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Vital and Health Statistics

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December 2012

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2011



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

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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 254

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2011

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 2012  
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**Objectives**

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under age 18 years, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Topics included are asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use for at least 3 months, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access, emergency room visits, and dental care.

**Data Source**

NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. This report analyzes data from two of the main components of NHIS: the family core, in which data are collected for all family members by interviewing an adult family respondent, and the sample child core, in which additional health information is collected about a randomly selected child (the "sample child") from an adult proxy familiar with the child's health.

**Selected Highlights**

In 2011, most U.S. children under age 18 years had excellent or very good health (83%). However, 7% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 3% of children had no usual place of health care. Six percent of children had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care. Fourteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children aged 3–17 had a learning disability, and an estimated 9% 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, 2011

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 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under age 18 years. 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 for at least 3 months, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access, emergency room (ER) visits in the past 12 months, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2011 (1).) Estimates are derived from the Sample Child and the Family Core components of the annual NHIS and are shown in [Tables 1–18](#) for various subgroups of the

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

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

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

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

The NHIS sample is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. Its fundamental structure is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13%, compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in the 2006 design to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in

these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are in the family, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

Additionally, beginning in the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with 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,” which numerically is the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/historical/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

## Methods

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### Data Source

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

and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). A new report providing a complete description of the 2006 NHIS sample design is being developed. 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 (also called the Core) consists of four main components: Household Composition Section, Family Core, Sample Adult Core, and Sample Child Core. The Household Composition Section of the questionnaire collects some basic demographic and relationship information about all persons in the household. The Family Core, which is administered separately for each family in the household, collects information for all family members. Topics include sociodemographic characteristics, basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, injuries, health insurance coverage, and access to and utilization of health care services. One responsible family member whose age is equal to or over the age of majority for a given state responds to questions about all family members in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska it is 19 years and in Mississippi it is 21 years. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 years and over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

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

The interviewed sample for 2011 consisted of 39,509 households, which yielded 101,875 persons in 40,496 families. A total of 13,998 children under age 18 years were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,850 sample children, a conditional response rate of 91.8%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the final family response rate of 81.3%, yielding a rate of 74.6% (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 need 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 provide a more straightforward presentation of the estimates. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in [Appendix I \(Table II\)](#). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables may be obtained if percentages are calculated based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various population subgroups have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, no income information is available for about 3% of sample children in the 2011 survey, and only a broad range for their families’ income was provided for about 13% of sample children (see “Income and Poverty Status Changes” section). Poverty status, which is based on family income, has a high nonresponse rate as a result ([Appendix I, Table III](#)). 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 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 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from 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 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 ([Appendix III, Tables IV–XV](#)) 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 2011 estimates (see [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

## Income and Poverty Status Changes

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

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

Based on results from the 2006 field test, the unfolding bracket follow-up income questions performed better than the follow-up income questions used from 1997 to 2006. For example, the percentage of unknown responses for a three-category poverty status variable was 17% using the income bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up questions from 1997 through 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 differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 and later years may not be comparable with those from prior years.

## Sample Size Changes in NHIS

The size of the NHIS sample was reduced due to budget shortfalls in

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

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

In 2011, the NHIS sample size was augmented in 32 states and the District of Columbia. The main goal of the augmentation was to increase the number of reliable state-level estimates that can be made. The 2011 NHIS sample size is the largest sample size since the current sample design was implemented in 2006.

## Data Limitations

The redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2009 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. The 2006–2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of the Asian population as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults aged 65 and over, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2009 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due

to the change in 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.

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). [Tables II and III in Appendix I](#) provide more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

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

## Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Estimates with relative standard errors 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. Estimates for population subgroups with small sample sizes may fluctuate considerably from year to year due to sampling variability.

## 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 mailing 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 list consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users worldwide who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

## Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [Tables 1–18](#) are presented. Estimated percentages were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard

population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimated percentages are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups).

### Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- Over 10 million U.S. children under age 18 (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 7.0 million children still have asthma (10%).
- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (13%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (21%) and to still have asthma (16%) than Hispanic (15% and 10%) or non-Hispanic white (12% and 8%) children.
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (18%) or to still have asthma (13%) than children in families that were not poor (12% and 8%).
- Children in fair or poor health (42%) were three and one-half times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and almost five times as likely to still have asthma (38%) as children in excellent or very good health (12% and 8%).

### Allergies ([Table 2](#))

- Nine percent of U.S. children under age 18 suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 11% from respiratory allergies, 6% from food allergies, and 13% from skin allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever (9%) than black children (7%).
- Black children were more likely to have had skin allergies (17%) than white children (12%) or Asian children (13%).
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic children to have had each type of allergy, including hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies.

- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have had hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies than children with a parent who had less than a high school diploma.
- Children in fair or poor health were two to three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies (27%), food allergies (15%), and skin allergies (27%) as children in excellent or very good health (10%, 5%, and 12%).

### Learning Disability or ADHD ([Table 3](#))

- In 2011, 4.7 million children aged 3–17 had a learning disability (8%); 9% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Black children (9%) and white children (8%) were more likely to have a learning disability than Asian children (5%).
- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability (11%) was at least twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (5%).
- Over five million children aged 3–17 had ADHD (9%). Boys (12%) were about twice as likely as girls (5%) to have ADHD.
- Hispanic children were less likely to have ADHD (6%) than non-Hispanic white (10%) and non-Hispanic black (9%) children.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have learning disabilities (10%) and ADHD (10%) than children in two-parent families (6% and 8%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost seven times as likely to have a learning disability (38% and 6%) and almost four times as likely to have ADHD (27% and 7%).

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

- In 2011, 10 million children in the United States had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (14%).
- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Eighteen percent of youths aged 12–17 were on regular medication compared with 13% of children aged 5–11 and 9% of children aged 4 and under.
- White children (13%) and black children (16%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (7%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than Hispanic children (10%).
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than children whose parent did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (9%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (17%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

## Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2011, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (42 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; 43% of children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 64% of

children in families that were not poor.

- Children with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health (64%) than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (46%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were four times as likely to be in fair or poor health (4%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

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

- More than one-quarter (15 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17) missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- White children (26%) were less likely to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury than Asian (41%) or black (40%) children.
- 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 and 12)

- In 2011, almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (97%). Non-Hispanic white (98%) and non-Hispanic black (97%) children were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (95%).
- Seventy-six percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 99% of children with private health insurance and 98% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

- Among children with a usual place of health care, 74% used a doctor's office as their usual place of care; 24%, a clinic; 1%, a hospital outpatient clinic; and 1%, an ER.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (39%) than children in families that were not poor (15%).
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 85% with private health insurance compared with 62% with Medicaid or other public coverage, used a doctor's office for that care.
- Four percent of uninsured children used an ER as their usual place of health care.
- Children living in the West (32%) or the Midwest (28%) were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children living in the South (21%) or the Northeast (14%).

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

- Three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months (78%) than children with a parent who had less than a high school education (71%).
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with over one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Uninsured children (11%) were more than five times as likely as children with private insurance coverage (2%) and more than three times as likely as children with Medicaid coverage (3%) to have not had contact with a doctor or other

health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

## Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2011, 5 million children had no health insurance coverage (7%).
- Hispanic children (13%) were at least twice as likely as non-Hispanic white (5%) and black (6%) children to be uninsured for health care.
- Ten percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 11% of children in families with an income of \$35,000–\$49,999 had no health insurance compared with 2% of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more.
- Children in single-father families were more likely to be uninsured for health care (13%) than children in two-parent (7%) and children in single-mother (7%) families.
- Children living in the South (8%) or the West (10%) were more likely to be uninsured than children living in the Midwest (5%) or the Northeast (3%).
- Approximately 1.3 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (2%), and medical care for 2.5 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (3%).

## ER Visits in the Past 12 Months (Table 16)

- In 2011, 9.4 million children living in the United States had an ER visit in the past 12 months (13%); 4.3 million children had two or more visits (6%).
- Asian children were less likely to have any ER visits in the past 12 months than white and black children.
- Black children were more likely to have had two or more visits to an ER in the past 12 months (8%) than white (5%) and Asian (3%) children.
- Children in single-mother families were two and one-half times as

likely to have had two or more visits to an ER in the past 12 months (10%) than children in two-parent families (4%).

- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more ER visits in the past 12 months (9%) than children with no health insurance (4%) and children with private health insurance (4%).

## Dental Care (Tables 17 and 18)

- In 2011, 4 million (6%) children aged 2–17 had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had unmet dental need (8%) than those in two-parent families (6%).
- Uninsured children (22%) were more than four times as likely to have unmet dental need as children with private health insurance (5%) and more than three times as likely as children with Medicaid or other public coverage (6%).
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental visit in the past 6 months (67%) than non-Hispanic black (60%) and Hispanic (61%) children.
- Twenty-seven percent of uninsured children had no dental visit for more than 2 years (including those who never had a visit) compared with 12% of children with Medicaid and 10% of children with private health insurance.

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**Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
				Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,518	10,463	7,074	14.2 (0.39)	9.6 (0.33)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	74,518	10,463	7,074	14.0 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)
Sex					
Male	38,103	5,821	3,876	15.4 (0.57)	10.3 (0.47)
Female	36,415	4,642	3,198	12.9 (0.54)	8.8 (0.46)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
0–4 years	21,210	1,753	1,452	8.3 (0.57)	6.9 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,845	4,139	2,849	14.4 (0.63)	9.9 (0.52)
12–17 years	24,463	4,571	2,773	18.7 (0.75)	11.4 (0.60)
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	71,363	9,872	6,626	13.9 (0.40)	9.3 (0.34)
White	55,876	6,994	4,489	12.6 (0.43)	8.1 (0.36)
Black or African American	10,990	2,282	1,804	20.9 (1.21)	16.5 (1.09)
American Indian or Alaska Native	873	134	*69	14.8 (3.99)	*7.8 (2.46)
Asian	3,455	419	240	12.4 (1.32)	7.1 (0.99)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	169	†	*24	*23.9 (8.03)	*13.0 (5.87)
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	3,155	592	447	19.6 (2.01)	14.6 (1.84)
Black or African American and white	1,301	275	210	21.6 (3.23)	16.3 (2.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	472	*87	*71	20.5 (5.70)	*16.7 (5.62)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,517	2,452	1,679	14.5 (0.71)	9.8 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,956	1,455	929	12.7 (0.81)	8.1 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,001	8,012	5,395	14.1 (0.46)	9.5 (0.39)
White, single race	40,459	4,993	3,157	12.3 (0.52)	7.8 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	10,221	2,119	1,664	20.9 (1.27)	16.4 (1.14)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>					
Mother and father	51,243	6,179	4,146	12.3 (0.46)	8.2 (0.38)
Mother, no father	18,388	3,559	2,465	19.4 (0.86)	13.4 (0.72)
Father, no mother	2,596	327	208	11.9 (1.67)	7.9 (1.46)
Neither mother nor father	2,292	398	255	16.8 (2.26)	10.9 (1.95)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	9,180	1,254	799	13.9 (1.06)	8.8 (0.88)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	14,243	2,299	1,633	16.6 (0.98)	11.7 (0.81)
More than high school diploma	48,577	6,487	4,377	13.4 (0.45)	9.0 (0.38)
Family income <sup>13</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	24,014	4,053	2,911	17.4 (0.74)	12.4 (0.66)
\$35,000 or more	46,876	6,006	3,915	12.8 (0.44)	8.3 (0.37)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,910	1,331	925	13.6 (1.01)	9.5 (0.87)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,224	1,789	1,190	14.9 (1.00)	9.9 (0.82)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,525	1,011	625	11.8 (1.04)	7.3 (0.82)
\$100,000 or more	16,217	1,875	1,175	11.1 (0.74)	7.0 (0.58)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>					
Poor	15,529	2,652	1,953	17.6 (0.97)	12.8 (0.84)
Near poor	15,566	2,336	1,620	15.2 (0.87)	10.5 (0.77)
Not poor	38,156	4,797	3,058	12.4 (0.46)	8.0 (0.38)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>					
Private	40,000	4,801	3,156	11.8 (0.47)	7.8 (0.39)
Medicaid or other public	27,460	4,693	3,336	18.0 (0.72)	12.6 (0.64)
Other	1,710	335	211	19.5 (3.01)	12.3 (2.36)
Uninsured	5,098	612	355	11.2 (1.30)	6.8 (1.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	5,776	3,970	14.6 (0.52)	10.0 (0.44)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	2,984	2,015	13.1 (0.69)	8.9 (0.61)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	1,703	1,089	14.6 (1.16)	9.3 (0.93)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	1,888	1,356	15.8 (0.99)	11.4 (0.88)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	2,190	1,557	12.6 (0.81)	8.9 (0.71)
South . . . . .	27,170	4,088	2,636	15.2 (0.69)	9.8 (0.58)
West . . . . .	17,741	2,298	1,525	13.1 (0.70)	8.7 (0.54)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	7,506	4,763	12.3 (0.42)	7.8 (0.33)
Good . . . . .	11,081	2,311	1,732	20.7 (1.00)	15.6 (0.93)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	643	575	41.8 (3.97)	37.9 (3.97)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

<sup>8</sup>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.

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

<sup>10</sup>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."

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
										Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,518	6,711	8,269	4,126	9,516	9.1 (0.34)	11.2 (0.34)	5.6 (0.25)	12.7 (0.37)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	74,518	6,711	8,269	4,126	9,516	9.0 (0.34)	11.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.25)	12.8 (0.37)	
Sex										
Male	38,103	3,452	4,476	2,157	4,749	9.2 (0.47)	11.8 (0.49)	5.7 (0.36)	12.4 (0.55)	
Female	36,415	3,259	3,792	1,969	4,767	9.0 (0.47)	10.5 (0.49)	5.4 (0.35)	13.1 (0.50)	
Age <sup>5</sup>										
0–4 years	21,210	1,012	1,838	994	3,174	4.8 (0.43)	8.7 (0.55)	4.7 (0.41)	15.0 (0.74)	
5–11 years	28,845	2,611	3,342	1,637	3,580	9.1 (0.51)	11.6 (0.55)	5.7 (0.40)	12.4 (0.58)	
12–17 years	24,463	3,088	3,089	1,495	2,762	12.6 (0.66)	12.6 (0.62)	6.1 (0.49)	11.3 (0.66)	
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,363	6,382	7,848	3,969	9,033	9.0 (0.34)	11.1 (0.34)	5.6 (0.26)	12.6 (0.38)	
White	55,876	5,182	6,203	2,948	6,578	9.4 (0.40)	11.2 (0.39)	5.3 (0.28)	11.8 (0.44)	
Black or African American	10,990	761	1,342	717	1,885	6.9 (0.66)	12.2 (0.90)	6.6 (0.69)	17.1 (0.98)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	873	86	*63	*52	*84	10.1 (2.59)	*7.3 (2.36)	*5.5 (1.87)	*9.5 (2.98)	
Asian	3,455	347	228	244	463	10.2 (1.45)	6.8 (0.98)	7.1 (1.08)	13.4 (1.49)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	169	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	3,155	329	421	157	483	11.3 (1.68)	13.8 (1.72)	5.4 (1.03)	15.0 (1.66)	
Black or African American and white	1,301	149	172	52	164	12.1 (2.60)	13.5 (2.70)	4.3 (1.23)	12.5 (2.56)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	472	†	73	†	*51	*11.2 (5.13)	15.7 (4.01)	†	9.1 (2.52)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,517	1,359	1,656	707	1,980	7.9 (0.56)	9.8 (0.62)	4.0 (0.42)	11.1 (0.67)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,956	919	1,104	431	1,314	7.9 (0.72)	9.6 (0.76)	3.6 (0.50)	10.7 (0.86)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,001	5,352	6,613	3,419	7,536	9.4 (0.39)	11.6 (0.40)	6.0 (0.30)	13.2 (0.44)	
White, single race	40,459	3,998	4,781	2,361	4,920	9.8 (0.48)	11.8 (0.49)	5.8 (0.36)	12.2 (0.54)	
Black or African American, single race	10,221	698	1,252	644	1,735	6.8 (0.68)	12.3 (0.93)	6.3 (0.71)	16.9 (1.02)	
Family structure <sup>9</sup>										
Mother and father	51,243	4,702	5,624	2,780	6,257	9.4 (0.42)	11.1 (0.42)	5.5 (0.31)	12.2 (0.45)	
Mother, no father	18,388	1,570	2,099	1,129	2,784	8.5 (0.58)	11.4 (0.65)	6.1 (0.51)	15.1 (0.73)	
Father, no mother	2,596	233	263	90	213	8.2 (1.62)	10.4 (1.79)	3.6 (1.06)	9.0 (1.84)	
Neither mother nor father	2,292	206	284	128	261	8.6 (1.56)	12.7 (1.79)	5.5 (1.09)	11.4 (2.03)	
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,180	531	644	380	967	5.8 (0.67)	6.9 (0.75)	4.3 (0.74)	10.4 (0.99)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,243	1,063	1,467	646	1,640	7.7 (0.70)	10.5 (0.73)	4.6 (0.52)	11.5 (0.85)	
More than high school diploma	48,577	4,906	5,856	2,964	6,639	10.1 (0.43)	12.1 (0.44)	6.1 (0.32)	13.7 (0.47)	
Family income <sup>12</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	24,014	1,810	2,665	1,423	3,274	7.8 (0.54)	11.2 (0.57)	6.0 (0.44)	13.4 (0.66)	
\$35,000 or more	46,876	4,600	5,202	2,501	5,866	9.8 (0.43)	11.1 (0.42)	5.3 (0.33)	12.5 (0.48)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,910	811	994	530	1,223	8.3 (0.79)	10.1 (0.86)	5.4 (0.76)	12.3 (0.95)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,224	945	1,212	602	1,542	7.8 (0.66)	10.0 (0.75)	4.9 (0.54)	12.6 (0.97)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,525	889	919	497	1,212	10.4 (1.07)	10.8 (1.01)	5.8 (0.84)	14.2 (1.12)	
\$100,000 or more	16,217	1,956	2,077	872	1,889	11.6 (0.76)	12.5 (0.78)	5.3 (0.50)	11.8 (0.80)	
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>										
Poor	15,529	1,166	1,739	876	2,105	7.8 (0.69)	11.4 (0.78)	5.7 (0.56)	13.2 (0.84)	
Near poor	15,566	1,206	1,595	934	1,997	7.8 (0.66)	10.3 (0.71)	6.1 (0.64)	12.8 (0.80)	
Not poor	38,156	3,957	4,394	2,036	4,820	10.3 (0.48)	11.5 (0.47)	5.3 (0.34)	12.7 (0.52)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>										
Private	40,000	4,183	4,590	2,184	5,170	10.3 (0.46)	11.4 (0.47)	5.5 (0.33)	13.0 (0.51)	
Medicaid or other public	27,460	1,947	2,945	1,541	3,521	7.5 (0.49)	11.0 (0.57)	5.8 (0.44)	12.7 (0.64)	
Other	1,710	156	248	122	259	9.1 (2.02)	14.7 (2.61)	7.2 (1.62)	15.3 (2.80)	
Uninsured	5,098	400	479	276	564	7.4 (1.06)	9.0 (1.15)	5.3 (1.02)	11.8 (1.45)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	3,787	4,082	2,234	5,009	9.6 (0.46)	10.3 (0.45)	5.6 (0.35)	12.6 (0.53)	
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	1,946	2,543	1,197	3,001	8.6 (0.59)	11.1 (0.59)	5.2 (0.43)	13.0 (0.66)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	977	1,644	695	1,507	8.5 (0.85)	14.0 (0.89)	5.9 (0.58)	12.8 (0.91)	
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	969	1,141	655	1,367	8.1 (0.79)	9.5 (0.81)	5.5 (0.57)	11.5 (0.93)	
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	1,227	1,726	1,040	2,339	7.1 (0.59)	9.9 (0.70)	5.9 (0.60)	13.2 (0.84)	
South . . . . .	27,170	2,855	3,832	1,469	3,487	10.7 (0.63)	14.2 (0.59)	5.4 (0.38)	12.7 (0.59)	
West . . . . .	17,741	1,660	1,570	962	2,322	9.5 (0.67)	8.9 (0.61)	5.5 (0.47)	13.1 (0.72)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	5,396	6,279	3,059	7,252	8.9 (0.37)	10.2 (0.36)	5.0 (0.26)	11.7 (0.40)	
Good . . . . .	11,081	1,098	1,570	839	1,833	9.8 (0.84)	14.1 (0.90)	7.5 (0.71)	16.7 (1.08)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	217	409	228	432	13.1 (2.33)	27.2 (3.43)	14.5 (2.58)	27.4 (3.35)	

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	62,166	4,660	5,240	7.6 (0.33)	8.5 (0.35)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	62,166	4,660	5,240	7.5 (0.33)	8.4 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	31,742	2,928	3,803	9.3 (0.46)	12.1 (0.54)
Female	30,423	1,732	1,436	5.8 (0.47)	4.8 (0.40)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
3–4 years	8,858	233	158	2.6 (0.42)	1.8 (0.47)
5–11 years	28,845	2,029	2,174	7.0 (0.51)	7.6 (0.48)
12–17 years	24,463	2,398	2,907	9.8 (0.55)	11.9 (0.65)
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	59,640	4,512	5,071	7.6 (0.34)	8.6 (0.36)
White	46,565	3,510	4,102	7.6 (0.38)	8.9 (0.41)
Black or African American	9,307	783	792	8.6 (0.89)	8.7 (0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	711	*61	*71	*8.2 (2.78)	*9.9 (3.58)
Asian	2,938	147	*81	5.0 (1.00)	2.8 (0.83)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,526	148	168	5.9 (1.32)	6.8 (1.40)
Black or African American and white	1,054	*77	*108	*7.2 (2.46)	10.3 (2.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	393	*18	*16	*5.3 (2.49)	*4.6 (2.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	14,365	900	802	6.5 (0.55)	5.9 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,752	622	438	6.7 (0.70)	4.8 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino	47,801	3,761	4,437	7.9 (0.39)	9.3 (0.42)
White, single race	33,913	2,743	3,435	8.0 (0.47)	10.0 (0.53)
Black or African American, single race	8,677	758	761	8.8 (0.95)	8.9 (0.81)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>					
Mother and father	41,981	2,662	3,115	6.4 (0.36)	7.5 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,666	1,543	1,601	10.0 (0.77)	10.4 (0.71)
Father, no mother	2,484	230	234	9.4 (2.23)	9.5 (1.69)
Neither mother nor father	2,035	225	289	11.9 (2.20)	13.4 (1.95)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	7,623	567	518	7.7 (0.84)	6.9 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	11,701	895	872	7.8 (0.76)	7.7 (0.73)
More than high school diploma	40,613	2,965	3,558	7.3 (0.40)	8.8 (0.43)
Family income <sup>13</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	19,463	2,031	1,910	10.9 (0.71)	10.3 (0.68)
\$35,000 or more	39,657	2,414	3,174	6.1 (0.36)	8.0 (0.41)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,365	554	656	6.7 (0.80)	8.1 (0.90)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,043	695	802	7.0 (0.84)	8.1 (0.79)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,230	461	573	6.4 (0.84)	7.9 (0.98)
\$100,000 or more	14,020	704	1,144	4.9 (0.52)	7.9 (0.75)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>					
Poor	12,400	1,217	1,294	10.3 (0.85)	11.2 (0.93)
Near poor	13,196	1,112	918	8.6 (0.87)	7.2 (0.68)
Not poor	32,194	1,953	2,756	6.0 (0.37)	8.5 (0.48)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)			
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>15</sup></b>					
Private . . . . .	34,063	2,033	2,747	5.9 (0.37)	7.9 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	21,892	2,221	2,153	10.8 (0.65)	10.7 (0.65)
Other . . . . .	1,433	139	106	9.7 (2.66)	7.3 (2.08)
Uninsured . . . . .	4,577	256	213	5.4 (1.21)	4.6 (0.86)
<b>Place of residence<sup>16</sup></b>					
Large MSA . . . . .	33,502	2,330	2,479	7.0 (0.41)	7.5 (0.46)
Small MSA . . . . .	18,925	1,562	1,822	8.3 (0.68)	9.7 (0.65)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9,739	768	939	8.0 (0.84)	9.8 (1.04)
<b>Region</b>					
Northeast . . . . .	10,162	927	764	9.1 (0.87)	7.5 (0.86)
Midwest . . . . .	14,661	1,129	1,268	7.8 (0.67)	8.8 (0.75)
South . . . . .	22,563	1,592	2,326	7.1 (0.54)	10.5 (0.61)
West . . . . .	14,780	1,013	882	6.9 (0.67)	6.0 (0.62)
<b>Current health status</b>					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	51,214	2,951	3,726	5.9 (0.33)	7.4 (0.36)
Good . . . . .	9,591	1,183	1,137	12.3 (0.92)	11.8 (0.96)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,347	512	377	37.8 (4.05)	26.7 (3.59)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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)?”

