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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2012



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

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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2012

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
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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2012 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's 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 (ER) visits, dental care, and special education or early intervention services.

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 familiar with the child's health.

Selected Highlights

In 2012, 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 4% 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. Twelve percent of children had one ER visit and 6% had two or more visits. Ten percent of children aged 3–17 years had ADHD.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2012

by Barbara Bloom, M.P.A.; Lindsey I. Jones, M.P.H.; 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 2012 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, dental care, and special education and early intervention services. Age-adjusted estimates are shown in [Tables 1–17](#) for various population subgroups, including those defined by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health

status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. Three tables about current health status relative to 1 year ago were dropped from the 2012 report, and two tables about special education and early intervention services were added. Consequently, the tables in this report have been renumbered. [Appendix I](#) contains brief technical notes, including information about age adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)); [Appendix II](#), definitions of select terms used in this report; and [Appendix III](#), tables of unadjusted estimates ([Tables IV–XV](#)).

Methods

Data Source

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

across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. 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 (7).

The annual NHIS questionnaire 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 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. 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 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.

In 2012, 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 could be made. The 2012 NHIS sample size is the largest single-year sample size since the current sample design was implemented in 2006 (8). However, the sample size was still not sufficient for reliable annual estimates for children in most states. Therefore, only national and regional estimates are included in this report.

The interviewed sample for 2012 consisted of 42,366 households, which yielded 108,131 persons in 43,345 families. A total of 14,637 children under age 18 years were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 13,275 sample children, a conditional response rate of 90.7%. 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 76.8%, yielding a rate of 69.7% (8).

Estimation Procedures

Data analyzed for this report were weighted to provide national health estimates. The Sample Child record weight was 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, delayed care due to cost, and special education or early intervention services, for which 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, to produce more precise estimates. Estimates for 2012 were calculated using NHIS sample weights, which were calibrated to 2010 Census-based population estimates for age, sex, and race/ethnicity of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 children 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 (as part of either the denominator or the numerator), to provide a more straightforward presentation of the estimates. In addition, frequencies presented in the tables may be underestimated due to either item nonresponse or numerators decreasing in size. However, for all health measures in this report, the overall percentages with unknown values are typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and are shown in [Appendix I, Table II](#). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts shown in selected tables (typically in column 1 of each frequency 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 and 4% of all children in the 2012 survey, and only a broad range for their families' income was provided for about 13% of sample children and 16% of all children. 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 using multiple-imputation methodology. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income in order to maintain consistency with previous reports and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed income data. Health estimates for children with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the relevant table rows, and readers should refer to [Appendix I](#) for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 Summary Health Statistics report, percentages have been provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, percentages in the first set (Tables 1–17) were age-adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population. When assessing changes in prevalence over time, age-adjusted percentages are more appropriate than unadjusted percentages if the age distribution of the population is changing. Thus, age-adjusted percentages from this report can be compared with the same age-adjusted percentages from earlier Summary Health Statistics reports. Age-adjusted percentages also permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (9,10). The age groups used for age adjustment in this report are 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. Age-adjusted percentages shown in the tables may not match age-adjusted percentages for the same health characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment.

Age-adjusted rates should be viewed as relative indexes rather than actual measures of risk. Unadjusted rates are more appropriate when actual risk or burden of illness is of interest. Tables IV–XV in Appendix III provide these unadjusted percentages. These unadjusted percentages also permit readers to compare current percentages with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and to see the effects of age adjustment on the 2012 percentages (see Appendix I for details on age adjustment). Frequencies in this report are not age-adjusted. Therefore, frequency tables have been removed from the set of unadjusted tables in Appendix III to eliminate redundancy.

Data Limitations That Impact Comparisons Across Years

The 1997–2012 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 1997–2012 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. A change in the sample design was implemented in 2006 and should also be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2012 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. From 2003–2011, NHIS used weights derived from the 2000 Census-based population estimates, and beginning in 2012, NHIS weights were derived from the 2010 Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare 2012 estimates with estimates for 2003–2011 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 for 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.

Interpretation of estimates and comparisons across years 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 (SEs) are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and SEs 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 (11).

SEs are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative

standard errors (RSEs) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are preceded by an asterisk (*). Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50% are not shown and are indicated with an asterisk (*). The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t* tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, 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” button, followed by the “Subscribe” box 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

This section presents brief, bulleted summaries of the 2012 estimates shown in [Tables 1–17](#). Estimated percentages were age-adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population.

Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- More than 10 million U.S. children under age 18 (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 6.8 million children still have asthma (9%).
- Boys (16%) were more likely than girls (12%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (22%) and to still have asthma (16%) than Hispanic (14% and 9%) or non-Hispanic white (12% and 8%) children.
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (19%) or to still have asthma (13%) than children in families that were not poor (12% and 8%).
- Children in fair or poor health (40%) 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 (37%) 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 12% 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 (19%) than Asian children (11%) or white children (10%).
- 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 (30%), food allergies (18%), and skin allergies (28%) as children in excellent or very good health (9%, 5%, and 11%).

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

- In 2012, 4.9 million children aged 3–17 had a learning disability (8%); 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Black children (8%) and white children (8%) were more likely to have a learning disability than Asian children (2%).
- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability (11%) was almost twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (6%).
- More than 5 million children aged 3–17 had ADHD (10%). Boys (14%) were almost three times as likely as girls (5%) to have ADHD.
- Hispanic children were less likely to have ADHD (6%) than non-Hispanic white (12%) and non-Hispanic black (9%) children.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have learning disabilities (11%) and ADHD (12%) than children in two-parent families (7% 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 (22% and 8%).

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

- In 2012, nearly 10 million children in the United States had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (13%).
- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Seventeen percent of youths aged 12–17 were on regular medication compared with 14% of children aged 5–11 and 7% of children aged 4 and under.
- White (13%) and black (16%) children were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (8%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than Hispanic children (9%).
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children whose parent did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (11%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (17%) were more likely than children with private coverage (12%) or no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-assessed Health Status ([Tables 5 and 6](#))

- In 2012, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (42 million or 57%), and another 19 million children had very good health (26%).
- As the level of parent education increased, the percentage of children with excellent health increased.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health: 46% 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 (48%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were five times as likely to be in fair or poor health (5%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).

School Days Missed Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 7 and 8)

- One-third (18 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17) missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- White children (32%) were less likely to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury than Asian (47%) or black (41%) children.
- Four 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 twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (6%) compared with children in two-parent families (3%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 9 and 10)

- In 2012, almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (96%). Non-Hispanic white (97%) and non-Hispanic black (97%) children were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (94%).
- Seventy-three percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% 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; and 1%, a hospital outpatient clinic. Less than 1% used an ER as their usual place of health care.

- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (37%) than children in families that were not poor (16%).
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 85% with private health insurance used a doctor's office for that care, compared with 62% with Medicaid or other public coverage and 56% with no insurance.
- Children living in the West (33%) or Midwest (29%) were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children living in the South (20%) or Northeast (15%).

Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional (Tables 11 and 12)

- Three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months (77%) than children with a parent who had less than a high school education (72%).
- More than 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 more than one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Uninsured children (10%) were five times as likely as children with private insurance (2%) or Medicaid coverage (2%) 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 13)

- In 2012, almost 5 million children had no health insurance coverage (7%).
- Hispanic children (11%) were more than twice as likely as non-Hispanic white (5%) and black (4%) children to be uninsured for health care.
- Nine percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 10% 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 with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were less likely to be uninsured (5%) than children with a parent who had less than a high school education (12%).
- Children living in the South (8%) or West (8%) were more likely to be uninsured than children living in the Midwest (5%) or Northeast (4%).
- Approximately 1.2 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (2%), and medical care for 2.1 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (3%).

ER Visits in the Past 12 Months (Table 14)

- In 2012, 8.8 million children living in the United States had an ER visit in the past 12 months (12%); 4.2 million children had two or more visits (6%).
- Asian children were less likely to have gone to the ER 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 (9%) than white (5%) and Asian (1%) 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 (5%) or private health insurance (3%).

Dental Care (Tables 15 and 16)

- In 2012, 4 million children aged 2–17 (6%) 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 (5%) and single-father families (5%).
- Uninsured children were more than five times as likely to have unmet dental need (21%) as children with private health insurance (4%) and more than four times as likely as children with Medicaid or other public coverage (5%).
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental visit in the past 6 months (67%) than non-Hispanic black (63%) and Hispanic (61%) children.
- Twenty-eight percent of uninsured children had no dental visit for more than 2 years (including those who never had a visit) compared with 10% of children with Medicaid and 10% of children with private health insurance.

Special Education or Early Intervention Services (Table 17)

- About 5.4 million U.S. children under age 18 (7%) received special education or early intervention services in 2012; boys (10%) were twice as likely as girls (5%) to receive such services.
- Children in poor (10%) or near-poor (9%) families were more likely than children in not-poor families (6%) to have received special education or early intervention services.
- Children with Medicaid (10%) were more likely than children with

private health insurance (6%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have received special education or early intervention services.

- Children in the Northeast (10%) were more likely to have received special education or early intervention services than children in the Midwest (8%), West (7%), or South (6%).

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Table 1. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
				Number in thousands ³	
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	14.0 (0.38)	9.3 (0.32)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,661	10,322	6,834	14.0 (0.38)	9.3 (0.32)
Sex					
Male	37,628	5,988	3,748	15.9 (0.55)	10.0 (0.46)
Female	36,033	4,333	3,085	12.1 (0.51)	8.6 (0.45)
Age ⁶					
0–4 years	20,006	1,406	1,080	7.0 (0.54)	5.4 (0.48)
5–11 years	28,829	4,483	3,162	15.6 (0.65)	11.0 (0.54)
12–17 years	24,827	4,433	2,591	17.9 (0.74)	10.5 (0.60)
Race					
One race ⁷	70,037	9,714	6,398	13.9 (0.39)	9.2 (0.33)
White	54,943	6,911	4,395	12.6 (0.44)	8.0 (0.36)
Black or African American	10,591	2,265	1,675	21.6 (1.09)	16.0 (0.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	212	143	21.6 (4.02)	14.5 (3.39)
Asian	3,403	310	173	9.0 (1.20)	4.9 (0.98)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	*	*	10.9 (4.73)	7.9 (3.83)
Two or more races ⁸	3,625	608	435	17.5 (2.01)	12.3 (1.66)
Black or African American and white	1,516	251	175	17.7 (2.68)	12.4 (2.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	91	*51	12.1 (3.14)	6.6 (2.21)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	2,344	1,552	13.5 (0.70)	8.9 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	1,392	908	11.8 (0.80)	7.7 (0.71)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	7,978	5,282	14.2 (0.45)	9.4 (0.37)
White, single race	39,057	4,881	3,079	12.4 (0.53)	7.9 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	2,178	1,609	21.8 (1.13)	16.1 (1.00)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	50,442	6,006	3,853	12.1 (0.45)	7.7 (0.37)
Mother, no father	18,115	3,552	2,480	19.5 (0.84)	13.7 (0.73)
Father, no mother	2,695	430	260	16.1 (2.15)	10.1 (1.78)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	333	240	14.5 (2.41)	10.8 (2.25)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	8,802	1,356	995	15.4 (1.08)	11.3 (1.00)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	13,990	2,061	1,400	14.8 (0.90)	10.1 (0.71)
More than high school diploma	48,248	6,555	4,191	13.6 (0.48)	8.7 (0.39)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	23,433	4,054	2,849	17.9 (0.72)	12.5 (0.62)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	5,823	3,741	12.3 (0.46)	8.0 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	1,183	813	13.0 (1.03)	9.0 (0.86)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,376	862	11.7 (0.79)	7.4 (0.69)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	1,256	838	13.5 (1.09)	9.1 (0.97)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,009	1,227	11.7 (0.78)	7.2 (0.63)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	15,125	2,717	1,940	18.7 (0.92)	13.3 (0.81)
Near poor	15,533	2,122	1,452	13.6 (0.79)	9.3 (0.65)
Not poor	37,786	4,780	2,995	12.4 (0.50)	7.9 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵					
Private	39,291	4,972	3,183	12.3 (0.51)	7.9 (0.43)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	4,659	3,189	17.7 (0.71)	12.0 (0.58)
Other	1,832	231	133	12.5 (2.06)	7.7 (1.73)
Uninsured	4,749	434	316	8.2 (1.02)	6.0 (0.91)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
Place of residence ¹⁶	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Large MSA	39,423	5,455	3,721	13.8 (0.54)	9.5 (0.46)
Small MSA.	22,798	3,241	2,109	14.3 (0.62)	9.3 (0.52)
Not in MSA	11,440	1,626	1,005	14.3 (1.02)	8.8 (0.82)
Region					
Northeast	11,977	1,782	1,175	14.7 (0.99)	9.8 (0.81)
Midwest	16,797	2,122	1,451	12.6 (0.83)	8.7 (0.72)
South	27,235	4,158	2,822	15.4 (0.65)	10.4 (0.53)
West	17,652	2,260	1,386	12.9 (0.69)	7.9 (0.60)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,236	7,404	4,561	12.2 (0.39)	7.5 (0.32)
Good	10,752	2,271	1,674	20.7 (1.08)	15.4 (0.97)
Fair or poor	1,633	646	598	39.9 (4.04)	37.1 (4.01)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

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

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

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁷Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁸Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁹Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

¹⁰Refers 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."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹⁴"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix II.

¹⁵Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 2. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years					Age-adjusted				
	Number in thousands ²	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	9.0 (0.34)	10.7 (0.35)	5.6 (0.26)	12.0 (0.36)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	6,641	7,826	4,099	8,808	9.0 (0.34)	10.6 (0.35)	5.6 (0.26)	12.0 (0.36)	
Sex										
Male	37,628	3,841	4,507	2,104	4,671	10.2 (0.51)	12.0 (0.54)	5.6 (0.36)	12.4 (0.50)	
Female	36,033	2,800	3,318	1,995	4,138	7.8 (0.44)	9.2 (0.47)	5.6 (0.37)	11.5 (0.50)	
Age ⁵										
0–4 years	20,006	888	1,500	1,126	2,893	4.5 (0.46)	7.5 (0.56)	5.6 (0.46)	14.5 (0.72)	
5–11 years	28,829	2,666	3,492	1,804	3,642	9.3 (0.53)	12.1 (0.58)	6.3 (0.43)	12.6 (0.60)	
12–17 years	24,827	3,086	2,833	1,169	2,274	12.5 (0.64)	11.4 (0.64)	4.7 (0.41)	9.2 (0.53)	
Race										
One race ⁶	70,037	6,362	7,406	3,822	8,193	9.1 (0.35)	10.6 (0.36)	5.5 (0.26)	11.7 (0.36)	
White	54,943	5,170	5,894	2,816	5,652	9.4 (0.41)	10.8 (0.42)	5.2 (0.30)	10.3 (0.40)	
Black or African American	10,591	741	1,037	758	2,014	7.0 (0.68)	9.9 (0.81)	7.1 (0.74)	18.9 (1.06)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	135	*148	*45	*146	13.7 (2.91)	14.6 (4.14)	4.7 (1.69)	14.5 (3.93)	
Asian	3,403	303	310	196	368	8.8 (1.22)	9.0 (1.23)	5.8 (1.03)	10.9 (1.42)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	*	*	*	*	*	17.0 (7.99)	*	*	
Two or more races ⁷	3,625	278	420	277	616	7.9 (1.25)	11.8 (1.59)	7.6 (1.41)	17.0 (1.95)	
Black or African American and white	1,516	*63	162	83	185	4.2 (1.27)	11.2 (2.78)	5.2 (1.31)	11.8 (2.41)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	*85	76	*44	133	11.5 (3.49)	9.7 (2.76)	6.4 (2.57)	18.4 (4.42)	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	1,201	1,393	749	1,668	6.9 (0.55)	8.0 (0.55)	4.3 (0.41)	9.4 (0.59)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	814	897	428	987	6.9 (0.66)	7.6 (0.66)	3.6 (0.48)	8.2 (0.68)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	5,439	6,433	3,349	7,141	9.7 (0.40)	11.5 (0.43)	6.0 (0.32)	12.8 (0.43)	
White, single race	39,057	4,124	4,648	2,152	4,271	10.4 (0.51)	11.9 (0.54)	5.6 (0.38)	11.0 (0.49)	
Black or African American, single race	10,045	714	999	725	1,931	7.1 (0.71)	10.0 (0.84)	7.2 (0.77)	19.2 (1.10)	
Family structure ⁹										
Mother and father	50,442	4,585	5,101	2,765	5,491	9.2 (0.41)	10.2 (0.42)	5.5 (0.32)	10.8 (0.42)	
Mother, no father	18,115	1,578	2,053	1,140	2,912	8.6 (0.61)	11.3 (0.66)	6.3 (0.53)	16.2 (0.78)	
Father, no mother	2,695	166	334	96	165	5.7 (1.22)	11.5 (1.94)	4.1 (1.07)	6.2 (1.04)	
Neither mother nor father	2,410	311	339	*98	240	12.9 (2.42)	14.3 (2.47)	4.1 (1.19)	10.3 (1.69)	
Parent's education ¹⁰										
Less than high school diploma	8,802	508	525	368	866	5.8 (0.65)	6.0 (0.73)	4.2 (0.64)	9.8 (0.84)	
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,990	855	1,223	622	1,535	6.1 (0.60)	8.8 (0.72)	4.5 (0.53)	11.0 (0.77)	
More than high school diploma	48,248	4,958	5,739	3,000	6,161	10.3 (0.43)	11.9 (0.47)	6.2 (0.35)	12.8 (0.46)	
Family income ¹²										
Less than \$35,000	23,433	1,577	2,270	1,392	3,208	7.0 (0.52)	9.9 (0.58)	5.9 (0.46)	13.5 (0.66)	
\$35,000 or more	46,614	4,796	5,248	2,550	5,320	10.1 (0.43)	11.2 (0.45)	5.5 (0.34)	11.5 (0.44)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	757	1,006	435	1,062	8.4 (0.86)	11.1 (1.02)	4.8 (0.67)	11.9 (0.96)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,128	1,125	460	1,387	9.6 (0.82)	9.6 (0.79)	3.9 (0.51)	11.8 (0.85)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	901	1,129	531	1,086	9.7 (0.90)	12.3 (1.10)	5.9 (0.75)	12.0 (0.99)	
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,009	1,989	1,124	1,785	11.6 (0.77)	11.8 (0.78)	6.8 (0.64)	10.8 (0.73)	
Poverty status ¹³										
Poor	15,125	947	1,544	972	2,087	6.5 (0.62)	10.6 (0.73)	6.4 (0.62)	13.6 (0.89)	
Near poor	15,533	1,226	1,457	749	2,000	8.0 (0.68)	9.4 (0.70)	4.8 (0.50)	12.9 (0.77)	
Not poor	37,786	4,208	4,417	2,145	4,314	10.9 (0.49)	11.6 (0.50)	5.7 (0.38)	11.6 (0.48)	
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴										
Private	39,291	4,247	4,557	2,315	4,421	10.5 (0.48)	11.4 (0.49)	5.9 (0.40)	11.4 (0.48)	
Medicaid or other public	27,501	1,853	2,643	1,449	3,675	7.0 (0.49)	9.8 (0.55)	5.3 (0.40)	13.2 (0.63)	
Other	1,832	148	177	114	205	7.5 (1.50)	9.2 (1.96)	5.9 (1.40)	11.8 (2.25)	
Uninsured	4,749	382	412	187	484	7.8 (1.16)	8.6 (1.26)	4.0 (0.98)	11.0 (1.38)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	
Place of residence ¹⁵		Number in thousands ²				Percent ³ (standard error)				
Large MSA	39,423	3,458	4,062	2,227	4,814	8.8 (0.45)	10.3 (0.50)	5.7 (0.36)	12.2 (0.51)	
Small MSA	22,798	2,356	2,539	1,365	2,815	10.4 (0.67)	11.2 (0.62)	6.0 (0.50)	12.3 (0.64)	
Not in MSA	11,440	827	1,225	506	1,179	7.3 (0.72)	10.8 (0.85)	4.4 (0.52)	10.3 (0.80)	
Region										
Northeast	11,977	1,074	1,108	698	1,321	8.8 (0.71)	9.2 (0.83)	5.8 (0.69)	11.1 (0.83)	
Midwest	16,797	1,310	1,684	937	1,900	7.8 (0.69)	10.0 (0.77)	5.6 (0.58)	11.3 (0.75)	
South	27,235	2,621	3,452	1,554	3,476	9.7 (0.61)	12.7 (0.62)	5.7 (0.43)	12.7 (0.61)	
West	17,652	1,636	1,581	910	2,112	9.3 (0.64)	9.0 (0.61)	5.2 (0.45)	12.0 (0.67)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good	61,236	5,054	5,741	2,965	6,802	8.3 (0.37)	9.4 (0.36)	4.8 (0.27)	11.1 (0.38)	
Good	10,752	1,371	1,619	836	1,577	12.3 (0.96)	14.9 (1.06)	7.8 (0.76)	14.9 (0.98)	
Fair or poor	1,633	215	466	298	430	12.7 (2.44)	30.0 (3.69)	18.0 (3.03)	27.5 (4.02)	

