near poor	100.0	12.2 (1.04)	87.8 (1.04)	100.0	47.5 (1.63)	22.9 (1.41)	9.5 (0.92)	5.7 (0.77)	14.4 (1.07)
Not poor	100.0	4.5 (0.36)	95.5 (0.36)	100.0	67.6 (0.94)	15.1 (0.69)	5.1 (0.48)	2.0 (0.26)	10.2 (0.56)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	100.0	4.2 (0.38)	95.8 (0.38)	100.0	66.4 (0.98)	16.2 (0.71)	4.9 (0.40)	2.1 (0.29)	10.4 (0.58)
Medicaid or other public.	100.0	6.2 (0.53)	93.8 (0.53)	100.0	56.3 (1.42)	19.7 (1.09)	7.5 (0.73)	3.2 (0.45)	13.2 (0.91)
Other	100.0	*3.8 (1.73)	96.2 (1.73)	100.0	54.1 (4.22)	22.6 (3.58)	*5.4 (1.74)	*1.6 (0.81)	16.3 (3.03)
Uninsured	100.0	27.9 (2.17)	72.1 (2.17)	100.0	27.5 (2.11)	20.6 (1.77)	17.7 (1.91)	11.7 (1.49)	22.5 (2.13)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	6.6 (0.44)	93.4 (0.44)	100.0	61.6 (0.99)	16.5 (0.73)	6.0 (0.41)	3.6 (0.36)	12.3 (0.63)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	7.1 (0.67)	92.9 (0.67)	100.0	59.2 (1.40)	18.0 (1.00)	7.6 (0.84)	2.9 (0.48)	12.3 (0.88)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	7.9 (0.92)	92.1 (0.92)	100.0	53.3 (2.00)	21.7 (1.71)	8.1 (0.92)	3.3 (0.57)	13.6 (1.31)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	5.8 (0.78)	94.2 (0.78)	100.0	64.3 (1.92)	18.1 (1.58)	4.1 (0.64)	2.7 (0.55)	10.7 (1.10)
Midwest	100.0	6.9 (0.84)	93.1 (0.84)	100.0	63.5 (1.55)	15.5 (1.12)	5.6 (0.82)	3.5 (0.69)	11.9 (1.04)
South	100.0	7.7 (0.57)	92.3 (0.57)	100.0	56.7 (1.33)	18.6 (0.92)	7.9 (0.66)	3.4 (0.37)	13.4 (0.87)
West	100.0	7.0 (0.65)	93.0 (0.65)	100.0	56.2 (1.49)	18.8 (1.23)	8.5 (0.83)	3.5 (0.49)	13.0 (0.88)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	6.2 (0.37)	93.8 (0.37)	100.0	60.6 (0.84)	17.6 (0.65)	6.0 (0.40)	3.0 (0.28)	12.8 (0.54)
Good	100.0	10.4 (1.02)	89.6 (1.02)	100.0	54.0 (1.80)	19.5 (1.33)	10.6 (1.27)	4.6 (0.67)	11.2 (1.09)
Fair or poor	100.0	15.5 (3.23)	84.5 (3.23)	100.0	53.5 (4.67)	13.7 (3.14)	12.4 (2.97)	*7.7 (2.60)	12.6 (3.01)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100 (0.00)	—	100.0	30.5 (2.34)	22.4 (2.26)	17.9 (1.87)	14.4 (1.73)	14.7 (1.93)
No	100.0	—	100 (0.00)	100.0	61.7 (0.80)	17.5 (0.61)	6.0 (0.38)	2.5 (0.24)	12.3 (0.50)

* 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.

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.

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

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

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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).

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: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2008. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Vital and Health Statistics Series Descriptions

ACTIVE SERIES

- Series 1. **Programs and Collection Procedures**—This type of report describes the data collection programs of the National Center for Health Statistics. Series 1 includes descriptions of the methods used to collect and process the data, definitions, and other material necessary for understanding the data.
- Series 2. **Data Evaluation and Methods Research**—This type of report concerns statistical methods and includes analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory. Also included are experimental tests of new survey methods, comparisons of U.S. methodologies with those of other countries, and as of 2009, studies of cognition and survey measurement, and final reports of major committees concerning vital and health statistics measurement and methods.
- Series 3. **Analytical and Epidemiological Studies**—This type of report presents analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics. As of 2009, Series 3 also includes studies based on surveys that are not part of continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics and international vital and health statistics reports.
- Series 10. **Data From the National Health Interview Survey**—This type of report contains statistics on illness; unintentional injuries; disability; use of hospital, medical, and other health services; and a wide range of special current health topics covering many aspects of health behaviors, health status, and health care utilization. Series 10 is based on data collected in this continuing national household interview survey.
- Series 11. **Data From the National Health Examination Survey, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys, and the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey**—In this type of report data from direct examination, testing, and measurement on representative samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for (1) medically defined total prevalence of specific diseases or conditions in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics, and (2) analyses of trends and relationships among various measurements and between survey periods.
- Series 13. **Data From the National Health Care Survey**—This type of report contains statistics on health resources and the public's use of health care resources including ambulatory, hospital, and long-term care services based on data collected directly from health care providers and provider records.
- Series 20. **Data on Mortality**—This type of report contains statistics on mortality that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, other demographic variables, and geographic and trend analyses are included.
- Series 21. **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce**—This type of report contains statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by health and demographic variables and geographic and trend analyses are included.
- Series 23. **Data From the National Survey of Family Growth**—These reports contain statistics on factors that affect birth rates, including contraception and infertility; factors affecting the formation and dissolution of families, including cohabitation, marriage, divorce, and remarriage; and behavior related to the risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. These statistics are based on national surveys of women and men of childbearing age.

DISCONTINUED SERIES

- Series 4. **Documents and Committee Reports**—These are final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents. The last Series 4 report was published in 2002. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 2 or another appropriate series, depending on the report topic.
- Series 5. **International Vital and Health Statistics Reports**—This type of report compares U.S. vital and health statistics with those of other countries or presents other international data of relevance to the health statistics system of the United States. The last Series 5 report was published in 2003. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 3 or another series, depending on the report topic.
- Series 6. **Cognition and Survey Measurement**—This type of report uses methods of cognitive science to design, evaluate, and test survey instruments. The last Series 6 report was published in 1999. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 2.
- Series 12. **Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys**—The last Series 12 report was published in 1974. Reports from these surveys are included in Series 13.
- Series 14. **Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities**—The last Series 14 report was published in 1989. Reports on health resources are included in Series 13.
- Series 15. **Data From Special Surveys**—This type of report contains statistics on health and health-related topics collected in special surveys that are not part of the continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics. The last Series 15 report was published in 2002. As of 2009, reports based on these surveys are included in Series 3.
- Series 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—The last Series 16 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of Advance Data reports are no longer needed.
- Series 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—The last Series 22 report was published in 1973. Reports from these sample surveys, based on vital records, are published in Series 20 or 21.
- Series 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, and Divorce**—The last Series 24 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of reports are no longer needed.

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

Information Dissemination Staff
National Center for Health Statistics
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3311 Toledo Road, Room 5412
Hyattsville, MD 20782
1-800-232-4636
E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov
Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics
3311 Toledo Road
Hyattsville, MD 20782

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

MEDIA MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
CDC/NCHS
PERMIT NO. G-284