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

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

<sup>10</sup>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.”

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	74,518	10,019	13.5 (0.38)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,518	10,019	13.5 (0.37)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	38,103	5,620	14.9 (0.53)
Female . . . . .	36,415	4,400	12.2 (0.53)
Age <sup>5</sup>			
0–4 years . . . . .	21,210	1,853	8.7 (0.52)
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	3,761	13.0 (0.60)
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	4,405	18.0 (0.76)
Race			
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	71,363	9,516	13.4 (0.38)
White . . . . .	55,876	7,453	13.4 (0.44)
Black or African American . . . . .	10,990	1,712	15.7 (1.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	873	106	11.5 (2.94)
Asian . . . . .	3,455	230	6.7 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	169	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	3,155	503	16.3 (1.82)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,301	268	20.4 (3.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	472	95	21.9 (5.54)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,517	1,635	9.6 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,956	1,021	8.9 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,001	8,384	14.7 (0.45)
White, single race . . . . .	40,459	6,087	15.0 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,221	1,603	15.8 (1.05)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>			
Mother and father . . . . .	51,243	6,387	12.7 (0.45)
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,388	2,909	15.8 (0.74)
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,596	275	10.4 (1.81)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,292	448	18.6 (2.36)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>			
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,180	827	9.1 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	14,243	1,731	12.4 (0.76)
More than high school . . . . .	48,577	7,005	14.5 (0.47)
Family income <sup>12</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24,014	3,471	14.9 (0.69)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,876	6,166	13.1 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,910	1,241	12.6 (0.99)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,224	1,545	12.9 (0.87)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,525	1,113	13.0 (1.05)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,217	2,267	13.6 (0.80)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	15,529	2,258	15.1 (0.90)
Near poor . . . . .	15,566	1,952	12.7 (0.78)
Not poor . . . . .	38,156	5,249	13.6 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>			
Private . . . . .	40,000	5,212	12.8 (0.50)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	27,460	4,268	16.5 (0.71)
Other . . . . .	1,710	244	14.2 (2.35)
Uninsured . . . . .	5,098	274	5.3 (0.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	4,907	12.4 (0.49)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	3,330	14.7 (0.70)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	1,783	15.2 (0.99)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	1,545	12.9 (0.97)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	2,445	14.0 (0.81)
South . . . . .	27,170	4,120	15.3 (0.62)
West . . . . .	17,741	1,909	10.8 (0.72)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	6,807	11.2 (0.38)
Good . . . . .	11,081	2,385	21.4 (1.05)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	824	53.1 (3.88)

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,517	41,837	19,779	11,397	1,458
Sex					
Male . . . . .	38,103	21,204	10,253	5,873	755
Female . . . . .	36,414	20,633	9,526	5,524	703
Age					
0–4 years . . . . .	21,254	12,586	5,515	2,859	*291
5–11 years . . . . .	29,014	16,190	7,663	4,542	604
12–17 years . . . . .	24,249	13,061	6,600	3,996	563
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	71,430	40,174	18,872	10,933	1,410
White . . . . .	55,990	32,522	14,784	7,692	958
Black or African American . . . . .	10,991	5,378	2,873	2,355	382
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	825	381	246	*189	†
Asian . . . . .	3,454	*1,824	*933	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	171	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	3,087	1,663	906	*464	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,277	596	442	208	31
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	478	*260	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,516	8,516	4,705	3,836	457
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,916	5,528	3,246	2,814	325
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,000	33,320	15,074	7,561	1,001
White, single race . . . . .	40,451	24,880	10,691	4,297	550
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,252	5,015	2,675	2,196	363
Family structure <sup>7</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	51,056	30,279	13,331	6,719	701
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,542	9,010	5,076	3,815	622
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,616	*1,443	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,302	1,104	649	*457	*91
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,175	3,788	2,447	2,613	327
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	14,445	6,982	4,072	2,964	418
More than high school . . . . .	47,981	29,761	12,406	5,183	613
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23,683	10,882	6,567	5,314	911
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	45,314	27,884	11,851	5,110	465
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,579	5,039	2,693	1,697	150
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,035	6,976	3,278	1,609	*168
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,193	4,933	2,408	803	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	15,507	10,936	3,472	1,001	98
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	15,330	6,710	4,198	3,783	635
Near poor . . . . .	15,093	7,771	4,214	2,749	352
Not poor . . . . .	36,874	23,624	9,509	3,423	314
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Private . . . . .	39,784	25,328	10,128	3,967	330
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	27,438	12,715	7,662	6,068	990
Other . . . . .	1,684	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	5,173	2,522	1,449	1,077	*118
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	39,871	22,547	10,397	6,075	823
Small MSA . . . . .	23,002	12,926	6,260	3,399	410
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,644	6,364	3,121	1,923	*225

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	11,865	6,869	3,040	1,733	*217
Midwest . . . . .	17,500	9,886	4,841	2,456	294
South . . . . .	27,422	15,551	7,205	4,107	555
West . . . . .	17,730	9,530	4,693	3,101	392

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	56.1 (0.51)	26.6 (0.43)	15.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.12)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	56.2 (0.51)	26.6 (0.43)	15.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.11)
Sex					
Male	100.0	55.6 (0.62)	26.9 (0.54)	15.4 (0.46)	2.0 (0.14)
Female	100.0	56.6 (0.62)	26.2 (0.52)	15.2 (0.43)	2.0 (0.17)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
0–4 years	100.0	59.2 (0.71)	26.0 (0.64)	13.5 (0.51)	1.4 (0.14)
5–11 years	100.0	55.8 (0.72)	26.4 (0.60)	15.7 (0.51)	2.1 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	53.9 (0.74)	27.2 (0.65)	16.5 (0.52)	2.3 (0.19)
Race					
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	56.2 (0.52)	26.5 (0.45)	15.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.12)
White	100.0	58.1 (0.60)	26.4 (0.51)	13.8 (0.41)	1.7 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	48.9 (1.28)	26.1 (1.05)	21.5 (1.11)	3.5 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	46.2 (4.50)	29.7 (4.70)	23.0 (3.40)	*1.1 (0.50)
Asian	100.0	52.9 (1.99)	26.9 (1.71)	18.7 (1.53)	1.5 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	41.2 (10.53)	*21.5 (7.49)	30.0 (8.61)	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	53.7 (2.21)	29.2 (1.99)	15.4 (1.64)	1.6 (0.48)
Black or African American and white	100.0	46.3 (3.12)	34.3 (3.18)	16.8 (2.50)	*2.6 (0.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	53.9 (6.03)	24.4 (4.34)	20.1 (4.02)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	48.2 (0.95)	27.0 (0.78)	22.0 (0.77)	2.7 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	46.1 (1.18)	27.4 (0.96)	23.8 (1.00)	2.8 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.5 (0.59)	26.5 (0.51)	13.3 (0.42)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	61.6 (0.72)	26.4 (0.64)	10.6 (0.45)	1.4 (0.15)
Black or African American only, single race	100.0	48.9 (1.33)	26.1 (1.09)	21.5 (1.15)	3.6 (0.38)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>					
Mother and father	100.0	59.2 (0.60)	26.2 (0.53)	13.3 (0.41)	1.4 (0.12)
Mother, no father	100.0	48.6 (0.95)	27.4 (0.83)	20.6 (0.77)	3.3 (0.30)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.3 (2.51)	27.9 (2.40)	15.3 (1.65)	*1.5 (0.48)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	48.0 (2.62)	28.1 (2.34)	19.9 (1.81)	4.0 (0.76)
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.0 (1.37)	26.8 (1.29)	28.6 (1.23)	3.6 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	48.0 (1.10)	28.3 (1.02)	20.8 (0.93)	3.0 (0.33)
More than high school	100.0	62.0 (0.60)	25.9 (0.52)	10.8 (0.36)	1.3 (0.12)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	45.3 (0.86)	27.9 (0.79)	22.8 (0.73)	4.0 (0.29)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	61.6 (0.62)	26.1 (0.55)	11.3 (0.40)	1.0 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	52.5 (1.34)	28.1 (1.21)	17.8 (1.03)	1.6 (0.27)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	57.8 (1.27)	27.3 (1.14)	13.5 (0.84)	1.4 (0.23)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	60.2 (1.42)	29.4 (1.32)	9.8 (0.86)	0.6 (0.16)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.6 (0.98)	22.4 (0.91)	6.4 (0.48)	0.6 (0.15)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor	100.0	43.0 (1.10)	27.5 (1.02)	25.1 (0.97)	4.4 (0.35)
Near poor	100.0	51.2 (1.08)	28.0 (0.97)	18.4 (0.85)	2.4 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	64.1 (0.64)	25.8 (0.58)	9.2 (0.36)	0.9 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>					
Private	100.0	63.8 (0.63)	25.5 (0.58)	9.9 (0.38)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	45.5 (0.80)	28.0 (0.76)	22.6 (0.68)	3.8 (0.25)
Other	100.0	63.9 (2.90)	24.4 (2.50)	11.0 (1.77)	†
Uninsured	100.0	49.9 (1.84)	27.8 (1.63)	20.1 (1.44)	2.2 (0.60)
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
Large MSA	100.0	56.5 (0.69)	26.1 (0.59)	15.3 (0.47)	2.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	56.2 (0.93)	27.2 (0.77)	14.8 (0.66)	1.8 (0.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.6 (1.27)	26.7 (1.21)	16.7 (1.16)	2.0 (0.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	57.9 (1.35)	25.6 (1.11)	14.6 (0.96)	1.8 (0.29)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	56.5 (1.07)	27.7 (0.97)	14.1 (0.73)	1.7 (0.23)
South . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (0.87)	26.3 (0.70)	15.0 (0.65)	2.0 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	53.7 (0.92)	26.5 (0.82)	17.5 (0.74)	2.2 (0.26)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 7. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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 <sup>2</sup>								
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	11,045	46,750	587	2,928	7,473	291	379	897	211
Sex									
Male . . . . .	5,980	23,781	279	1,444	3,653	126	222	454	*87
Female . . . . .	5,065	22,970	308	1,485	3,820	164	157	443	124
Age									
1–4 years . . . . .	3,587	10,838	*218	744	1,540	†	*143	†	†
5–11 years . . . . .	4,120	19,476	210	1,370	2,989	113	121	356	79
12–17 years . . . . .	3,337	16,436	*159	815	2,944	126	115	402	122
Race									
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	10,534	44,848	559	2,822	7,155	291	361	874	196
White . . . . .	7,926	36,380	477	1,961	4,975	256	267	542	*134
Black or African American . . . . .	1,832	6,083	†	558	1,546	†	†	*287	†
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	*132	436	–	†	*155	4	†	†	–
Asian . . . . .	*626	*1,903	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	†	–	†	†	–	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	511	1,903	†	†	*318	–	†	†	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	182	760	3	*54	174	–	15	9	15
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	†	*256	†	†	†	–	–	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3,605	8,719	101	1,287	2,266	67	147	220	69
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	2,454	5,733	58	1,023	1,604	37	116	129	*36
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7,440	38,031	486	1,641	5,207	224	232	678	142
White, single race . . . . .	4,747	28,665	382	775	3,054	194	*127	344	†
Black or African American only, single race . . . . .	1,633	5,727	53	511	1,441	19	78	284	54
Family structure <sup>7</sup>									
Mother and father . . . . .	7,432	33,288	343	1,779	4,430	196	144	443	103
Mother, no father . . . . .	2,755	10,459	*207	952	2,431	†	215	354	*104
Father, no mother . . . . .	†	*1,686	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	*376	1,318	†	†	*340	†	†	*70	–
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	1,669	4,184	†	858	1,585	†	*154	†	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2,249	7,806	†	732	1,988	*106	†	*301	†
More than high school . . . . .	6,742	33,335	427	1,216	3,489	156	151	370	99
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3,954	12,354	*230	1,623	3,365	*123	278	562	150
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6,670	32,039	346	1,220	3,622	*163	†	*308	†
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1,600	5,888	89	414	1,160	76	†	*83	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1,872	7,935	†	391	1,081	†	†	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1,119	5,989	69	*222	590	38	–	†	–
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	2,079	12,227	133	194	791	31	†	*51	24
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	2,618	7,594	†	1,159	2,387	†	217	329	*96
Near poor . . . . .	2,523	9,028	*147	743	1,863	†	*76	232	†
Not poor . . . . .	5,216	27,015	305	792	2,506	110	†	228	†
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Private . . . . .	5,341	28,413	289	867	2,832	103	32	229	61
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	4,622	13,899	271	1,785	3,768	144	336	538	139
Other . . . . .	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	790	3,093	†	*210	760	*28	†	116	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Frequency distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	5,894	24,911	285	1,578	4,108	138	199	549	105
Small MSA . . . . .	3,427	14,675	238	898	2,021	*112	130	*183	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	1,724	7,164	†	*452	1,345	†	†	†	†
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	1,715	7,588	172	*346	1,286	†	†	*189	†
Midwest . . . . .	2,199	11,888	†	524	1,696	*85	81	176	67
South . . . . .	4,263	16,847	208	1,125	2,569	*91	141	307	69
West . . . . .	2,869	10,428	112	933	1,923	*78	108	226	45

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I).

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	18.7 (0.48)	80.3 (0.49)	1.0 (0.13)	27.5 (1.18)	69.8 (1.24)	2.7 (0.47)	26.6 (3.35)	59.9 (3.91)	13.5 (2.75)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	18.9 (0.48)	80.1 (0.50)	1.0 (0.13)	27.4 (1.17)	69.9 (1.23)	2.7 (0.47)	25.5 (3.32)	60.3 (3.85)	14.2 (2.87)
Sex									
Male	19.8 (0.68)	79.3 (0.70)	0.9 (0.16)	27.9 (1.62)	69.7 (1.69)	2.4 (0.68)	29.0 (4.57)	59.6 (5.11)	*11.4 (3.52)
Female	17.6 (0.67)	81.3 (0.69)	1.1 (0.19)	27.3 (1.71)	69.7 (1.81)	3.0 (0.68)	24.8 (5.24)	61.4 (6.13)	13.8 (3.98)
Age <sup>4</sup>									
1–4 years	24.5 (0.95)	74.0 (0.98)	1.5 (0.29)	31.9 (2.62)	65.9 (2.71)	*2.2 (0.87)	48.8 (9.28)	47.7 (9.42)	†
5–11 years	17.3 (0.75)	81.8 (0.78)	0.9 (0.20)	30.6 (1.96)	66.8 (2.05)	2.5 (0.67)	21.8 (4.67)	63.9 (5.93)	*14.3 (5.01)
12–17 years	16.7 (0.78)	82.5 (0.80)	0.8 (0.18)	21.0 (1.72)	75.8 (1.93)	3.3 (0.92)	18.0 (4.88)	63.0 (6.04)	19.1 (4.82)
Race									
One race <sup>5</sup>	18.7 (0.49)	80.3 (0.50)	1.0 (0.13)	27.6 (1.20)	69.6 (1.27)	2.8 (0.49)	26.5 (3.44)	60.7 (3.95)	12.8 (2.62)
White	17.5 (0.55)	81.4 (0.57)	1.0 (0.15)	27.4 (1.40)	69.1 (1.52)	3.6 (0.69)	30.1 (4.60)	56.1 (5.00)	13.8 (3.55)
Black or African American	22.8 (1.27)	76.5 (1.29)	*0.7 (0.27)	26.3 (2.91)	72.6 (2.92)	*1.1 (0.42)	19.7 (4.54)	66.8 (5.96)	*13.6 (4.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	23.2 (4.12)	76.8 (4.12)	–	24.2 (6.80)	73.9 (6.50)	†	54.4 (0.00)	45.6 (0.00)	–
Asian	24.2 (1.90)	74.8 (1.94)	*1.0 (0.50)	33.4 (4.52)	65.5 (4.49)	†	†	80.6 (13.06)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	71.2 (14.94)	–	25.0 (6.97)	75.0 (6.97)	–	*59.7 (19.75)	*40.3 (19.75)	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	20.4 (2.28)	78.5 (2.32)	†	25.4 (5.33)	74.6 (5.33)	–	57.9 (0.00)	*25.6 (11.59)	†
Black or African American and white	19.1 (3.28)	80.6 (3.29)	†	*24.5 (7.62)	75.5 (7.62)	–	57.9 (0.00)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	24.6 (7.23)	72.6 (7.59)	†	†	86.9 (6.53)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	28.5 (1.03)	70.7 (1.04)	0.7 (0.18)	34.9 (1.95)	63.2 (1.98)	*1.9 (0.58)	37.4 (5.60)	47.8 (5.90)	*14.8 (4.78)
Mexican or Mexican American	29.2 (1.29)	70.2 (1.30)	*0.6 (0.19)	37.8 (2.36)	60.7 (2.36)	*1.5 (0.54)	43.3 (7.31)	44.4 (7.56)	*12.3 (5.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.1 (0.52)	82.9 (0.54)	1.1 (0.15)	23.6 (1.47)	73.3 (1.55)	3.1 (0.63)	22.2 (3.90)	65.1 (4.67)	12.8 (3.22)
White, single race	14.0 (0.61)	84.9 (0.63)	1.1 (0.18)	19.8 (1.78)	75.5 (2.02)	4.7 (1.08)	23.3 (6.32)	61.4 (7.34)	*15.3 (5.67)
Black or African American, single race	21.9 (1.33)	77.3 (1.35)	*0.7 (0.28)	26.1 (3.10)	73.0 (3.11)	*1.0 (0.40)	19.6 (4.67)	67.4 (6.10)	*13.0 (4.55)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>									
Mother and father	17.9 (0.56)	81.3 (0.57)	0.8 (0.13)	27.7 (1.53)	69.2 (1.64)	3.1 (0.69)	21.6 (4.66)	63.4 (5.62)	15.0 (4.06)
Mother, no father	20.3 (0.97)	78.2 (1.01)	1.5 (0.32)	27.5 (2.06)	69.8 (2.11)	2.6 (0.73)	31.4 (5.07)	53.7 (5.75)	14.8 (4.15)
Father, no mother	23.4 (2.42)	76.4 (2.43)	†	25.2 (5.88)	74.4 (5.90)	†	22.7 (0.00)	62.1 (10.60)	†
Neither mother nor father	21.8 (3.08)	76.3 (3.15)	*2.0 (0.96)	24.6 (4.69)	75.0 (4.71)	†	*15.5 (7.67)	84.5 (7.67)	–
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	27.9 (1.61)	71.4 (1.63)	*0.7 (0.26)	34.2 (2.66)	65.0 (2.68)	*0.8 (0.37)	48.3 (6.73)	42.2 (6.74)	*9.5 (4.09)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	21.6 (1.19)	77.6 (1.21)	*0.8 (0.29)	26.3 (2.42)	69.9 (2.55)	*3.7 (1.13)	*13.1 (4.06)	70.6 (6.46)	*16.3 (5.36)
More than high school	16.6 (0.56)	82.4 (0.57)	1.0 (0.15)	25.2 (1.62)	71.6 (1.70)	3.2 (0.77)	25.1 (5.12)	59.3 (6.33)	15.6 (4.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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 <sup>11</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23.3 (0.92)	75.3 (0.94)	1.4 (0.28)	31.4 (1.72)	66.2 (1.76)	2.4 (0.66)	29.3 (4.41)	56.2 (5.05)	14.5 (3.62)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	17.1 (0.56)	82.1 (0.58)	0.9 (0.14)	24.5 (1.73)	72.3 (1.83)	3.2 (0.74)	16.8 (4.28)	70.4 (5.65)	*12.7 (4.14)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	20.8 (1.34)	78.1 (1.36)	*1.2 (0.37)	25.3 (2.97)	70.3 (3.18)	*4.5 (1.55)	32.2 (7.61)	57.4 (8.84)	*10.3 (4.57)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	18.7 (1.13)	80.7 (1.13)	*0.6 (0.18)	25.8 (3.18)	73.0 (3.22)	†	*13.1 (5.57)	76.6 (6.52)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	15.5 (1.25)	83.5 (1.29)	*1.0 (0.40)	25.4 (4.09)	70.3 (4.43)	*4.3 (2.00)	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	14.6 (0.90)	84.4 (0.92)	1.0 (0.26)	18.9 (3.09)	78.0 (3.39)	*3.1 (1.49)	†	53.3 (14.76)	*38.0 (13.81)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	24.6 (1.25)	74.4 (1.27)	1.1 (0.29)	31.0 (2.10)	66.3 (2.19)	*2.7 (0.82)	35.3 (4.96)	49.9 (5.60)	14.9 (4.29)
Near poor . . . . .	21.3 (1.12)	77.5 (1.14)	1.3 (0.35)	27.8 (2.34)	69.6 (2.48)	*2.6 (1.06)	*22.7 (7.21)	65.0 (7.70)	*12.3 (4.04)
Not poor . . . . .	16.0 (0.56)	83.0 (0.59)	0.9 (0.15)	23.5 (1.94)	73.3 (2.05)	3.2 (0.81)	*10.6 (4.33)	76.1 (6.51)	*13.3 (5.23)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>									
Private . . . . .	15.7 (0.59)	83.4 (0.60)	0.9 (0.15)	23.3 (1.96)	73.9 (2.07)	2.8 (0.76)	*13.8 (4.26)	68.6 (6.42)	*17.6 (5.80)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	24.0 (0.95)	74.6 (0.98)	1.4 (0.27)	30.9 (1.66)	66.4 (1.75)	2.7 (0.71)	34.3 (4.41)	52.5 (4.83)	13.3 (3.36)
Other . . . . .	17.2 (2.83)	82.2 (2.87)	†	*36.8 (11.15)	52.6 (11.57)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Uninsured . . . . .	20.4 (1.72)	79.1 (1.74)	†	19.4 (2.98)	76.6 (3.98)	†	†	84.6 (7.32)	†
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	18.8 (0.63)	80.3 (0.64)	0.9 (0.16)	27.1 (1.56)	70.5 (1.64)	2.4 (0.57)	24.5 (4.09)	63.3 (4.91)	12.2 (3.28)
Small MSA . . . . .	18.4 (0.93)	80.3 (0.97)	1.3 (0.27)	29.4 (2.30)	66.8 (2.35)	*3.8 (1.14)	40.0 (6.29)	48.0 (5.88)	*12.0 (4.51)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.0 (1.16)	80.3 (1.20)	*0.7 (0.23)	26.2 (2.73)	71.8 (2.76)	*2.1 (0.90)	*18.0 (7.36)	61.3 (9.57)	*20.8 (8.36)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	18.1 (1.36)	80.1 (1.35)	1.8 (0.46)	21.0 (2.78)	76.9 (2.95)	†	*19.5 (6.86)	70.4 (8.53)	†
Midwest . . . . .	15.2 (0.93)	84.1 (0.95)	0.6 (0.19)	22.7 (2.14)	73.6 (2.38)	*3.7 (1.32)	24.8 (6.91)	53.9 (8.45)	*21.3 (7.45)
South . . . . .	19.7 (0.76)	79.3 (0.79)	0.9 (0.20)	30.4 (2.32)	67.4 (2.34)	2.3 (0.68)	27.1 (4.57)	61.5 (4.96)	11.4 (3.34)
West . . . . .	21.2 (0.95)	77.9 (0.98)	0.8 (0.21)	31.5 (2.06)	65.9 (2.16)	2.6 (0.77)	30.6 (7.51)	57.4 (8.02)	*12.1 (5.38)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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.”