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 3. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
				Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
		Number in thousands ³			
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	8.0 (0.35)	9.5 (0.36)
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,696	4,943	5,876	8.0 (0.35)	9.5 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	31,513	3,146	4,239	10.0 (0.52)	13.5 (0.59)
Female	30,182	1,796	1,636	6.0 (0.42)	5.4 (0.38)
Age ⁶					
3–4 years	8,040	192	136	2.4 (0.51)	1.7 (0.45)
5–11 years	28,829	2,338	2,726	8.1 (0.51)	9.5 (0.52)
12–17 years	24,827	2,413	3,014	9.7 (0.54)	12.2 (0.62)
Race					
One race ⁷	58,650	4,671	5,528	8.0 (0.35)	9.4 (0.36)
White	46,032	3,771	4,567	8.2 (0.40)	9.9 (0.42)
Black or African American	8,761	671	769	7.7 (0.81)	8.8 (0.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	852	140	108	17.4 (4.28)	13.5 (3.74)
Asian	2,901	*65	77	2.2 (0.69)	2.6 (0.68)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	104	*24	*	21.6 (10.30)	*
Two or more races ⁸	3,046	271	348	9.4 (1.79)	12.2 (1.91)
Black or African American and white	1,291	112	151	8.7 (2.08)	12.1 (2.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	636	*43	*81	6.8 (3.01)	12.7 (4.08)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	14,602	1,020	839	7.1 (0.57)	5.8 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,977	591	438	6.0 (0.61)	4.5 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	47,093	3,923	5,036	8.3 (0.41)	10.6 (0.44)
White, single race	32,869	2,888	3,834	8.7 (0.51)	11.5 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	8,353	650	739	7.8 (0.84)	8.9 (0.83)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	41,555	2,881	3,433	7.0 (0.40)	8.3 (0.42)
Mother, no father	15,432	1,623	1,911	10.5 (0.74)	12.4 (0.72)
Father, no mother	2,568	227	248	8.8 (1.59)	9.5 (1.68)
Neither mother nor father	2,141	211	283	10.2 (1.77)	13.1 (2.04)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	7,439	814	537	11.0 (1.13)	7.2 (0.89)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	11,505	1,126	1,267	9.7 (0.77)	10.9 (0.86)
More than high school diploma	40,429	2,783	3,779	6.9 (0.39)	9.4 (0.45)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	18,937	2,115	2,167	11.4 (0.69)	11.7 (0.70)
\$35,000 or more	39,744	2,709	3,584	6.7 (0.41)	8.9 (0.42)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7,639	719	874	9.4 (1.01)	11.5 (1.13)
\$50,000–\$74,999	9,863	770	788	7.8 (0.82)	8.0 (0.78)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,817	381	611	4.8 (0.71)	7.7 (0.91)
\$100,000 or more	14,425	839	1,311	5.7 (0.61)	8.8 (0.74)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	11,981	1,413	1,475	12.0 (0.95)	12.5 (0.96)
Near poor	13,147	1,341	1,268	10.2 (0.78)	9.7 (0.83)
Not poor	32,212	1,991	2,885	6.1 (0.40)	8.8 (0.46)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ²
		Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁵					
Private	33,727	2,017	2,701	5.9 (0.39)	7.8 (0.43)
Medicaid or other public	21,960	2,485	2,635	11.8 (0.69)	12.5 (0.70)
Other	1,548	169	216	11.4 (2.60)	13.5 (2.65)
Uninsured	4,235	263	307	6.0 (1.07)	7.4 (1.37)
Place of residence¹⁶					
Large MSA	33,100	2,645	2,706	8.0 (0.46)	8.2 (0.45)
Small MSA	19,164	1,501	1,914	7.9 (0.57)	10.0 (0.65)
Not in MSA	9,432	797	1,255	8.4 (1.06)	13.2 (1.01)
Region					
Northeast	10,309	814	836	7.9 (0.80)	8.1 (0.81)
Midwest	13,911	1,060	1,538	7.5 (0.75)	10.9 (0.80)
South	22,841	1,779	2,562	7.8 (0.58)	11.3 (0.63)
West	14,634	1,289	941	8.8 (0.68)	6.4 (0.60)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,908	2,953	4,148	5.8 (0.32)	8.2 (0.39)
Good	9,290	1,437	1,395	15.4 (1.11)	14.9 (1.11)
Fair or poor	1,474	552	333	38.1 (3.75)	21.9 (3.10)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

²Based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?"

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

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁷Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁸Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁹Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

¹⁰Refers 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."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹⁴"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁵Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children aged 3–17 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children aged 3–17 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 4. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	13.2 (0.38)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	9,715	13.2 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	37,628	5,629	15.0 (0.56)
Female	36,033	4,086	11.3 (0.50)
Age ⁵			
0–4 years	20,006	1,328	6.6 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,829	4,089	14.2 (0.63)
12–17 years	24,827	4,298	17.3 (0.74)
Race			
One race ⁶	70,037	9,151	13.1 (0.39)
White	54,943	7,072	12.8 (0.44)
Black or African American	10,591	1,664	15.9 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	146	14.9 (3.72)
Asian	3,403	257	7.6 (1.27)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	110	*	*
Two or more races ⁷	3,625	564	15.8 (1.75)
Black or African American and white	1,516	258	17.1 (2.47)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	92	12.5 (3.25)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	1,536	8.9 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	868	7.4 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	8,180	14.5 (0.45)
White, single race	39,057	5,760	14.6 (0.54)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	1,621	16.2 (1.10)
Family structure ⁹			
Mother and father	50,442	5,858	11.8 (0.46)
Mother, no father	18,115	3,134	17.2 (0.84)
Father, no mother	2,695	372	12.5 (1.76)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	351	14.7 (2.34)
Parent's education ¹⁰			
Less than high school diploma	8,802	995	11.3 (1.03)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,990	1,816	13.1 (0.83)
More than high school	48,248	6,544	13.6 (0.47)
Family income ¹²			
Less than \$35,000	23,433	3,491	15.4 (0.74)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	5,913	12.5 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	1,335	14.7 (1.10)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,417	12.0 (0.86)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	1,141	12.3 (1.01)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,021	11.6 (0.77)
Poverty status ¹³			
Poor	15,125	2,316	15.9 (0.96)
Near poor	15,533	2,094	13.4 (0.81)
Not poor	37,786	4,840	12.5 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴			
Private	39,291	4,865	12.0 (0.49)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	4,294	16.5 (0.70)
Other	1,832	276	15.5 (2.60)
Uninsured	4,749	251	4.9 (0.88)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Place of residence ¹⁵	Number in thousands ²		Percent ³ (standard error)
Large MSA	39,423	4,806	12.2 (0.50)
Small MSA.	22,798	3,073	13.5 (0.68)
Not in MSA	11,440	1,837	16.1 (1.08)
Region			
Northeast	11,977	1,514	12.5 (0.88)
Midwest	16,797	2,384	14.2 (0.85)
South	27,235	4,253	15.7 (0.66)
West	17,652	1,564	8.9 (0.67)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,236	6,603	10.9 (0.38)
Good	10,752	2,251	20.6 (1.10)
Fair or poor	1,633	862	51.9 (4.09)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50%.

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

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 5. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands ²			
Total ³ (crude)	73,659	41,990	19,024	11,064	1,524
Sex					
Male	37,627	21,083	9,852	5,844	818
Female	36,032	20,907	9,172	5,221	707
Age					
0–4 years	20,089	12,282	4,928	2,574	287
5–11 years	28,732	16,429	7,389	4,337	565
12–17 years	24,838	13,280	6,708	4,153	672
Race					
One race ⁴	70,134	40,000	18,044	10,585	1,452
White	55,024	32,292	14,045	7,658	991
Black or African American	10,617	5,410	2,693	2,123	382
American Indian or Alaska Native	969	392	258	288	*31
Asian	3,419	1,850	1,014	500	47
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	105	*56	*34	*15	–
Two or more races ⁵	3,526	1,990	980	480	72
Black or African American and white	1,511	844	406	233	*29
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	677	322	237	90	*24
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,662	8,733	4,859	3,563	502
Mexican or Mexican American	11,893	5,681	3,317	2,542	352
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,998	33,257	14,165	7,501	1,022
White, single race	39,146	24,319	9,733	4,516	544
Black or African American, single race	10,012	5,113	2,548	1,975	367
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	50,378	30,313	12,747	6,444	840
Mother, no father	18,076	8,935	4,940	3,616	564
Father, no mother	2,774	1,576	744	405	*48
Neither mother nor father	2,432	1,166	594	599	73
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	8,890	3,993	2,193	2,279	425
High school diploma or GED ⁹	14,177	7,385	3,567	2,886	323
More than high school	47,669	29,201	12,560	5,182	691
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	23,108	11,049	6,019	5,097	933
\$35,000 or more	45,097	27,680	11,695	5,172	526
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,771	4,689	2,452	1,473	152
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,466	6,214	3,306	1,756	183
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,918	5,510	2,422	879	101
\$100,000 or more	15,941	11,267	3,515	1,063	90
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	14,828	6,906	3,776	3,439	701
Near poor	15,122	7,691	4,262	2,844	315
Not poor	36,480	23,412	9,211	3,490	355
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	39,059	24,823	9,886	3,959	385
Medicaid or other public	27,501	13,293	7,246	5,971	964
Other	1,791	1,107	437	202	*34
Uninsured	4,825	2,503	1,365	831	122
Place of residence ¹³					
Large MSA	39,438	22,931	9,866	5,789	823
Small MSA	22,769	12,826	5,973	3,510	441
Not in MSA	11,452	6,233	3,186	1,766	261

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Crude frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Number in thousands ²			
Northeast	11,732	6,781	3,044	1,638	259
Midwest	16,816	9,731	4,549	2,250	286
South	27,390	15,695	6,853	4,201	608
West	17,722	9,783	4,578	2,976	372

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁴Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁵Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁷Refers 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."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹¹"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹²Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)			
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	57.0 (0.53)	25.8 (0.46)	15.0 (0.38)	2.1 (0.12)
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	57.0 (0.53)	25.8 (0.46)	15.0 (0.38)	2.1 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	56.1 (0.64)	26.2 (0.54)	15.6 (0.47)	2.2 (0.16)
Female	100.0	58.1 (0.62)	25.5 (0.55)	14.5 (0.43)	2.0 (0.16)
Age ⁴					
0–4 years	100.0	61.2 (0.80)	24.6 (0.67)	12.8 (0.54)	1.4 (0.17)
5–11 years	100.0	57.2 (0.70)	25.7 (0.62)	15.1 (0.51)	2.0 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.76)	27.0 (0.67)	16.7 (0.53)	2.7 (0.22)
Race					
One race ⁵	100.0	57.1 (0.54)	25.7 (0.46)	15.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.13)
White	100.0	58.8 (0.60)	25.5 (0.54)	13.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	51.0 (1.24)	25.4 (1.03)	20.0 (1.04)	3.6 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	40.5 (3.71)	26.6 (4.32)	29.7 (4.04)	3.2 (0.92)
Asian	100.0	54.3 (2.02)	29.7 (1.73)	14.7 (1.42)	1.4 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.4 (10.78)	32.2 (9.50)	*14.4 (6.70)	–
Two or more races ⁶	100.0	56.1 (2.11)	27.9 (1.92)	13.9 (1.48)	2.1 (0.43)
Black or African American and white	100.0	55.2 (2.89)	27.0 (2.59)	15.8 (2.10)	*1.9 (0.60)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	48.4 (5.47)	35.2 (5.21)	13.1 (3.26)	*3.3 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	49.2 (0.99)	27.6 (0.84)	20.3 (0.76)	2.9 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	47.5 (1.20)	27.9 (1.03)	21.5 (0.94)	3.0 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	59.5 (0.61)	25.3 (0.53)	13.4 (0.44)	1.8 (0.14)
White, single race	100.0	62.3 (0.73)	24.8 (0.66)	11.5 (0.50)	1.4 (0.14)
Black or African American only, single race	100.0	51.1 (1.28)	25.5 (1.07)	19.7 (1.06)	3.7 (0.48)
Family structure ⁸					
Mother and father	100.0	60.1 (0.63)	25.3 (0.55)	12.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	49.6 (0.95)	27.3 (0.82)	20.0 (0.73)	3.1 (0.27)
Father, no mother	100.0	57.5 (2.29)	26.7 (2.02)	14.1 (1.67)	*1.6 (0.50)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	48.4 (2.37)	24.0 (1.93)	24.7 (2.17)	2.9 (0.59)
Parent's education ⁹					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	44.8 (1.34)	24.7 (1.12)	25.7 (1.17)	4.8 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	52.1 (1.15)	25.2 (0.99)	20.4 (0.87)	2.3 (0.28)
More than high school	100.0	61.3 (0.63)	26.4 (0.57)	10.9 (0.38)	1.5 (0.13)
Family income ¹¹					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	47.4 (0.92)	26.1 (0.77)	22.3 (0.74)	4.2 (0.30)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	61.5 (0.63)	25.9 (0.57)	11.4 (0.40)	1.2 (0.12)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	53.6 (1.37)	28.0 (1.25)	16.7 (0.95)	1.7 (0.30)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	54.2 (1.29)	28.8 (1.19)	15.4 (0.92)	1.6 (0.29)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	61.9 (1.48)	27.2 (1.32)	9.8 (0.83)	1.1 (0.23)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.9 (0.96)	21.9 (0.86)	6.6 (0.52)	0.5 (0.14)
Poverty status ¹²					
Poor	100.0	46.0 (1.17)	25.6 (0.94)	23.5 (0.93)	4.9 (0.41)
Near poor	100.0	50.9 (1.09)	28.2 (0.99)	18.8 (0.80)	2.1 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	64.4 (0.69)	25.2 (0.61)	9.5 (0.40)	1.0 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage ¹³					
Private	100.0	63.8 (0.69)	25.2 (0.61)	10.0 (0.39)	1.0 (0.12)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	47.7 (0.84)	26.5 (0.73)	22.1 (0.70)	3.7 (0.26)
Other	100.0	62.1 (3.16)	24.6 (2.58)	11.4 (1.78)	*1.9 (0.75)
Uninsured	100.0	52.8 (1.90)	27.9 (1.81)	16.9 (1.41)	2.3 (0.51)

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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence ¹⁴		Percent distribution ² (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	58.2 (0.72)	25.0 (0.60)	14.7 (0.50)	2.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	56.3 (0.93)	26.3 (0.80)	15.4 (0.71)	1.9 (0.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.4 (1.42)	27.8 (1.41)	15.4 (1.04)	2.3 (0.35)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	58.0 (1.29)	25.9 (1.13)	13.9 (0.91)	2.2 (0.33)
Midwest	100.0	57.9 (1.22)	27.0 (1.11)	13.3 (0.73)	1.7 (0.21)
South	100.0	57.3 (0.86)	25.1 (0.66)	15.4 (0.69)	2.2 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.2 (1.02)	25.9 (0.94)	16.8 (0.75)	2.1 (0.21)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 7. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
		Number in thousands ²					
Total ³ (crude)	53,656	17,970	15,621	12,710	4,598	1,995	281
Sex							
Male	27,450	9,402	7,992	6,377	2,340	966	162
Female	26,206	8,568	7,629	6,332	2,258	1,029	119
Age							
5–11 years	28,829	9,081	9,002	7,098	2,459	792	204
12–17 years	24,827	8,889	6,619	5,611	2,139	1,203	77
Race							
One race ⁴	51,067	17,185	14,851	12,031	4,421	1,872	263
White	40,153	12,624	11,955	9,714	3,696	1,567	217
Black or African American	7,563	3,109	2,030	1,564	570	205	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	704	235	145	208	*51	*59	*
Asian	2,553	1,188	698	521	85	*41	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	94	*29	*22	*25	*	–	–
Two or more races ⁵	2,589	785	770	678	177	123	*
Black or African American and white	1,077	368	313	265	93	*26	*
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	564	136	187	167	*35	*16	*
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	12,440	5,240	3,219	2,647	800	367	*50
Mexican or Mexican American	8,466	3,682	2,291	1,658	521	189	*28
Not Hispanic or Latino	41,216	12,730	12,402	10,063	3,798	1,628	232
White, single race	28,913	7,846	9,008	7,409	2,963	1,248	171
Black or African American, single race	7,231	2,991	1,937	1,466	553	200	*
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	36,073	12,236	11,076	8,425	2,854	1,086	152
Mother, no father	13,406	4,157	3,504	3,364	1,427	750	88
Father, no mother	2,268	724	606	562	195	*113	*19
Neither mother nor father	1,909	854	435	359	122	*46	*
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	6,439	2,672	1,556	1,240	540	289	*48
High school diploma or GED ⁹	10,122	3,482	2,676	2,388	1,010	415	*69
More than high school	35,023	10,899	10,900	8,682	2,925	1,245	143
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	16,131	5,788	3,887	3,741	1,660	777	110
\$35,000 or more	34,921	11,179	10,973	8,340	2,830	1,178	158
\$35,000–\$49,999	6,675	2,368	1,935	1,368	568	342	*35
\$50,000–\$74,999	8,534	2,626	2,835	1,903	708	357	*
\$75,000–\$99,999	6,852	2,243	2,006	1,746	603	158	*40
\$100,000 or more	12,860	3,943	4,197	3,323	951	320	*48
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	10,196	3,761	2,408	2,299	1,004	534	*82
Near poor	11,441	3,965	3,223	2,467	1,136	497	*51
Not poor	28,318	8,842	8,933	7,062	2,258	888	139
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	29,962	9,295	9,488	7,474	2,439	950	108
Medicaid or other public	18,271	6,565	4,757	4,036	1,706	878	115
Other	1,350	482	351	353	*104	*28	*
Uninsured	3,872	1,564	939	819	344	130	*37
Place of residence ¹³							
Large MSA	28,809	9,953	8,420	6,739	2,370	989	159
Small MSA	16,565	5,341	4,735	4,081	1,503	678	73
Not in MSA	8,282	2,676	2,466	1,890	725	327	49

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Region		Number in thousands ²					
Northeast	9,022	2,971	2,656	2,226	745	353	*
Midwest	12,210	3,610	4,037	2,915	1,041	360	96
South	19,747	6,864	5,490	4,645	1,783	794	99
West	12,677	4,525	3,438	2,923	1,028	489	*59
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	44,135	15,067	13,428	10,603	3,442	1,082	172
Good	8,176	2,619	1,945	1,831	948	650	*89
Fair or poor	1,321	282	237	265	208	262	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child’s name] miss school because of illness or injury?”