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	53,308	15,167	15,710	14,005	5,314	2,434	212
Sex							
Male . . . . .	27,256	7,973	8,190	7,199	2,496	1,130	74
Female . . . . .	26,052	7,195	7,520	6,805	2,818	1,304	138
Age							
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	7,961	8,674	7,844	2,791	1,141	180
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	7,206	7,036	6,160	2,523	1,293	†
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	51,238	14,636	15,174	13,443	5,028	2,317	196
White . . . . .	40,241	10,363	12,330	10,888	4,248	1,907	163
Black or African American . . . . .	7,803	3,075	1,952	1,851	*557	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	649	*167	*163	*165	*109	†	–
Asian . . . . .	2,437	*997	†	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	109	†	†	†	–	–	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,071	532	536	562	286	*117	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	857	207	214	230	136	61	3
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	302	†	†	†	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11,967	4,135	3,151	2,868	1,151	528	34
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	8,067	2,733	2,066	2,065	771	343	†
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	41,341	11,032	12,559	11,136	4,163	1,907	178
White, single race . . . . .	29,618	6,689	9,514	8,289	3,276	1,465	129
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	7,307	2,856	1,829	1,763	517	254	22
Family structure <sup>7</sup>							
Mother and father . . . . .	36,108	10,091	11,451	9,311	3,403	1,403	164
Mother, no father . . . . .	13,288	3,799	3,168	3,714	1,553	870	†
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,162	†	†	†	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	1,751	622	*457	*401	†	†	†
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	6,431	2,397	1,533	1,455	*581	*353	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	9,682	2,865	2,442	2,611	1,051	538	†
More than high school . . . . .	35,270	9,204	11,267	9,504	3,532	1,442	127
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	16,195	5,263	3,734	3,965	1,823	1,128	*83
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	34,426	8,966	11,202	9,435	3,294	1,245	120
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7,059	2,027	1,946	1,814	828	400	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	8,662	2,511	2,515	2,316	972	*269	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6,225	1,438	2,224	1,812	531	179	*26
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	12,480	2,990	4,517	3,493	962	397	*37
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	10,125	3,316	2,253	2,486	1,123	769	†
Near poor . . . . .	11,245	3,416	3,029	2,814	1,296	578	†
Not poor . . . . .	28,123	7,072	9,323	7,881	2,601	971	112
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Private . . . . .	29,984	7,495	9,975	8,398	2,808	1,047	97
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	17,801	5,851	4,188	4,397	1,921	1,124	74
Other . . . . .	1,249	†	†	†	†	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	4,096	1,371	1,059	915	442	229	41
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	28,730	8,808	8,674	7,166	2,610	1,128	*73
Small MSA . . . . .	16,315	4,315	4,750	4,581	1,651	812	90
Not in MSA . . . . .	8,263	2,045	2,286	2,257	1,053	*494	†

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Region		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Northeast . . . . .	8,876	2,478	2,580	2,435	843	396	*57
Midwest . . . . .	12,465	3,021	4,067	3,282	1,262	651	†
South . . . . .	19,322	6,030	5,245	5,091	1,910	839	*65
West . . . . .	12,645	3,639	3,818	3,196	1,298	549	44
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	43,739	12,452	13,683	11,694	3,999	1,364	195
Good . . . . .	8,361	2,457	1,792	2,157	1,093	757	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,194	†	†	†	*211	311	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children aged 5–17 years” column.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.”

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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 characteristics include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>						
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	28.7 (0.61)	29.7 (0.60)	26.5 (0.59)	10.1 (0.39)	4.6 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	28.7 (0.61)	29.7 (0.60)	26.5 (0.59)	10.1 (0.39)	4.6 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	29.5 (0.85)	30.3 (0.85)	26.6 (0.82)	9.2 (0.50)	4.2 (0.36)	0.3 (0.07)	
Female	100.0	27.9 (0.85)	29.2 (0.85)	26.4 (0.83)	10.9 (0.58)	5.1 (0.40)	0.5 (0.12)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
5–11 years	100.0	27.8 (0.83)	30.3 (0.82)	27.4 (0.80)	9.8 (0.51)	4.0 (0.35)	0.6 (0.12)	
12–17 years	100.0	29.7 (0.90)	29.0 (0.89)	25.4 (0.82)	10.4 (0.57)	5.3 (0.40)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Race								
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	28.8 (0.63)	29.9 (0.61)	26.5 (0.61)	9.9 (0.40)	4.6 (0.28)	0.4 (0.07)	
White	100.0	26.0 (0.71)	30.9 (0.71)	27.3 (0.71)	10.6 (0.46)	4.8 (0.32)	0.4 (0.08)	
Black or African American	100.0	39.8 (1.60)	25.2 (1.33)	23.9 (1.31)	7.2 (0.74)	3.6 (0.52)	*0.3 (0.14)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.3 (6.07)	26.2 (4.65)	25.7 (4.95)	15.8 (4.31)	*7.0 (2.19)	–	
Asian	100.0	41.3 (2.40)	28.2 (2.22)	21.6 (2.02)	4.7 (1.18)	3.7 (0.92)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*33.7 (13.77)	*46.7 (14.81)	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	25.9 (2.54)	26.2 (2.58)	27.4 (2.54)	14.0 (2.21)	5.7 (1.37)	†	
Black or African American and white	100.0	24.4 (3.83)	25.1 (3.89)	27.0 (3.73)	15.9 (3.83)	*7.2 (2.51)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	32.0 (7.73)	*17.7 (5.99)	27.3 (6.83)	*15.3 (5.20)	*7.8 (3.74)	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	34.9 (1.10)	26.5 (1.03)	24.1 (0.98)	9.7 (0.72)	4.5 (0.46)	*0.3 (0.10)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	34.3 (1.36)	25.8 (1.23)	25.7 (1.23)	9.7 (0.86)	4.3 (0.57)	*0.2 (0.09)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	26.9 (0.71)	30.7 (0.71)	27.2 (0.69)	10.2 (0.45)	4.6 (0.32)	0.4 (0.08)	
White, single race	100.0	22.8 (0.85)	32.4 (0.88)	28.3 (0.86)	11.1 (0.57)	5.0 (0.40)	0.4 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	39.5 (1.68)	25.2 (1.40)	24.3 (1.38)	7.1 (0.77)	3.5 (0.54)	*0.3 (0.15)	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>								
Mother and father	100.0	28.2 (0.74)	32.0 (0.75)	26.0 (0.70)	9.5 (0.48)	3.9 (0.31)	0.5 (0.09)	
Mother, no father	100.0	28.9 (1.07)	24.1 (1.04)	28.2 (1.15)	11.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.59)	*0.3 (0.11)	
Father, no mother	100.0	30.0 (2.85)	30.4 (2.89)	27.3 (2.74)	9.5 (1.67)	2.8 (0.81)	†	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	36.0 (3.11)	25.4 (3.29)	23.7 (3.00)	8.2 (1.61)	6.4 (1.61)	†	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	37.8 (1.72)	24.1 (1.58)	23.0 (1.60)	9.2 (0.98)	5.6 (0.75)	*0.3 (0.15)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	29.9 (1.34)	25.5 (1.25)	27.3 (1.33)	11.0 (0.94)	5.6 (0.64)	*0.6 (0.23)	
More than high school	100.0	26.2 (0.76)	32.1 (0.75)	27.1 (0.74)	10.1 (0.49)	4.1 (0.33)	0.4 (0.08)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	32.9 (1.09)	23.3 (0.99)	24.8 (1.01)	11.4 (0.71)	7.1 (0.59)	0.5 (0.13)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	26.1 (0.76)	32.7 (0.76)	27.6 (0.75)	9.6 (0.48)	3.6 (0.30)	0.4 (0.08)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	28.9 (1.67)	27.7 (1.58)	25.8 (1.52)	11.8 (1.13)	5.7 (0.82)	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	29.2 (1.49)	29.1 (1.48)	26.8 (1.46)	11.3 (1.02)	3.1 (0.51)	*0.5 (0.21)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	23.1 (1.72)	35.8 (1.79)	29.2 (1.77)	8.6 (1.11)	2.9 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.21)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	24.0 (1.23)	36.5 (1.31)	28.4 (1.25)	7.7 (0.70)	3.2 (0.47)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>								
Poor	100.0	33.1 (1.41)	22.5 (1.31)	24.9 (1.30)	11.4 (0.89)	7.8 (0.78)	*0.3 (0.13)	
Near poor	100.0	30.7 (1.33)	26.9 (1.30)	25.1 (1.31)	11.5 (0.85)	5.3 (0.58)	*0.5 (0.16)	
Not poor	100.0	25.2 (0.81)	33.4 (0.83)	28.3 (0.82)	9.3 (0.51)	3.5 (0.32)	0.4 (0.10)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>								
Private	100.0	25.1 (0.82)	33.5 (0.83)	28.2 (0.80)	9.4 (0.50)	3.5 (0.32)	0.3 (0.08)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	33.4 (1.11)	23.7 (0.97)	24.9 (1.00)	11.0 (0.71)	6.6 (0.54)	*0.4 (0.12)	
Other	100.0	30.8 (3.71)	35.7 (4.01)	19.9 (3.02)	10.9 (2.90)	*2.7 (1.12)	–	
Uninsured	100.0	33.7 (2.19)	26.0 (2.10)	22.8 (1.87)	10.8 (1.41)	5.7 (0.95)	*1.1 (0.39)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (0.85)	30.5 (0.85)	25.2 (0.77)	9.2 (0.50)	4.0 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.08)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.6 (1.07)	29.3 (1.02)	28.3 (1.14)	10.2 (0.73)	5.0 (0.52)	0.6 (0.13)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (1.52)	28.0 (1.58)	27.6 (1.53)	12.9 (1.09)	6.0 (0.87)	*0.6 (0.22)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	28.2 (1.52)	29.4 (1.47)	27.7 (1.50)	9.6 (0.99)	4.5 (0.70)	*0.6 (0.26)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	24.5 (1.27)	33.0 (1.34)	26.6 (1.30)	10.2 (0.80)	5.3 (0.62)	0.4 (0.11)
South . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (1.06)	27.3 (0.96)	26.5 (0.98)	10.0 (0.61)	4.4 (0.46)	0.3 (0.10)
West . . . . .	100.0	29.0 (1.15)	30.4 (1.12)	25.5 (1.09)	10.4 (0.84)	4.4 (0.48)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.68)	31.5 (0.68)	27.0 (0.67)	9.2 (0.41)	3.1 (0.24)	0.4 (0.08)
Good . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (1.51)	21.7 (1.30)	26.1 (1.40)	13.2 (1.10)	9.1 (0.89)	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (3.71)	19.3 (3.59)	13.4 (2.45)	18.0 (3.19)	26.3 (3.75)	†

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		Type of place <sup>2</sup>					Doesn't go to one place most often	
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place		
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,518	2,457	72,030	17,103	53,303	516	713	287	88	
Sex										
Male . . . . .	38,103	1,198	36,891	8,937	27,131	265	357	150	*45	
Female . . . . .	36,415	1,259	35,139	8,167	26,173	251	355	137	*43	
Age										
0–4 years . . . . .	21,210	*406	20,788	5,185	15,193	†	*268	†	†	
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	900	27,942	6,617	20,652	218	301	141	†	
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	1,151	23,301	5,301	17,459	211	*144	*117	63	
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	71,363	2,338	68,998	16,400	51,045	497	667	283	86	
White . . . . .	55,876	1,746	54,118	12,641	40,533	306	342	223	*54	
Black or African American . . . . .	10,990	*356	10,624	2,591	7,539	*178	*259	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	873	†	824	468	*328	–	†	*12	–	
Asian . . . . .	3,455	†	3,294	†	*2,560	†	†	†	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	169	†	†	†	†	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,155	*119	3,032	703	2,259	†	†	†	†	
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,301	59	1,242	*237	977	8	*19	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	472	†	*468	*172	*278	–	†	–	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,517	907	16,608	6,651	9,436	155	245	75	34	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,956	624	11,332	5,136	5,867	108	142	52	28	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,001	1,551	55,423	10,452	43,867	361	467	212	54	
White, single race . . . . .	40,459	922	39,528	6,756	32,268	*154	†	*166	†	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,221	335	9,875	2,377	7,045	178	232	15	28	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father . . . . .	51,243	1,492	49,744	10,952	37,901	269	358	224	39	
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,388	642	17,738	4,820	12,357	*184	295	†	†	
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,596	†	*2,414	†	*1,631	†	†	†	–	
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,292	†	2,134	*610	1,415	†	†	†	†	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,180	630	8,551	4,366	3,805	*170	†	†	†	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	14,243	616	13,625	3,977	9,270	†	*210	†	†	
More than high school . . . . .	48,577	1,058	47,508	8,059	38,702	196	324	186	†	
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24,014	1,105	22,896	8,230	13,791	332	369	*101	*60	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,876	1,218	45,652	8,172	36,793	*179	300	179	†	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,910	497	9,413	2,590	6,566	104	*110	†	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,224	*322	11,896	2,453	9,226	†	*97	†	†	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,525	*154	8,371	1,389	6,886	†	†	39	–	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,217	245	15,972	1,740	14,113	†	*50	*39	*12	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	15,529	683	14,842	5,710	8,591	221	*228	†	†	
Near poor . . . . .	15,566	712	14,844	4,564	9,775	191	215	†	†	
Not poor . . . . .	38,156	818	37,333	5,489	31,392	*81	207	134	*29	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Private . . . . .	40,000	542	39,458	5,440	33,616	61	168	149	17	
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	27,460	600	26,843	9,334	16,742	263	439	41	†	
Other . . . . .	1,710	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	–	
Uninsured . . . . .	5,098	1,245	3,852	1,656	1,829	172	†	92	61	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	1,369	38,357	8,014	29,390	289	482	123	43	
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	809	22,219	5,099	16,698	148	*182	†	†	
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	*280	11,455	3,990	7,215	†	†	†	†	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care, and of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		Type of place <sup>2</sup>					Doesn't go to one place most often
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	
				Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>					
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	*193	11,760	1,597	9,902	†	*185	†	–
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	515	17,132	4,747	12,089	*91	*111	†	†
South . . . . .	27,170	986	26,173	5,409	20,095	281	250	†	*46
West . . . . .	17,741	762	16,965	5,350	11,217	*97	167	101	31
Current health status									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	1,827	60,025	13,240	45,638	342	479	245	68
Good . . . . .	11,081	547	10,533	3,460	6,713	116	200	†	9
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	†	*1,458	*403	*949	57	†	†	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

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

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages of having a usual place of health care, and age-adjusted percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place <sup>2</sup>						
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often	
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.7 (0.58)	74.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.8 (0.58)	74.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)	
Sex										
Male	3.2 (0.25)	96.8 (0.25)	100.0	24.2 (0.72)	73.6 (0.74)	0.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.13)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Female	3.5 (0.27)	96.5 (0.27)	100.0	23.2 (0.75)	74.5 (0.77)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.20)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Age <sup>5</sup>										
0–4 years	1.9 (0.28)	98.1 (0.28)	100.0	25.0 (0.88)	73.1 (0.88)	0.4 (0.11)	1.3 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	†	
5–11 years	3.1 (0.31)	96.9 (0.31)	100.0	23.7 (0.84)	73.9 (0.88)	0.8 (0.15)	1.1 (0.23)	0.5 (0.14)	†	
12–17 years	4.7 (0.33)	95.3 (0.33)	100.0	22.8 (0.87)	74.9 (0.90)	0.9 (0.15)	0.6 (0.12)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.10)	
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup>	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.7 (0.59)	74.0 (0.61)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)	
White	3.1 (0.21)	96.9 (0.21)	100.0	23.3 (0.68)	74.9 (0.69)	0.6 (0.09)	0.6 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Black or African American	3.2 (0.46)	96.8 (0.46)	100.0	24.3 (1.28)	70.9 (1.49)	1.7 (0.37)	2.5 (0.58)	*0.3 (0.14)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.5 (1.88)	94.5 (1.88)	100.0	56.6 (6.71)	39.7 (6.44)	–	†	†	–	
Asian	4.7 (0.98)	95.3 (0.98)	100.0	19.7 (1.67)	77.9 (1.79)	†	1.4 (0.42)	†	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*18.8 (7.42)	81.2 (7.42)	100.0	*31.1 (10.91)	67.2 (10.67)	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	3.8 (0.83)	96.2 (0.83)	100.0	23.6 (2.21)	74.2 (2.23)	†	*1.5 (0.48)	†	†	
Black or African American and white	*4.7 (1.47)	95.3 (1.47)	100.0	19.8 (3.26)	77.9 (3.31)	†	†	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	99.4 (0.61)	100.0	35.8 (5.90)	60.8 (5.82)	–	*3.3 (1.05)	–	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	5.5 (0.42)	94.5 (0.42)	100.0	39.9 (1.19)	56.9 (1.18)	1.0 (0.19)	1.5 (0.22)	*0.5 (0.16)	†	
Mexican or Mexican American	5.6 (0.53)	94.4 (0.53)	100.0	45.2 (1.51)	51.8 (1.51)	1.0 (0.24)	1.2 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.20)	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.7 (0.21)	97.3 (0.21)	100.0	18.9 (0.62)	79.2 (0.65)	0.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.13)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)	
White, single race	2.3 (0.24)	97.7 (0.24)	100.0	17.1 (0.73)	81.7 (0.74)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	†	
Black or African American, single race	3.3 (0.49)	96.7 (0.49)	100.0	24.0 (1.33)	71.3 (1.55)	1.8 (0.39)	2.4 (0.60)	†	†	
Family structure <sup>9</sup>										
Mother and father	3.0 (0.22)	97.0 (0.22)	100.0	22.0 (0.66)	76.2 (0.68)	0.6 (0.10)	0.7 (0.10)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.03)	
Mother, no father	3.5 (0.38)	96.5 (0.38)	100.0	27.1 (1.05)	69.7 (1.09)	1.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.11)	†	
Father, no mother	6.5 (1.20)	93.5 (1.20)	100.0	30.3 (2.87)	67.1 (2.86)	†	*1.3 (0.61)	†	–	
Neither mother nor father	5.5 (1.11)	94.5 (1.11)	100.0	29.0 (2.76)	66.1 (2.93)	*1.7 (0.74)	†	†	†	
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	7.0 (0.71)	93.0 (0.71)	100.0	51.1 (1.68)	44.4 (1.66)	2.1 (0.46)	1.6 (0.35)	*0.6 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.10)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	4.4 (0.54)	95.6 (0.54)	100.0	29.1 (1.20)	68.2 (1.21)	0.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.29)	†	†	
More than high school	2.2 (0.19)	97.8 (0.19)	100.0	17.0 (0.58)	81.5 (0.62)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages of having a usual place of health care, and age-adjusted percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place <sup>2</sup>					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
<b>Family income<sup>12</sup></b>									
Less than \$35,000	4.8 (0.38)	95.2 (0.38)	100.0	35.9 (1.05)	60.3 (1.07)	1.5 (0.22)	1.6 (0.29)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.10)
\$35,000 or more	2.6 (0.21)	97.4 (0.21)	100.0	17.9 (0.58)	80.6 (0.60)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
\$35,000–\$49,999	5.1 (0.60)	94.9 (0.60)	100.0	27.6 (1.39)	69.7 (1.42)	*1.1 (0.34)	1.1 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.20)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	2.7 (0.39)	97.3 (0.39)	100.0	20.6 (1.09)	77.6 (1.16)	*0.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.6 (0.23)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	1.8 (0.41)	98.2 (0.41)	100.0	16.6 (1.20)	82.3 (1.22)	†	*0.5 (0.21)	*0.5 (0.20)	–
\$100,000 or more	1.4 (0.30)	98.6 (0.30)	100.0	10.8 (0.72)	88.4 (0.74)	†	*0.3 (0.14)	†	†
<b>Poverty status<sup>13</sup></b>									
Poor	4.7 (0.49)	95.3 (0.49)	100.0	38.5 (1.36)	57.8 (1.37)	1.6 (0.30)	1.5 (0.28)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
Near poor	4.7 (0.45)	95.3 (0.45)	100.0	30.8 (1.14)	65.8 (1.16)	1.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.19)	†
Not poor	2.1 (0.21)	97.9 (0.21)	100.0	14.7 (0.56)	84.1 (0.59)	0.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>14</sup></b>									
Private	1.3 (0.17)	98.7 (0.17)	100.0	13.8 (0.55)	85.2 (0.57)	*0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	†
Medicaid or other public	2.3 (0.30)	97.7 (0.30)	100.0	34.7 (1.07)	62.4 (1.07)	1.0 (0.18)	1.6 (0.26)	*0.2 (0.07)	†
Other	*2.2 (0.96)	97.8 (0.96)	100.0	37.2 (3.44)	58.5 (3.45)	†	*3.5 (1.13)	†	–
Uninsured	23.7 (1.71)	76.3 (1.71)	100.0	42.8 (2.55)	48.0 (2.41)	4.3 (0.87)	1.2 (0.30)	*2.2 (0.77)	*1.5 (0.56)
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>									
Large MSA	3.5 (0.26)	96.5 (0.26)	100.0	20.9 (0.62)	76.7 (0.65)	0.8 (0.12)	1.2 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
Small MSA	3.5 (0.36)	96.5 (0.36)	100.0	22.9 (0.99)	75.2 (1.07)	0.7 (0.17)	*0.8 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.12)	†
Not in MSA	2.4 (0.40)	97.6 (0.40)	100.0	34.8 (2.15)	63.0 (2.05)	*0.7 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.8 (0.29)	†
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast	1.6 (0.38)	98.4 (0.38)	100.0	13.6 (0.99)	84.2 (1.03)	*0.4 (0.14)	1.6 (0.33)	†	–
Midwest	3.0 (0.39)	97.0 (0.39)	100.0	27.7 (1.17)	70.6 (1.22)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.6 (0.19)	*0.5 (0.18)	†
South	3.7 (0.32)	96.3 (0.32)	100.0	20.6 (0.83)	76.9 (0.90)	1.1 (0.19)	0.9 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.09)
West	4.3 (0.43)	95.7 (0.43)	100.0	31.5 (1.55)	66.1 (1.51)	0.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.16)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.07)
<b>Current health status</b>									
Excellent or very good	3.0 (0.21)	97.0 (0.21)	100.0	22.0 (0.60)	76.1 (0.62)	0.6 (0.08)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
Good	4.8 (0.60)	95.2 (0.60)	100.0	32.9 (1.41)	63.8 (1.44)	1.1 (0.26)	1.9 (0.37)	*0.2 (0.12)	†
Fair or poor	*5.7 (2.28)	94.3 (2.28)	100.0	27.7 (3.28)	64.5 (3.55)	*4.0 (1.47)	*2.5 (1.08)	†	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>				
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	74,518	56,564	11,884	3,460	829	1,176
Sex						
Male	38,103	28,720	6,238	1,777	454	620
Female	36,415	27,843	5,646	1,683	375	556
Age						
0–4 years	21,210	18,261	2,183	†	†	*302
5–11 years	28,845	21,228	5,003	1,635	306	453
12–17 years	24,463	17,075	4,698	1,541	488	421
Race						
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,363	54,078	11,440	3,347	794	1,126
White	55,876	42,565	8,730	2,603	635	888
Black or African American	10,990	8,300	1,904	*490	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	873	677	*115	†	†	†
Asian	3,455	*2,448	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	169	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	3,155	2,486	*444	†	*35	†
Black or African American and white	1,301	1,006	165	75	†	*30
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	472	*380	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	17,517	12,691	2,849	934	229	633
Mexican or Mexican American	11,956	8,501	1,951	754	185	427
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,001	43,872	9,035	2,525	600	543
White, single race	40,459	31,476	6,228	1,729	414	*319
Black or African American, single race	10,221	7,731	1,747	479	56	124
Family structure <sup>8</sup>						
Mother and father	51,243	39,377	7,885	2,258	580	751
Mother, no father	18,388	13,759	3,071	935	†	*301
Father, no mother	2,596	*1,758	†	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father	2,292	1,670	*357	†	†	†
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than high school diploma	9,180	6,472	1,395	595	*183	419
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,243	10,789	2,120	842	*214	†
More than high school	48,577	37,515	7,957	1,886	391	481
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	24,014	18,130	3,572	1,215	319	623
\$35,000 or more	46,876	35,827	7,649	2,120	486	478
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,910	7,258	1,690	514	172	*210
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,224	8,875	2,213	783	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,525	6,555	1,486	267	79	*77
\$100,000 or more	16,217	13,139	2,259	556	*104	*69
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor	15,529	11,803	2,255	789	*188	408
Near poor	15,566	11,459	2,545	858	264	365
Not poor	38,156	29,570	6,178	1,558	320	266
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Private	40,000	30,468	6,821	1,756	318	340
Medicaid or other public	27,460	21,921	3,687	931	172	548
Other	1,710	†	†	†	†	†
Uninsured	5,098	2,691	1,102	663	330	247

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	30,004	6,480	1,692	412	800
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	17,415	3,857	1,192	245	*175
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	9,145	1,547	575	*172	†
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	9,635	1,730	*211	†	265
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	13,478	2,978	771	*147	†
South . . . . .	27,170	20,855	4,080	1,299	332	419
West . . . . .	17,741	12,595	3,096	1,179	322	389
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	47,009	10,206	2,688	617	910
Good . . . . .	11,081	8,300	1,567	681	205	233
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	*1,240	†	†	†	†

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.  
 \* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 – Quantity zero.  
<sup>1</sup>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.”  
<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.  
<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children under age 18 years” column.  
<sup>4</sup>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.  
<sup>5</sup>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.  
<sup>6</sup>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.  
<sup>7</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.  
<sup>8</sup>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.”  
<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.  
<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.  
<sup>11</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.  
<sup>12</sup>Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.  
<sup>13</sup>Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).  
<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.  
 NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.  
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	76.3 (0.50)	16.2 (0.42)	4.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	76.5 (0.50)	16.1 (0.42)	4.7 (0.22)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	100.0	75.7 (0.68)	16.6 (0.57)	4.8 (0.33)	1.2 (0.18)	1.6 (0.20)
Female	100.0	76.9 (0.66)	15.8 (0.57)	4.7 (0.32)	1.1 (0.15)	1.5 (0.19)
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>						
0–4 years	100.0	86.7 (0.73)	10.4 (0.64)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.24)
5–11 years	100.0	74.2 (0.82)	17.5 (0.69)	5.7 (0.40)	1.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.22)
12–17 years	100.0	70.5 (0.84)	19.4 (0.73)	6.4 (0.44)	2.0 (0.27)	1.7 (0.23)
<b>Race</b>						
One race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	76.2 (0.51)	16.3 (0.43)	4.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
White	100.0	76.6 (0.57)	15.9 (0.49)	4.8 (0.26)	1.2 (0.14)	1.6 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	75.9 (1.33)	17.5 (1.08)	4.6 (0.67)	0.6 (0.15)	1.4 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	77.7 (3.98)	14.2 (2.77)	*5.2 (2.26)	†	†
Asian	100.0	70.9 (1.89)	18.7 (1.62)	6.2 (0.99)	*2.3 (0.76)	1.9 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	46.0 (9.57)	*36.8 (12.29)	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	78.3 (2.00)	14.9 (1.66)	3.9 (0.91)	*1.2 (0.56)	*1.7 (0.70)
Black or African American and white	100.0	77.1 (3.39)	13.1 (2.45)	6.3 (1.85)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	78.8 (4.59)	16.0 (4.58)	†	†	†
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>8</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	72.2 (0.89)	16.9 (0.76)	5.7 (0.47)	1.4 (0.23)	3.7 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	70.7 (1.10)	17.1 (0.93)	6.9 (0.65)	1.7 (0.32)	3.6 (0.57)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	77.5 (0.59)	16.0 (0.49)	4.5 (0.26)	1.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.13)
White, single race	100.0	78.4 (0.69)	15.5 (0.59)	4.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.17)	0.8 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	76.2 (1.39)	17.3 (1.12)	4.8 (0.71)	0.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.26)
<b>Family structure<sup>9</sup></b>						
Mother and father	100.0	77.0 (0.58)	15.7 (0.50)	4.6 (0.28)	1.2 (0.15)	1.5 (0.17)
Mother, no father	100.0	75.4 (0.94)	16.9 (0.83)	5.2 (0.49)	0.9 (0.20)	1.6 (0.27)
Father, no mother	100.0	70.7 (2.66)	20.5 (2.24)	4.5 (0.96)	*1.4 (0.54)	*2.9 (1.15)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	75.3 (2.47)	15.1 (2.00)	5.6 (1.40)	*1.6 (0.74)	*2.3 (0.85)
<b>Parent's education<sup>10</sup></b>						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	70.5 (1.37)	15.8 (1.11)	6.8 (0.77)	2.1 (0.43)	4.7 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	75.4 (1.10)	15.2 (0.90)	6.3 (0.58)	1.6 (0.31)	1.5 (0.25)
More than high school	100.0	77.7 (0.59)	16.5 (0.51)	3.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)
<b>Family income<sup>12</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	75.1 (0.85)	15.3 (0.70)	5.4 (0.41)	1.5 (0.23)	2.7 (0.32)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	77.0 (0.62)	16.4 (0.54)	4.5 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.14)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	73.5 (1.24)	17.3 (1.07)	5.3 (0.70)	1.8 (0.35)	2.1 (0.43)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	72.7 (1.22)	18.6 (1.04)	6.6 (0.75)	1.1 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	77.4 (1.41)	17.6 (1.30)	3.2 (0.54)	*0.9 (0.30)	0.9 (0.26)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	81.9 (0.92)	13.7 (0.84)	3.3 (0.45)	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.16)
<b>Poverty status<sup>13</sup></b>						
Poor	100.0	75.2 (1.08)	15.0 (0.90)	5.7 (0.55)	1.4 (0.30)	2.7 (0.38)
Near poor	100.0	73.7 (1.05)	16.5 (0.91)	5.6 (0.53)	1.8 (0.28)	2.4 (0.39)
Not poor	100.0	78.1 (0.66)	16.2 (0.58)	4.1 (0.31)	0.8 (0.16)	0.7 (0.11)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>14</sup></b>						
Private	100.0	77.0 (0.64)	17.0 (0.57)	4.3 (0.30)	0.8 (0.14)	0.9 (0.13)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	79.4 (0.78)	14.1 (0.65)	3.7 (0.35)	0.7 (0.16)	2.0 (0.29)
Other	100.0	78.5 (2.92)	14.2 (2.57)	4.5 (1.24)	†	*2.3 (1.08)
Uninsured	100.0	55.2 (2.03)	21.7 (1.63)	12.5 (1.34)	5.8 (0.88)	4.7 (0.80)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (0.64)	16.5 (0.57)	4.3 (0.31)	1.1 (0.15)	2.0 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	75.7 (0.95)	17.1 (0.76)	5.3 (0.44)	1.1 (0.23)	0.8 (0.15)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	78.2 (1.31)	13.5 (1.02)	5.1 (0.55)	1.5 (0.32)	1.7 (0.51)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	81.2 (1.09)	14.5 (0.97)	1.8 (0.35)	†	2.2 (0.48)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	76.7 (1.08)	17.3 (0.95)	4.5 (0.43)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.6 (0.19)
South . . . . .	100.0	77.0 (0.84)	15.3 (0.67)	4.9 (0.39)	1.3 (0.21)	1.6 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	71.4 (1.01)	17.7 (0.83)	6.8 (0.56)	1.9 (0.31)	2.2 (0.40)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	76.2 (0.55)	16.8 (0.47)	4.5 (0.24)	1.0 (0.13)	1.5 (0.15)
Good . . . . .	100.0	75.9 (1.17)	14.1 (0.95)	6.0 (0.67)	1.8 (0.37)	2.1 (0.39)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	84.3 (3.00)	6.9 (1.67)	*6.2 (2.48)	†	*2.2 (0.86)

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 † Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.  
<sup>1</sup>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."  
<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.  
<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.  
<sup>4</sup>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.  
<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.  
<sup>6</sup>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.  
<sup>7</sup>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.  
<sup>8</sup>Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.  
<sup>9</sup>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."  
<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.  
<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.  
<sup>12</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.  
<sup>13</sup>Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.  
<sup>14</sup>Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).  
<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.  
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,517	5,173	1,286	2,452	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.17)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	74,517	5,173	1,286	2,452	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.17)
Sex							
Male	38,103	2,661	625	1,212	7.1 (0.31)	1.7 (0.12)	3.2 (0.19)
Female	36,414	2,512	660	1,239	7.0 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	3.4 (0.22)
Age <sup>7</sup>							
0–4 years	21,254	1,047	262	566	5.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.15)	2.7 (0.24)
5–11 years	29,014	1,953	472	944	6.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.14)	3.3 (0.26)
12–17 years	24,249	2,173	552	941	9.0 (0.42)	2.3 (0.19)	3.9 (0.27)
Race							
One race <sup>8</sup>	71,430	4,966	1,225	2,353	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.18)
White	55,990	3,872	906	1,869	7.0 (0.30)	1.6 (0.12)	3.4 (0.21)
Black or African American	10,991	610	241	349	5.6 (0.53)	2.2 (0.27)	3.2 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native	825	*203	*36	*40	24.8 (5.92)	*4.3 (2.07)	*4.9 (1.87)
Asian	3,454	267	43	94	7.9 (1.07)	1.3 (0.36)	2.8 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	171	†	–	–	†	–	–
Two or more races <sup>9</sup>	3,087	206	61	99	7.0 (0.94)	1.9 (0.47)	3.0 (0.58)
Black or African American and white	1,277	59	*20	*32	4.8 (1.15)	*1.6 (0.57)	*2.4 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	478	61	†	*29	12.8 (3.22)	†	*5.6 (2.23)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,516	2,145	387	702	12.9 (0.60)	2.3 (0.23)	4.1 (0.31)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,916	1,591	279	485	14.2 (0.77)	2.5 (0.29)	4.2 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,000	3,027	899	1,749	5.3 (0.29)	1.6 (0.11)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race	40,451	1,922	555	1,245	4.8 (0.32)	1.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	10,252	560	231	322	5.5 (0.56)	2.3 (0.29)	3.1 (0.38)
Family structure <sup>11</sup>							
Mother and father	51,056	3,388	776	1,528	6.8 (0.30)	1.5 (0.12)	3.0 (0.19)
Mother, no father	18,542	1,248	416	758	6.8 (0.47)	2.2 (0.23)	4.1 (0.38)
Father, no mother	2,616	347	*43	104	13.1 (1.50)	*1.8 (0.73)	3.9 (1.06)
Neither mother nor father	2,302	190	*51	62	8.1 (1.09)	*2.1 (0.79)	2.6 (0.66)
Parent's education <sup>12</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	9,175	1,212	195	300	13.6 (0.87)	2.2 (0.31)	3.3 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED <sup>13</sup>	14,445	1,389	319	588	9.9 (0.73)	2.3 (0.31)	4.2 (0.54)
More than high school	47,981	2,300	719	1,489	4.8 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)	3.1 (0.20)
Family income <sup>14</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	23,683	2,268	645	1,030	10.0 (0.53)	2.9 (0.24)	4.5 (0.35)
\$35,000 or more	45,314	2,466	587	1,301	5.5 (0.28)	1.3 (0.11)	2.9 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,579	1,039	227	383	11.0 (0.75)	2.4 (0.34)	4.0 (0.49)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,035	904	229	541	7.6 (0.66)	1.9 (0.26)	4.5 (0.54)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,193	270	81	180	3.3 (0.53)	1.0 (0.23)	2.2 (0.36)
\$100,000 or more	15,507	253	50	197	1.6 (0.26)	0.3 (0.09)	1.3 (0.21)
Poverty status <sup>15</sup>							
Poor	15,330	1,271	375	572	8.8 (0.61)	2.6 (0.32)	3.9 (0.41)
Near poor	15,093	1,676	398	757	11.4 (0.69)	2.7 (0.30)	5.1 (0.54)
Not poor	36,874	1,493	390	905	4.0 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)	2.4 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>16</sup>							
Private	39,784	–	396	832	–	1.0 (0.11)	2.1 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	27,438	–	318	554	–	1.2 (0.14)	2.2 (0.23)
Other	1,684	–	†	*33	–	†	*2.0 (0.89)
Uninsured	5,173	5,173	547	1,024	100.0 (0.00)	10.4 (0.96)	20.0 (1.58)

**Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
<b>Place of residence<sup>17</sup></b>							
Large MSA . . . . .	39,871	2,697	742	1,331	6.8 (0.33)	1.9 (0.16)	3.4 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,002	1,463	399	768	6.5 (0.42)	1.7 (0.16)	3.4 (0.34)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,644	1,013	145	353	8.8 (0.92)	1.3 (0.24)	3.0 (0.47)
<b>Region</b>							
Northeast . . . . .	11,865	354	163	226	3.0 (0.48)	1.4 (0.25)	1.9 (0.32)
Midwest . . . . .	17,500	914	210	509	5.3 (0.50)	1.2 (0.18)	2.9 (0.35)
South . . . . .	27,422	2,196	488	905	8.2 (0.44)	1.8 (0.16)	3.3 (0.25)
West . . . . .	17,730	1,709	425	812	9.8 (0.61)	2.4 (0.26)	4.6 (0.46)
<b>Current health status</b>							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,615	3,971	886	1,740	6.5 (0.28)	1.4 (0.10)	2.8 (0.18)
Good . . . . .	11,397	1,077	304	553	9.4 (0.67)	2.6 (0.30)	4.8 (0.45)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,458	118	94	156	8.0 (2.04)	6.1 (1.38)	10.9 (2.36)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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?”

<sup>3</sup>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?”

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

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.

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

<sup>11</sup>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.”

<sup>12</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>13</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>14</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>								
		None			One			Two or more		
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,518	60,447	9,380	4,347	81.6 (0.44)	12.6 (0.38)	5.8 (0.25)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	74,518	60,447	9,380	4,347	81.5 (0.44)	12.6 (0.38)	5.9 (0.26)			
Sex										
Male	38,103	30,775	5,127	2,038	81.3 (0.58)	13.4 (0.52)	5.3 (0.33)			
Female	36,415	29,672	4,253	2,309	82.0 (0.61)	11.7 (0.51)	6.3 (0.38)			
Age <sup>5</sup>										
0–4 years	21,210	15,884	3,362	1,867	75.2 (0.86)	15.9 (0.73)	8.8 (0.56)			
5–11 years	28,845	24,344	3,201	1,201	84.7 (0.63)	11.1 (0.56)	4.2 (0.34)			
12–17 years	24,463	20,219	2,817	1,279	83.2 (0.70)	11.6 (0.59)	5.3 (0.42)			
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,363	58,069	8,911	4,061	81.9 (0.45)	12.5 (0.39)	5.7 (0.26)			
White	55,876	45,669	7,008	2,958	82.2 (0.49)	12.5 (0.43)	5.3 (0.28)			
Black or African American	10,990	8,451	1,550	918	77.6 (1.20)	14.1 (1.03)	8.3 (0.73)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	873	682	116	75	77.8 (3.42)	13.2 (2.62)	8.9 (2.39)			
Asian	3,455	3,124	220	100	90.9 (1.12)	6.2 (0.96)	2.8 (0.61)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	169	143	†	†	84.7 (6.88)	†	†			
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	3,155	2,378	469	287	76.7 (1.99)	14.6 (1.66)	8.7 (1.44)			
Black or African American and white	1,301	922	253	126	72.1 (3.18)	19.2 (2.84)	8.7 (1.74)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	472	339	86	†	73.5 (5.54)	17.1 (4.35)	†			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,517	14,078	2,214	1,133	81.4 (0.78)	12.4 (0.69)	6.2 (0.46)			
Mexican or Mexican American	11,956	9,729	1,535	620	82.5 (0.95)	12.6 (0.84)	4.9 (0.51)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,001	46,370	7,166	3,214	81.8 (0.51)	12.6 (0.44)	5.6 (0.30)			
White, single race	40,459	33,203	5,044	2,046	82.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.53)	5.1 (0.34)			
Black or African American, single race	10,221	7,842	1,452	858	77.4 (1.25)	14.2 (1.08)	8.4 (0.76)			
Family structure <sup>9</sup>										
Mother and father	51,243	42,617	6,256	2,181	83.7 (0.49)	12.2 (0.45)	4.2 (0.26)			
Mother, no father	18,388	13,843	2,516	1,890	76.0 (0.90)	13.7 (0.72)	10.3 (0.67)			
Father, no mother	2,596	2,115	364	111	80.1 (2.29)	15.2 (2.08)	4.7 (1.22)			
Neither mother nor father	2,292	1,873	245	165	82.2 (2.08)	10.6 (1.65)	7.1 (1.29)			
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,180	7,219	1,283	628	79.5 (1.15)	13.9 (0.99)	6.7 (0.69)			
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,243	11,231	1,734	1,232	79.7 (0.95)	11.9 (0.78)	8.3 (0.67)			
More than high school	48,577	39,944	6,115	2,298	82.6 (0.53)	12.6 (0.46)	4.7 (0.28)			
Family income <sup>12</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	24,014	17,980	3,550	2,369	75.8 (0.80)	14.6 (0.67)	9.6 (0.55)			
\$35,000 or more	46,876	39,331	5,523	1,869	84.2 (0.51)	11.8 (0.45)	4.0 (0.26)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,910	8,069	1,294	512	81.8 (1.13)	13.0 (1.00)	5.1 (0.59)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,224	10,046	1,513	620	82.7 (1.01)	12.3 (0.88)	5.0 (0.57)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,525	7,367	883	234	86.8 (1.14)	10.4 (1.05)	2.8 (0.50)			
\$100,000 or more	16,217	13,848	1,833	503	85.4 (0.84)	11.5 (0.79)	3.1 (0.41)			
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>										
Poor	15,529	11,492	2,331	1,625	75.0 (1.06)	14.9 (0.91)	10.1 (0.74)			
Near poor	15,566	12,422	2,082	1,020	80.1 (0.94)	13.4 (0.81)	6.6 (0.54)			
Not poor	38,156	32,160	4,383	1,487	84.5 (0.54)	11.6 (0.48)	3.9 (0.27)			
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>										
Private	40,000	33,874	4,538	1,408	85.0 (0.54)	11.5 (0.49)	3.6 (0.26)			
Medicaid or other public	27,460	20,664	4,045	2,619	76.3 (0.80)	14.5 (0.65)	9.2 (0.52)			
Other	1,710	1,350	270	90	79.0 (2.98)	15.9 (2.64)	5.2 (1.32)			
Uninsured	5,098	4,372	490	212	85.7 (1.35)	10.0 (1.11)	4.3 (0.89)			

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	32,808	4,650	2,084	83.1 (0.54)	11.7 (0.48)	5.2 (0.31)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	18,524	3,030	1,407	80.9 (0.88)	13.1 (0.73)	6.0 (0.47)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	9,115	1,700	856	78.3 (1.09)	14.4 (1.01)	7.2 (0.73)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	9,629	1,474	794	80.8 (1.17)	12.5 (0.95)	6.7 (0.68)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	14,196	2,289	1,042	81.2 (0.95)	13.0 (0.79)	5.8 (0.58)
South . . . . .	27,170	21,740	3,709	1,644	80.4 (0.76)	13.6 (0.69)	6.0 (0.41)
West . . . . .	17,741	14,882	1,908	867	84.5 (0.72)	10.7 (0.58)	4.8 (0.47)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	51,214	7,613	2,831	83.3 (0.46)	12.2 (0.40)	4.5 (0.24)
Good . . . . .	11,081	8,324	1,565	1,113	75.4 (1.19)	14.4 (1.00)	10.3 (0.82)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	906	203	393	59.5 (3.60)	13.1 (2.40)	27.4 (3.29)

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

<sup>1</sup>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.)"

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percents.