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

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁴Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁵Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁷Refers 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.”

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹¹“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹²Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 8. 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days		
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)						
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	33.8 (0.66)	29.4 (0.59)	23.9 (0.57)	8.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)	
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	33.8 (0.66)	29.4 (0.59)	23.9 (0.57)	8.6 (0.38)	3.8 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	34.5 (0.92)	29.4 (0.83)	23.4 (0.80)	8.6 (0.52)	3.5 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)	
Female	100.0	33.0 (0.89)	29.4 (0.87)	24.4 (0.82)	8.7 (0.55)	3.9 (0.38)	0.5 (0.11)	
Age ⁴								
5–11 years	100.0	31.7 (0.88)	31.4 (0.84)	24.8 (0.80)	8.6 (0.52)	2.8 (0.28)	0.7 (0.14)	
12–17 years	100.0	36.2 (0.92)	27.0 (0.83)	22.9 (0.79)	8.7 (0.53)	4.9 (0.44)	0.3 (0.08)	
Race								
One race ⁵	100.0	33.9 (0.68)	29.4 (0.61)	23.8 (0.58)	8.7 (0.39)	3.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)	
White	100.0	31.7 (0.78)	30.1 (0.72)	24.5 (0.67)	9.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.29)	0.6 (0.10)	
Black or African American	100.0	41.4 (1.61)	27.0 (1.40)	20.8 (1.32)	7.6 (0.84)	2.7 (0.53)	*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.9 (5.94)	20.5 (3.91)	29.7 (5.27)	*7.1 (2.52)	*8.5 (2.91)	*	
Asian	100.0	46.8 (2.63)	27.4 (2.21)	20.4 (2.09)	3.3 (0.76)	*1.6 (0.59)	*	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*34.6 (11.45)	*20.7 (7.05)	*24.4 (8.96)	*20.3 (9.00)	–	–	
Two or more races ⁶	100.0	30.6 (2.53)	29.3 (2.72)	27.4 (2.57)	7.0 (1.20)	*4.9 (1.52)	*	
Black or African American and white	100.0	34.6 (4.55)	27.7 (3.79)	25.6 (3.64)	8.8 (2.09)	*2.4 (0.91)	*	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	24.3 (5.72)	33.3 (6.93)	31.6 (6.05)	*6.6 (2.60)	*3.0 (1.37)	*	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.6 (1.25)	26.1 (1.03)	21.5 (1.02)	6.5 (0.55)	3.0 (0.38)	*0.4 (0.13)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	44.0 (1.52)	27.4 (1.27)	19.8 (1.22)	6.2 (0.69)	2.3 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.15)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.1 (0.77)	30.4 (0.70)	24.7 (0.67)	9.3 (0.46)	4.0 (0.30)	0.6 (0.10)	
White, single race	100.0	27.3 (0.93)	31.6 (0.89)	25.9 (0.82)	10.3 (0.58)	4.3 (0.37)	0.6 (0.13)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	41.7 (1.64)	27.0 (1.44)	20.4 (1.35)	7.7 (0.87)	2.8 (0.55)	*	
Family structure ⁸								
Mother and father	100.0	34.2 (0.81)	30.9 (0.76)	23.5 (0.69)	8.0 (0.47)	3.0 (0.29)	0.4 (0.09)	
Mother, no father	100.0	31.2 (1.13)	26.4 (1.10)	25.4 (1.08)	10.7 (0.73)	5.6 (0.59)	0.7 (0.19)	
Father, no mother	100.0	33.0 (2.85)	27.8 (2.88)	25.4 (2.74)	8.3 (1.67)	*4.7 (1.51)	*0.8 (0.38)	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	46.7 (3.09)	23.4 (2.49)	19.4 (2.71)	6.9 (1.75)	*2.5 (0.85)	*	
Parent's education ⁹								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	42.1 (1.80)	24.5 (1.56)	19.5 (1.44)	8.5 (1.03)	4.6 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.27)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	34.5 (1.45)	26.8 (1.38)	23.9 (1.29)	10.0 (0.91)	4.1 (0.60)	*0.7 (0.21)	
More than high school	100.0	31.3 (0.79)	31.3 (0.76)	25.0 (0.71)	8.4 (0.46)	3.6 (0.31)	0.4 (0.10)	
Family income ¹¹								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	36.4 (1.18)	24.2 (0.94)	23.4 (0.98)	10.4 (0.74)	4.9 (0.51)	0.7 (0.15)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	32.2 (0.78)	31.7 (0.76)	24.1 (0.73)	8.2 (0.46)	3.4 (0.30)	0.5 (0.11)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	35.7 (1.78)	29.3 (1.63)	20.7 (1.46)	8.6 (1.05)	5.2 (0.84)	*0.5 (0.20)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	31.0 (1.49)	33.6 (1.56)	22.5 (1.38)	8.4 (0.85)	4.1 (0.72)	*	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	32.9 (1.74)	29.5 (1.66)	25.8 (1.71)	8.8 (1.03)	2.3 (0.57)	*0.6 (0.27)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	30.7 (1.34)	33.0 (1.36)	26.0 (1.29)	7.4 (0.82)	2.5 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.17)	
Poverty status ¹²								
Poor	100.0	37.5 (1.53)	23.7 (1.24)	22.7 (1.29)	9.9 (0.91)	5.4 (0.72)	*0.8 (0.24)	
Near poor	100.0	35.0 (1.39)	28.4 (1.26)	21.7 (1.15)	10.0 (0.89)	4.4 (0.58)	*0.5 (0.14)	
Not poor	100.0	31.3 (0.85)	31.9 (0.85)	25.2 (0.79)	8.0 (0.49)	3.1 (0.31)	0.5 (0.13)	
Health insurance coverage ¹³								
Private	100.0	31.1 (0.85)	32.0 (0.84)	25.2 (0.75)	8.2 (0.49)	3.1 (0.32)	0.4 (0.11)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	36.5 (1.10)	26.2 (0.91)	22.2 (0.97)	9.5 (0.66)	4.9 (0.48)	0.6 (0.14)	
Other	100.0	36.1 (3.75)	26.1 (3.70)	26.3 (3.80)	7.2 (2.11)	*2.3 (1.06)	*	
Uninsured	100.0	39.8 (2.27)	25.1 (2.05)	21.7 (1.96)	9.2 (1.54)	3.3 (0.79)	*1.0 (0.38)	
Place of residence ¹⁴								
Large MSA	100.0	34.7 (0.88)	29.4 (0.82)	23.6 (0.77)	8.3 (0.50)	3.4 (0.32)	0.6 (0.13)	
Small MSA	100.0	32.5 (1.18)	28.9 (1.08)	24.9 (1.07)	9.2 (0.66)	4.1 (0.46)	0.4 (0.13)	
Not in MSA	100.0	32.9 (1.73)	30.4 (1.33)	23.2 (1.43)	8.9 (1.07)	4.0 (0.64)	0.6 (0.15)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days		
Region		Percent distribution ² (standard error)						
Northeast	100.0	33.1 (1.67)	29.6 (1.52)	24.8 (1.43)	8.3 (0.89)	3.9 (0.61)	*	
Midwest	100.0	29.9 (1.46)	33.6 (1.26)	24.2 (1.26)	8.6 (0.84)	2.9 (0.49)	0.8 (0.22)	
South	100.0	34.9 (1.10)	27.8 (0.98)	23.6 (0.93)	9.1 (0.66)	4.1 (0.44)	0.5 (0.13)	
West	100.0	36.3 (1.24)	27.6 (1.06)	23.5 (1.11)	8.3 (0.65)	3.9 (0.45)	*0.5 (0.15)	
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	100.0	34.4 (0.73)	30.6 (0.65)	24.2 (0.64)	7.9 (0.41)	2.5 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)	
Good	100.0	32.2 (1.51)	24.1 (1.38)	23.0 (1.29)	11.9 (1.09)	7.7 (0.88)	*1.1 (0.35)	
Fair or poor	100.0	21.7 (3.45)	18.3 (3.28)	20.8 (3.59)	16.9 (3.41)	20.8 (3.25)	*	

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child’s name] miss school because of illness or injury?”

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

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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.”

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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 IX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 9. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Type of place ²					Doesn't go to one place most often	
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place		
Number in thousands ³										
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	2,787	70,806	16,916	52,515	257	709	251	103	
Sex										
Male	37,628	1,445	36,140	8,301	27,165	120	320	137	*53	
Female	36,033	1,342	34,666	8,615	25,350	137	389	114	*50	
Age										
0–4 years	20,006	421	19,582	4,631	14,556	*52	293	*28	*	
5–11 years	28,829	971	27,847	6,635	20,688	150	191	102	*47	
12–17 years	24,827	1,395	23,377	5,650	17,271	56	226	122	*37	
Race										
One race ⁵	70,037	2,667	67,301	16,076	49,899	252	683	234	103	
White	54,943	2,098	52,808	12,377	39,659	160	324	183	*62	
Black or African American	10,591	328	10,237	2,508	7,310	76	266	*	*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	*28	962	446	453	*	*	–	–	
Asian	3,403	213	3,184	713	2,400	*	*40	*	*16	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	–	110	*32	*76	*	–	–	–	
Two or more races ⁶	3,625	120	3,505	840	2,616	*	*26	*	–	
Black or African American and white	1,516	*67	1,449	318	1,111	–	*	*	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	*17	695	187	494	–	*	*	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	1,009	16,641	6,380	9,829	104	213	*52	*40	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	741	11,241	4,714	6,242	*72	127	*34	*40	
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	1,778	54,166	10,536	42,686	153	496	199	63	
White, single race	39,057	1,149	37,884	6,535	30,947	*70	150	137	*24	
Black or African American, single race	10,045	323	9,697	2,358	6,959	76	229	*	*	
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	50,442	1,723	48,699	10,627	37,320	96	423	169	*41	
Mother, no father	18,115	701	17,395	4,823	12,157	104	185	*56	*49	
Father, no mother	2,695	235	2,448	693	1,695	*	*	*	*	
Neither mother nor father	2,410	127	2,264	773	1,343	*	*85	*	*	
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	8,802	524	8,264	3,946	4,083	*60	111	*22	*	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	13,990	789	13,200	3,836	9,038	78	178	*54	*	
More than high school	48,248	1,338	46,879	8,291	37,930	*93	335	153	50	
Family income ¹¹										
Less than \$35,000	23,433	1,214	22,201	7,918	13,708	148	310	*53	*48	
\$35,000 or more	46,614	1,399	45,183	8,259	36,228	*99	335	175	*55	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	410	8,602	2,236	6,153	*49	103	*	*20	
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	460	11,341	2,479	8,692	*	95	*45	*	
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	224	8,906	1,366	7,402	*	*65	*	*	
\$100,000 or more	16,644	305	16,334	2,178	13,981	*	*72	*56	*	
Poverty status ¹²										
Poor	15,125	742	14,373	5,288	8,687	111	202	*45	*31	
Near poor	15,533	746	14,771	4,502	9,921	*76	186	*45	*38	
Not poor	37,786	1,046	36,710	5,771	30,451	*49	238	139	*30	
Health insurance coverage ¹³										
Private	39,291	744	38,513	5,462	32,693	*	197	105	*11	
Medicaid or other public	27,501	654	26,832	9,408	16,723	167	396	*92	*31	
Other	1,832	*49	1,783	648	1,037	–	*59	*30	*	
Uninsured	4,749	1,321	3,421	1,338	1,872	*58	*57	*24	*51	
Place of residence ¹⁴										
Large MSA	39,423	1,503	37,865	7,929	29,226	182	369	*94	45	
Small MSA	22,798	857	21,933	5,357	16,151	*52	219	124	*	
Not in MSA	11,440	426	11,009	3,630	7,138	*23	*121	*33	*32	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Type of place ²					Doesn't go to one place most often
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	
Region				Number in thousands ³					
Northeast	11,977	186	11,787	1,701	9,886	*20	146	*	*
Midwest	16,797	546	16,241	4,686	11,276	*45	153	*45	*
South	27,235	1,161	26,042	5,085	20,468	130	199	113	*33
West	17,652	895	16,736	5,444	10,885	*63	210	*75	*48
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	61,236	2,321	58,871	13,268	44,527	206	557	169	97
Good	10,752	372	10,355	3,232	6,867	*44	*135	*67	*
Fair or poor	1,633	*81	1,552	406	1,103	*	*	*	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based 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?"

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 10. 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)								
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	3.8 (0.21)	96.2 (0.21)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.11)	0.4 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)
Total ⁴ (crude)	3.8 (0.21)	96.2 (0.21)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)
Sex									
Male	3.8 (0.28)	96.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.0 (0.74)	75.2 (0.75)	0.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
Female	3.7 (0.30)	96.3 (0.30)	100.0	24.9 (0.82)	73.2 (0.83)	0.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.18)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age ⁵									
0–4 years	2.1 (0.30)	97.9 (0.30)	100.0	23.7 (0.91)	74.3 (0.93)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.5 (0.29)	*0.1 (0.05)	*
5–11 years	3.4 (0.34)	96.6 (0.34)	100.0	23.9 (0.91)	74.4 (0.92)	0.5 (0.14)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.06)
12–17 years	5.6 (0.41)	94.4 (0.41)	100.0	24.2 (0.96)	73.9 (0.97)	0.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.17)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.05)
Race									
One race ⁶	3.8 (0.22)	96.2 (0.22)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.06)	0.2 (0.04)
White	3.8 (0.25)	96.2 (0.25)	100.0	23.5 (0.72)	75.2 (0.73)	0.3 (0.08)	0.6 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American	3.2 (0.45)	96.8 (0.45)	100.0	24.6 (1.31)	71.4 (1.37)	0.7 (0.20)	2.6 (0.41)	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	*3.0 (1.24)	97.0 (1.24)	100.0	46.9 (6.05)	46.9 (6.62)	*	*	–	–
Asian	6.3 (1.10)	93.7 (1.10)	100.0	22.4 (2.06)	75.4 (2.10)	*	*1.3 (0.45)	*	*0.5 (0.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*31.4 (9.71)	65.6 (9.50)	*	–	–	–
Two or more races ⁷	3.3 (0.76)	96.7 (0.76)	100.0	24.4 (2.70)	74.2 (2.69)	*	*0.8 (0.37)	*	–
Black or African American and white	*4.1 (1.40)	95.9 (1.40)	100.0	22.3 (3.57)	76.1 (3.56)	–	*	*	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*2.3 (1.01)	97.7 (1.01)	100.0	28.1 (5.63)	69.9 (5.77)	–	*	*	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	5.9 (0.46)	94.1 (0.46)	100.0	38.4 (1.28)	59.2 (1.26)	0.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.09)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.3 (0.58)	93.7 (0.58)	100.0	42.1 (1.60)	55.5 (1.56)	*0.6 (0.21)	1.1 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.14)
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2 (0.23)	96.8 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.65)	78.9 (0.67)	0.3 (0.07)	0.9 (0.13)	0.4 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)
White, single race	2.9 (0.29)	97.1 (0.29)	100.0	17.2 (0.73)	81.8 (0.75)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)
Black or African American, single race	3.3 (0.47)	96.7 (0.47)	100.0	24.4 (1.34)	71.8 (1.40)	0.8 (0.21)	2.3 (0.40)	*	*
Family structure ⁹									
Mother and father	3.4 (0.25)	96.6 (0.25)	100.0	21.8 (0.72)	76.7 (0.72)	0.2 (0.05)	0.9 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)
Mother, no father	3.8 (0.38)	96.2 (0.38)	100.0	27.8 (1.00)	70.0 (1.02)	0.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.11)
Father, no mother	7.4 (1.34)	92.6 (1.34)	100.0	27.9 (2.67)	69.8 (2.71)	*	*	*	*
Neither mother nor father	4.9 (1.06)	95.1 (1.06)	100.0	34.4 (3.02)	59.2 (3.08)	*	*4.2 (1.99)	*	*
Parent's education ¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	6.0 (0.63)	94.0 (0.63)	100.0	47.8 (1.77)	49.5 (1.76)	*0.7 (0.22)	1.3 (0.31)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.16)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	5.7 (0.61)	94.3 (0.61)	100.0	29.0 (1.23)	68.6 (1.22)	0.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.18)	*
More than high school	2.8 (0.23)	97.2 (0.23)	100.0	17.7 (0.66)	80.9 (0.68)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.1 (0.03)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Family income¹²				Percent distribution³ (standard error)					
Less than \$35,000	5.4 (0.42)	94.6 (0.42)	100.0	35.6 (1.09)	61.9 (1.10)	0.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.08)
\$35,000 or more	2.9 (0.24)	97.1 (0.24)	100.0	18.2 (0.71)	80.3 (0.72)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)
\$35,000–\$49,999	4.5 (0.59)	95.5 (0.59)	100.0	26.0 (1.45)	71.6 (1.49)	*0.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.35)	*	*0.2 (0.09)
\$50,000–\$74,999	3.9 (0.51)	96.1 (0.51)	100.0	21.9 (1.30)	76.6 (1.29)	*	0.8 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.19)	*
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.4 (0.44)	97.6 (0.44)	100.0	15.2 (1.16)	83.3 (1.20)	*	*0.7 (0.24)	*	*
\$100,000 or more	1.8 (0.36)	98.2 (0.36)	100.0	13.3 (1.01)	85.8 (1.03)	*	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.13)	*
Poverty status¹³									
Poor	5.2 (0.53)	94.8 (0.53)	100.0	36.9 (1.33)	60.3 (1.34)	0.8 (0.17)	1.4 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.10)
Near poor	4.8 (0.48)	95.2 (0.48)	100.0	30.5 (1.23)	67.2 (1.23)	*0.5 (0.17)	1.3 (0.28)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.11)
Not poor	2.7 (0.25)	97.3 (0.25)	100.0	15.6 (0.73)	83.1 (0.74)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.12)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)
Health insurance coverage¹⁴									
Private	1.8 (0.20)	98.2 (0.20)	100.0	14.1 (0.64)	85.0 (0.65)	*	0.5 (0.09)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.0 (0.01)
Medicaid or other public	2.5 (0.28)	97.5 (0.28)	100.0	35.1 (1.01)	62.4 (1.03)	0.6 (0.14)	1.4 (0.21)	*0.4 (0.12)	*0.1 (0.05)
Other	*2.6 (0.98)	97.4 (0.98)	100.0	35.3 (4.18)	58.9 (4.09)	–	*3.4 (1.19)	*1.9 (0.89)	*
Uninsured	26.8 (1.85)	73.2 (1.85)	100.0	38.6 (2.50)	55.5 (2.52)	*1.7 (0.56)	*1.8 (0.69)	*0.8 (0.37)	*1.6 (0.61)
Place of residence¹⁵									
Large MSA	3.8 (0.28)	96.2 (0.28)	100.0	20.9 (0.70)	77.2 (0.71)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.04)
Small MSA	3.8 (0.39)	96.2 (0.39)	100.0	24.5 (1.21)	73.6 (1.23)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.0 (0.25)	0.6 (0.13)	*
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.57)	96.3 (0.57)	100.0	33.1 (2.31)	65.0 (2.34)	*0.2 (0.10)	*1.1 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.14)
Region									
Northeast	1.5 (0.34)	98.5 (0.34)	100.0	14.6 (1.22)	83.7 (1.27)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.3 (0.28)	*	*
Midwest	3.2 (0.43)	96.8 (0.43)	100.0	29.0 (1.32)	69.5 (1.36)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.9 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.10)	*
South	4.3 (0.38)	95.7 (0.38)	100.0	19.5 (0.92)	78.6 (0.92)	0.5 (0.13)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.06)
West	5.1 (0.45)	94.9 (0.45)	100.0	32.6 (1.53)	65.1 (1.52)	*0.4 (0.13)	1.2 (0.31)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	3.8 (0.24)	96.2 (0.24)	100.0	22.6 (0.67)	75.7 (0.68)	0.4 (0.07)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)
Good	3.3 (0.38)	96.7 (0.38)	100.0	31.3 (1.44)	66.2 (1.47)	*0.4 (0.15)	*1.3 (0.44)	*0.6 (0.26)	*
Fair or poor	*4.4 (1.55)	95.6 (1.55)	100.0	25.2 (3.07)	71.9 (3.26)	*	*1.2 (0.61)	*	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based 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?”