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

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>								
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	66,506	4,038	62,390	42,228	11,548	4,000	1,612	6,680
Sex								
Male	33,957	1,989	31,937	21,388	6,022	2,014	971	3,296
Female	32,549	2,050	30,453	20,840	5,527	1,986	641	3,384
Age								
2–4 years	13,198	*537	12,646	5,878	1,648	*412	†	4,995
5–11 years	28,845	1,644	27,183	20,037	5,474	1,525	488	1,174
12–17 years	24,463	1,858	22,561	16,313	4,426	2,063	974	512
Race								
One race <sup>6</sup>	63,784	3,878	59,828	40,497	11,118	3,829	1,552	6,388
White	49,902	3,066	46,765	32,422	8,186	2,947	1,095	4,981
Black or African American	9,872	*586	9,278	5,736	2,217	633	*258	935
American Indian or Alaska Native	744	†	701	480	*164	†	†	†
Asian	3,121	†	2,953	*1,812	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	145	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,722	*160	2,563	1,731	*431	*172	†	*293
Black or African American and white	1,151	82	1,069	731	193	67	*23	121
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	418	†	*392	†	†	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	15,505	1,267	14,216	9,257	3,019	1,102	496	1,526
Mexican or Mexican American	10,502	942	9,553	6,243	2,111	730	375	973
Not Hispanic or Latino	51,001	2,771	48,175	32,971	8,529	2,899	1,115	5,154
White, single race	36,236	1,906	34,282	24,215	5,571	1,979	641	3,636
Black or African American, single race	9,195	546	8,642	5,369	2,046	598	244	850
Family structure <sup>9</sup>								
Mother and father	45,088	2,467	42,576	29,664	7,147	2,433	913	4,695
Mother, no father	16,724	1,248	15,444	9,824	3,427	1,212	512	1,637
Father, no mother	2,541	†	*2,360	*1,482	†	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father	2,153	†	2,010	1,258	*435	†	†	†
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>								
Less than high school diploma	8,174	*567	7,601	4,430	1,675	734	362	921
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	12,551	908	11,624	7,236	2,541	855	398	1,453
More than high school	43,414	2,406	40,964	29,210	6,854	2,262	743	4,154
Family income <sup>12</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	21,115	1,764	19,331	11,458	4,409	1,628	796	2,687
\$35,000 or more	42,150	2,131	39,982	28,685	6,516	2,215	762	3,772
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,918	730	8,179	5,247	1,721	605	359	932
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,812	821	9,976	6,651	1,864	794	*227	1,228
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,618	275	7,333	5,474	1,003	373	†	648
\$100,000 or more	14,802	306	14,495	11,313	1,927	442	*92	964
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>								
Poor	13,468	1,105	12,343	7,313	2,759	995	571	1,729
Near poor	14,113	1,189	12,916	8,135	2,777	1,105	497	1,533
Not poor	34,265	1,386	32,851	24,033	5,010	1,633	411	3,017
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>								
Private	36,261	1,628	34,584	25,227	5,467	1,740	545	3,090
Medicaid or other public	23,667	1,273	22,376	14,191	4,671	1,443	487	2,699
Other	1,526	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Uninsured	4,821	1,059	3,757	1,695	1,080	721	558	720

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>								
Large MSA . . . . .	35,838	2,262	33,520	22,627	6,521	2,147	742	3,528
Small MSA . . . . .	20,245	1,205	19,019	13,211	3,284	1,192	494	1,976
Not in MSA . . . . .	10,423	*572	9,851	6,390	1,744	662	*375	1,177
<b>Region</b>								
Northeast . . . . .	10,817	*382	10,419	7,226	1,819	433	†	1,136
Midwest . . . . .	15,793	824	14,933	10,227	2,441	847	375	1,819
South . . . . .	24,122	1,440	22,663	15,063	4,391	1,464	635	2,394
West . . . . .	15,774	1,393	14,375	9,712	2,897	1,257	474	1,331
<b>Current health status</b>								
Excellent or very good . . . . .	54,895	2,966	51,888	35,530	9,222	3,181	1,133	5,509
Good . . . . .	10,197	926	9,247	5,936	2,025	704	409	1,025
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,400	*133	*1,256	*762	*301	†	*66	†
<b>Unmet dental need<sup>1</sup></b>								
Yes . . . . .	4,038	4,038	–	*1,521	*864	709	545	†
No . . . . .	62,390	–	62,390	40,692	10,683	3,291	1,066	6,286

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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)?"

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.1 (0.28)	93.9 (0.28)	100.0	64.3 (0.57)	17.6 (0.44)	6.1 (0.27)	2.5 (0.17)	9.5 (0.29)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	6.1 (0.28)	93.9 (0.28)	100.0	63.9 (0.59)	17.5 (0.43)	6.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.17)	10.1 (0.36)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.9 (0.38)	94.1 (0.38)	100.0	63.9 (0.78)	18.0 (0.62)	6.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.26)	9.2 (0.40)
Female	100.0	6.3 (0.39)	93.7 (0.39)	100.0	64.8 (0.77)	17.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.38)	2.0 (0.22)	9.8 (0.40)
Age <sup>6</sup>									
2–4 years	100.0	4.1 (0.45)	95.9 (0.45)	100.0	44.9 (1.28)	12.6 (0.88)	3.1 (0.41)	1.1 (0.26)	38.2 (1.22)
5–11 years	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	69.8 (0.85)	19.1 (0.69)	5.3 (0.39)	1.7 (0.22)	4.1 (0.35)
12–17 years	100.0	7.6 (0.51)	92.4 (0.51)	100.0	67.2 (0.89)	18.2 (0.69)	8.5 (0.51)	4.0 (0.36)	2.1 (0.22)
Race									
One race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	6.1 (0.29)	93.9 (0.29)	100.0	64.3 (0.58)	17.6 (0.45)	6.1 (0.28)	2.5 (0.18)	9.5 (0.30)
White	100.0	6.2 (0.33)	93.8 (0.33)	100.0	65.6 (0.63)	16.6 (0.49)	6.0 (0.32)	2.2 (0.19)	9.6 (0.35)
Black or African American	100.0	6.0 (0.66)	94.0 (0.66)	100.0	59.3 (1.56)	23.0 (1.24)	6.5 (0.69)	2.6 (0.43)	8.6 (0.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*6.2 (2.38)	93.8 (2.38)	100.0	65.3 (5.21)	20.5 (4.00)	*6.8 (2.42)	†	*4.7 (1.92)
Asian	100.0	5.5 (1.16)	94.5 (1.16)	100.0	59.4 (2.17)	17.7 (1.71)	6.2 (0.94)	4.6 (1.06)	12.1 (1.38)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	90.1 (4.98)	100.0	33.4 (9.73)	†	†	*29.9 (11.93)	*16.0 (5.73)
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	5.9 (1.15)	94.1 (1.15)	100.0	65.8 (2.48)	16.1 (1.93)	6.6 (1.38)	*2.3 (0.72)	9.2 (1.34)
Black or African American and white	100.0	7.2 (1.93)	92.8 (1.93)	100.0	65.8 (3.73)	17.1 (3.03)	*6.6 (1.99)	*2.2 (0.94)	8.3 (1.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*5.6 (2.30)	94.4 (2.30)	100.0	50.3 (6.28)	24.5 (5.83)	*10.0 (4.33)	†	*14.4 (5.80)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	8.5 (0.57)	91.5 (0.57)	100.0	60.6 (1.05)	19.8 (0.83)	7.5 (0.52)	3.5 (0.40)	8.6 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.3 (0.75)	90.7 (0.75)	100.0	60.1 (1.29)	20.4 (1.04)	7.4 (0.62)	3.9 (0.52)	8.1 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.4 (0.32)	94.6 (0.32)	100.0	65.3 (0.66)	16.9 (0.50)	5.7 (0.31)	2.2 (0.20)	9.9 (0.34)
White, single race	100.0	5.3 (0.38)	94.7 (0.38)	100.0	67.2 (0.76)	15.5 (0.58)	5.5 (0.38)	1.8 (0.21)	10.1 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.0 (0.67)	94.0 (0.67)	100.0	59.5 (1.63)	22.7 (1.28)	6.6 (0.72)	2.7 (0.52)	8.6 (0.76)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>									
Mother and father	100.0	5.5 (0.32)	94.5 (0.32)	100.0	66.6 (0.65)	16.0 (0.53)	5.5 (0.31)	2.1 (0.20)	9.8 (0.36)
Mother, no father	100.0	7.5 (0.56)	92.5 (0.56)	100.0	59.6 (1.15)	20.9 (0.90)	7.4 (0.59)	3.1 (0.37)	9.1 (0.58)
Father, no mother	100.0	7.0 (1.86)	93.0 (1.86)	100.0	58.3 (2.95)	21.1 (2.29)	8.8 (2.11)	3.1 (0.74)	8.7 (1.44)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.5 (1.66)	93.5 (1.66)	100.0	61.0 (3.01)	21.4 (2.51)	6.2 (1.35)	*4.5 (1.40)	6.9 (1.49)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	7.2 (0.73)	92.8 (0.73)	100.0	54.7 (1.56)	20.9 (1.25)	9.4 (0.89)	4.6 (0.63)	10.4 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	100.0	7.4 (0.73)	92.6 (0.73)	100.0	58.6 (1.36)	20.8 (1.05)	7.2 (0.71)	3.3 (0.47)	10.1 (0.69)
More than high school	100.0	5.6 (0.34)	94.4 (0.34)	100.0	67.8 (0.64)	15.9 (0.51)	5.2 (0.30)	1.7 (0.17)	9.4 (0.34)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
Family income <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	8.7 (0.59)	91.3 (0.59)	100.0	55.4 (1.09)	21.5 (0.85)	8.1 (0.55)	4.1 (0.43)	11.0 (0.56)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	5.1 (0.33)	94.9 (0.33)	100.0	68.4 (0.67)	15.6 (0.54)	5.3 (0.33)	1.8 (0.18)	8.9 (0.35)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	8.3 (0.82)	91.7 (0.82)	100.0	59.7 (1.49)	19.5 (1.24)	7.0 (0.68)	4.1 (0.64)	9.6 (0.78)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	7.7 (0.81)	92.3 (0.81)	100.0	62.2 (1.48)	17.5 (1.20)	7.5 (0.83)	2.2 (0.39)	10.7 (0.74)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	3.6 (0.62)	96.4 (0.62)	100.0	72.3 (1.48)	13.2 (1.15)	4.9 (0.76)	1.1 (0.32)	8.5 (0.83)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	2.0 (0.36)	98.0 (0.36)	100.0	76.0 (1.06)	13.0 (0.86)	2.9 (0.44)	0.6 (0.18)	7.4 (0.57)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	100.0	8.6 (0.80)	91.4 (0.80)	100.0	55.7 (1.44)	21.1 (1.09)	7.8 (0.71)	4.7 (0.59)	10.7 (0.74)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	8.7 (0.68)	91.3 (0.68)	100.0	58.1 (1.27)	20.0 (1.00)	8.1 (0.69)	3.7 (0.47)	10.2 (0.63)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	4.0 (0.30)	96.0 (0.30)	100.0	70.4 (0.73)	14.7 (0.58)	4.7 (0.34)	1.2 (0.15)	8.9 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>									
Private . . . . .	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	69.7 (0.71)	15.1 (0.56)	4.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.19)	8.9 (0.39)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	5.6 (0.43)	94.4 (0.43)	100.0	61.5 (1.00)	20.4 (0.79)	6.6 (0.48)	2.3 (0.28)	9.2 (0.49)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*4.9 (1.63)	95.1 (1.63)	100.0	64.9 (3.32)	19.0 (2.76)	*5.3 (1.71)	†	9.4 (1.65)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	21.9 (1.71)	78.1 (1.71)	100.0	35.8 (2.08)	22.6 (1.62)	14.4 (1.46)	11.0 (1.34)	16.3 (1.43)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.4 (0.39)	93.6 (0.39)	100.0	64.0 (0.74)	18.4 (0.62)	6.1 (0.36)	2.1 (0.21)	9.3 (0.40)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.54)	94.0 (0.54)	100.0	65.8 (1.00)	16.4 (0.72)	6.0 (0.55)	2.5 (0.32)	9.3 (0.52)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	5.5 (0.67)	94.5 (0.67)	100.0	62.5 (1.60)	17.0 (1.09)	6.5 (0.54)	3.6 (0.57)	10.5 (0.80)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.53)	96.5 (0.53)	100.0	67.2 (1.30)	16.9 (1.13)	4.0 (0.57)	1.2 (0.30)	10.6 (0.79)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.3 (0.54)	94.7 (0.54)	100.0	66.1 (1.13)	15.8 (0.85)	5.5 (0.53)	2.4 (0.34)	10.3 (0.57)
South . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.47)	94.0 (0.47)	100.0	63.2 (0.99)	18.5 (0.75)	6.2 (0.44)	2.7 (0.32)	9.5 (0.52)
West . . . . .	100.0	8.9 (0.70)	91.1 (0.70)	100.0	62.4 (1.16)	18.6 (0.89)	8.1 (0.62)	3.0 (0.37)	8.0 (0.51)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	5.5 (0.30)	94.5 (0.30)	100.0	65.6 (0.61)	17.0 (0.47)	5.9 (0.30)	2.1 (0.17)	9.3 (0.31)
Good . . . . .	100.0	9.1 (0.82)	90.9 (0.82)	100.0	58.8 (1.40)	20.0 (1.15)	6.9 (0.67)	4.0 (0.55)	10.2 (0.77)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	9.0 (2.40)	91.0 (2.40)	100.0	54.3 (3.82)	22.0 (3.13)	7.7 (1.78)	*5.1 (1.98)	10.8 (2.48)
Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>									
Yes . . . . .	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	37.8 (2.22)	21.9 (1.90)	16.8 (1.70)	12.8 (1.50)	10.7 (1.35)
No. . . . .	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	66.1 (0.57)	17.4 (0.45)	5.4 (0.26)	1.7 (0.15)	9.4 (0.29)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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)?”

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, “About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

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

<sup>10</sup>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."

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

## Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods (Tables I–III)

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 2011 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family, and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for “Respondent-assessed health status” (in Tables 5, 6, and VIII), “Uninsured for health care,” “Unmet medical need,” and “Delayed care due to cost” (in Tables 15 and XIII) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used in order to produce more precise estimates because the data for these four variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

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

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, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, as the standard population (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:

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

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

Est = age-adjusted rate.

Table I provides the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also

**Table I. Age distribution used as the standard population in age-adjusting estimates 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

calculated and are provided in Tables IV–XV 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 website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>.

### Treatment of Unknown Values

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

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number

**Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2011**

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children	Reference table
Ever had asthma (children under age 18 years)	40	0.05	1,IV
Still has asthma (children under age 18 years)	122	0.16	1
Hay fever (children under age 18 years)	79	0.11	2,V
Respiratory allergies (children under age 18 years)	121	0.16	2
Digestive allergies (children under age 18 years)	84	0.11	2
Skin allergies (children under age 18 years)	91	0.12	2
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years)	54	0.09	3,VI
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (children aged 3–17 years)	76	0.12	3
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under age 18 years)	33	0.04	4,VII
Health status (children under age 18 years)	46	0.06	5,6,VIII
Current health status relative to 1 year ago (children aged 1–17 years)	21	0.03	7,8,IX
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years)	466	0.87	9,10,X
Has usual source of care (children under age 18 years)	30	0.04	11,12,16,XI
Location of usual source of care (children under age 18 years)	20	0.03	11,12
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under age 18 years)	606	0.81	13,14,XII
Health insurance coverage (children under age 18 years)	438	0.59	15,XIII
Unmet medical need (children under age 18 years)	54	0.07	15
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under age 18 years)	57	0.08	15
Emergency room visits (children under age 18 years)	343	0.46	16,XIV
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years)	78	0.12	17,18,XV
Time since last dental visit (children aged 2–17 years)	438	0.66	17,18

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

**Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under age 18 years with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2011**

Variable	Sample children <sup>1</sup>		All children <sup>2</sup>	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent's education <sup>3</sup>	2,518	3.38	2,916	3.91
Family income	2,223	2.98	2,935	3.94
Poverty status	5,268	7.07	7,220	9.69
Health insurance coverage	250	0.34	438	0.59
Health status	14	0.02	46	0.06

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

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

<sup>3</sup>Reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. 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 is unknown.

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

of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are

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

insurance coverage, and current health status.

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

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not

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

In the 2007–2011 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 they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family’s income. If the respondent indicated that the family’s income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000, and b) if it was less than \$35,000, whether the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing instrument using information on the family’s size collected earlier in the interview.

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

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: a) those who supplied a dollar amount (84% for sample children in 2011), b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (11% for sample children), c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (2% for sample children), and d) those who provided no income information (3% for sample children) (unweighted results).

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

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2010 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). These poverty thresholds were used in creating the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. For further information, consult the FIN section of the 2011 NHIS Survey Description document: [ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health\\_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset\\_Documentation/NHIS/2010/srvydesc.pdf](ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2010/srvydesc.pdf).

Children who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below their family’s poverty threshold. The “near poor” category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “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 5% of all children in the U.S. population and 3% of all sample children; poverty status

information is missing for 10% of all children in the U.S. population and 7% of all sample children (unweighted results). See [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*—Recorded for each child at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

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

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

*Health insurance coverage*—Describes health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or purchased through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

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

in the hierarchy listed below:

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

*Medicaid*—Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid 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 purchased 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 covered by IHS only or who only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For less than 1% of all respondents (unweighted), coverage status (i.e., whether they are insured or uninsured) is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 0.77% of the population aged 64 and under fall 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. Hispanic or Latino origin and race is divided into "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Hispanic or Latino" includes the subset "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 current (1997) OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, while the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

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

If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent education is unknown.

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

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

OMB defines MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For 1995–2005 NHIS data, MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to the U.S. Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The 2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the MSA classification criteria as well as addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2009 with estimates from earlier years. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize

that some of the differences may be due to change in definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2011 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on the U.S. Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas, see the U.S. Census Bureau’s website at <http://www.census.gov/population/metro/>.

*Poverty status*—Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as those 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 and ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (23–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of “One race” from persons of “Two or more races.” The category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and it includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category “Two or more races” refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple-race combinations

can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple-race categories: Black or African American and white, and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Two or more races”).

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

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the current (1997) 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*—Includes smoker asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Ever had asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child had asthma. Among them, children still having asthma is indicated by parent report.

*Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)*—Indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or ADHD. ADHD includes attention deficit disorder (ADD).

*Contacts with health professionals*—A visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A

telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact. An emergency room (ER) visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

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

*Respondent-assessed health status*—Obtained from a survey question 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 age 18.

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

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

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

## Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates (Tables IV–XV)

**Table IV. Frequencies and percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>		Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	
				Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,518	10,463	7,074	14.0 (0.39)	9.5 (0.33)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	74,518	10,463	7,074	14.2 (0.39)	9.6 (0.33)		
Sex							
Male . . . . .	38,103	5,821	3,876	15.3 (0.57)	10.2 (0.47)		
Female . . . . .	36,415	4,642	3,198	12.8 (0.55)	8.8 (0.46)		
Age							
0–4 years . . . . .	21,210	1,753	1,452	8.3 (0.57)	6.9 (0.53)		
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	4,139	2,849	14.4 (0.63)	9.9 (0.52)		
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	4,571	2,773	18.7 (0.75)	11.4 (0.60)		
Race							
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	71,363	9,872	6,626	13.8 (0.40)	9.3 (0.33)		
White . . . . .	55,876	6,994	4,489	12.5 (0.43)	8.0 (0.36)		
Black or African American . . . . .	10,990	2,282	1,804	20.8 (1.19)	16.4 (1.07)		
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	873	134	*69	15.4 (4.31)	*8.1 (2.56)		
Asian . . . . .	3,455	419	240	12.1 (1.30)	7.0 (0.98)		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	169	†	*24	*25.2 (10.46)	*14.4 (6.51)		
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	3,155	592	447	18.8 (1.94)	14.2 (1.79)		
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,301	275	210	21.1 (3.16)	16.2 (2.90)		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	472	*87	*71	18.7 (5.58)	*15.4 (5.57)		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,517	2,452	1,679	14.0 (0.70)	9.6 (0.60)		
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,956	1,455	929	12.2 (0.79)	7.8 (0.65)		
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,001	8,012	5,395	14.1 (0.47)	9.5 (0.39)		
White, single race . . . . .	40,459	4,993	3,157	12.3 (0.53)	7.8 (0.43)		
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,221	2,119	1,664	20.7 (1.25)	16.3 (1.13)		
Family structure <sup>9</sup>							
Mother and father . . . . .	51,243	6,179	4,146	12.1 (0.46)	8.1 (0.38)		
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,388	3,559	2,465	19.4 (0.86)	13.4 (0.72)		
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,596	327	208	12.6 (1.68)	8.0 (1.44)		
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,292	398	255	17.4 (2.46)	11.2 (2.14)		
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>							
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,180	1,254	799	13.7 (1.05)	8.7 (0.88)		
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	14,243	2,299	1,633	16.1 (0.97)	11.5 (0.80)		
More than high school diploma . . . . .	48,577	6,487	4,377	13.4 (0.45)	9.0 (0.38)		
Family income <sup>12</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24,014	4,053	2,911	16.9 (0.73)	12.1 (0.65)		
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,876	6,006	3,915	12.8 (0.45)	8.4 (0.37)		
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,910	1,331	925	13.4 (1.00)	9.4 (0.87)		
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,224	1,789	1,190	14.6 (1.00)	9.8 (0.82)		
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,525	1,011	625	11.9 (1.06)	7.3 (0.82)		
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,217	1,875	1,175	11.6 (0.78)	7.3 (0.59)		
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	15,529	2,652	1,953	17.1 (0.95)	12.6 (0.83)		
Near poor . . . . .	15,566	2,336	1,620	15.0 (0.88)	10.4 (0.76)		
Not poor . . . . .	38,156	4,797	3,058	12.6 (0.47)	8.0 (0.38)		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IV. Frequencies and percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Private . . . . .	40,000	4,801	3,156	12.0 (0.49)	7.9 (0.40)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	27,460	4,693	3,336	17.1 (0.70)	12.2 (0.61)
Other . . . . .	1,710	335	211	19.6 (3.18)	12.3 (2.39)
Uninsured . . . . .	5,098	612	355	12.0 (1.37)	7.0 (1.06)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	5,776	3,970	14.5 (0.52)	10.0 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	2,984	2,015	13.0 (0.69)	8.8 (0.60)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	1,703	1,089	14.5 (1.20)	9.3 (0.95)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	1,888	1,356	15.8 (1.00)	11.4 (0.88)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	2,190	1,557	12.4 (0.81)	8.8 (0.70)
South . . . . .	27,170	4,088	2,636	15.0 (0.69)	9.7 (0.58)
West . . . . .	17,741	2,298	1,525	13.0 (0.71)	8.6 (0.54)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	7,506	4,763	12.1 (0.41)	7.7 (0.33)
Good . . . . .	11,081	2,311	1,732	20.9 (1.01)	15.7 (0.93)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	643	575	41.7 (3.98)	37.4 (3.97)

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table V. Frequencies and percentages of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
										Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,518	6,711	8,269	4,126	9,516	9.0 (0.34)	11.1 (0.33)	5.5 (0.25)	12.8 (0.37)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	74,518	6,711	8,269	4,126	9,516	9.1 (0.34)	11.2 (0.34)	5.6 (0.25)	12.7 (0.37)	
Sex										
Male . . . . .	38,103	3,452	4,476	2,157	4,749	9.1 (0.47)	11.8 (0.49)	5.7 (0.35)	12.5 (0.55)	
Female . . . . .	36,415	3,259	3,792	1,969	4,767	9.0 (0.46)	10.4 (0.48)	5.4 (0.35)	13.1 (0.50)	
Age										
0–4 years . . . . .	21,210	1,012	1,838	994	3,174	4.8 (0.43)	8.7 (0.55)	4.7 (0.41)	15.0 (0.74)	
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	2,611	3,342	1,637	3,580	9.1 (0.51)	11.6 (0.55)	5.7 (0.40)	12.4 (0.58)	
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	3,088	3,089	1,495	2,762	12.6 (0.66)	12.6 (0.62)	6.1 (0.49)	11.3 (0.66)	
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	71,363	6,382	7,848	3,969	9,033	9.0 (0.34)	11.0 (0.34)	5.6 (0.25)	12.7 (0.39)	
White . . . . .	55,876	5,182	6,203	2,948	6,578	9.3 (0.40)	11.1 (0.39)	5.3 (0.28)	11.8 (0.44)	
Black or African American . . . . .	10,990	761	1,342	717	1,885	6.9 (0.67)	12.2 (0.90)	6.5 (0.68)	17.2 (1.00)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	873	86	*63	*52	*84	9.9 (2.66)	*7.2 (2.33)	*6.0 (2.20)	*9.6 (3.03)	
Asian . . . . .	3,455	347	228	244	463	10.1 (1.43)	6.6 (0.97)	7.1 (1.07)	13.4 (1.48)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	169	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,155	329	421	157	483	10.4 (1.58)	13.4 (1.67)	5.0 (0.94)	15.3 (1.69)	
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,301	149	172	52	164	11.4 (2.54)	13.2 (2.70)	4.0 (1.15)	12.6 (2.62)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	472	†	73	†	*51	*9.9 (4.77)	15.6 (3.92)	†	10.8 (3.21)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,517	1,359	1,656	707	1,980	7.8 (0.55)	9.5 (0.60)	4.0 (0.42)	11.3 (0.68)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,956	919	1,104	431	1,314	7.7 (0.70)	9.2 (0.73)	3.6 (0.49)	11.0 (0.87)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,001	5,352	6,613	3,419	7,536	9.4 (0.40)	11.6 (0.40)	6.0 (0.30)	13.2 (0.45)	
White, single race . . . . .	40,459	3,998	4,781	2,361	4,920	9.9 (0.49)	11.8 (0.49)	5.8 (0.36)	12.2 (0.55)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,221	698	1,252	644	1,735	6.8 (0.69)	12.3 (0.93)	6.3 (0.71)	17.0 (1.03)	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father . . . . .	51,243	4,702	5,624	2,780	6,257	9.2 (0.42)	11.0 (0.41)	5.4 (0.30)	12.2 (0.45)	
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,388	1,570	2,099	1,129	2,784	8.5 (0.58)	11.4 (0.65)	6.1 (0.51)	15.2 (0.73)	
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,596	233	263	90	213	9.0 (1.55)	10.1 (1.59)	3.5 (0.95)	8.2 (1.60)	
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,292	206	284	128	261	9.0 (1.61)	12.4 (1.75)	5.6 (1.06)	11.4 (1.89)	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,180	531	644	380	967	5.8 (0.67)	7.0 (0.77)	4.2 (0.71)	10.6 (1.00)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	14,243	1,063	1,467	646	1,640	7.5 (0.68)	10.3 (0.72)	4.5 (0.50)	11.5 (0.84)	
More than high school diploma . . . . .	48,577	4,906	5,856	2,964	6,639	10.1 (0.43)	12.1 (0.44)	6.1 (0.32)	13.7 (0.47)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24,014	1,810	2,665	1,423	3,274	7.5 (0.52)	11.1 (0.56)	5.9 (0.43)	13.7 (0.66)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,876	4,600	5,202	2,501	5,866	9.8 (0.43)	11.1 (0.42)	5.3 (0.33)	12.5 (0.48)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,910	811	994	530	1,223	8.2 (0.80)	10.1 (0.85)	5.4 (0.75)	12.3 (0.95)	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,224	945	1,212	602	1,542	7.7 (0.66)	9.9 (0.75)	4.9 (0.55)	12.6 (0.97)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,525	889	919	497	1,212	10.4 (1.08)	10.8 (1.00)	5.8 (0.84)	14.2 (1.12)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,217	1,956	2,077	872	1,889	12.1 (0.80)	12.8 (0.81)	5.4 (0.51)	11.7 (0.79)	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor . . . . .	15,529	1,166	1,739	876	2,105	7.5 (0.66)	11.2 (0.76)	5.6 (0.54)	13.6 (0.86)	
Near poor . . . . .	15,566	1,206	1,595	934	1,997	7.8 (0.65)	10.3 (0.71)	6.0 (0.63)	12.8 (0.80)	
Not poor . . . . .	38,156	3,957	4,394	2,036	4,820	10.4 (0.49)	11.5 (0.47)	5.3 (0.34)	12.6 (0.53)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table V. Frequencies and percentages of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Private . . . . .	40,000	4,183	4,590	2,184	5,170	10.5 (0.47)	11.5 (0.47)	5.5 (0.33)	12.9 (0.51)	
Medicaid or other public. . . . .	27,460	1,947	2,945	1,541	3,521	7.1 (0.46)	10.7 (0.56)	5.6 (0.41)	12.8 (0.61)	
Other . . . . .	1,710	156	248	122	259	9.1 (2.02)	14.5 (2.66)	7.2 (1.61)	15.2 (2.80)	
Uninsured . . . . .	5,098	400	479	276	564	7.8 (1.13)	9.4 (1.18)	5.4 (1.02)	11.1 (1.29)	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA. . . . .	39,742	3,787	4,082	2,234	5,009	9.5 (0.46)	10.3 (0.45)	5.6 (0.35)	12.6 (0.53)	
Small MSA. . . . .	23,041	1,946	2,543	1,197	3,001	8.4 (0.59)	11.0 (0.58)	5.2 (0.42)	13.0 (0.67)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	977	1,644	695	1,507	8.3 (0.85)	14.0 (0.88)	5.9 (0.58)	12.9 (0.89)	
Region										
Northeast. . . . .	11,956	969	1,141	655	1,367	8.1 (0.78)	9.6 (0.82)	5.5 (0.57)	11.4 (0.93)	
Midwest. . . . .	17,651	1,227	1,726	1,040	2,339	7.0 (0.59)	9.8 (0.69)	5.9 (0.60)	13.3 (0.85)	
South . . . . .	27,170	2,855	3,832	1,469	3,487	10.5 (0.63)	14.1 (0.59)	5.4 (0.38)	12.8 (0.60)	
West. . . . .	17,741	1,660	1,570	962	2,322	9.4 (0.68)	8.9 (0.61)	5.4 (0.47)	13.1 (0.72)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good. . . . .	61,882	5,396	6,279	3,059	7,252	8.7 (0.37)	10.2 (0.36)	4.9 (0.26)	11.7 (0.40)	
Good . . . . .	11,081	1,098	1,570	839	1,833	9.9 (0.86)	14.2 (0.90)	7.6 (0.72)	16.6 (1.08)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	217	409	228	432	14.1 (2.52)	26.6 (3.33)	14.8 (2.67)	28.0 (3.54)	

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table VI. Frequencies and percentages of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	62,166	4,660	5,240	7.5 (0.33)	8.4 (0.35)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	62,166	4,660	5,240	7.6 (0.33)	8.5 (0.35)
Sex					
Male	31,742	2,928	3,803	9.2 (0.45)	12.0 (0.55)
Female	30,423	1,732	1,436	5.7 (0.46)	4.7 (0.39)
Age					
3–4 years	8,858	233	158	2.6 (0.42)	1.8 (0.47)
5–11 years	28,845	2,029	2,174	7.0 (0.51)	7.6 (0.48)
12–17 years	24,463	2,398	2,907	9.8 (0.55)	11.9 (0.65)
Race					
One race <sup>6</sup>	59,640	4,512	5,071	7.6 (0.34)	8.5 (0.36)
White	46,565	3,510	4,102	7.5 (0.38)	8.8 (0.42)
Black or African American	9,307	783	792	8.4 (0.88)	8.5 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	711	*61	*71	*8.6 (3.06)	*10.0 (3.50)
Asian	2,938	147	*81	5.0 (1.00)	2.8 (0.82)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	119	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,526	148	168	5.9 (1.35)	6.7 (1.42)
Black or African American and white	1,054	*77	*108	*7.3 (2.66)	10.2 (2.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	393	*18	*16	*4.7 (2.10)	*4.1 (1.96)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	14,365	900	802	6.3 (0.53)	5.6 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,752	622	438	6.4 (0.67)	4.5 (0.56)
Not Hispanic or Latino	47,801	3,761	4,437	7.9 (0.39)	9.3 (0.43)
White, single race	33,913	2,743	3,435	8.1 (0.47)	10.1 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	8,677	758	761	8.7 (0.93)	8.8 (0.80)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>					
Mother and father	41,981	2,662	3,115	6.3 (0.36)	7.4 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,666	1,543	1,601	9.9 (0.76)	10.2 (0.71)
Father, no mother	2,484	230	234	9.2 (2.07)	9.5 (1.66)
Neither mother nor father	2,035	225	289	11.0 (2.01)	14.3 (2.13)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	7,623	567	518	7.4 (0.83)	6.8 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	11,701	895	872	7.7 (0.74)	7.5 (0.70)
More than high school diploma	40,613	2,965	3,558	7.3 (0.40)	8.8 (0.44)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	19,463	2,031	1,910	10.5 (0.69)	9.8 (0.66)
\$35,000 or more	39,657	2,414	3,174	6.1 (0.36)	8.0 (0.42)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,365	554	656	6.6 (0.79)	7.9 (0.88)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,043	695	802	6.9 (0.84)	8.0 (0.79)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,230	461	573	6.4 (0.84)	7.9 (0.98)
\$100,000 or more	14,020	704	1,144	5.0 (0.53)	8.2 (0.78)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor	12,400	1,217	1,294	9.8 (0.82)	10.4 (0.89)
Near poor	13,196	1,112	918	8.4 (0.86)	7.0 (0.65)
Not poor	32,194	1,953	2,756	6.1 (0.37)	8.6 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Private	34,063	2,033	2,747	6.0 (0.38)	8.1 (0.47)
Medicaid or other public	21,892	2,221	2,153	10.2 (0.62)	9.9 (0.61)
Other	1,433	139	106	9.7 (2.65)	7.4 (2.10)
Uninsured	4,577	256	213	5.6 (1.18)	4.7 (0.88)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VI. Frequencies and percentages of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children aged 3–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	33,502	2,330	2,479	7.0 (0.41)	7.4 (0.46)
Small MSA . . . . .	18,925	1,562	1,822	8.3 (0.68)	9.6 (0.67)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9,739	768	939	7.9 (0.81)	9.6 (1.02)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	10,162	927	764	9.1 (0.87)	7.5 (0.86)
Midwest . . . . .	14,661	1,129	1,268	7.7 (0.67)	8.7 (0.76)
South . . . . .	22,563	1,592	2,326	7.1 (0.54)	10.3 (0.61)
West . . . . .	14,780	1,013	882	6.9 (0.66)	6.0 (0.62)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	51,214	2,951	3,726	5.8 (0.33)	7.3 (0.36)
Good . . . . .	9,591	1,183	1,137	12.3 (0.93)	11.9 (0.97)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,347	512	377	38.0 (4.13)	28.0 (3.90)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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)?"

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table VII. Frequencies and percentages of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>	Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	74,518	10,019	13.5 (0.37)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	74,518	10,019	13.5 (0.38)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	38,103	5,620	14.8 (0.52)
Female . . . . .	36,415	4,400	12.1 (0.53)
Age			
0–4 years . . . . .	21,210	1,853	8.7 (0.52)
5–11 years . . . . .	28,845	3,761	13.0 (0.60)
12–17 years . . . . .	24,463	4,405	18.0 (0.76)
Race			
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	71,363	9,516	13.3 (0.38)
White . . . . .	55,876	7,453	13.3 (0.43)
Black or African American . . . . .	10,990	1,712	15.6 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	873	106	12.1 (3.33)
Asian . . . . .	3,455	230	6.7 (1.01)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	169	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	3,155	503	16.0 (1.75)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,301	268	20.6 (3.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	472	95	20.1 (5.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	17,517	1,635	9.3 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,956	1,021	8.6 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,001	8,384	14.7 (0.45)
White, single race . . . . .	40,459	6,087	15.0 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,221	1,603	15.7 (1.05)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>			
Mother and father . . . . .	51,243	6,387	12.5 (0.44)
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,388	2,909	15.8 (0.74)
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,596	275	10.6 (1.58)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,292	448	19.6 (2.54)
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>			
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,180	827	9.0 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	14,243	1,731	12.2 (0.75)
More than high school . . . . .	48,577	7,005	14.4 (0.48)
Family income <sup>11</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	24,014	3,471	14.5 (0.66)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,876	6,166	13.2 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,910	1,241	12.6 (0.99)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,224	1,545	12.6 (0.87)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,525	1,113	13.1 (1.06)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,217	2,267	14.0 (0.84)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	15,529	2,258	14.5 (0.86)
Near poor . . . . .	15,566	1,952	12.6 (0.77)
Not poor . . . . .	38,156	5,249	13.8 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>			
Private . . . . .	40,000	5,212	13.0 (0.51)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	27,460	4,268	15.6 (0.65)
Other . . . . .	1,710	244	14.3 (2.38)
Uninsured . . . . .	5,098	274	5.4 (0.78)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VII. Frequencies and percentages of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	4,907	12.4 (0.49)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	3,330	14.5 (0.70)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	1,783	15.2 (0.97)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	1,545	12.9 (0.96)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	2,445	13.9 (0.80)
South . . . . .	27,170	4,120	15.2 (0.61)
West . . . . .	17,741	1,909	10.8 (0.72)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	6,807	11.0 (0.38)
Good . . . . .	11,081	2,385	21.5 (1.06)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	824	53.6 (3.83)

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table VIII. Percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	56.2 (0.51)	26.6 (0.43)	15.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (0.51)	26.6 (0.43)	15.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.12)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	55.7 (0.62)	26.9 (0.54)	15.4 (0.46)	2.0 (0.14)
Female . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (0.62)	26.2 (0.52)	15.2 (0.43)	1.9 (0.17)
Age					
0–4 years . . . . .	100.0	59.2 (0.71)	26.0 (0.64)	13.5 (0.51)	1.4 (0.14)
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	55.8 (0.72)	26.4 (0.60)	15.7 (0.51)	2.1 (0.16)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	53.9 (0.74)	27.2 (0.65)	16.5 (0.52)	2.3 (0.19)
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	56.3 (0.52)	26.4 (0.44)	15.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.12)
White . . . . .	100.0	58.1 (0.60)	26.4 (0.51)	13.7 (0.41)	1.7 (0.13)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	48.9 (1.28)	26.1 (1.05)	21.4 (1.10)	3.5 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (4.50)	29.8 (4.74)	23.0 (3.44)	*1.1 (0.51)
Asian . . . . .	100.0	52.8 (2.00)	27.0 (1.72)	18.7 (1.53)	1.4 (0.32)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	40.6 (10.82)	*21.2 (7.59)	*31.1 (9.71)	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (2.18)	29.4 (1.94)	15.1 (1.60)	1.6 (0.45)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	46.6 (3.08)	34.6 (3.14)	16.3 (2.45)	*2.4 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	54.4 (6.07)	24.7 (4.41)	19.5 (3.94)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	48.6 (0.96)	26.9 (0.79)	21.9 (0.77)	2.6 (0.24)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	46.4 (1.18)	27.2 (0.97)	23.6 (1.00)	2.7 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	58.5 (0.59)	26.5 (0.51)	13.3 (0.42)	1.8 (0.13)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	61.6 (0.72)	26.5 (0.64)	10.6 (0.45)	1.4 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	48.9 (1.33)	26.1 (1.09)	21.4 (1.15)	3.5 (0.38)
Family structure <sup>7</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	59.3 (0.60)	26.1 (0.52)	13.2 (0.41)	1.4 (0.11)
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	48.6 (0.95)	27.4 (0.82)	20.6 (0.76)	3.4 (0.30)
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	55.2 (2.35)	27.6 (2.17)	15.5 (1.57)	*1.7 (0.57)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	48.0 (2.57)	28.2 (2.32)	19.9 (1.79)	4.0 (0.74)
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	41.3 (1.38)	26.7 (1.29)	28.5 (1.23)	3.6 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	48.4 (1.09)	28.2 (1.01)	20.5 (0.92)	2.9 (0.33)
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	62.0 (0.60)	25.9 (0.52)	10.8 (0.36)	1.3 (0.12)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	46.0 (0.86)	27.7 (0.78)	22.4 (0.73)	3.8 (0.28)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	61.5 (0.62)	26.2 (0.55)	11.3 (0.40)	1.0 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	52.6 (1.34)	28.1 (1.21)	17.7 (1.02)	1.6 (0.27)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	58.0 (1.27)	27.2 (1.14)	13.4 (0.84)	1.4 (0.23)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	60.2 (1.42)	29.4 (1.32)	9.8 (0.86)	0.6 (0.16)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	70.5 (0.98)	22.4 (0.91)	6.5 (0.49)	0.6 (0.15)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	43.8 (1.10)	27.4 (0.99)	24.7 (0.96)	4.1 (0.33)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	51.5 (1.09)	27.9 (0.97)	18.2 (0.84)	2.3 (0.30)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	64.1 (0.64)	25.8 (0.58)	9.3 (0.37)	0.9 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Private . . . . .	100.0	63.7 (0.63)	25.5 (0.57)	10.0 (0.38)	0.8 (0.09)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	46.3 (0.79)	27.9 (0.74)	22.1 (0.66)	3.6 (0.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	63.9 (2.91)	24.5 (2.53)	11.0 (1.76)	†
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	48.8 (1.84)	28.0 (1.63)	20.8 (1.45)	2.3 (0.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table VIII. Percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup>			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (0.69)	26.1 (0.59)	15.2 (0.47)	2.1 (0.16)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	56.2 (0.92)	27.2 (0.76)	14.8 (0.66)	1.8 (0.18)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	54.7 (1.27)	26.8 (1.21)	16.5 (1.15)	1.9 (0.29)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	57.9 (1.34)	25.6 (1.11)	14.6 (0.95)	1.8 (0.28)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (1.07)	27.7 (0.97)	14.1 (0.73)	1.7 (0.23)
South . . . . .	100.0	56.7 (0.86)	26.3 (0.70)	15.0 (0.65)	2.0 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	53.8 (0.92)	26.5 (0.82)	17.5 (0.74)	2.2 (0.26)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table IX. Percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>									
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	18.9 (0.48)	80.1 (0.50)	1.0 (0.13)	27.4 (1.17)	69.9 (1.23)	2.7 (0.47)	25.5 (3.32)	60.3 (3.85)	14.2 (2.87)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	18.7 (0.48)	80.3 (0.49)	1.0 (0.13)	27.5 (1.18)	69.8 (1.24)	2.7 (0.47)	26.6 (3.35)	59.9 (3.91)	13.5 (2.75)	
Sex										
Male . . . . .	19.9 (0.68)	79.2 (0.70)	0.9 (0.17)	27.6 (1.61)	69.9 (1.68)	2.4 (0.69)	29.1 (4.56)	59.5 (5.00)	*11.4 (3.60)	
Female . . . . .	17.9 (0.67)	81.0 (0.69)	1.1 (0.19)	27.1 (1.69)	69.8 (1.79)	3.0 (0.67)	21.7 (4.83)	61.2 (5.90)	17.2 (4.52)	
Age										
1–4 years . . . . .	24.5 (0.95)	74.0 (0.98)	1.5 (0.29)	31.9 (2.62)	65.9 (2.71)	*2.2 (0.87)	48.8 (9.28)	47.7 (9.42)	†	
5–11 years . . . . .	17.3 (0.75)	81.8 (0.78)	0.9 (0.20)	30.6 (1.96)	66.8 (2.05)	2.5 (0.67)	21.8 (4.67)	63.9 (5.93)	*14.3 (5.01)	
12–17 years . . . . .	16.7 (0.78)	82.5 (0.80)	0.8 (0.18)	21.0 (1.72)	75.8 (1.93)	3.3 (0.92)	18.0 (4.88)	63.0 (6.04)	19.1 (4.82)	
Race										
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	18.8 (0.49)	80.2 (0.51)	1.0 (0.13)	27.5 (1.20)	69.7 (1.26)	2.8 (0.49)	25.2 (3.37)	61.1 (3.89)	13.7 (2.79)	
White . . . . .	17.7 (0.56)	81.2 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	27.3 (1.40)	69.2 (1.51)	3.6 (0.69)	28.3 (4.40)	57.5 (4.98)	14.2 (3.58)	
Black or African American . . . . .	23.0 (1.29)	76.3 (1.30)	*0.7 (0.26)	26.2 (2.92)	72.7 (2.92)	*1.1 (0.42)	18.8 (5.36)	67.5 (6.43)	*13.7 (4.80)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	23.2 (4.25)	76.8 (4.25)	–	23.7 (6.82)	74.3 (6.53)	†	†	†	–	
Asian . . . . .	24.5 (1.94)	74.5 (1.98)	*1.0 (0.48)	34.1 (4.79)	64.9 (4.80)	†	†	80.7 (13.33)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	70.2 (16.04)	–	†	*63.6 (19.75)	–	†	†	–	
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	20.9 (2.29)	77.9 (2.33)	†	25.1 (5.24)	74.9 (5.24)	–	†	*41.5 (20.03)	†	
Black or African American and white . . . . .	19.3 (3.17)	80.4 (3.16)	†	*23.6 (7.57)	76.4 (7.57)	–	†	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	27.7 (7.43)	69.8 (7.51)	†	†	84.8 (7.75)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	29.0 (1.02)	70.2 (1.04)	0.8 (0.20)	35.6 (1.99)	62.6 (2.01)	*1.8 (0.58)	33.8 (5.67)	50.3 (5.92)	*15.9 (5.28)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	29.8 (1.28)	69.5 (1.29)	*0.7 (0.23)	38.4 (2.38)	60.2 (2.38)	*1.4 (0.50)	41.4 (7.58)	45.8 (7.63)	*12.8 (5.93)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16.2 (0.53)	82.8 (0.54)	1.1 (0.15)	23.2 (1.44)	73.6 (1.53)	3.2 (0.65)	22.0 (4.02)	64.5 (4.71)	13.5 (3.32)	
White, single race . . . . .	14.0 (0.62)	84.8 (0.64)	1.1 (0.18)	19.3 (1.71)	75.9 (1.99)	4.8 (1.13)	22.9 (6.02)	61.8 (7.05)	*15.2 (5.01)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	22.0 (1.35)	77.3 (1.37)	*0.7 (0.27)	25.9 (3.09)	73.1 (3.10)	*1.0 (0.39)	18.8 (5.47)	68.3 (6.53)	*12.9 (4.82)	
Family structure <sup>7</sup>										
Mother and father . . . . .	18.1 (0.56)	81.1 (0.57)	0.8 (0.14)	27.8 (1.54)	69.2 (1.64)	3.1 (0.69)	20.9 (4.60)	64.2 (5.56)	14.9 (4.10)	
Mother, no father . . . . .	20.5 (0.99)	77.9 (1.02)	1.5 (0.32)	27.4 (2.04)	70.0 (2.09)	2.6 (0.71)	31.9 (5.23)	52.6 (5.75)	15.5 (4.55)	
Father, no mother . . . . .	22.2 (2.26)	77.7 (2.26)	†	25.7 (5.64)	73.9 (5.65)	†	†	80.9 (13.34)	†	
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	21.7 (3.14)	76.3 (3.21)	*2.0 (0.97)	23.1 (4.52)	76.4 (4.55)	†	†	80.5 (11.92)	–	
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>										
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	28.3 (1.60)	71.0 (1.63)	*0.7 (0.27)	34.8 (2.74)	64.4 (2.75)	*0.8 (0.36)	44.6 (7.59)	45.5 (7.41)	*9.8 (4.51)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	22.2 (1.21)	77.0 (1.23)	*0.8 (0.29)	25.9 (2.41)	70.3 (2.52)	*3.7 (1.15)	*12.1 (3.70)	69.7 (6.64)	*18.2 (6.22)	
More than high school . . . . .	16.6 (0.56)	82.3 (0.57)	1.1 (0.15)	25.0 (1.61)	71.8 (1.70)	3.2 (0.78)	24.3 (5.30)	59.7 (6.30)	16.0 (4.48)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table IX. Percent distributions of current health status relative to 1 year ago for children aged 1–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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 <sup>10</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23.9 (0.91)	74.7 (0.94)	1.4 (0.28)	31.8 (1.76)	65.8 (1.79)	2.4 (0.65)	28.1 (4.30)	56.8 (4.97)	15.1 (3.78)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	17.1 (0.56)	82.0 (0.58)	0.9 (0.14)	24.4 (1.72)	72.4 (1.82)	3.3 (0.76)	16.5 (4.84)	70.6 (5.94)	*12.9 (4.24)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	21.1 (1.38)	77.7 (1.40)	*1.2 (0.37)	25.1 (2.96)	70.3 (3.19)	*4.6 (1.66)	*28.7 (10.60)	59.6 (10.98)	*11.7 (5.72)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	19.0 (1.13)	80.5 (1.14)	*0.6 (0.18)	26.2 (3.29)	72.6 (3.35)	†	†	76.9 (8.52)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	15.6 (1.25)	83.5 (1.29)	*1.0 (0.39)	26.1 (4.18)	69.4 (4.58)	*4.5 (2.15)	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	14.4 (0.89)	84.7 (0.91)	0.9 (0.24)	19.1 (3.30)	77.9 (3.54)	*3.1 (1.47)	†	60.0 (15.51)	†
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	25.3 (1.23)	73.5 (1.25)	1.2 (0.32)	31.8 (2.16)	65.6 (2.23)	*2.6 (0.77)	33.8 (5.37)	51.2 (5.73)	*14.9 (4.51)
Near poor . . . . .	21.6 (1.14)	77.2 (1.15)	1.3 (0.34)	27.8 (2.40)	69.6 (2.52)	*2.6 (1.06)	*20.9 (6.51)	63.7 (7.75)	*15.4 (5.87)
Not poor . . . . .	16.0 (0.57)	83.0 (0.59)	0.9 (0.15)	23.2 (1.90)	73.5 (2.02)	3.2 (0.81)	*10.3 (4.54)	76.3 (6.56)	*13.4 (5.25)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Private . . . . .	15.7 (0.59)	83.5 (0.61)	0.8 (0.15)	22.8 (1.91)	74.5 (2.01)	2.7 (0.73)	*10.0 (4.02)	71.0 (6.88)	*19.0 (6.12)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	24.6 (0.92)	74.0 (0.95)	1.4 (0.27)	31.3 (1.68)	66.1 (1.74)	2.5 (0.67)	33.2 (4.48)	53.1 (4.83)	13.7 (3.52)
Other . . . . .	17.2 (2.82)	82.2 (2.86)	†	*33.0 (10.17)	54.8 (10.88)	†	–	100.0 (0.00)	–
Uninsured . . . . .	20.3 (1.69)	79.3 (1.71)	†	21.1 (3.22)	76.2 (3.46)	†	†	84.3 (7.56)	†
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	19.0 (0.63)	80.1 (0.64)	0.9 (0.16)	27.1 (1.57)	70.5 (1.64)	2.4 (0.57)	23.4 (4.02)	64.3 (4.84)	12.3 (3.38)
Small MSA . . . . .	18.7 (0.93)	80.0 (0.97)	1.3 (0.27)	29.6 (2.33)	66.7 (2.35)	*3.7 (1.12)	35.2 (7.39)	49.7 (7.68)	*15.1 (6.12)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.3 (1.19)	80.0 (1.23)	*0.7 (0.23)	24.6 (2.54)	73.2 (2.60)	*2.2 (0.97)	*18.8 (8.08)	62.2 (9.74)	*19.0 (8.11)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	18.1 (1.37)	80.1 (1.36)	1.8 (0.47)	20.7 (2.78)	77.1 (2.98)	†	*18.1 (6.73)	70.6 (8.66)	†
Midwest . . . . .	15.5 (0.96)	83.8 (0.98)	0.7 (0.19)	22.7 (2.15)	73.6 (2.38)	*3.7 (1.31)	25.1 (7.04)	54.2 (8.65)	*20.7 (7.74)
South . . . . .	20.0 (0.77)	79.0 (0.80)	1.0 (0.21)	29.7 (2.25)	67.9 (2.28)	*2.4 (0.74)	27.3 (5.68)	59.4 (6.22)	*13.3 (4.06)
West . . . . .	21.4 (0.95)	77.8 (0.98)	0.8 (0.21)	31.8 (2.10)	65.5 (2.22)	2.7 (0.78)	28.5 (6.95)	59.6 (7.62)	*11.9 (5.35)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

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

<sup>3</sup>Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.”