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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.”

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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 X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 11. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under age 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
	Number in thousands ³					
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	55,087	12,621	3,344	596	1,320
Sex						
Male	37,628	28,281	6,447	1,748	238	610
Female	36,033	26,806	6,174	1,596	358	710
Age						
0–4 years	20,006	17,468	1,787	257	*	299
5–11 years	28,829	20,775	5,851	1,303	237	501
12–17 years	24,827	16,844	4,983	1,783	347	520
Race						
One race ⁵	70,037	52,381	11,998	3,210	553	1,242
White	54,943	41,094	9,307	2,620	445	996
Black or African American	10,591	8,023	1,864	334	*57	171
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	777	146	*50	*	*
Asian	3,403	2,401	656	207	43	70
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	85	*	–	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	3,625	2,706	624	133	*43	*
Black or African American and white	1,516	1,156	248	*57	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	532	*143	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	12,664	3,062	1,074	203	508
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	8,424	2,130	836	183	319
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	42,423	9,560	2,270	393	812
White, single race	39,057	29,790	6,542	1,619	244	527
Black or African American, single race	10,045	7,620	1,771	312	*57	144
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	50,442	37,760	8,813	2,173	383	909
Mother, no father	18,115	13,805	2,777	896	156	250
Father, no mother	2,695	1,784	587	137	*36	*113
Neither mother nor father	2,410	1,738	444	138	*21	*49
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	8,802	6,231	1,444	568	140	306
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	13,990	10,076	2,465	898	113	266
More than high school	48,248	36,895	8,262	1,732	319	684
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	23,433	17,776	3,479	1,180	227	553
\$35,000 or more	46,614	34,754	8,525	2,040	351	670
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	6,600	1,659	518	86	*109
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	8,713	2,147	589	83	190
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	6,703	1,726	435	*115	120
\$100,000 or more	16,644	12,738	2,993	498	*66	252
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	15,125	11,658	2,105	743	122	355
Near poor	15,533	11,371	2,831	838	139	274
Not poor	37,786	28,357	6,871	1,508	278	523
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	39,291	29,277	7,366	1,600	200	511
Medicaid or other public	27,501	21,732	3,848	1,099	114	481
Other	1,832	1,444	221	*58	*	*
Uninsured	4,749	2,413	1,150	582	264	243

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under age 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Place of residence ¹⁴		Number in thousands ³				
Large MSA	39,423	29,455	6,874	1,691	233	720
Small MSA	22,798	17,124	3,926	1,009	233	337
Not in MSA	11,440	8,507	1,821	644	130	263
Region						
Northeast	11,977	9,800	1,694	185	*	187
Midwest	16,797	12,369	3,029	925	178	199
South	27,235	20,615	4,546	1,128	201	511
West	17,652	12,302	3,352	1,105	200	423
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	61,236	45,400	10,858	2,745	495	1,157
Good	10,752	8,265	1,574	559	97	152
Fair or poor	1,633	1,392	177	*39	*	*12

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based 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."

²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 12. 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under age 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	75.4 (0.48)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.16)
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	75.5 (0.48)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.7 (0.66)	17.3 (0.60)	4.7 (0.32)	0.6 (0.10)	1.6 (0.18)
Female	100.0	75.1 (0.70)	17.4 (0.63)	4.5 (0.31)	1.0 (0.16)	2.0 (0.26)
Age ⁵						
0–4 years	100.0	88.1 (0.68)	9.0 (0.60)	1.3 (0.21)	*	1.5 (0.23)
5–11 years	100.0	72.5 (0.82)	20.4 (0.78)	4.5 (0.36)	0.8 (0.15)	1.7 (0.26)
12–17 years	100.0	68.8 (0.87)	20.4 (0.78)	7.3 (0.48)	1.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.29)
Race						
One race ⁶	100.0	75.5 (0.49)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.23)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.15)
White	100.0	75.5 (0.57)	17.1 (0.52)	4.8 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	76.4 (1.11)	18.1 (1.08)	3.3 (0.39)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.6 (0.33)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	78.3 (4.04)	15.2 (3.42)	*5.2 (2.06)	*	*
Asian	100.0	71.5 (2.01)	19.2 (1.80)	6.0 (1.05)	1.3 (0.37)	2.0 (0.58)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	76.3 (9.38)	*23.7 (9.38)	–	–	–
Two or more races ⁷	100.0	74.8 (2.09)	17.4 (1.85)	4.0 (0.95)	*1.3 (0.63)	*
Black or African American and white	100.0	76.3 (2.84)	16.3 (2.27)	*4.4 (1.53)	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	76.7 (4.98)	18.2 (4.63)	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	71.7 (0.94)	17.8 (0.82)	6.3 (0.48)	1.2 (0.22)	3.0 (0.36)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	70.2 (1.14)	18.2 (0.97)	7.2 (0.63)	1.6 (0.31)	2.7 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.6 (0.55)	17.2 (0.51)	4.1 (0.25)	0.7 (0.10)	1.5 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	77.1 (0.70)	16.8 (0.63)	4.1 (0.32)	0.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	76.7 (1.14)	18.1 (1.11)	3.2 (0.40)	*0.6 (0.20)	1.4 (0.32)
Family structure ⁹						
Mother and father	100.0	75.2 (0.59)	17.8 (0.55)	4.4 (0.27)	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	77.4 (0.85)	15.4 (0.76)	4.9 (0.44)	0.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.25)
Father, no mother	100.0	68.9 (2.74)	21.7 (2.47)	4.5 (0.98)	*1.1 (0.37)	*3.9 (1.17)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	74.7 (2.29)	17.3 (2.05)	5.4 (1.22)	*0.8 (0.32)	*1.8 (0.68)
Parent's education ¹⁰						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	71.7 (1.37)	16.6 (1.14)	6.6 (0.68)	1.6 (0.36)	3.5 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	72.8 (1.12)	17.9 (0.96)	6.5 (0.62)	0.8 (0.19)	1.9 (0.32)
More than high school	100.0	76.9 (0.58)	17.3 (0.56)	3.6 (0.25)	0.7 (0.11)	1.4 (0.20)
Family income ¹²						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	75.7 (0.80)	15.5 (0.68)	5.3 (0.41)	1.0 (0.18)	2.4 (0.28)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.3 (0.59)	18.2 (0.57)	4.3 (0.27)	0.7 (0.11)	1.4 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	73.7 (1.40)	18.4 (1.27)	5.7 (0.71)	0.9 (0.25)	1.2 (0.36)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	74.2 (1.15)	18.5 (1.07)	5.0 (0.54)	0.7 (0.20)	1.6 (0.28)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	74.0 (1.31)	18.8 (1.25)	4.7 (0.60)	*1.2 (0.38)	1.3 (0.34)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	77.6 (1.01)	17.7 (0.92)	2.8 (0.42)	*0.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.42)
Poverty status ¹³						
Poor	100.0	76.7 (1.06)	14.7 (0.87)	5.3 (0.52)	0.9 (0.19)	2.4 (0.37)
Near poor	100.0	73.6 (1.05)	18.2 (0.95)	5.5 (0.51)	0.9 (0.21)	1.8 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	75.9 (0.64)	18.1 (0.61)	3.9 (0.28)	0.7 (0.12)	1.4 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴						
Private	100.0	75.7 (0.68)	18.5 (0.63)	3.9 (0.27)	0.5 (0.10)	1.3 (0.20)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	78.6 (0.76)	14.8 (0.66)	4.3 (0.37)	0.5 (0.12)	1.8 (0.24)
Other	100.0	79.7 (2.91)	12.4 (2.26)	*3.0 (1.00)	*	*
Uninsured	100.0	54.4 (2.24)	23.8 (2.15)	11.7 (1.32)	5.0 (0.78)	5.0 (0.89)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹					
	All children under age 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Place of residence ¹⁵						
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)						
Large MSA	100.0	75.6 (0.68)	17.7 (0.61)	4.3 (0.30)	0.6 (0.10)	1.9 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	75.6 (0.84)	17.4 (0.82)	4.5 (0.35)	1.0 (0.19)	1.5 (0.30)
Not in MSA	100.0	74.8 (1.12)	16.1 (0.86)	5.7 (0.69)	1.1 (0.30)	2.3 (0.39)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	82.6 (1.05)	14.1 (0.98)	1.5 (0.32)	*	1.6 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	74.0 (1.05)	18.2 (1.01)	5.5 (0.55)	1.1 (0.24)	1.2 (0.22)
South	100.0	76.2 (0.78)	16.9 (0.71)	4.2 (0.34)	0.8 (0.14)	1.9 (0.24)
West	100.0	70.5 (0.97)	19.5 (0.88)	6.4 (0.51)	1.2 (0.21)	2.4 (0.47)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.6 (0.53)	18.0 (0.50)	4.6 (0.25)	0.8 (0.10)	1.9 (0.19)
Good	100.0	78.3 (1.08)	14.4 (0.96)	5.0 (0.55)	0.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.30)
Fair or poor	100.0	86.7 (2.28)	10.2 (2.13)	*2.3 (0.98)	*	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based 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.”

²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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.”

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 13. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	6.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.11)	2.9 (0.15)
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,659	4,825	1,198	2,109	6.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.11)	2.9 (0.15)
Sex							
Male	37,627	2,409	622	1,048	6.5 (0.29)	1.7 (0.14)	2.8 (0.18)
Female	36,032	2,416	576	1,062	6.7 (0.34)	1.6 (0.16)	3.0 (0.20)
Age⁷							
0–4 years	20,089	873	221	407	4.4 (0.33)	1.1 (0.15)	2.0 (0.21)
5–11 years	28,732	1,803	485	874	6.3 (0.35)	1.7 (0.18)	3.0 (0.22)
12–17 years	24,838	2,149	492	828	8.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.24)
Race							
One race ⁸	70,134	4,646	1,101	1,978	6.7 (0.27)	1.6 (0.11)	2.8 (0.15)
White	55,024	3,821	834	1,570	7.0 (0.32)	1.5 (0.13)	2.9 (0.17)
Black or African American	10,617	454	193	309	4.3 (0.48)	1.8 (0.27)	2.9 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	969	95	*13	*14	9.9 (2.33)	1.4 (0.57)	1.4 (0.55)
Asian	3,419	270	56	72	8.0 (1.28)	1.7 (0.45)	2.1 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	105	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or more races ⁹	3,526	179	97	131	5.3 (0.86)	2.7 (0.63)	3.7 (0.70)
Black or African American and white	1,511	60	*45	*52	4.3 (1.04)	2.8 (0.86)	3.3 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	677	61	*	*25	8.5 (2.34)	*	3.6 (1.29)
Hispanic or Latino origin¹⁰ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,662	1,903	338	572	11.1 (0.61)	2.0 (0.21)	3.3 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,893	1,472	234	403	12.8 (0.82)	2.0 (0.24)	3.5 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,998	2,922	860	1,537	5.2 (0.28)	1.5 (0.13)	2.7 (0.17)
White, single race	39,146	2,011	525	1,052	5.1 (0.33)	1.3 (0.16)	2.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	10,012	430	185	292	4.4 (0.50)	1.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.39)
Family structure¹¹							
Mother and father	50,378	3,200	699	1,303	6.4 (0.32)	1.4 (0.13)	2.6 (0.17)
Mother, no father	18,076	1,176	392	634	6.5 (0.45)	2.2 (0.24)	3.5 (0.31)
Father, no mother	2,774	223	67	104	8.0 (1.26)	2.2 (0.56)	3.4 (0.69)
Neither mother nor father	2,432	226	*40	68	9.0 (1.28)	1.6 (0.48)	2.8 (0.68)
Parent's education¹²							
Less than high school diploma	8,890	1,051	178	270	12.0 (0.85)	2.0 (0.33)	3.1 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED ¹³	14,177	1,335	257	396	9.5 (0.62)	1.8 (0.25)	2.8 (0.31)
More than high school	47,669	2,176	722	1,371	4.6 (0.28)	1.5 (0.14)	2.9 (0.19)
Family income¹⁴							
Less than \$35,000	23,108	1,941	541	793	8.7 (0.47)	2.4 (0.22)	3.5 (0.27)
\$35,000 or more	45,097	2,541	593	1,212	5.6 (0.33)	1.3 (0.14)	2.7 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,771	880	214	407	10.0 (0.83)	2.4 (0.43)	4.6 (0.58)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,466	932	192	362	8.2 (0.69)	1.7 (0.25)	3.2 (0.37)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,918	429	*96	233	4.8 (0.83)	1.1 (0.33)	2.6 (0.45)
\$100,000 or more	15,941	299	*91	211	1.9 (0.30)	0.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.25)
Poverty status¹⁵							
Poor	14,828	1,083	295	480	7.7 (0.58)	2.1 (0.26)	3.3 (0.34)
Near poor	15,122	1,529	410	638	10.2 (0.62)	2.7 (0.31)	4.2 (0.40)
Not poor	36,480	1,598	403	825	4.4 (0.33)	1.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage¹⁶							
Private	39,059	–	305	716	–	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	–	350	498	–	1.3 (0.17)	1.9 (0.20)
Other	1,791	–	*	*13	–	*	0.7 (0.33)
Uninsured	4,825	4,825	533	874	100.0 (0.00)	11.1 (1.09)	18.4 (1.33)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
Place of residence ¹⁷		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Large MSA	39,438	2,424	662	1,241	6.2 (0.34)	1.7 (0.17)	3.2 (0.22)
Small MSA	22,769	1,483	367	584	6.6 (0.50)	1.6 (0.20)	2.6 (0.23)
Not in MSA	11,452	919	169	285	8.1 (0.74)	1.5 (0.22)	2.5 (0.34)
Region							
Northeast	11,732	407	156	228	3.5 (0.44)	1.3 (0.27)	1.9 (0.32)
Midwest	16,816	919	178	417	5.4 (0.56)	1.0 (0.18)	2.5 (0.30)
South	27,390	2,171	520	801	8.0 (0.49)	1.9 (0.22)	2.9 (0.26)
West	17,722	1,329	344	663	7.6 (0.49)	2.0 (0.22)	3.8 (0.30)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,014	3,868	883	1,535	6.4 (0.29)	1.5 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)
Good	11,064	831	267	466	7.4 (0.59)	2.4 (0.32)	4.2 (0.42)
Fair or poor	1,524	122	48	109	7.5 (1.56)	2.7 (0.77)	6.5 (1.23)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “[Are you\ls anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?”

²Based on the question, “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?”

³Based on the question, “During the past 12 months, [have\has] [you\someone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?”

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

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

⁶Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁷Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁸Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁹Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

¹⁰Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

¹¹Refers 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.”

¹²Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁴Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹⁵“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁶Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 14. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	82.2 (0.44)	12.0 (0.39)	5.7 (0.26)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	60,154	8,821	4,212	82.2 (0.44)	12.1 (0.39)	5.8 (0.26)
Sex							
Male	37,628	30,501	4,642	2,232	81.6 (0.58)	12.4 (0.52)	6.0 (0.35)
Female	36,033	29,653	4,178	1,980	82.8 (0.60)	11.7 (0.53)	5.5 (0.36)
Age ⁵							
0–4 years	20,006	14,932	3,233	1,708	75.1 (0.92)	16.3 (0.80)	8.6 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,829	24,219	3,246	1,266	84.3 (0.65)	11.3 (0.60)	4.4 (0.35)
12–17 years	24,827	21,003	2,342	1,238	85.4 (0.70)	9.5 (0.57)	5.0 (0.43)
Race							
One race ⁶	70,037	57,342	8,302	3,933	82.4 (0.45)	11.9 (0.40)	5.6 (0.27)
White	54,943	45,409	6,346	2,831	83.2 (0.51)	11.6 (0.45)	5.2 (0.29)
Black or African American	10,591	7,973	1,608	922	76.2 (1.17)	15.2 (1.04)	8.6 (0.75)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	769	92	*129	77.9 (5.09)	9.3 (2.38)	12.8 (3.80)
Asian	3,403	3,090	250	49	91.2 (1.20)	7.4 (1.16)	1.4 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	101	*	*	93.2 (4.19)	*	*
Two or more races ⁷	3,625	2,811	519	279	77.9 (2.08)	14.1 (1.60)	8.0 (1.53)
Black or African American and white	1,516	1,163	237	113	77.0 (2.57)	15.6 (2.18)	7.4 (1.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	576	*85	*50	79.4 (4.31)	12.6 (4.04)	8.0 (2.86)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	14,595	1,936	1,021	83.5 (0.73)	10.8 (0.61)	5.7 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	10,103	1,198	626	85.0 (0.86)	9.9 (0.70)	5.1 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	45,558	6,885	3,191	81.8 (0.53)	12.4 (0.46)	5.7 (0.30)
White, single race	39,057	32,254	4,586	1,969	83.0 (0.64)	11.9 (0.57)	5.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	7,558	1,552	848	76.1 (1.21)	15.5 (1.08)	8.4 (0.77)
Family structure ⁹							
Mother and father	50,442	42,667	5,359	2,132	85.2 (0.50)	10.6 (0.43)	4.2 (0.28)
Mother, no father	18,115	13,421	2,794	1,741	74.6 (0.91)	15.6 (0.83)	9.8 (0.61)
Father, no mother	2,695	2,123	396	159	79.2 (2.27)	15.3 (2.06)	5.6 (1.11)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	1,943	272	179	80.0 (2.74)	11.8 (2.04)	8.1 (2.19)
Parent's education ¹⁰							
Less than high school diploma	8,802	6,902	1,132	683	79.2 (1.24)	13.0 (1.02)	7.8 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,990	11,127	1,736	1,011	80.3 (0.99)	12.5 (0.90)	7.2 (0.63)
More than high school	48,248	39,989	5,673	2,338	83.4 (0.53)	11.8 (0.45)	4.8 (0.31)
Family income ¹²							
Less than \$35,000	23,433	17,659	3,489	2,148	76.3 (0.80)	14.8 (0.71)	8.9 (0.52)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	39,501	5,011	1,892	85.0 (0.53)	10.9 (0.46)	4.1 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	7,283	1,077	620	81.0 (1.22)	12.0 (1.02)	6.9 (0.81)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	9,927	1,306	549	84.3 (1.01)	11.1 (0.87)	4.6 (0.60)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	7,944	871	276	87.2 (1.01)	9.7 (0.91)	3.0 (0.49)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	14,346	1,758	447	86.3 (0.93)	11.0 (0.82)	2.7 (0.44)
Poverty status ¹³							
Poor	15,125	11,229	2,279	1,543	75.4 (1.05)	14.8 (0.91)	9.8 (0.69)
Near poor	15,533	12,372	2,054	1,031	80.0 (0.96)	13.3 (0.84)	6.7 (0.59)
Not poor	37,786	32,265	3,998	1,324	85.7 (0.58)	10.8 (0.50)	3.5 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴							
Private	39,291	33,999	3,918	1,146	86.9 (0.57)	10.2 (0.52)	2.9 (0.26)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	20,563	4,106	2,680	76.0 (0.79)	14.6 (0.68)	9.4 (0.53)
Other	1,832	1,419	242	*168	77.9 (2.80)	13.5 (2.40)	8.6 (2.14)
Uninsured	4,749	3,931	520	207	84.2 (1.55)	11.3 (1.31)	4.5 (0.81)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence ¹⁵		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Large MSA	39,423	32,484	4,469	2,169	83.0 (0.58)	11.4 (0.52)	5.5 (0.34)
Small MSA	22,798	18,538	2,886	1,271	81.7 (0.83)	12.7 (0.71)	5.6 (0.47)
Not in MSA	11,440	9,132	1,466	771	80.4 (0.96)	12.8 (0.84)	6.8 (0.75)
Region							
Northeast	11,977	9,851	1,431	598	82.7 (1.10)	12.2 (0.96)	5.1 (0.59)
Midwest	16,797	13,731	2,024	962	82.2 (0.93)	12.1 (0.85)	5.7 (0.55)
South	27,235	21,774	3,586	1,712	80.5 (0.77)	13.2 (0.69)	6.3 (0.46)
West	17,652	14,797	1,780	941	84.6 (0.79)	10.1 (0.63)	5.3 (0.51)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,236	51,006	6,950	2,882	84.0 (0.45)	11.3 (0.40)	4.7 (0.26)
Good	10,752	8,065	1,580	1,033	75.3 (1.30)	14.9 (1.06)	9.9 (0.91)
Fair or poor	1,633	1,065	267	297	63.8 (3.60)	17.6 (3.58)	18.5 (3.00)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Based on the question, "During the past 12 months, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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, 2012.