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table X. Percent distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>						Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days		
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.61)	29.7 (0.60)	26.5 (0.59)	10.1 (0.39)	4.6 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.61)	29.7 (0.60)	26.5 (0.59)	10.1 (0.39)	4.6 (0.27)	0.4 (0.07)	
Sex								
Male . . . . .	100.0	29.5 (0.85)	30.3 (0.85)	26.6 (0.82)	9.2 (0.50)	4.2 (0.36)	0.3 (0.07)	
Female . . . . .	100.0	27.9 (0.85)	29.2 (0.85)	26.4 (0.83)	10.9 (0.59)	5.1 (0.40)	0.5 (0.12)	
Age								
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	27.8 (0.83)	30.3 (0.82)	27.4 (0.80)	9.8 (0.51)	4.0 (0.35)	0.6 (0.12)	
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (0.90)	29.0 (0.89)	25.4 (0.82)	10.4 (0.57)	5.3 (0.40)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Race								
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (0.63)	29.9 (0.61)	26.5 (0.61)	9.9 (0.40)	4.6 (0.28)	0.4 (0.07)	
White . . . . .	100.0	26.0 (0.71)	30.9 (0.71)	27.3 (0.71)	10.6 (0.46)	4.8 (0.32)	0.4 (0.08)	
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	39.8 (1.59)	25.2 (1.34)	23.9 (1.30)	7.2 (0.74)	3.6 (0.51)	*0.3 (0.14)	
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	25.7 (6.35)	25.1 (4.81)	25.5 (4.94)	16.8 (4.87)	*7.0 (2.21)	–	
Asian . . . . .	100.0	41.3 (2.43)	28.2 (2.23)	21.6 (2.02)	4.7 (1.19)	3.7 (0.91)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	*33.8 (13.56)	*48.1 (14.99)	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	26.0 (2.55)	26.2 (2.58)	27.4 (2.55)	14.0 (2.21)	5.7 (1.36)	†	
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	24.4 (3.84)	25.1 (3.89)	27.0 (3.74)	15.9 (3.82)	*7.2 (2.51)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	31.9 (7.69)	*17.8 (6.20)	27.3 (6.85)	*15.3 (5.32)	*7.8 (3.72)	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	34.8 (1.11)	26.6 (1.03)	24.2 (0.99)	9.7 (0.72)	4.4 (0.46)	*0.3 (0.10)	
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	34.2 (1.37)	25.8 (1.23)	25.8 (1.24)	9.6 (0.86)	4.3 (0.57)	*0.2 (0.09)	
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (0.71)	30.7 (0.71)	27.2 (0.69)	10.2 (0.45)	4.7 (0.32)	0.4 (0.08)	
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	22.8 (0.85)	32.4 (0.88)	28.2 (0.86)	11.2 (0.57)	5.0 (0.40)	0.4 (0.10)	
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	39.4 (1.67)	25.3 (1.40)	24.3 (1.36)	7.1 (0.77)	3.5 (0.53)	*0.3 (0.15)	
Family structure <sup>7</sup>								
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	28.2 (0.75)	32.0 (0.75)	26.0 (0.71)	9.5 (0.48)	3.9 (0.31)	0.5 (0.09)	
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	28.9 (1.07)	24.1 (1.04)	28.3 (1.14)	11.8 (0.81)	6.6 (0.60)	*0.3 (0.11)	
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	30.6 (2.79)	29.6 (2.75)	27.0 (2.62)	9.9 (1.74)	2.8 (0.77)	†	
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	35.9 (3.04)	26.4 (3.41)	23.2 (2.89)	8.4 (1.62)	5.9 (1.40)	†	
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>								
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	37.8 (1.73)	24.2 (1.59)	23.0 (1.59)	9.2 (0.98)	5.6 (0.75)	*0.3 (0.14)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	29.9 (1.34)	25.5 (1.26)	27.3 (1.33)	11.0 (0.94)	5.6 (0.64)	*0.6 (0.23)	
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.76)	32.1 (0.75)	27.1 (0.74)	10.1 (0.49)	4.1 (0.33)	0.4 (0.08)	
Family income <sup>10</sup>								
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	32.9 (1.09)	23.3 (0.99)	24.8 (1.02)	11.4 (0.71)	7.1 (0.59)	0.5 (0.13)	
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	26.2 (0.76)	32.7 (0.76)	27.5 (0.75)	9.6 (0.48)	3.6 (0.30)	0.4 (0.08)	
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	28.8 (1.68)	27.7 (1.59)	25.8 (1.52)	11.8 (1.13)	5.7 (0.82)	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	29.1 (1.49)	29.2 (1.49)	26.8 (1.46)	11.3 (1.02)	3.1 (0.51)	*0.5 (0.21)	
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	23.1 (1.71)	35.8 (1.79)	29.2 (1.77)	8.6 (1.11)	2.9 (0.60)	*0.4 (0.21)	
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	24.1 (1.23)	36.4 (1.31)	28.2 (1.24)	7.8 (0.71)	3.2 (0.46)	*0.3 (0.12)	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table X. Percent distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children aged 5–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	33.2 (1.42)	22.6 (1.30)	24.9 (1.30)	11.3 (0.88)	7.7 (0.78)	*0.3 (0.13)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	30.5 (1.34)	27.1 (1.32)	25.2 (1.32)	11.6 (0.85)	5.2 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.17)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	25.3 (0.81)	33.3 (0.83)	28.2 (0.81)	9.3 (0.51)	3.5 (0.32)	0.4 (0.10)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Private . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (0.82)	33.4 (0.83)	28.2 (0.79)	9.4 (0.50)	3.5 (0.32)	0.3 (0.07)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	33.3 (1.10)	23.9 (0.97)	25.0 (1.00)	10.9 (0.70)	6.4 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.13)
Other . . . . .	100.0	30.8 (3.72)	35.6 (4.00)	20.0 (3.01)	11.0 (2.93)	*2.7 (1.16)	–
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	33.8 (2.11)	26.1 (2.07)	22.5 (1.84)	10.9 (1.42)	5.6 (0.93)	*1.0 (0.35)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	30.9 (0.85)	30.5 (0.85)	25.2 (0.77)	9.2 (0.50)	4.0 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.08)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.6 (1.07)	29.3 (1.02)	28.3 (1.14)	10.2 (0.74)	5.0 (0.53)	0.6 (0.13)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	25.0 (1.52)	27.9 (1.58)	27.6 (1.53)	12.9 (1.09)	6.0 (0.87)	*0.6 (0.22)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	28.2 (1.53)	29.4 (1.46)	27.7 (1.50)	9.6 (0.99)	4.5 (0.70)	*0.6 (0.27)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	24.5 (1.28)	33.0 (1.35)	26.6 (1.31)	10.2 (0.80)	5.3 (0.62)	0.4 (0.11)
South . . . . .	100.0	31.4 (1.06)	27.3 (0.96)	26.5 (0.98)	10.0 (0.62)	4.4 (0.46)	0.3 (0.10)
West . . . . .	100.0	29.0 (1.15)	30.4 (1.12)	25.5 (1.09)	10.4 (0.83)	4.4 (0.48)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	28.7 (0.68)	31.5 (0.68)	27.0 (0.67)	9.2 (0.41)	3.1 (0.24)	0.4 (0.08)
Good . . . . .	100.0	29.7 (1.51)	21.7 (1.30)	26.1 (1.40)	13.2 (1.09)	9.1 (0.89)	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	22.1 (3.65)	20.1 (3.91)	13.1 (2.36)	18.0 (3.17)	26.5 (3.75)	†

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

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

<sup>7</sup>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.”

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table XI. Percentages of having a usual place of health care, and percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place <sup>2</sup>							
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often		
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.8 (0.58)	74.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)		
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.7 (0.58)	74.0 (0.60)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.07)	0.1 (0.04)		
Sex											
Male	3.1 (0.25)	96.9 (0.25)	100.0	24.2 (0.72)	73.6 (0.74)	0.7 (0.11)	1.0 (0.13)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)		
Female	3.5 (0.27)	96.5 (0.27)	100.0	23.2 (0.75)	74.5 (0.77)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.20)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.05)		
Age											
0–4 years	1.9 (0.28)	98.1 (0.28)	100.0	25.0 (0.88)	73.1 (0.88)	0.4 (0.11)	1.3 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	†		
5–11 years	3.1 (0.31)	96.9 (0.31)	100.0	23.7 (0.84)	73.9 (0.88)	0.8 (0.15)	1.1 (0.23)	0.5 (0.14)	†		
12–17 years	4.7 (0.33)	95.3 (0.33)	100.0	22.8 (0.87)	74.9 (0.90)	0.9 (0.15)	0.6 (0.12)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.10)		
Race											
One race <sup>5</sup>	3.3 (0.19)	96.7 (0.19)	100.0	23.8 (0.59)	74.0 (0.61)	0.7 (0.09)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)		
White	3.1 (0.21)	96.9 (0.21)	100.0	23.4 (0.68)	74.9 (0.69)	0.6 (0.09)	0.6 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)		
Black or African American	3.2 (0.47)	96.8 (0.47)	100.0	24.4 (1.27)	71.0 (1.47)	1.7 (0.35)	2.4 (0.56)	*0.3 (0.14)	†		
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.6 (1.97)	94.4 (1.97)	100.0	56.8 (6.74)	39.8 (6.49)	–	†	†	–		
Asian	4.5 (0.96)	95.5 (0.96)	100.0	19.7 (1.69)	77.8 (1.81)	†	*1.5 (0.46)	†	†		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	81.8 (9.09)	100.0	*36.5 (13.71)	61.5 (13.59)	†	–	–	–		
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	3.8 (0.80)	96.2 (0.80)	100.0	23.2 (2.17)	74.5 (2.17)	†	*1.5 (0.46)	†	†		
Black or African American and white	*4.5 (1.38)	95.5 (1.38)	100.0	19.1 (3.13)	78.7 (3.18)	†	†	–	–		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	99.2 (0.82)	100.0	36.7 (6.33)	59.5 (6.37)	–	*3.8 (1.40)	–	–		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino	5.2 (0.40)	94.8 (0.40)	100.0	40.1 (1.18)	56.9 (1.18)	0.9 (0.18)	1.5 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.15)	†		
Mexican or Mexican American	5.2 (0.50)	94.8 (0.50)	100.0	45.3 (1.49)	51.8 (1.49)	0.9 (0.23)	1.2 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.19)	†		
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.7 (0.21)	97.3 (0.21)	100.0	18.9 (0.62)	79.2 (0.65)	0.7 (0.10)	0.8 (0.13)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)		
White, single race	2.3 (0.24)	97.7 (0.24)	100.0	17.1 (0.73)	81.7 (0.74)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	†		
Black or African American, single race	3.3 (0.49)	96.7 (0.49)	100.0	24.1 (1.32)	71.3 (1.53)	1.8 (0.38)	2.4 (0.59)	†	†		
Family structure <sup>8</sup>											
Mother and father	2.9 (0.21)	97.1 (0.21)	100.0	22.0 (0.65)	76.2 (0.67)	0.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.03)		
Mother, no father	3.5 (0.37)	96.5 (0.37)	100.0	27.2 (1.06)	69.7 (1.09)	1.0 (0.18)	1.7 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.10)	†		
Father, no mother	7.0 (1.21)	93.0 (1.21)	100.0	29.9 (2.70)	67.6 (2.70)	*1.1 (0.51)	*1.1 (0.52)	†	–		
Neither mother nor father	6.2 (1.24)	93.8 (1.24)	100.0	28.6 (2.70)	66.4 (2.88)	*1.7 (0.71)	†	†	†		
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>											
Less than high school diploma	6.9 (0.70)	93.1 (0.70)	100.0	51.1 (1.68)	44.5 (1.67)	2.0 (0.45)	1.6 (0.36)	*0.6 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.09)		
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	4.3 (0.54)	95.7 (0.54)	100.0	29.2 (1.20)	68.0 (1.20)	0.8 (0.19)	1.5 (0.32)	*0.3 (0.16)	†		
More than high school	2.2 (0.19)	97.8 (0.19)	100.0	17.0 (0.58)	81.5 (0.62)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)		
Family income <sup>11</sup>											
Less than \$35,000	4.6 (0.37)	95.4 (0.37)	100.0	36.0 (1.05)	60.3 (1.06)	1.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.29)	0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.10)		
\$35,000 or more	2.6 (0.21)	97.4 (0.21)	100.0	17.9 (0.58)	80.6 (0.60)	0.4 (0.08)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)		
\$35,000–\$49,999	5.0 (0.59)	95.0 (0.59)	100.0	27.5 (1.39)	69.8 (1.42)	*1.1 (0.34)	1.2 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.19)	†		
\$50,000–\$74,999	2.6 (0.38)	97.4 (0.38)	100.0	20.6 (1.09)	77.6 (1.15)	*0.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.22)	*0.5 (0.23)	†		
\$75,000–\$99,999	1.8 (0.41)	98.2 (0.41)	100.0	16.6 (1.20)	82.3 (1.22)	†	*0.5 (0.21)	*0.5 (0.20)	–		
\$100,000 or more	1.5 (0.31)	98.5 (0.31)	100.0	10.9 (0.72)	88.4 (0.75)	†	*0.3 (0.14)	†	†		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XI. Percentages of having a usual place of health care, and percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place <sup>2</sup>					Doesn't go to one place most often
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	
				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	4.4 (0.47)	95.6 (0.47)	100.0	38.5 (1.34)	57.9 (1.35)	1.5 (0.28)	1.5 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.16)	†
Near poor . . . . .	4.6 (0.44)	95.4 (0.44)	100.0	30.7 (1.13)	65.9 (1.15)	1.3 (0.28)	1.4 (0.38)	*0.6 (0.19)	†
Not poor . . . . .	2.1 (0.21)	97.9 (0.21)	100.0	14.7 (0.56)	84.1 (0.59)	0.2 (0.05)	0.6 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.04)
				Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>					
Private . . . . .	1.4 (0.17)	98.6 (0.17)	100.0	13.8 (0.55)	85.2 (0.57)	*0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	†
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	2.2 (0.27)	97.8 (0.27)	100.0	34.8 (1.04)	62.4 (1.04)	1.0 (0.16)	1.6 (0.27)	*0.2 (0.06)	†
Other . . . . .	*2.2 (0.95)	97.8 (0.95)	100.0	37.1 (3.47)	58.6 (3.49)	†	*3.4 (1.11)	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	24.4 (1.66)	75.6 (1.66)	100.0	43.0 (2.52)	47.5 (2.38)	4.5 (0.87)	1.1 (0.29)	*2.4 (0.85)	*1.6 (0.60)
				Place of residence <sup>14</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	3.4 (0.26)	96.6 (0.26)	100.0	20.9 (0.62)	76.7 (0.65)	0.8 (0.11)	1.3 (0.17)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)
Small MSA . . . . .	3.5 (0.36)	96.5 (0.36)	100.0	23.0 (0.99)	75.2 (1.07)	0.7 (0.16)	0.8 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.12)	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	2.4 (0.41)	97.6 (0.41)	100.0	34.8 (2.15)	63.0 (2.05)	*0.7 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.17)	*0.8 (0.28)	†
				Region					
Northeast . . . . .	1.6 (0.38)	98.4 (0.38)	100.0	13.6 (0.99)	84.3 (1.03)	*0.4 (0.14)	1.6 (0.33)	†	–
Midwest . . . . .	2.9 (0.38)	97.1 (0.38)	100.0	27.7 (1.16)	70.6 (1.20)	0.5 (0.14)	0.6 (0.19)	*0.5 (0.18)	†
South . . . . .	3.6 (0.31)	96.4 (0.31)	100.0	20.7 (0.82)	76.8 (0.90)	1.1 (0.19)	1.0 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.08)
West . . . . .	4.3 (0.42)	95.7 (0.42)	100.0	31.5 (1.54)	66.1 (1.51)	0.6 (0.14)	1.0 (0.16)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.07)
				Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	3.0 (0.20)	97.0 (0.20)	100.0	22.1 (0.60)	76.0 (0.62)	0.6 (0.08)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)
Good . . . . .	4.9 (0.61)	95.1 (0.61)	100.0	32.9 (1.41)	63.8 (1.44)	1.1 (0.27)	1.9 (0.37)	*0.3 (0.13)	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	*5.4 (2.06)	94.6 (2.06)	100.0	27.7 (3.24)	65.1 (3.48)	*3.9 (1.43)	*2.3 (0.94)	†	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table XII. Percent distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	76.5 (0.50)	16.1 (0.42)	4.7 (0.22)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	76.3 (0.50)	16.2 (0.42)	4.8 (0.23)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
<b>Sex</b>						
Male . . . . .	100.0	76.0 (0.68)	16.5 (0.57)	4.7 (0.32)	1.2 (0.18)	1.6 (0.20)
Female . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (0.66)	15.6 (0.58)	4.7 (0.32)	1.0 (0.15)	1.5 (0.19)
<b>Age</b>						
0–4 years . . . . .	100.0	86.7 (0.73)	10.4 (0.64)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.24)
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	74.2 (0.82)	17.5 (0.69)	5.7 (0.40)	1.1 (0.19)	1.6 (0.22)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	70.5 (0.84)	19.4 (0.73)	6.4 (0.44)	2.0 (0.27)	1.7 (0.23)
<b>Race</b>						
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	76.4 (0.51)	16.2 (0.43)	4.7 (0.23)	1.1 (0.12)	1.6 (0.15)
White . . . . .	100.0	76.8 (0.58)	15.8 (0.49)	4.7 (0.26)	1.1 (0.14)	1.6 (0.18)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (1.32)	17.5 (1.07)	4.5 (0.66)	0.6 (0.15)	1.4 (0.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	78.3 (4.25)	13.4 (2.73)	*4.9 (2.21)	†	†
Asian . . . . .	100.0	71.4 (1.91)	18.5 (1.62)	6.1 (0.97)	*2.2 (0.74)	1.8 (0.50)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	52.4 (10.72)	*34.5 (11.49)	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	79.5 (1.93)	14.2 (1.60)	3.6 (0.84)	*1.1 (0.53)	*1.6 (0.64)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	78.2 (3.25)	12.9 (2.39)	5.8 (1.71)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	80.6 (4.77)	*14.3 (4.37)	†	†	†
<b>Hispanic or Latino origin<sup>7</sup> and race</b>						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	73.2 (0.90)	16.4 (0.76)	5.4 (0.45)	1.3 (0.21)	3.7 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	71.9 (1.11)	16.5 (0.92)	6.4 (0.61)	1.6 (0.29)	3.6 (0.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	77.5 (0.59)	16.0 (0.49)	4.5 (0.26)	1.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.13)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	78.4 (0.70)	15.5 (0.60)	4.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.17)	0.8 (0.16)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	76.3 (1.38)	17.2 (1.11)	4.7 (0.71)	0.6 (0.15)	1.2 (0.25)
<b>Family structure<sup>8</sup></b>						
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	77.4 (0.58)	15.5 (0.50)	4.4 (0.27)	1.1 (0.15)	1.5 (0.17)
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (0.95)	16.8 (0.83)	5.1 (0.49)	0.9 (0.20)	1.6 (0.27)
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	68.4 (2.58)	22.2 (2.21)	5.1 (1.08)	*1.6 (0.58)	*2.7 (0.88)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	74.0 (2.63)	15.8 (2.01)	5.9 (1.54)	*1.8 (0.86)	*2.4 (0.83)
<b>Parent's education<sup>9</sup></b>						
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	71.4 (1.42)	15.4 (1.11)	6.6 (0.76)	2.0 (0.41)	4.6 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (1.09)	15.0 (0.89)	5.9 (0.55)	1.5 (0.29)	1.5 (0.25)
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	77.8 (0.60)	16.5 (0.52)	3.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)
<b>Family income<sup>11</sup></b>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	76.0 (0.84)	15.0 (0.69)	5.1 (0.39)	1.3 (0.21)	2.6 (0.31)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	76.9 (0.63)	16.4 (0.54)	4.6 (0.30)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.14)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	73.7 (1.25)	17.2 (1.07)	5.2 (0.69)	1.8 (0.35)	2.1 (0.42)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	73.2 (1.23)	18.3 (1.03)	6.5 (0.74)	1.1 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	77.4 (1.43)	17.6 (1.31)	3.2 (0.55)	*0.9 (0.30)	0.9 (0.26)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	81.5 (0.95)	14.0 (0.85)	3.4 (0.47)	*0.6 (0.28)	*0.4 (0.15)
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	76.4 (1.05)	14.6 (0.88)	5.1 (0.49)	1.2 (0.26)	2.6 (0.37)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	74.0 (1.06)	16.4 (0.91)	5.5 (0.53)	1.7 (0.27)	2.4 (0.38)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	78.0 (0.66)	16.3 (0.58)	4.1 (0.31)	0.8 (0.16)	0.7 (0.10)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>						
Private . . . . .	100.0	76.7 (0.66)	17.2 (0.58)	4.4 (0.31)	0.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	80.4 (0.75)	13.5 (0.63)	3.4 (0.32)	0.6 (0.15)	2.0 (0.29)
Other . . . . .	100.0	78.5 (3.02)	14.1 (2.60)	4.5 (1.27)	†	*2.2 (1.08)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	53.5 (1.95)	21.9 (1.59)	13.2 (1.34)	6.5 (0.96)	4.9 (0.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XII. Percent distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	76.2 (0.64)	16.5 (0.56)	4.3 (0.31)	1.0 (0.15)	2.0 (0.21)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	76.1 (0.97)	16.9 (0.77)	5.2 (0.43)	1.1 (0.23)	0.8 (0.15)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	78.6 (1.31)	13.3 (1.02)	4.9 (0.53)	1.5 (0.31)	1.7 (0.52)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	81.2 (1.11)	14.6 (0.99)	1.8 (0.35)	†	2.2 (0.48)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (1.08)	17.0 (0.95)	4.4 (0.42)	0.8 (0.19)	*0.6 (0.18)
South . . . . .	100.0	77.3 (0.84)	15.1 (0.67)	4.8 (0.39)	1.2 (0.20)	1.6 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (1.04)	17.6 (0.84)	6.7 (0.56)	1.8 (0.31)	2.2 (0.40)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	76.5 (0.55)	16.6 (0.47)	4.4 (0.24)	1.0 (0.12)	1.5 (0.15)
Good . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (1.19)	14.3 (0.95)	6.2 (0.69)	1.9 (0.38)	2.1 (0.39)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	83.7 (2.90)	7.5 (1.88)	*6.1 (2.27)	†	*2.2 (0.83)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	74,517	5,173	1,286	2,452	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.17)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,517	5,173	1,286	2,452	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.17)
Sex							
Male	38,103	2,661	625	1,212	7.0 (0.30)	1.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.19)
Female	36,414	2,512	660	1,239	6.9 (0.31)	1.8 (0.14)	3.4 (0.22)
Age							
0–4 years	21,254	1,047	262	566	5.0 (0.32)	1.2 (0.15)	2.7 (0.24)
5–11 years	29,014	1,953	472	944	6.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.14)	3.3 (0.26)
12–17 years	24,249	2,173	552	941	9.0 (0.42)	2.3 (0.19)	3.9 (0.27)
Race							
One race <sup>7</sup>	71,430	4,966	1,225	2,353	7.0 (0.26)	1.7 (0.10)	3.3 (0.18)
White	55,990	3,872	906	1,869	6.9 (0.30)	1.6 (0.12)	3.3 (0.21)
Black or African American	10,991	610	241	349	5.6 (0.54)	2.2 (0.28)	3.2 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native	825	*203	*36	*40	24.9 (5.97)	*4.3 (2.09)	*4.9 (1.90)
Asian	3,454	267	43	94	7.8 (1.05)	1.2 (0.37)	2.7 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	171	†	–	–	†	–	–
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	3,087	206	61	99	6.7 (0.89)	2.0 (0.48)	3.2 (0.60)
Black or African American and white	1,277	59	*20	*32	4.7 (1.06)	*1.6 (0.57)	*2.5 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	478	61	†	*29	12.7 (3.03)	†	*6.0 (2.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,516	2,145	387	702	12.3 (0.59)	2.2 (0.21)	4.0 (0.30)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,916	1,591	279	485	13.4 (0.74)	2.3 (0.28)	4.1 (0.37)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,000	3,027	899	1,749	5.3 (0.28)	1.6 (0.11)	3.1 (0.20)
White, single race	40,451	1,922	555	1,245	4.8 (0.32)	1.4 (0.13)	3.1 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	10,252	560	231	322	5.5 (0.56)	2.3 (0.29)	3.1 (0.38)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>							
Mother and father	51,056	3,388	776	1,528	6.7 (0.29)	1.5 (0.11)	3.0 (0.19)
Mother, no father	18,542	1,248	416	758	6.8 (0.47)	2.2 (0.23)	4.1 (0.38)
Father, no mother	2,616	347	*43	104	13.3 (1.45)	*1.6 (0.52)	4.0 (0.96)
Neither mother nor father	2,302	190	*51	62	8.5 (1.15)	*2.2 (0.79)	2.7 (0.67)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	9,175	1,212	195	300	13.3 (0.85)	2.1 (0.31)	3.3 (0.37)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	14,445	1,389	319	588	9.7 (0.71)	2.2 (0.30)	4.1 (0.53)
More than high school	47,981	2,300	719	1,489	4.8 (0.27)	1.5 (0.12)	3.1 (0.20)
Family income <sup>13</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	23,683	2,268	645	1,030	9.6 (0.51)	2.7 (0.23)	4.4 (0.34)
\$35,000 or more	45,314	2,466	587	1,301	5.5 (0.28)	1.3 (0.11)	2.9 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,579	1,039	227	383	10.9 (0.74)	2.4 (0.34)	4.0 (0.49)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,035	904	229	541	7.5 (0.64)	1.9 (0.26)	4.5 (0.54)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,193	270	81	180	3.3 (0.53)	1.0 (0.23)	2.2 (0.36)
\$100,000 or more	15,507	253	50	197	1.6 (0.27)	0.3 (0.10)	1.3 (0.21)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>							
Poor	15,330	1,271	375	572	8.3 (0.58)	2.4 (0.30)	3.7 (0.39)
Near poor	15,093	1,676	398	757	11.1 (0.68)	2.6 (0.28)	5.0 (0.54)
Not poor	36,874	1,493	390	905	4.1 (0.26)	1.1 (0.11)	2.5 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>							
Private	39,784	–	396	832	–	1.0 (0.11)	2.1 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public	27,438	–	318	554	–	1.2 (0.13)	2.0 (0.21)
Other	1,684	–	†	*33	–	†	*2.0 (0.90)
Uninsured	5,173	5,173	547	1,024	100.0 (0.00)	10.6 (0.95)	19.8 (1.53)
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>							
Large MSA	39,871	2,697	742	1,331	6.8 (0.32)	1.9 (0.16)	3.3 (0.22)
Small MSA	23,002	1,463	399	768	6.4 (0.41)	1.7 (0.16)	3.3 (0.33)
Not in MSA	11,644	1,013	145	353	8.7 (0.92)	1.2 (0.24)	3.0 (0.46)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
Region	Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>	Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)					
Northeast . . . . .	11,865	354	163	226	3.0 (0.48)	1.4 (0.25)	1.9 (0.32)
Midwest . . . . .	17,500	914	210	509	5.2 (0.50)	1.2 (0.18)	2.9 (0.35)
South . . . . .	27,422	2,196	488	905	8.1 (0.43)	1.8 (0.15)	3.3 (0.24)
West . . . . .	17,730	1,709	425	812	9.7 (0.61)	2.4 (0.25)	4.6 (0.45)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,615	3,971	886	1,740	6.5 (0.28)	1.4 (0.10)	2.8 (0.18)
Good . . . . .	11,397	1,077	304	553	9.5 (0.69)	2.7 (0.31)	4.9 (0.45)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,458	118	94	156	8.2 (1.98)	6.4 (1.44)	10.7 (2.29)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>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?”