Table 15. Crude frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months, and crude frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit, for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental visit ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Total ⁵ (crude)	65,843	3,624	62,075	42,349	11,419	4,143	1,364	6,070
Number in thousands ⁴								
Sex								
Male	33,629	1,609	31,951	21,533	6,056	1,978	692	3,101
Female	32,214	2,015	30,124	20,816	5,363	2,166	672	2,969
Age								
2–4 years	12,187	336	11,849	5,482	1,441	371	*78	4,720
5–11 years	28,829	1,421	27,388	20,193	5,447	1,740	404	941
12–17 years	24,827	1,867	22,838	16,673	4,531	2,032	881	409
Race								
One race ⁶	62,613	3,466	59,004	40,358	10,826	3,961	1,264	5,727
White	49,123	2,780	46,251	31,866	8,293	3,038	974	4,610
Black or African American	9,424	503	8,878	5,854	1,900	658	167	748
American Indian or Alaska Native	891	*52	838	695	100	*30	*	*40
Asian	3,068	121	2,940	1,872	522	229	98	315
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	107	*	97	72	*10	*	*	*
Two or more races ⁷	3,229	*158	3,071	1,991	593	182	*99	343
Black or African American and white	1,386	*61	1,325	793	267	124	*25	163
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	641	*	603	468	*84	*14	*	*49
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	15,621	1,119	14,459	9,399	3,074	1,199	393	1,455
Mexican or Mexican American	10,653	850	9,774	6,505	1,973	869	307	927
Not Hispanic or Latino	50,222	2,506	47,616	32,949	8,345	2,944	971	4,615
White, single race	35,060	1,761	33,249	23,493	5,506	1,925	609	3,271
Black or African American, single race	8,979	477	8,460	5,572	1,795	636	163	717
Family structure ⁹								
Mother and father	44,517	2,102	42,344	29,857	6,972	2,443	782	4,249
Mother, no father	16,438	1,296	15,084	9,706	3,441	1,288	403	1,432
Father, no mother	2,618	127	2,477	1,537	583	158	95	203
Neither mother nor father	2,269	100	2,170	1,249	423	255	*84	186
Parent's education ¹⁰								
Less than high school diploma	7,823	582	7,213	4,340	1,570	771	259	788
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	12,324	628	11,658	7,329	2,518	902	202	1,253
More than high school	43,231	2,302	40,864	29,286	6,888	2,216	819	3,827
Family income ¹²								
Less than \$35,000	20,501	1,488	18,974	11,514	4,004	1,912	635	2,294
\$35,000 or more	42,178	2,019	40,102	28,733	6,938	2,085	673	3,544
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,137	623	7,497	4,868	1,565	615	123	899
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,544	680	9,851	6,760	1,996	594	221	915
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,299	387	7,891	5,587	1,307	467	185	709
\$100,000 or more	15,199	330	14,863	11,518	2,069	410	145	1,020
Poverty status ¹³								
Poor	13,093	890	12,180	7,373	2,511	1,243	371	1,485
Near poor	13,985	1,159	12,798	8,228	2,742	1,136	341	1,469
Not poor	34,202	1,319	32,830	23,955	5,303	1,494	555	2,754
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴								
Private	35,779	1,371	34,367	25,176	5,415	1,671	483	2,858
Medicaid or other public	23,747	1,221	22,476	14,542	4,618	1,654	404	2,324
Other	1,646	*47	1,598	980	342	113	*	172
Uninsured	4,432	959	3,421	1,526	999	664	446	702

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Crude frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months, and crude frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit, for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental visit ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Place of residence ¹⁵		Number in thousands ⁴						
Large MSA	35,387	1,863	33,425	22,787	6,096	2,152	751	3,300
Small MSA	20,463	1,262	19,166	13,374	3,494	1,266	444	1,780
Not in MSA	9,993	499	9,484	6,188	1,830	725	169	990
Region								
Northeast	10,971	406	10,551	7,557	1,872	367	100	1,014
Midwest	15,040	833	14,190	9,379	2,592	884	308	1,778
South	24,321	1,213	23,061	15,551	4,335	1,711	463	2,086
West	15,511	1,172	14,272	9,862	2,620	1,181	493	1,192
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	54,475	2,769	51,586	35,652	9,341	2,946	1,006	5,124
Good	9,833	699	9,111	5,868	1,775	972	311	817
Fair or poor	1,511	156	1,355	817	304	214	*46	*129
Unmet dental need ¹								
Yes	3,624	3,624	—	1,518	791	738	293	271
No	62,075	—	62,075	40,827	10,628	3,405	1,070	5,799

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based 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)?"

²Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

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

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 16. 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.5 (0.28)	94.5 (0.28)	100.0	64.9 (0.56)	17.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.28)	2.1 (0.16)	9.1 (0.30)
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	5.5 (0.28)	94.5 (0.28)	100.0	64.8 (0.58)	17.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.28)	2.1 (0.16)	9.3 (0.35)
Sex									
Male	100.0	4.8 (0.36)	95.2 (0.36)	100.0	64.6 (0.75)	18.2 (0.62)	5.9 (0.35)	2.1 (0.21)	9.2 (0.41)
Female	100.0	6.3 (0.44)	93.7 (0.44)	100.0	65.2 (0.83)	16.8 (0.65)	6.8 (0.43)	2.1 (0.24)	9.1 (0.42)
Age ⁶									
2–4 years	100.0	2.8 (0.40)	97.2 (0.40)	100.0	45.3 (1.39)	11.9 (0.87)	3.1 (0.42)	*0.6 (0.21)	39.0 (1.41)
5–11 years	100.0	4.9 (0.40)	95.1 (0.40)	100.0	70.3 (0.79)	19.0 (0.72)	6.1 (0.41)	1.4 (0.21)	3.3 (0.31)
12–17 years	100.0	7.6 (0.52)	92.4 (0.52)	100.0	68.0 (0.92)	18.5 (0.72)	8.3 (0.50)	3.6 (0.35)	1.7 (0.24)
Race									
One race ⁷	100.0	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	65.0 (0.58)	17.5 (0.46)	6.4 (0.29)	2.0 (0.16)	9.1 (0.31)
White	100.0	5.7 (0.33)	94.3 (0.33)	100.0	65.4 (0.66)	17.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.33)	2.0 (0.19)	9.4 (0.35)
Black or African American	100.0	5.5 (0.66)	94.5 (0.66)	100.0	63.0 (1.32)	20.5 (1.12)	7.2 (0.70)	1.8 (0.35)	7.5 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*6.2 (2.28)	93.8 (2.28)	100.0	78.0 (3.91)	11.4 (2.84)	*3.7 (1.53)	*2.3 (1.12)	*4.6 (1.54)
Asian	100.0	4.0 (0.82)	96.0 (0.82)	100.0	61.2 (2.24)	17.0 (1.85)	7.5 (1.20)	3.3 (0.84)	11.0 (1.19)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*	92.3 (6.81)	100.0	65.2 (9.33)	*8.3 (2.78)	*	*	*
Two or more races ⁸	100.0	*5.2 (1.71)	94.8 (1.71)	100.0	62.3 (2.66)	18.5 (1.99)	5.8 (1.16)	*3.5 (1.26)	9.9 (1.10)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*4.4 (1.72)	95.6 (1.72)	100.0	58.2 (3.85)	20.3 (3.09)	9.4 (2.48)	*2.2 (1.06)	9.8 (1.44)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*	94.1 (2.99)	100.0	71.3 (5.59)	12.6 (3.68)	*2.4 (1.16)	*	*9.8 (3.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.3 (0.57)	92.7 (0.57)	100.0	60.9 (1.04)	20.0 (0.87)	7.8 (0.54)	2.6 (0.32)	8.7 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.2 (0.74)	91.8 (0.74)	100.0	61.7 (1.31)	18.8 (1.04)	8.3 (0.66)	3.0 (0.44)	8.2 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.0 (0.32)	95.0 (0.32)	100.0	66.1 (0.66)	16.7 (0.52)	5.9 (0.32)	1.9 (0.19)	9.3 (0.36)
White, single race	100.0	5.0 (0.39)	95.0 (0.39)	100.0	67.3 (0.82)	15.8 (0.63)	5.5 (0.39)	1.7 (0.22)	9.7 (0.45)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	5.4 (0.68)	94.6 (0.68)	100.0	62.9 (1.36)	20.3 (1.16)	7.3 (0.73)	1.9 (0.37)	7.6 (0.74)
Family structure ¹⁰									
Mother and father	100.0	4.8 (0.34)	95.2 (0.34)	100.0	67.6 (0.69)	15.8 (0.54)	5.6 (0.32)	1.8 (0.19)	9.2 (0.36)
Mother, no father	100.0	7.9 (0.65)	92.1 (0.65)	100.0	59.8 (1.08)	21.2 (0.94)	7.9 (0.58)	2.5 (0.35)	8.7 (0.55)
Father, no mother	100.0	4.5 (0.97)	95.5 (0.97)	100.0	58.7 (2.87)	22.4 (2.41)	5.6 (1.16)	3.4 (1.00)	9.9 (1.58)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	4.5 (1.06)	95.5 (1.06)	100.0	57.0 (2.97)	19.0 (2.25)	11.3 (1.84)	*3.6 (1.10)	9.0 (1.77)
Parent's education ¹¹									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	7.5 (0.77)	92.5 (0.77)	100.0	56.0 (1.63)	20.3 (1.26)	10.0 (1.01)	3.4 (0.53)	10.3 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	100.0	5.1 (0.56)	94.9 (0.56)	100.0	60.1 (1.27)	20.6 (1.07)	7.4 (0.67)	1.6 (0.28)	10.4 (0.73)
More than high school	100.0	5.4 (0.36)	94.6 (0.36)	100.0	68.3 (0.69)	16.1 (0.55)	5.2 (0.32)	1.9 (0.20)	8.6 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Family income ¹³		Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	7.6 (0.56)	92.4 (0.56)	100.0	56.9 (0.98)	20.1 (0.83)	9.7 (0.58)	3.3 (0.40)	10.1 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	4.8 (0.34)	95.2 (0.34)	100.0	68.2 (0.72)	16.5 (0.56)	4.9 (0.31)	1.6 (0.17)	8.8 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	7.6 (0.93)	92.4 (0.93)	100.0	60.3 (1.61)	19.4 (1.29)	7.6 (0.84)	1.5 (0.29)	11.2 (0.91)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	6.5 (0.73)	93.5 (0.73)	100.0	64.7 (1.42)	19.2 (1.14)	5.7 (0.66)	2.1 (0.35)	8.4 (0.66)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	4.6 (0.72)	95.4 (0.72)	100.0	67.5 (1.53)	15.8 (1.28)	5.6 (0.77)	2.2 (0.58)	8.9 (0.85)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	2.1 (0.42)	97.9 (0.42)	100.0	75.1 (1.06)	13.7 (0.83)	2.6 (0.36)	0.9 (0.23)	7.7 (0.63)
Poverty status ¹⁴									
Poor	100.0	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)	100.0	56.9 (1.30)	20.0 (1.04)	10.0 (0.79)	3.1 (0.51)	10.0 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	8.4 (0.74)	91.6 (0.74)	100.0	59.1 (1.26)	19.7 (0.98)	8.2 (0.67)	2.5 (0.35)	10.5 (0.67)
Not poor	100.0	3.8 (0.32)	96.2 (0.32)	100.0	70.1 (0.76)	15.5 (0.58)	4.3 (0.33)	1.6 (0.19)	8.4 (0.40)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵									
Private	100.0	3.8 (0.32)	96.2 (0.32)	100.0	70.2 (0.74)	15.1 (0.57)	4.6 (0.33)	1.3 (0.20)	8.8 (0.39)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	5.4 (0.44)	94.6 (0.44)	100.0	62.5 (0.96)	20.0 (0.79)	7.3 (0.50)	1.9 (0.25)	8.2 (0.44)
Other	100.0	*2.7 (1.16)	97.3 (1.16)	100.0	59.4 (3.67)	21.1 (3.33)	7.5 (2.03)	*	10.4 (1.57)
Uninsured	100.0	21.1 (1.76)	78.9 (1.76)	100.0	34.9 (2.35)	22.9 (2.30)	14.2 (1.52)	9.3 (1.20)	18.7 (1.59)
Place of residence ¹⁶									
Large MSA	100.0	5.3 (0.37)	94.7 (0.37)	100.0	65.1 (0.77)	17.4 (0.62)	6.1 (0.38)	2.1 (0.23)	9.2 (0.41)
Small MSA	100.0	6.2 (0.58)	93.8 (0.58)	100.0	65.9 (0.99)	17.2 (0.77)	6.3 (0.49)	2.2 (0.30)	8.4 (0.51)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.0 (0.64)	95.0 (0.64)	100.0	62.2 (1.44)	18.4 (1.10)	7.3 (0.70)	1.7 (0.37)	10.4 (0.83)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.7 (0.67)	96.3 (0.67)	100.0	69.2 (1.34)	17.2 (1.07)	3.3 (0.54)	0.9 (0.19)	9.4 (0.73)
Midwest	100.0	5.5 (0.60)	94.5 (0.60)	100.0	63.1 (1.22)	17.4 (1.00)	5.9 (0.60)	2.0 (0.38)	11.5 (0.71)
South	100.0	5.0 (0.48)	95.0 (0.48)	100.0	64.5 (0.87)	18.0 (0.72)	7.1 (0.49)	1.9 (0.25)	8.4 (0.49)
West	100.0	7.5 (0.57)	92.5 (0.57)	100.0	64.3 (1.17)	17.1 (0.87)	7.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.41)	7.7 (0.51)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.1 (0.30)	94.9 (0.30)	100.0	66.2 (0.60)	17.3 (0.49)	5.5 (0.28)	1.9 (0.16)	9.1 (0.32)
Good	100.0	7.0 (0.72)	93.0 (0.72)	100.0	60.3 (1.38)	18.1 (1.11)	9.8 (0.88)	3.0 (0.56)	8.8 (0.78)
Fair or poor	100.0	10.2 (2.20)	89.8 (2.20)	100.0	53.7 (3.86)	19.9 (3.11)	13.0 (2.74)	*2.7 (1.28)	10.7 (2.88)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	41.9 (2.60)	21.9 (2.16)	19.0 (2.08)	6.8 (1.23)	10.4 (1.52)
No.	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	66.4 (0.56)	17.3 (0.45)	5.6 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	9.0 (0.30)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.
– Quantity zero.

¹Based 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)?”

²Based on the question, “About how long has it been since [child’s name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

³Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁷Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁸Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁹Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

¹⁰Refers 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."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹⁴"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁵Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I. 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 XIV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table 17. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of receiving special education or early intervention services for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹
			Percent ³ (standard error)
	Number in thousands ²		
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	7.4 (0.20)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,659	5,408	7.4 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	37,627	3,592	9.6 (0.30)
Female	36,032	1,815	5.1 (0.24)
Age ⁵			
0–4 years	20,089	823	4.1 (0.27)
5–11 years	28,732	2,540	8.9 (0.35)
12–17 years	24,838	2,045	8.2 (0.35)
Race			
One race ⁶	70,134	5,102	7.3 (0.21)
White	55,024	4,068	7.4 (0.24)
Black or African American	10,617	762	7.2 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	969	135	14.1 (2.39)
Asian	3,419	123	3.6 (0.55)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	105	*	*
Two or more races ⁷	3,526	305	9.0 (0.92)
Black or African American and white	1,511	146	10.5 (1.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	677	81	12.0 (2.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,662	1,039	6.0 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,893	588	5.0 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,998	4,368	7.8 (0.25)
White, single race	39,146	3,178	8.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	10,012	728	7.3 (0.50)
Family structure ⁹			
Mother and father	50,378	3,324	6.7 (0.24)
Mother, no father	18,076	1,620	8.9 (0.42)
Father, no mother	2,774	203	7.0 (0.99)
Neither mother nor father	2,432	260	10.8 (1.37)
Parent's education ¹⁰			
Less than high school diploma	8,890	718	8.2 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	14,177	976	6.9 (0.42)
More than high school	47,669	3,438	7.2 (0.25)
Family income ¹²			
Less than \$35,000	23,108	2,127	9.5 (0.39)
\$35,000 or more	45,097	3,047	6.7 (0.25)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,771	707	8.0 (0.60)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,466	866	7.6 (0.49)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,918	484	5.4 (0.54)
\$100,000 or more	15,941	990	6.1 (0.44)
Poverty status ¹³			
Poor	14,828	1,354	9.5 (0.49)
Near poor	15,122	1,336	8.9 (0.47)
Not poor	36,480	2,337	6.4 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴			
Private	39,059	2,464	6.3 (0.26)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	2,556	9.8 (0.39)
Other	1,791	127	7.3 (1.25)
Uninsured	4,825	233	4.6 (0.65)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Crude frequencies and age-adjusted percentages of receiving special education or early intervention services for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹
Place of residence ¹⁵	Number in thousands ²		Percent ³ (standard error)
Large MSA	39,438	2,762	7.0 (0.27)
Small MSA	22,769	1,710	7.6 (0.38)
Not in MSA	11,452	936	8.2 (0.55)
Region			
Northeast	11,732	1,168	9.9 (0.62)
Midwest	16,816	1,327	7.9 (0.45)
South	27,390	1,670	6.1 (0.31)
West	17,722	1,242	7.1 (0.37)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,014	3,347	5.5 (0.20)
Good	11,064	1,567	14.0 (0.67)
Fair or poor	1,524	492	31.8 (2.15)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50%.

¹Based on the question, "Do any of these family members receive Special Education or Early Intervention Services?"

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I. 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 XV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

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 2012 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,” “Delayed care due to cost” (in Tables 13 and XII); and “Special education or early intervention services” (in Tables 17 and XV), where the Person record weight was used. The Person record weight was used for these five variables to produce more precise estimates because the data for these five variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Similarly, estimates of “All children under 18 years” based on the Person weight (in Tables 5, 6, 13, 17, VIII, and XII) are considered to be more precise than estimates of “All children under 18 years” based on the Sample Child weight.

Estimates based on the Sample Child weight are not expected to match the estimates based on the Person weight. NCHS calibrates the Sample Child weights so that estimates of age group, sex, and race and ethnicity distributions usually are in close agreement with the same distributions based on the Person weights, which in turn agree with independent population estimates provided to NCHS by the U.S. Census Bureau. However, the calibration process is slightly different for the Sample Child weights because of the smaller number of sample children.

All data used in the report are 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 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. The standard errors (SEs) calculated from the public-use data files may not agree with the SEs presented in this report because this report uses the confidential sample design variables.

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,12,13).

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. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in the current (2006) design to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The current 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 (8).

Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown in Tables 1–17 were age-adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau as the standard population (9,10). 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 and ethnicity and parent’s education. Age-adjusted percentages should also be used when assessing changes in prevalence over time when the age distribution of the population is changing. Thus, age-adjusted percentages from this report can be compared with the same age-adjusted percentages from earlier Summary Health Statistics reports.

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

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

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

Table I shows the age distributions used to perform age adjustment. For all tables, the age groups used to age-adjust percentages were 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years, unless otherwise noted. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in slightly different percentages. For this reason, age-adjusted percentages for health characteristics in this report may not match age-adjusted percentages for the

Table I. Age distribution used as the standard population in age-adjusting estimates in Tables 1–17: 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

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2012

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children	Reference table
Ever had asthma (children under age 18 years)	72	0.10	1,IV
Still has asthma (children under age 18 years)	168	0.23	1
Hay fever (children under age 18 years)	160	0.22	2,V
Respiratory allergies (children under age 18 years)	124	0.17	2
Digestive allergies (children under age 18 years)	109	0.15	2
Skin allergies (children under age 18 years)	74	0.10	2
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years)	60	0.10	3,VI
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (children aged 3–17 years)	123	0.20	3
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under age 18 years)	24	0.03	4,VII
Health status (children under age 18 years)	56	0.08	5,6,VIII
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years)	480	0.90	7,8,IX
Has usual source of care (children under age 18 years)	68	0.09	9,10,14,X
Location of usual source of care (children under age 18 years)	56	0.08	9,10
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under age 18 years)	693	0.94	11,12,XI
Health insurance coverage (children under age 18 years)	483	0.66	13,XII
Unmet medical need (children under age 18 years)	80	0.11	13
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under age 18 years)	84	0.11	13
Emergency room visits (children under age 18 years)	475	0.65	14,XIII
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years)	143	0.22	15,16,XIV
Time since last dental visit (children aged 2–17 years)	498	0.76	15,16
Special education or early intervention services (children under age 18 years)	134	0.18	17,XV

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

same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted percentages were also calculated and are provided in [Appendix III, Tables IV–XV](#). Frequencies in this report are not age-adjusted.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (10). That report is available from the NCHS website at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>.

Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (responses 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 support 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 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 for both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. In this publication, income and poverty estimates are based on reported income only and may differ

from other measures based on imputed income data. 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 (in thousands) and weighted percentages of children with unknown values for poverty status and family income, as well as for education, current employment status, health insurance, and marital status.

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under age 18 years with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2012

Variable	Sample children ¹		All children ²	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent’s education ³	2,622	3.56	2,924	3.97
Family income	2,111	2.87	2,824	3.83
Poverty status	5,217	7.08	7,230	9.81
Health insurance coverage	287	0.39	483	0.66
Health status	41	0.06	56	0.08

¹Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–4, 7–12, 14–16, IV–VII, IX–XI, and XIII–XIV.

²Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 5, 6, 13, 17, VIII, XII, and XV.

³Parent’s education reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that 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.

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 \$999,994). Any family income responses equal to or greater than \$999,995 are entered as \$999,995. Respondents who did not know or refused to provide a dollar amount to the family income question are asked a series of closed-ended income follow-up questions (i.e., unfolding bracket income questions). Some of these follow-up questions asked concern the family’s income relative to the poverty threshold given the family’s size; information on poverty thresholds was prefilled in the CAPI instrument, while family size was obtained during the interview.

In the 2012 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to provide an income amount were first asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was less than \$50,000 or \$50,000 or more. If the respondent indicated that the family’s income was \$50,000 or more, they were subsequently asked if it was less than \$100,000 or \$100,000 or more. If they answered less than \$100,000, they were asked if it was less than \$75,000 or \$75,000 or more. If they answered \$100,000 or more, they were asked if it was less than \$150,000 or \$150,000 or more. Depending on their responses to these questions and their family’s size, a small number of respondents were asked if their family’s income was less than 200% of the poverty threshold or 200% of the poverty threshold or more.

Similarly, if the respondent indicated that the family’s income was less than \$50,000, they were subsequently asked if it was less than \$35,000 or \$35,000 or more. Depending on their response to this question and their family’s size, the respondent could then be asked if the family’s income was less than the poverty threshold, or at the poverty threshold or more. Given their responses to these questions and their family’s size, a small number of respondents were asked if their family’s income was less than 200% of the

poverty threshold or 200% of the poverty threshold or more.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: (a) those who supplied a dollar amount (84% of sample children in 2012), (b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (11% of sample children), (c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by answering only some of the applicable follow-up questions (2% of sample children), and (d) those who provided no income information (3% of 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 an income range 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 those respondents who gave an income range 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.

Due to differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2012, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2012 may not be comparable with those from prior years; for more information, see the FIN section of the 2007 *NHIS Survey Description* available from ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2007/srvydesc.pdf. In addition, missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed using multiple-imputation methodology and are available for analysis. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for survey year 2012 and additional documentation about the imputed income variables and files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/2012imputedincome.htm>. Imputed income values were not used in this report.

Statistical Reliability and Hypothesis Tests

SEs, 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 standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are indicated by an asterisk (*) but not shown. RSEs are calculated as:

$$RSE = (SE/Est)100$$

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages is 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.

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all of the comparisons mentioned in the “Selected Highlights” section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic used to determine the 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 SEs of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance was 1.9.

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 family members 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 (includes VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

For children under age 18 years, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (14). Children with more than

one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage—Includes children covered by 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 or other public—Includes children who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid or other state-sponsored health plans, including CHIP.

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

Uninsured—Includes children who were not reported to have been covered at the time of the interview by 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 children covered only by IHS or only by a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

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.

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." Children in these categories were reported to be of only a single race group (see the following definition of "race"). Estimates are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" children or multiple-race children 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) Office of Management and Budget (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 or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent's age. The National Health Interview Survey (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.

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 2000 Census, 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 and 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 2006–2012 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 changes in definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2012 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on the 2000 Census 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 and micropolitan statistical areas, see the U.S. Census Bureau’s website at <http://www.census.gov/population/metro/>.

Poverty status—The ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2011 poverty threshold (given family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (15). These poverty thresholds

were used in creating the poverty ratios for NHIS respondents who provided a dollar amount or specified sufficient income information in the follow-up income questions (see “Treatment of Unknown Values” in [Appendix I](#)).

Children who are categorized as poor had a ratio less than 1.0; that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. Near-poor children have 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 into one of these three poverty status categories, as well as those who did not provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as unknown with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 4% of all children and 3% of sample children, and poverty status information is missing for 10% of all children and 7% of sample children (unweighted results). See [Table II](#) for weighted results.

Race—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 (AIAN), 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 be reported only 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 AIAN and white). Other combinations are not shown separately but are included in the total for “Two or more races.”

As a result of changes to NHIS editing procedures implemented in 2003, 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. 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 (16). 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—“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 ER visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

Respondent-assessed health status—Obtained from a survey question that asked respondents, “Would you say [child’s name]’s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” Information was obtained about all children under age 18 years by proxy response.

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.

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. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of ever having asthma, and still having asthma, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,661	10,322	6,834	14.0 (0.38)	9.3 (0.32)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	14.0 (0.38)	9.3 (0.32)
Sex					
Male	37,628	5,988	3,748	15.9 (0.55)	10.0 (0.45)
Female	36,033	4,333	3,085	12.0 (0.51)	8.6 (0.45)
Age					
0–4 years	20,006	1,406	1,080	7.0 (0.54)	5.4 (0.48)
5–11 years	28,829	4,483	3,162	15.6 (0.65)	11.0 (0.54)
12–17 years	24,827	4,433	2,591	17.9 (0.74)	10.5 (0.60)
Race					
One race ⁶	70,037	9,714	6,398	13.9 (0.39)	9.2 (0.33)
White	54,943	6,911	4,395	12.6 (0.44)	8.0 (0.36)
Black or African American	10,591	2,265	1,675	21.4 (1.09)	15.8 (0.97)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	212	143	21.4 (4.05)	14.5 (3.59)
Asian	3,403	310	173	9.1 (1.24)	5.1 (1.00)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	*	*	*14.2 (6.54)	*10.9 (5.29)
Two or more races ⁷	3,625	608	435	16.9 (1.88)	12.2 (1.59)
Black or African American and white	1,516	251	175	16.6 (2.49)	11.7 (2.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	91	*51	12.8 (3.48)	*7.2 (2.37)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	2,344	1,552	13.3 (0.69)	8.8 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	1,392	908	11.6 (0.80)	7.6 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	7,978	5,282	14.3 (0.45)	9.5 (0.37)
White, single race	39,057	4,881	3,079	12.5 (0.54)	7.9 (0.43)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	2,178	1,609	21.7 (1.13)	16.0 (1.00)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	50,442	6,006	3,853	11.9 (0.45)	7.7 (0.37)
Mother, no father	18,115	3,552	2,480	19.6 (0.85)	13.7 (0.73)
Father, no mother	2,695	430	260	16.0 (2.01)	9.7 (1.61)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	333	240	13.9 (2.18)	10.0 (2.01)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	8,802	1,356	995	15.4 (1.08)	11.3 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,990	2,061	1,400	14.7 (0.90)	10.0 (0.71)
More than high school diploma	48,248	6,555	4,191	13.6 (0.48)	8.7 (0.39)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$35,000	23,433	4,054	2,849	17.3 (0.70)	12.2 (0.61)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	5,823	3,741	12.5 (0.47)	8.0 (0.39)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	1,183	813	13.1 (1.04)	9.0 (0.87)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,376	862	11.6 (0.81)	7.3 (0.70)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	1,256	838	13.8 (1.11)	9.2 (0.99)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,009	1,227	12.1 (0.80)	7.4 (0.63)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	15,125	2,717	1,940	18.0 (0.89)	12.9 (0.78)
Near poor	15,533	2,122	1,452	13.7 (0.80)	9.4 (0.66)
Not poor	37,786	4,780	2,995	12.7 (0.51)	7.9 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of ever having asthma, and still having asthma, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴		Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Private	39,291	4,972	3,183	12.7 (0.53)	8.1 (0.44)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	4,659	3,189	17.0 (0.68)	11.6 (0.56)
Other	1,832	231	133	12.6 (2.09)	7.3 (1.66)
Uninsured	4,749	434	316	9.1 (1.10)	6.6 (0.98)
Place of residence ¹⁵					
Large MSA	39,423	5,455	3,721	13.9 (0.55)	9.5 (0.46)
Small MSA	22,798	3,241	2,109	14.2 (0.61)	9.3 (0.53)
Not in MSA	11,440	1,626	1,005	14.2 (1.02)	8.8 (0.82)
Region					
Northeast	11,977	1,782	1,175	14.9 (1.01)	9.8 (0.83)
Midwest	16,797	2,122	1,451	12.6 (0.84)	8.7 (0.73)
South	27,235	4,158	2,822	15.3 (0.64)	10.4 (0.52)
West	17,652	2,260	1,386	12.8 (0.70)	7.9 (0.61)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	61,236	7,404	4,561	12.1 (0.39)	7.5 (0.32)
Good	10,752	2,271	1,674	21.1 (1.11)	15.6 (0.98)
Fair or poor	1,633	646	598	39.8 (3.92)	36.8 (3.88)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

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

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

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table V. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	
										Number in thousands ²					Percent^{3} (standard error)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	6,641	7,826	4,099	8,808	9.0 (0.34)	10.6 (0.35)	5.6 (0.26)	12.0 (0.36)	
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	...	9.0 (0.34)	10.7 (0.35)	5.6 (0.26)	12.0 (0.36)
Sex										
Male	37,628	3,841	4,507	2,104	4,671	10.2 (0.51)	12.0 (0.54)	5.6 (0.36)	12.4 (0.50)	
Female	36,033	2,800	3,318	1,995	4,138	7.8 (0.45)	9.2 (0.47)	5.5 (0.37)	11.5 (0.50)	
Age										
0–4 years	20,006	888	1,500	1,126	2,893	4.5 (0.46)	7.5 (0.56)	5.6 (0.46)	14.5 (0.72)	
5–11 years	28,829	2,666	3,492	1,804	3,642	9.3 (0.53)	12.1 (0.58)	6.3 (0.43)	12.6 (0.60)	
12–17 years	24,827	3,086	2,833	1,169	2,274	12.5 (0.64)	11.4 (0.64)	4.7 (0.41)	9.2 (0.53)	
Race										
One race ⁵	70,037	6,362	7,406	3,822	8,193	9.1 (0.35)	10.6 (0.36)	5.5 (0.26)	11.7 (0.36)	
White	54,943	5,170	5,894	2,816	5,652	9.4 (0.41)	10.7 (0.42)	5.1 (0.30)	10.3 (0.40)	
Black or African American	10,591	741	1,037	758	2,014	7.0 (0.68)	9.8 (0.81)	7.2 (0.74)	19.0 (1.07)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	135	*148	*45	*146	13.7 (3.12)	15.2 (4.54)	*4.6 (1.71)	14.8 (4.14)	
Asian	3,403	303	310	196	368	8.9 (1.25)	9.1 (1.26)	5.8 (1.01)	10.8 (1.41)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Two or more races ⁶	3,625	278	420	277	616	7.7 (1.19)	11.6 (1.51)	7.6 (1.33)	17.1 (1.93)	
Black or African American and white	1,516	*63	162	83	185	4.1 (1.24)	10.7 (2.53)	5.5 (1.39)	12.2 (2.53)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	*85	76	*44	133	*12.0 (3.68)	10.7 (3.14)	*6.2 (2.51)	18.7 (4.53)	
Hispanic or Latino origin⁷ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	1,201	1,393	749	1,668	6.8 (0.55)	7.9 (0.55)	4.2 (0.41)	9.4 (0.60)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	814	897	428	987	6.8 (0.66)	7.5 (0.65)	3.6 (0.48)	8.2 (0.70)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	5,439	6,433	3,349	7,141	9.7 (0.40)	11.5 (0.43)	6.0 (0.32)	12.8 (0.43)	
White, single race	39,057	4,124	4,648	2,152	4,271	10.6 (0.51)	11.9 (0.54)	5.5 (0.38)	10.9 (0.49)	
Black or African American, single race	10,045	714	999	725	1,931	7.1 (0.71)	10.0 (0.84)	7.2 (0.77)	19.2 (1.10)	
Family structure⁸										
Mother and father	50,442	4,585	5,101	2,765	5,491	9.1 (0.40)	10.1 (0.41)	5.5 (0.32)	10.9 (0.42)	
Mother, no father	18,115	1,578	2,053	1,140	2,912	8.7 (0.62)	11.3 (0.66)	6.3 (0.52)	16.1 (0.78)	
Father, no mother	2,695	166	334	96	165	6.2 (1.29)	12.4 (2.07)	3.6 (0.90)	6.1 (1.01)	
Neither mother nor father	2,410	311	339	*98	240	13.0 (2.24)	14.1 (2.29)	*4.1 (1.23)	10.0 (1.66)	
Parent's education⁹										
Less than high school diploma	8,802	508	525	368	866	5.8 (0.65)	6.0 (0.73)	4.2 (0.64)	9.8 (0.84)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	13,990	855	1,223	622	1,535	6.1 (0.60)	8.8 (0.72)	4.5 (0.53)	11.0 (0.76)	
More than high school diploma	48,248	4,958	5,739	3,000	6,161	10.3 (0.42)	11.9 (0.47)	6.2 (0.35)	12.8 (0.46)	
Family income¹¹										
Less than \$35,000	23,433	1,577	2,270	1,392	3,208	6.7 (0.51)	9.7 (0.56)	5.9 (0.45)	13.7 (0.67)	
\$35,000 or more	46,614	4,796	5,248	2,550	5,320	10.3 (0.44)	11.3 (0.45)	5.5 (0.33)	11.4 (0.43)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	757	1,006	435	1,062	8.4 (0.86)	11.2 (1.03)	4.8 (0.67)	11.8 (0.96)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,128	1,125	460	1,387	9.6 (0.82)	9.5 (0.79)	3.9 (0.51)	11.7 (0.86)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	901	1,129	531	1,086	9.9 (0.92)	12.4 (1.12)	5.8 (0.74)	11.9 (0.98)	
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,009	1,989	1,124	1,785	12.1 (0.79)	12.0 (0.80)	6.8 (0.64)	10.7 (0.73)	
Poverty status¹²										
Poor	15,125	947	1,544	972	2,087	6.3 (0.60)	10.2 (0.71)	6.4 (0.60)	13.8 (0.90)	
Near poor	15,533	1,226	1,457	749	2,000	7.9 (0.68)	9.4 (0.71)	4.8 (0.50)	12.9 (0.78)	
Not poor	37,786	4,208	4,417	2,145	4,314	11.2 (0.50)	11.7 (0.51)	5.7 (0.37)	11.4 (0.48)	
Health insurance coverage¹³										
Private	39,291	4,247	4,557	2,315	4,421	10.8 (0.48)	11.6 (0.50)	5.9 (0.39)	11.3 (0.47)	
Medicaid or other public	27,501	1,853	2,643	1,449	3,675	6.8 (0.47)	9.6 (0.54)	5.3 (0.39)	13.4 (0.64)	
Other	1,832	148	177	114	205	8.1 (1.58)	9.7 (2.16)	6.2 (1.56)	11.2 (2.17)	
Uninsured	4,749	382	412	187	484	8.1 (1.17)	8.7 (1.16)	3.9 (0.97)	10.2 (1.28)	
Place of residence¹⁴										
Large MSA	39,423	3,458	4,062	2,227	4,814	8.8 (0.45)	10.3 (0.50)	5.7 (0.36)	12.2 (0.51)	
Small MSA	22,798	2,356	2,539	1,365	2,815	10.4 (0.68)	11.2 (0.63)	6.0 (0.50)	12.4 (0.65)	
Not in MSA	11,440	827	1,225	506	1,179	7.2 (0.71)	10.7 (0.84)	4.4 (0.52)	10.3 (0.79)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Food allergies ¹	Skin allergies ¹	
										Number in thousands ²			Percent^{3} (standard error)
Region										
Northeast	11,977	1,074	1,108	698	1,321	9.0 (0.75)	9.3 (0.84)	5.8 (0.69)	11.1 (0.83)	
Midwest	16,797	1,310	1,684	937	1,900	7.8 (0.69)	10.0 (0.78)	5.6 (0.58)	11.3 (0.76)	
South	27,235	2,621	3,452	1,554	3,476	9.6 (0.61)	12.7 (0.62)	5.7 (0.44)	12.8 (0.62)	
West	17,652	1,636	1,581	910	2,112	9.3 (0.63)	9.0 (0.61)	5.2 (0.45)	12.0 (0.67)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good	61,236	5,054	5,741	2,965	6,802	8.3 (0.37)	9.4 (0.36)	4.8 (0.27)	11.1 (0.38)	
Good	10,752	1,371	1,619	836	1,577	12.8 (0.98)	15.1 (1.07)	7.8 (0.76)	14.7 (0.97)	
Fair or poor	1,633	215	466	298	430	13.3 (2.63)	28.6 (3.50)	18.3 (3.25)	26.3 (3.81)	