<sup>3</sup>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?”

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

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

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

<sup>10</sup>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.”

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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

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

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	74,518	60,447	9,380	4,347	81.5 (0.44)	12.6 (0.38)	5.9 (0.26)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	74,518	60,447	9,380	4,347	81.6 (0.44)	12.6 (0.38)	5.8 (0.25)			
Sex										
Male	38,103	30,775	5,127	2,038	81.1 (0.58)	13.5 (0.52)	5.4 (0.33)			
Female	36,415	29,672	4,253	2,309	81.9 (0.62)	11.7 (0.51)	6.4 (0.38)			
Age										
0–4 years	21,210	15,884	3,362	1,867	75.2 (0.86)	15.9 (0.73)	8.8 (0.56)			
5–11 years	28,845	24,344	3,201	1,201	84.7 (0.63)	11.1 (0.56)	4.2 (0.34)			
12–17 years	24,463	20,219	2,817	1,279	83.2 (0.70)	11.6 (0.59)	5.3 (0.42)			
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,363	58,069	8,911	4,061	81.7 (0.45)	12.5 (0.39)	5.7 (0.26)			
White	55,876	45,669	7,008	2,958	82.1 (0.50)	12.6 (0.44)	5.3 (0.28)			
Black or African American	10,990	8,451	1,550	918	77.4 (1.21)	14.2 (1.03)	8.4 (0.73)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	873	682	116	75	78.1 (3.37)	13.3 (2.63)	8.6 (2.37)			
Asian	3,455	3,124	220	100	90.7 (1.16)	6.4 (0.99)	2.9 (0.62)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	169	143	†	†	84.3 (6.72)	†	†			
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	3,155	2,378	469	287	75.9 (1.99)	15.0 (1.67)	9.1 (1.45)			
Black or African American and white	1,301	922	253	126	70.9 (3.23)	19.5 (2.82)	9.7 (1.96)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	472	339	86	†	72.6 (5.62)	18.4 (4.57)	†			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,517	14,078	2,214	1,133	80.8 (0.79)	12.7 (0.69)	6.5 (0.47)			
Mexican or Mexican American	11,956	9,729	1,535	620	81.9 (0.95)	12.9 (0.83)	5.2 (0.53)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,001	46,370	7,166	3,214	81.7 (0.52)	12.6 (0.44)	5.7 (0.30)			
White, single race	40,459	33,203	5,044	2,046	82.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.53)	5.1 (0.34)			
Black or African American, single race	10,221	7,842	1,452	858	77.2 (1.26)	14.3 (1.08)	8.4 (0.76)			
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father	51,243	42,617	6,256	2,181	83.5 (0.49)	12.3 (0.45)	4.3 (0.26)			
Mother, no father	18,388	13,843	2,516	1,890	75.9 (0.92)	13.8 (0.72)	10.4 (0.69)			
Father, no mother	2,596	2,115	364	111	81.7 (2.07)	14.0 (1.89)	4.3 (1.02)			
Neither mother nor father	2,292	1,873	245	165	82.1 (2.03)	10.7 (1.65)	7.2 (1.26)			
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,180	7,219	1,283	628	79.1 (1.18)	14.1 (1.01)	6.9 (0.72)			
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,243	11,231	1,734	1,232	79.1 (0.96)	12.2 (0.79)	8.7 (0.68)			
More than high school	48,577	39,944	6,115	2,298	82.6 (0.53)	12.6 (0.46)	4.8 (0.29)			
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	24,014	17,980	3,550	2,369	75.2 (0.82)	14.9 (0.68)	9.9 (0.57)			
\$35,000 or more	46,876	39,331	5,523	1,869	84.2 (0.51)	11.8 (0.45)	4.0 (0.26)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,910	8,069	1,294	512	81.7 (1.14)	13.1 (1.00)	5.2 (0.60)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,224	10,046	1,513	620	82.5 (1.03)	12.4 (0.90)	5.1 (0.58)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,525	7,367	883	234	86.8 (1.14)	10.4 (1.04)	2.8 (0.50)			
\$100,000 or more	16,217	13,848	1,833	503	85.6 (0.84)	11.3 (0.78)	3.1 (0.41)			
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor	15,529	11,492	2,331	1,625	74.4 (1.08)	15.1 (0.91)	10.5 (0.76)			
Near poor	15,566	12,422	2,082	1,020	80.0 (0.95)	13.4 (0.82)	6.6 (0.54)			
Not poor	38,156	32,160	4,383	1,487	84.6 (0.54)	11.5 (0.48)	3.9 (0.27)			
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Private	40,000	33,874	4,538	1,408	85.1 (0.53)	11.4 (0.49)	3.5 (0.26)			
Medicaid or other public	27,460	20,664	4,045	2,619	75.6 (0.81)	14.8 (0.65)	9.6 (0.53)			
Other	1,710	1,350	270	90	78.9 (2.99)	15.8 (2.63)	5.2 (1.33)			
Uninsured	5,098	4,372	490	212	86.2 (1.32)	9.7 (1.11)	4.2 (0.82)			

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	39,742	32,808	4,650	2,084	83.0 (0.55)	11.8 (0.48)	5.3 (0.32)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,041	18,524	3,030	1,407	80.7 (0.89)	13.2 (0.73)	6.1 (0.48)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,734	9,115	1,700	856	78.1 (1.11)	14.6 (1.00)	7.3 (0.75)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	11,956	9,629	1,474	794	80.9 (1.18)	12.4 (0.95)	6.7 (0.68)
Midwest . . . . .	17,651	14,196	2,289	1,042	81.0 (0.96)	13.1 (0.78)	5.9 (0.59)
South . . . . .	27,170	21,740	3,709	1,644	80.2 (0.76)	13.7 (0.69)	6.1 (0.41)
West . . . . .	17,741	14,882	1,908	867	84.3 (0.75)	10.8 (0.60)	4.9 (0.48)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,882	51,214	7,613	2,831	83.1 (0.46)	12.3 (0.41)	4.6 (0.24)
Good . . . . .	11,081	8,324	1,565	1,113	75.7 (1.20)	14.2 (0.99)	10.1 (0.82)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,541	906	203	393	60.3 (3.63)	13.5 (2.44)	26.2 (3.26)

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

<sup>1</sup>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.)"

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

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

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

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

**Table XV. Percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	6.1 (0.28)	93.9 (0.28)	100.0	63.9 (0.59)	17.5 (0.43)	6.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.17)	10.1 (0.36)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.1 (0.28)	93.9 (0.28)	100.0	64.3 (0.57)	17.6 (0.44)	6.1 (0.27)	2.5 (0.17)	9.5 (0.29)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.9 (0.38)	94.1 (0.38)	100.0	63.5 (0.81)	17.9 (0.61)	6.0 (0.38)	2.9 (0.25)	9.8 (0.48)
Female	100.0	6.3 (0.39)	93.7 (0.39)	100.0	64.4 (0.79)	17.1 (0.62)	6.1 (0.38)	2.0 (0.22)	10.5 (0.50)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	4.1 (0.45)	95.9 (0.45)	100.0	44.9 (1.28)	12.6 (0.88)	3.1 (0.41)	1.1 (0.26)	38.2 (1.22)
5–11 years	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	69.8 (0.85)	19.1 (0.69)	5.3 (0.39)	1.7 (0.22)	4.1 (0.35)
12–17 years	100.0	7.6 (0.51)	92.4 (0.51)	100.0	67.2 (0.89)	18.2 (0.69)	8.5 (0.51)	4.0 (0.36)	2.1 (0.22)
Race									
One race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	6.1 (0.29)	93.9 (0.29)	100.0	63.9 (0.60)	17.5 (0.44)	6.0 (0.28)	2.4 (0.18)	10.1 (0.37)
White	100.0	6.2 (0.33)	93.8 (0.33)	100.0	65.3 (0.65)	16.5 (0.49)	5.9 (0.31)	2.2 (0.19)	10.0 (0.42)
Black or African American	100.0	5.9 (0.65)	94.1 (0.65)	100.0	58.7 (1.58)	22.7 (1.22)	6.5 (0.69)	2.6 (0.45)	9.6 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.8 (2.18)	94.2 (2.18)	100.0	64.8 (5.30)	22.1 (4.31)	*6.3 (2.16)	†	*4.4 (1.99)
Asian	100.0	5.4 (1.12)	94.6 (1.12)	100.0	58.7 (2.19)	17.3 (1.68)	6.1 (0.93)	4.6 (1.04)	13.3 (1.60)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	90.1 (5.00)	100.0	*32.5 (9.77)	†	†	*27.6 (12.65)	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	5.9 (1.13)	94.1 (1.13)	100.0	64.5 (2.56)	16.0 (1.94)	6.4 (1.32)	*2.2 (0.68)	10.9 (1.56)
Black or African American and white	100.0	7.1 (1.88)	92.9 (1.88)	100.0	64.4 (3.89)	17.0 (3.06)	*5.9 (1.82)	*2.0 (0.85)	10.7 (2.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*6.4 (2.60)	93.6 (2.60)	100.0	47.6 (6.78)	24.6 (6.66)	*10.4 (4.45)	†	*16.6 (5.65)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	8.2 (0.55)	91.8 (0.55)	100.0	60.1 (1.08)	19.6 (0.83)	7.2 (0.50)	3.2 (0.37)	9.9 (0.68)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	9.0 (0.72)	91.0 (0.72)	100.0	59.9 (1.31)	20.2 (1.04)	7.0 (0.59)	3.6 (0.48)	9.3 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.4 (0.32)	94.6 (0.32)	100.0	65.1 (0.68)	16.8 (0.50)	5.7 (0.32)	2.2 (0.20)	10.2 (0.41)
White, single race	100.0	5.3 (0.38)	94.7 (0.38)	100.0	67.2 (0.79)	15.5 (0.58)	5.5 (0.38)	1.8 (0.21)	10.1 (0.51)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	5.9 (0.67)	94.1 (0.67)	100.0	59.0 (1.64)	22.5 (1.26)	6.6 (0.72)	2.7 (0.53)	9.3 (0.89)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>									
Mother and father	100.0	5.5 (0.32)	94.5 (0.32)	100.0	66.1 (0.68)	15.9 (0.53)	5.4 (0.31)	2.0 (0.19)	10.5 (0.44)
Mother, no father	100.0	7.5 (0.55)	92.5 (0.55)	100.0	59.1 (1.16)	20.6 (0.89)	7.3 (0.59)	3.1 (0.37)	9.9 (0.71)
Father, no mother	100.0	7.1 (1.71)	92.9 (1.71)	100.0	58.7 (2.89)	21.4 (2.24)	8.8 (2.00)	3.3 (0.76)	7.9 (1.36)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.6 (1.64)	93.4 (1.64)	100.0	60.5 (3.03)	21.0 (2.41)	6.4 (1.37)	*5.0 (1.63)	7.1 (1.73)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	6.9 (0.71)	93.1 (0.71)	100.0	54.5 (1.60)	20.6 (1.24)	9.0 (0.87)	4.5 (0.62)	11.3 (1.07)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)	100.0	58.0 (1.36)	20.4 (1.04)	6.8 (0.69)	3.2 (0.45)	11.6 (0.86)
More than high school	100.0	5.5 (0.34)	94.5 (0.34)	100.0	67.6 (0.67)	15.9 (0.51)	5.2 (0.30)	1.7 (0.17)	9.6 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table XV. Percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2011—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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 <sup>3</sup>
Family income <sup>12</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	8.4 (0.56)	91.6 (0.56)	100.0	54.6 (1.10)	21.0 (0.84)	7.8 (0.53)	3.8 (0.40)	12.8 (0.72)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	5.1 (0.33)	94.9 (0.33)	100.0	68.4 (0.70)	15.5 (0.54)	5.3 (0.33)	1.8 (0.18)	9.0 (0.41)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.82)	91.8 (0.82)	100.0	59.2 (1.51)	19.4 (1.23)	6.8 (0.66)	4.0 (0.63)	10.5 (0.94)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	7.6 (0.81)	92.4 (0.81)	100.0	61.8 (1.52)	17.3 (1.20)	7.4 (0.81)	2.1 (0.38)	11.4 (0.90)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	3.6 (0.62)	96.4 (0.62)	100.0	72.2 (1.56)	13.2 (1.15)	4.9 (0.77)	1.1 (0.32)	8.5 (0.96)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	2.1 (0.36)	97.9 (0.36)	100.0	76.8 (1.08)	13.1 (0.85)	3.0 (0.45)	0.6 (0.18)	6.5 (0.58)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.75)	91.8 (0.75)	100.0	54.7 (1.45)	20.6 (1.06)	7.4 (0.68)	4.3 (0.54)	12.9 (0.96)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	8.4 (0.67)	91.6 (0.67)	100.0	57.9 (1.27)	19.8 (0.99)	7.9 (0.68)	3.5 (0.46)	10.9 (0.77)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	4.0 (0.30)	96.0 (0.30)	100.0	70.5 (0.75)	14.7 (0.58)	4.8 (0.35)	1.2 (0.15)	8.8 (0.44)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>									
Private . . . . .	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	69.9 (0.73)	15.2 (0.56)	4.8 (0.33)	1.5 (0.19)	8.6 (0.43)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.41)	94.6 (0.41)	100.0	60.4 (1.01)	19.9 (0.78)	6.1 (0.44)	2.1 (0.26)	11.5 (0.67)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*4.9 (1.64)	95.1 (1.64)	100.0	64.9 (3.52)	18.9 (2.74)	*5.4 (1.72)	†	9.5 (2.16)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	22.0 (1.67)	78.0 (1.67)	100.0	35.5 (2.11)	22.6 (1.59)	15.1 (1.50)	11.7 (1.43)	15.1 (1.49)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.3 (0.38)	93.7 (0.38)	100.0	63.6 (0.76)	18.3 (0.62)	6.0 (0.36)	2.1 (0.21)	9.9 (0.48)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.54)	94.0 (0.54)	100.0	65.5 (1.02)	16.3 (0.72)	5.9 (0.55)	2.5 (0.31)	9.8 (0.63)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	5.5 (0.67)	94.5 (0.67)	100.0	61.8 (1.70)	16.9 (1.08)	6.4 (0.53)	3.6 (0.59)	11.4 (1.04)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	3.5 (0.53)	96.5 (0.53)	100.0	67.3 (1.34)	16.9 (1.13)	4.0 (0.57)	1.2 (0.30)	10.6 (0.93)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.2 (0.53)	94.8 (0.53)	100.0	65.1 (1.17)	15.5 (0.84)	5.4 (0.53)	2.4 (0.34)	11.6 (0.77)
South . . . . .	100.0	6.0 (0.47)	94.0 (0.47)	100.0	62.9 (1.02)	18.3 (0.74)	6.1 (0.44)	2.7 (0.31)	10.0 (0.62)
West . . . . .	100.0	8.8 (0.69)	91.2 (0.69)	100.0	62.0 (1.19)	18.5 (0.88)	8.0 (0.61)	3.0 (0.37)	8.5 (0.63)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	5.4 (0.29)	94.6 (0.29)	100.0	65.1 (0.63)	16.9 (0.47)	5.8 (0.30)	2.1 (0.17)	10.1 (0.39)
Good . . . . .	100.0	9.1 (0.82)	90.9 (0.82)	100.0	58.8 (1.42)	20.1 (1.16)	7.0 (0.67)	4.0 (0.57)	10.1 (0.85)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	9.6 (2.48)	90.4 (2.48)	100.0	55.2 (3.96)	21.8 (3.12)	8.3 (2.00)	*4.8 (1.84)	9.9 (2.54)
Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>									
Yes . . . . .	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	37.7 (2.19)	21.4 (1.83)	17.6 (1.74)	13.5 (1.55)	9.8 (1.24)
No . . . . .	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	65.6 (0.59)	17.2 (0.45)	5.3 (0.26)	1.7 (0.15)	10.1 (0.37)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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)?”

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, “About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

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

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

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