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage, or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table VI. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ²
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,696	4,943	5,876	8.0 (0.35)	9.5 (0.36)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	...	8.0 (0.35)	9.5 (0.36)
Sex					
Male	31,513	3,146	4,239	10.0 (0.52)	13.5 (0.59)
Female	30,182	1,796	1,636	6.0 (0.42)	5.4 (0.38)
Age					
3–4 years	8,040	192	136	2.4 (0.51)	1.7 (0.45)
5–11 years	28,829	2,338	2,726	8.1 (0.51)	9.5 (0.52)
12–17 years	24,827	2,413	3,014	9.7 (0.54)	12.2 (0.62)
Race					
One race ⁶	58,650	4,671	5,528	8.0 (0.35)	9.4 (0.37)
White	46,032	3,771	4,567	8.2 (0.41)	9.9 (0.43)
Black or African American	8,761	671	769	7.7 (0.81)	8.8 (0.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native	852	140	108	16.5 (4.53)	*12.8 (3.90)
Asian	2,901	*65	77	*2.2 (0.71)	2.6 (0.68)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	104	*24	*	*22.9 (10.66)	*
Two or more races ⁷	3,046	271	348	8.9 (1.64)	11.4 (1.74)
Black or African American and white	1,291	112	151	8.7 (2.18)	11.7 (2.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	636	*43	*81	*6.7 (2.95)	*12.7 (4.15)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	14,602	1,020	839	7.0 (0.56)	5.8 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,977	591	438	5.9 (0.60)	4.4 (0.54)
Not Hispanic or Latino	47,093	3,923	5,036	8.3 (0.41)	10.7 (0.44)
White, single race	32,869	2,888	3,834	8.8 (0.51)	11.7 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	8,353	650	739	7.8 (0.84)	8.9 (0.83)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	41,555	2,881	3,433	6.9 (0.40)	8.3 (0.42)
Mother, no father	15,432	1,623	1,911	10.5 (0.75)	12.4 (0.73)
Father, no mother	2,568	227	248	8.9 (1.61)	9.7 (1.74)
Neither mother nor father	2,141	211	283	9.9 (1.72)	13.3 (2.01)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	7,439	814	537	11.0 (1.13)	7.2 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	11,505	1,126	1,267	9.8 (0.80)	11.0 (0.88)
More than high school diploma	40,429	2,783	3,779	6.9 (0.39)	9.4 (0.45)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$35,000	18,937	2,115	2,167	11.2 (0.68)	11.5 (0.70)
\$35,000 or more	39,744	2,709	3,584	6.8 (0.41)	9.0 (0.43)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7,639	719	874	9.4 (1.02)	11.5 (1.13)
\$50,000–\$74,999	9,863	770	788	7.8 (0.81)	8.0 (0.79)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,817	381	611	4.9 (0.72)	7.8 (0.92)
\$100,000 or more	14,425	839	1,311	5.8 (0.62)	9.1 (0.76)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	11,981	1,413	1,475	11.8 (0.94)	12.3 (0.95)
Near poor	13,147	1,341	1,268	10.2 (0.79)	9.7 (0.83)
Not poor	32,212	1,991	2,885	6.2 (0.41)	9.0 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴					
Private	33,727	2,017	2,701	6.0 (0.39)	8.0 (0.45)
Medicaid or other public	21,960	2,485	2,635	11.3 (0.67)	12.0 (0.69)
Other	1,548	169	216	10.9 (2.42)	13.9 (2.64)
Uninsured	4,235	263	307	6.2 (1.07)	7.3 (1.26)
Place of residence ¹⁵					
Large MSA	33,100	2,645	2,706	8.0 (0.46)	8.2 (0.46)
Small MSA	19,164	1,501	1,914	7.8 (0.58)	10.0 (0.66)
Not in MSA	9,432	797	1,255	8.5 (1.06)	13.3 (1.02)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder ²
Region	Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)		
Northeast	10,309	814	836	7.9 (0.81)	8.1 (0.82)
Midwest	13,911	1,060	1,538	7.6 (0.75)	11.1 (0.81)
South	22,841	1,779	2,562	7.8 (0.58)	11.2 (0.63)
West	14,634	1,289	941	8.8 (0.69)	6.4 (0.62)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,908	2,953	4,148	5.8 (0.32)	8.2 (0.39)
Good	9,290	1,437	1,395	15.5 (1.14)	15.0 (1.12)
Fair or poor	1,474	552	333	37.6 (3.81)	22.9 (3.41)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

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

²Based on the question, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?"

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

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children aged 3–17 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children aged 3–17 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table VII. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	9,715	13.2 (0.38)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) . . . . .	...	...	13.2 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	37,628	5,629	15.0 (0.56)
Female	36,033	4,086	11.3 (0.50)
Age			
0–4 years	20,006	1,328	6.6 (0.53)
5–11 years	28,829	4,089	14.2 (0.63)
12–17 years	24,827	4,298	17.3 (0.74)
Race			
One race ⁵	70,037	9,151	13.1 (0.40)
White	54,943	7,072	12.9 (0.44)
Black or African American	10,591	1,664	15.7 (1.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	146	14.9 (3.88)
Asian	3,403	257	7.6 (1.27)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	110	*	*
Two or more races ⁶	3,625	564	15.6 (1.69)
Black or African American and white	1,516	258	17.0 (2.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	92	13.0 (3.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	1,536	8.7 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	868	7.3 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	8,180	14.6 (0.45)
White, single race	39,057	5,760	14.8 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	1,621	16.1 (1.10)
Family structure ⁸			
Mother and father	50,442	5,858	11.6 (0.45)
Mother, no father	18,115	3,134	17.3 (0.86)
Father, no mother	2,695	372	13.8 (1.93)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	351	14.6 (2.13)
Parent's education ⁹			
Less than high school diploma	8,802	995	11.3 (1.03)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	13,990	1,816	13.0 (0.83)
More than high school	48,248	6,544	13.6 (0.47)
Family income ¹¹			
Less than \$35,000	23,433	3,491	14.9 (0.72)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	5,913	12.7 (0.47)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	1,335	14.8 (1.13)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	1,417	12.0 (0.87)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	1,141	12.5 (1.02)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	2,021	12.1 (0.81)
Poverty status ¹²			
Poor	15,125	2,316	15.3 (0.93)
Near poor	15,533	2,094	13.5 (0.82)
Not poor	37,786	4,840	12.8 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage ¹³			
Private	39,291	4,865	12.4 (0.50)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	4,294	15.6 (0.68)
Other	1,832	276	15.1 (2.52)
Uninsured	4,749	251	5.3 (0.93)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Crude frequencies and crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹
Place of residence ¹⁴	Number in thousands ²		Percent ³ (standard error)
Large MSA	39,423	4,806	12.2 (0.51)
Small MSA	22,798	3,073	13.5 (0.68)
Not in MSA	11,440	1,837	16.1 (1.07)
Region			
Northeast	11,977	1,514	12.7 (0.89)
Midwest	16,797	2,384	14.2 (0.85)
South	27,235	4,253	15.6 (0.67)
West	17,652	1,564	8.9 (0.67)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,236	6,603	10.8 (0.38)
Good	10,752	2,251	20.9 (1.10)
Fair or poor	1,633	862	52.8 (3.97)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50%.

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

²Unknowns 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.

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution ²			
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	57.0 (0.53)	25.8 (0.46)	15.0 (0.38)	2.1 (0.12)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	57.0 (0.53)	25.8 (0.46)	15.0 (0.38)	2.1 (0.12)
Sex					
Male	100.0	56.1 (0.64)	26.2 (0.54)	15.5 (0.47)	2.2 (0.16)
Female	100.0	58.1 (0.62)	25.5 (0.55)	14.5 (0.43)	2.0 (0.16)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	61.2 (0.80)	24.6 (0.67)	12.8 (0.54)	1.4 (0.17)
5–11 years	100.0	57.2 (0.70)	25.7 (0.62)	15.1 (0.51)	2.0 (0.16)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.76)	27.0 (0.67)	16.7 (0.53)	2.7 (0.22)
Race					
One race ⁴	100.0	57.1 (0.54)	25.7 (0.46)	15.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.13)
White	100.0	58.7 (0.60)	25.5 (0.54)	13.9 (0.43)	1.8 (0.13)
Black or African American	100.0	51.0 (1.24)	25.4 (1.03)	20.0 (1.04)	3.6 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	40.5 (3.72)	26.6 (4.35)	29.7 (4.05)	3.2 (0.89)
Asian	100.0	54.2 (2.02)	29.7 (1.74)	14.7 (1.43)	1.4 (0.37)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	53.4 (11.04)	*32.2 (9.95)	*14.4 (6.69)	–
Two or more races ⁵	100.0	56.5 (2.08)	27.8 (1.89)	13.6 (1.46)	2.1 (0.42)
Black or African American and white	100.0	55.8 (2.91)	26.8 (2.54)	15.4 (2.17)	*1.9 (0.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	47.8 (5.48)	35.2 (5.19)	13.4 (3.38)	*3.5 (1.41)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	49.5 (0.99)	27.5 (0.84)	20.2 (0.76)	2.8 (0.25)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	47.8 (1.20)	27.9 (1.03)	21.4 (0.94)	3.0 (0.32)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	59.4 (0.61)	25.3 (0.53)	13.4 (0.44)	1.8 (0.14)
White, single race	100.0	62.2 (0.73)	24.9 (0.66)	11.5 (0.50)	1.4 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	51.1 (1.28)	25.5 (1.07)	19.7 (1.06)	3.7 (0.48)
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	100.0	60.2 (0.63)	25.3 (0.55)	12.8 (0.42)	1.7 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	49.5 (0.95)	27.4 (0.82)	20.0 (0.73)	3.1 (0.27)
Father, no mother	100.0	56.8 (2.22)	26.8 (1.96)	14.6 (1.66)	*1.7 (0.53)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	48.0 (2.31)	24.4 (1.93)	24.6 (2.07)	3.0 (0.60)
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	44.9 (1.35)	24.7 (1.12)	25.6 (1.17)	4.8 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	52.1 (1.14)	25.2 (0.98)	20.4 (0.87)	2.3 (0.28)
More than high school	100.0	61.3 (0.63)	26.4 (0.57)	10.9 (0.38)	1.4 (0.13)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	47.8 (0.92)	26.1 (0.77)	22.1 (0.73)	4.0 (0.29)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	61.4 (0.63)	25.9 (0.56)	11.5 (0.41)	1.2 (0.13)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	53.5 (1.37)	28.0 (1.24)	16.8 (0.96)	1.7 (0.30)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	54.2 (1.29)	28.9 (1.19)	15.3 (0.92)	1.6 (0.29)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	61.8 (1.48)	27.2 (1.32)	9.9 (0.84)	1.1 (0.24)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.7 (0.96)	22.1 (0.86)	6.7 (0.52)	0.6 (0.14)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	100.0	46.6 (1.17)	25.5 (0.94)	23.2 (0.93)	4.7 (0.40)
Near poor	100.0	50.9 (1.10)	28.2 (0.99)	18.8 (0.80)	2.1 (0.24)
Not poor	100.0	64.2 (0.69)	25.3 (0.61)	9.6 (0.40)	1.0 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	100.0	63.6 (0.69)	25.3 (0.61)	10.1 (0.40)	1.0 (0.12)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	48.4 (0.83)	26.4 (0.72)	21.7 (0.68)	3.5 (0.24)
Other	100.0	62.2 (3.13)	24.5 (2.53)	11.3 (1.77)	*1.9 (0.81)
Uninsured	100.0	51.9 (1.82)	28.3 (1.72)	17.2 (1.33)	2.5 (0.54)
Place of residence ¹³					
Large MSA	100.0	58.2 (0.72)	25.0 (0.59)	14.7 (0.50)	2.1 (0.17)
Small MSA	100.0	56.4 (0.93)	26.3 (0.80)	15.4 (0.70)	1.9 (0.19)
Not in MSA	100.0	54.5 (1.43)	27.8 (1.42)	15.4 (1.03)	2.3 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Crude percent distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Percent distribution ²			
Northeast	100.0	57.8 (1.29)	26.0 (1.13)	14.0 (0.91)	2.2 (0.34)
Midwest	100.0	57.9 (1.22)	27.1 (1.11)	13.4 (0.73)	1.7 (0.21)
South	100.0	57.4 (0.86)	25.1 (0.66)	15.4 (0.69)	2.2 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.2 (1.02)	25.9 (0.94)	16.8 (0.75)	2.1 (0.21)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "Would you say [subject's name]'s health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

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

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁴Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁵Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁷Refers 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."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹¹"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹²Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table IX. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Percent distribution ² (standard error)							
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	33.8 (0.66)	29.4 (0.59)	23.9 (0.57)	8.6 (0.38)	3.8 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	33.8 (0.66)	29.4 (0.59)	23.9 (0.57)	8.6 (0.38)	3.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)
Sex							
Male	100.0	34.5 (0.92)	29.3 (0.83)	23.4 (0.80)	8.6 (0.52)	3.5 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)
Female	100.0	33.0 (0.89)	29.4 (0.87)	24.4 (0.82)	8.7 (0.55)	4.0 (0.38)	0.5 (0.11)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	31.7 (0.88)	31.4 (0.84)	24.8 (0.80)	8.6 (0.52)	2.8 (0.28)	0.7 (0.14)
12–17 years	100.0	36.2 (0.92)	27.0 (0.83)	22.9 (0.79)	8.7 (0.53)	4.9 (0.44)	0.3 (0.08)
Race							
One race ⁴	100.0	33.9 (0.68)	29.3 (0.61)	23.8 (0.58)	8.7 (0.39)	3.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.08)
White	100.0	31.7 (0.78)	30.1 (0.72)	24.4 (0.66)	9.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)
Black or African American	100.0	41.4 (1.61)	27.0 (1.40)	20.8 (1.33)	7.6 (0.84)	2.7 (0.53)	*
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	33.5 (6.04)	20.8 (3.99)	29.7 (5.36)	*7.3 (2.64)	*8.4 (2.96)	*
Asian	100.0	46.6 (2.67)	27.4 (2.22)	20.4 (2.11)	3.3 (0.77)	*1.6 (0.59)	*
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*30.9 (12.29)	*23.5 (8.76)	*26.3 (10.20)	*19.3 (8.41)	–	–
Two or more races ⁵	100.0	30.8 (2.54)	30.2 (2.85)	26.6 (2.54)	7.0 (1.17)	4.8 (1.38)	*
Black or African American and white	100.0	34.2 (4.36)	29.0 (4.14)	24.6 (3.40)	8.6 (2.06)	*2.4 (0.98)	*
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	24.8 (6.20)	34.1 (7.03)	30.5 (6.23)	*6.5 (2.50)	*2.9 (1.32)	*
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	42.5 (1.25)	26.1 (1.04)	21.5 (1.02)	6.5 (0.55)	3.0 (0.38)	*0.4 (0.13)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	44.0 (1.52)	27.4 (1.28)	19.8 (1.22)	6.2 (0.69)	2.3 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	31.2 (0.77)	30.4 (0.70)	24.6 (0.67)	9.3 (0.46)	4.0 (0.30)	0.6 (0.10)
White, single race	100.0	27.4 (0.93)	31.4 (0.89)	25.9 (0.82)	10.3 (0.58)	4.4 (0.38)	0.6 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	41.7 (1.64)	27.0 (1.44)	20.4 (1.35)	7.7 (0.87)	2.8 (0.55)	*
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	100.0	34.2 (0.82)	30.9 (0.76)	23.5 (0.69)	8.0 (0.47)	3.0 (0.29)	0.4 (0.09)
Mother, no father	100.0	31.3 (1.13)	26.4 (1.09)	25.3 (1.08)	10.7 (0.74)	5.6 (0.60)	0.7 (0.19)
Father, no mother	100.0	32.6 (2.79)	27.3 (2.83)	25.3 (2.71)	8.8 (1.75)	*5.1 (1.72)	*0.9 (0.43)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	46.5 (3.04)	23.7 (2.48)	19.5 (2.72)	6.7 (1.69)	*2.5 (0.85)	*
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	42.1 (1.80)	24.5 (1.57)	19.5 (1.45)	8.5 (1.03)	4.6 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.27)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	34.7 (1.47)	26.7 (1.38)	23.8 (1.29)	10.1 (0.91)	4.1 (0.60)	0.7 (0.20)
More than high school	100.0	31.3 (0.79)	31.3 (0.76)	25.0 (0.71)	8.4 (0.46)	3.6 (0.31)	0.4 (0.10)
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	36.3 (1.17)	24.3 (0.95)	23.4 (0.98)	10.4 (0.74)	4.9 (0.50)	0.7 (0.16)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	32.3 (0.78)	31.7 (0.76)	24.1 (0.72)	8.2 (0.45)	3.4 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	35.8 (1.79)	29.2 (1.62)	20.7 (1.46)	8.6 (1.05)	5.2 (0.84)	*0.5 (0.20)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	31.0 (1.48)	33.5 (1.56)	22.5 (1.38)	8.4 (0.85)	4.2 (0.76)	*
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	33.0 (1.73)	29.5 (1.66)	25.7 (1.70)	8.9 (1.03)	2.3 (0.59)	*0.6 (0.26)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	30.8 (1.35)	32.8 (1.36)	26.0 (1.29)	7.4 (0.81)	2.5 (0.41)	*0.4 (0.16)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Poverty status ¹¹		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Poor	100.0	37.3 (1.52)	23.9 (1.26)	22.8 (1.30)	10.0 (0.91)	5.3 (0.70)	*0.8 (0.25)
Near poor	100.0	35.0 (1.40)	28.4 (1.26)	21.8 (1.15)	10.0 (0.89)	4.4 (0.57)	*0.5 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	31.4 (0.85)	31.8 (0.85)	25.1 (0.78)	8.0 (0.49)	3.2 (0.32)	0.5 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	100.0	31.2 (0.85)	31.9 (0.84)	25.1 (0.75)	8.2 (0.49)	3.2 (0.34)	0.4 (0.10)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	36.4 (1.10)	26.3 (0.92)	22.4 (0.97)	9.4 (0.65)	4.9 (0.46)	0.6 (0.14)
Other	100.0	36.0 (3.65)	26.2 (3.63)	26.3 (3.68)	*7.8 (2.39)	*2.1 (0.92)	*
Uninsured	100.0	40.8 (2.21)	24.5 (1.93)	21.4 (1.85)	9.0 (1.43)	3.4 (0.76)	*1.0 (0.36)
Place of residence ¹³							
Large MSA	100.0	34.8 (0.88)	29.4 (0.83)	23.5 (0.77)	8.3 (0.50)	3.5 (0.33)	0.6 (0.13)
Small MSA	100.0	32.5 (1.18)	28.8 (1.09)	24.9 (1.07)	9.2 (0.66)	4.1 (0.46)	0.4 (0.12)
Not in MSA	100.0	32.9 (1.71)	30.3 (1.32)	23.2 (1.43)	8.9 (1.06)	4.0 (0.64)	0.6 (0.15)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	33.1 (1.67)	29.6 (1.52)	24.8 (1.43)	8.3 (0.89)	3.9 (0.62)	*
Midwest	100.0	29.9 (1.45)	33.5 (1.25)	24.2 (1.26)	8.6 (0.85)	3.0 (0.50)	0.8 (0.22)
South	100.0	34.9 (1.10)	27.9 (1.00)	23.6 (0.93)	9.1 (0.66)	4.0 (0.43)	0.5 (0.13)
West	100.0	36.3 (1.24)	27.6 (1.06)	23.5 (1.11)	8.3 (0.65)	3.9 (0.46)	*0.5 (0.15)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	34.4 (0.73)	30.7 (0.65)	24.2 (0.64)	7.9 (0.41)	2.5 (0.22)	0.4 (0.08)
Good	100.0	32.4 (1.51)	24.1 (1.37)	22.7 (1.27)	11.7 (1.07)	8.0 (0.95)	*1.1 (0.34)
Fair or poor	100.0	22.1 (3.61)	18.6 (3.30)	20.8 (3.54)	16.3 (3.35)	20.6 (3.24)	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.
 – Quantity zero.
¹Based on the question, “During the past 12 months, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child’s name] miss school because of illness or injury?”
²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.
³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.
⁴Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.
⁵Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
⁶Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
⁷Refers 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.”
⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.
⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
¹⁰Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.
¹¹“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.
¹²Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.
¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children aged 5–17 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table X. Crude percentages of having a usual place of health care, and crude percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place ²						
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often	
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)									
Total ⁴ (crude)	3.8 (0.21)	96.2 (0.21)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.12)	0.4 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)	
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	3.8 (0.21)	96.2 (0.21)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.06)	1.0 (0.11)	0.4 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)	
Sex										
Male	3.8 (0.28)	96.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.0 (0.74)	75.3 (0.75)	0.3 (0.09)	0.9 (0.13)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Female	3.7 (0.29)	96.3 (0.29)	100.0	24.9 (0.82)	73.1 (0.83)	0.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.19)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.06)	
Age										
0–4 years	2.1 (0.30)	97.9 (0.30)	100.0	23.7 (0.91)	74.3 (0.93)	*0.3 (0.09)	1.5 (0.29)	*0.1 (0.05)	*	
5–11 years	3.4 (0.34)	96.6 (0.34)	100.0	23.9 (0.91)	74.4 (0.92)	0.5 (0.14)	0.7 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.06)	
12–17 years	5.6 (0.41)	94.4 (0.41)	100.0	24.2 (0.96)	73.9 (0.97)	0.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.17)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.05)	
Race										
One race ⁵	3.8 (0.22)	96.2 (0.22)	100.0	23.9 (0.63)	74.2 (0.64)	0.4 (0.07)	1.0 (0.12)	0.3 (0.06)	0.2 (0.04)	
White	3.8 (0.25)	96.2 (0.25)	100.0	23.5 (0.72)	75.2 (0.73)	0.3 (0.07)	0.6 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Black or African American	3.1 (0.45)	96.9 (0.45)	100.0	24.5 (1.31)	71.5 (1.37)	0.7 (0.20)	2.6 (0.42)	*	*	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*2.8 (1.16)	97.2 (1.16)	100.0	46.4 (6.27)	47.1 (6.87)	*	*	–	–	
Asian	6.3 (1.11)	93.7 (1.11)	100.0	22.4 (2.08)	75.5 (2.11)	*	*1.3 (0.44)	*	*0.5 (0.24)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*28.6 (10.67)	68.7 (10.98)	*	–	–	–	
Two or more races ⁶	3.3 (0.79)	96.7 (0.79)	100.0	24.0 (2.57)	74.6 (2.58)	*	*0.7 (0.33)	*	–	
Black or African American and white	*4.4 (1.56)	95.6 (1.56)	100.0	21.9 (3.38)	76.7 (3.40)	–	*	*	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*2.3 (1.02)	97.7 (1.02)	100.0	27.0 (5.62)	71.1 (5.76)	–	*	*	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	5.7 (0.45)	94.3 (0.45)	100.0	38.4 (1.28)	59.1 (1.26)	0.6 (0.16)	1.3 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.10)	
Mexican or Mexican American	6.2 (0.57)	93.8 (0.57)	100.0	42.0 (1.60)	55.6 (1.57)	*0.6 (0.21)	1.1 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.4 (0.14)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.2 (0.23)	96.8 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.65)	78.9 (0.67)	0.3 (0.07)	0.9 (0.13)	0.4 (0.07)	0.1 (0.03)	
White, single race	2.9 (0.29)	97.1 (0.29)	100.0	17.3 (0.73)	81.7 (0.75)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.4 (0.10)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.03)	
Black or African American, single race	3.2 (0.47)	96.8 (0.47)	100.0	24.3 (1.34)	71.8 (1.40)	0.8 (0.21)	2.4 (0.41)	*	*	
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	3.4 (0.24)	96.6 (0.24)	100.0	21.8 (0.71)	76.7 (0.72)	0.2 (0.05)	0.9 (0.12)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)	
Mother, no father	3.9 (0.39)	96.1 (0.39)	100.0	27.8 (1.00)	70.0 (1.02)	0.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.11)	
Father, no mother	8.8 (1.51)	91.2 (1.51)	100.0	28.3 (2.75)	69.2 (2.80)	*	*	*	*	
Neither mother nor father	5.3 (1.15)	94.7 (1.15)	100.0	34.3 (2.98)	59.7 (3.12)	*	*3.8 (1.75)	*	*	
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	6.0 (0.63)	94.0 (0.63)	100.0	47.8 (1.77)	49.5 (1.76)	*0.7 (0.23)	1.3 (0.31)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.3 (0.17)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	5.6 (0.60)	94.4 (0.60)	100.0	29.1 (1.23)	68.5 (1.23)	0.6 (0.16)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.4 (0.17)	*	
More than high school	2.8 (0.23)	97.2 (0.23)	100.0	17.7 (0.66)	81.0 (0.67)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.3 (0.07)	0.1 (0.03)	
Family income ¹¹										
Less than \$35,000	5.2 (0.40)	94.8 (0.40)	100.0	35.7 (1.09)	61.8 (1.10)	0.7 (0.14)	1.4 (0.21)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.08)	
\$35,000 or more	3.0 (0.24)	97.0 (0.24)	100.0	18.3 (0.72)	80.2 (0.72)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	4.5 (0.60)	95.5 (0.60)	100.0	26.0 (1.45)	71.6 (1.49)	*0.6 (0.27)	1.2 (0.35)	*	*0.2 (0.09)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	3.9 (0.50)	96.1 (0.50)	100.0	21.9 (1.31)	76.7 (1.30)	*	0.8 (0.23)	*0.4 (0.18)	*	
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.4 (0.45)	97.6 (0.45)	100.0	15.3 (1.17)	83.1 (1.21)	*	*0.7 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.23)	*	
\$100,000 or more	1.8 (0.38)	98.2 (0.38)	100.0	13.4 (1.03)	85.7 (1.05)	*	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.14)	*	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Crude percentages of having a usual place of health care, and crude percent distributions of type of place, for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under age 18 years with a usual place of health care	Type of place ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Poverty status ¹²									
				Percent distribution ³ (standard error)					
Poor	4.9 (0.51)	95.1 (0.51)	100.0	36.8 (1.32)	60.5 (1.33)	0.8 (0.18)	1.4 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.10)
Near poor	4.8 (0.49)	95.2 (0.49)	100.0	30.5 (1.23)	67.2 (1.23)	*0.5 (0.18)	1.3 (0.28)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.11)
Not poor	2.8 (0.25)	97.2 (0.25)	100.0	15.7 (0.74)	83.0 (0.75)	*0.1 (0.06)	0.6 (0.11)	0.4 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.03)
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	1.9 (0.20)	98.1 (0.20)	100.0	14.2 (0.65)	84.9 (0.66)	*	0.5 (0.10)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.0 (0.01)
Medicaid or other public	2.4 (0.26)	97.6 (0.26)	100.0	35.1 (1.00)	62.4 (1.02)	0.6 (0.14)	1.5 (0.23)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
Other	*2.7 (0.96)	97.3 (0.96)	100.0	36.3 (4.77)	58.1 (4.57)	–	*3.3 (1.16)	*1.7 (0.77)	*
Uninsured	27.9 (1.79)	72.1 (1.79)	100.0	39.3 (2.45)	55.1 (2.45)	*1.7 (0.54)	*1.7 (0.63)	*0.7 (0.33)	*1.5 (0.54)
Place of residence ¹⁴									
Large MSA	3.8 (0.28)	96.2 (0.28)	100.0	21.0 (0.70)	77.2 (0.71)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.04)
Small MSA	3.8 (0.39)	96.2 (0.39)	100.0	24.4 (1.20)	73.7 (1.22)	*0.2 (0.08)	1.0 (0.26)	0.6 (0.13)	*
Not in MSA	3.7 (0.57)	96.3 (0.57)	100.0	33.1 (2.30)	65.0 (2.33)	*0.2 (0.10)	*1.1 (0.37)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.15)
Region									
Northeast	1.6 (0.35)	98.4 (0.35)	100.0	14.4 (1.21)	83.9 (1.27)	*0.2 (0.07)	1.2 (0.27)	*	*
Midwest	3.2 (0.44)	96.8 (0.44)	100.0	28.9 (1.32)	69.5 (1.36)	*0.3 (0.13)	0.9 (0.26)	*0.3 (0.10)	*
South	4.3 (0.38)	95.7 (0.38)	100.0	19.5 (0.91)	78.6 (0.92)	0.5 (0.13)	0.8 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.06)
West	5.1 (0.45)	94.9 (0.45)	100.0	32.5 (1.52)	65.1 (1.51)	*0.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.32)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.11)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	3.8 (0.23)	96.2 (0.23)	100.0	22.6 (0.67)	75.7 (0.68)	0.3 (0.07)	0.9 (0.11)	0.3 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)
Good	3.5 (0.40)	96.5 (0.40)	100.0	31.2 (1.44)	66.4 (1.47)	*0.4 (0.15)	*1.3 (0.42)	*0.7 (0.26)	*
Fair or poor	*4.9 (1.73)	95.1 (1.73)	100.0	26.2 (3.24)	71.0 (3.37)	*	*	*	*

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.
 – Quantity zero.

¹Based 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?"

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

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

⁴Includes 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.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table XI. Crude 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, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)						
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	75.5 (0.48)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.16)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	75.4 (0.48)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.22)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.8 (0.67)	17.3 (0.60)	4.7 (0.33)	0.6 (0.10)	1.6 (0.18)
Female	100.0	75.2 (0.70)	17.3 (0.63)	4.5 (0.31)	1.0 (0.16)	2.0 (0.26)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	88.1 (0.68)	9.0 (0.60)	1.3 (0.21)	*	1.5 (0.23)
5–11 years	100.0	72.5 (0.82)	20.4 (0.78)	4.5 (0.36)	0.8 (0.15)	1.7 (0.26)
12–17 years	100.0	68.8 (0.87)	20.4 (0.78)	7.3 (0.48)	1.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.29)
Race						
One race ⁵	100.0	75.5 (0.49)	17.3 (0.44)	4.6 (0.23)	0.8 (0.09)	1.8 (0.15)
White	100.0	75.5 (0.57)	17.1 (0.51)	4.8 (0.28)	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	76.8 (1.10)	17.8 (1.07)	3.2 (0.39)	*0.5 (0.19)	1.6 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	78.9 (3.86)	14.8 (3.33)	*5.0 (1.96)	*	*
Asian	100.0	71.1 (2.09)	19.4 (1.83)	6.1 (1.09)	1.3 (0.38)	2.1 (0.59)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	77.5 (10.07)	*22.5 (10.07)	–	–	–
Two or more races ⁶	100.0	75.5 (2.14)	17.4 (1.86)	3.7 (0.83)	*1.2 (0.54)	*
Black or African American and white	100.0	77.0 (2.81)	16.5 (2.33)	*3.8 (1.31)	*	*
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	74.9 (5.66)	20.1 (5.42)	*	*	*
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	72.3 (0.94)	17.5 (0.82)	6.1 (0.47)	1.2 (0.21)	2.9 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	70.8 (1.15)	17.9 (0.97)	7.0 (0.62)	1.5 (0.30)	2.7 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.5 (0.55)	17.2 (0.51)	4.1 (0.25)	0.7 (0.10)	1.5 (0.17)
White, single race	100.0	76.9 (0.70)	16.9 (0.64)	4.2 (0.32)	0.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	76.9 (1.14)	17.9 (1.10)	3.2 (0.40)	*0.6 (0.20)	1.4 (0.32)
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	100.0	75.5 (0.59)	17.6 (0.55)	4.3 (0.27)	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.18)
Mother, no father	100.0	77.2 (0.87)	15.5 (0.76)	5.0 (0.45)	0.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.25)
Father, no mother	100.0	67.1 (2.68)	22.1 (2.35)	5.2 (1.09)	*1.4 (0.47)	4.2 (1.24)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	72.7 (2.58)	18.6 (2.24)	5.8 (1.28)	*0.9 (0.38)	*2.0 (0.81)
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	71.7 (1.40)	16.6 (1.15)	6.5 (0.68)	1.6 (0.36)	3.5 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	72.9 (1.12)	17.8 (0.96)	6.5 (0.61)	0.8 (0.19)	1.9 (0.32)
More than high school	100.0	77.0 (0.58)	17.3 (0.56)	3.6 (0.25)	0.7 (0.11)	1.4 (0.20)
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	76.6 (0.79)	15.0 (0.66)	5.1 (0.40)	1.0 (0.17)	2.4 (0.28)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.0 (0.60)	18.4 (0.58)	4.4 (0.27)	0.8 (0.12)	1.4 (0.20)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	73.6 (1.43)	18.5 (1.29)	5.8 (0.71)	1.0 (0.26)	*1.2 (0.37)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	74.3 (1.17)	18.3 (1.07)	5.0 (0.55)	0.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.29)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	73.7 (1.34)	19.0 (1.28)	4.8 (0.61)	*1.3 (0.40)	1.3 (0.34)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	77.0 (1.04)	18.1 (0.94)	3.0 (0.45)	*0.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.44)
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	100.0	77.8 (1.04)	14.1 (0.84)	5.0 (0.49)	0.8 (0.17)	2.4 (0.36)
Near poor	100.0	73.6 (1.07)	18.3 (0.98)	5.4 (0.51)	0.9 (0.21)	1.8 (0.28)
Not poor	100.0	75.5 (0.65)	18.3 (0.61)	4.0 (0.29)	0.7 (0.13)	1.4 (0.22)
Health insurance coverage ¹³						
Private	100.0	75.2 (0.69)	18.9 (0.64)	4.1 (0.29)	0.5 (0.11)	1.3 (0.20)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	79.7 (0.72)	14.1 (0.63)	4.0 (0.34)	0.4 (0.11)	1.8 (0.23)
Other	100.0	79.2 (3.08)	12.1 (2.19)	*3.2 (0.99)	*	*
Uninsured	100.0	51.9 (2.25)	24.7 (2.18)	12.5 (1.30)	5.7 (0.88)	5.2 (0.84)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Crude 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, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ²
Place of residence ¹⁴		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Large MSA	100.0	75.6 (0.68)	17.6 (0.61)	4.3 (0.30)	0.6 (0.10)	1.8 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	75.7 (0.83)	17.4 (0.81)	4.5 (0.34)	1.0 (0.19)	1.5 (0.30)
Not in MSA	100.0	74.9 (1.12)	16.0 (0.87)	5.7 (0.67)	1.1 (0.30)	2.3 (0.39)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	82.5 (1.06)	14.3 (0.98)	1.6 (0.33)	*	1.6 (0.33)
Midwest	100.0	74.1 (1.03)	18.1 (0.99)	5.5 (0.55)	1.1 (0.25)	1.2 (0.22)
South	100.0	76.3 (0.78)	16.8 (0.71)	4.2 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)	1.9 (0.24)
West	100.0	70.8 (0.98)	19.3 (0.87)	6.4 (0.50)	1.1 (0.20)	2.4 (0.47)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.9 (0.53)	17.9 (0.49)	4.5 (0.24)	0.8 (0.10)	1.9 (0.19)
Good	100.0	77.6 (1.15)	14.8 (0.99)	5.3 (0.59)	0.9 (0.24)	1.4 (0.30)
Fair or poor	100.0	85.7 (2.52)	10.9 (2.34)	*2.4 (1.01)	*	*0.7 (0.35)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.
 – Quantity zero.
¹Based 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.”
²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.
³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.
⁴Includes 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.
⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.
⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.
⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.
⁸Refers 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.”
⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.
¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.
¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.
¹²“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.
¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.
¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table XII. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,659	4,825	1,198	2,109	6.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.11)	2.9 (0.15)
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	6.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.11)	2.9 (0.15)
Sex							
Male	37,627	2,409	622	1,048	6.4 (0.29)	1.7 (0.14)	2.8 (0.18)
Female	36,032	2,416	576	1,062	6.7 (0.34)	1.6 (0.15)	3.0 (0.20)
Age							
0–4 years	20,089	873	221	407	4.4 (0.33)	1.1 (0.15)	2.0 (0.21)
5–11 years	28,732	1,803	485	874	6.3 (0.35)	1.7 (0.18)	3.0 (0.22)
12–17 years	24,838	2,149	492	828	8.7 (0.40)	2.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.24)
Race							
One race ⁷	70,134	4,646	1,101	1,978	6.7 (0.27)	1.6 (0.11)	2.8 (0.15)
White	55,024	3,821	834	1,570	7.0 (0.32)	1.5 (0.13)	2.9 (0.17)
Black or African American	10,617	454	193	309	4.3 (0.48)	1.8 (0.27)	2.9 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native	969	95	*13	*14	9.9 (2.32)	*1.4 (0.57)	*1.4 (0.56)
Asian	3,419	270	56	72	7.9 (1.29)	1.6 (0.45)	2.1 (0.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	105	*	*	*	*	*	*
Two or more races ⁸	3,526	179	97	131	5.1 (0.83)	2.8 (0.65)	3.7 (0.71)
Black or African American and white	1,511	60	*45	*52	4.1 (0.97)	*3.0 (0.97)	*3.4 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	677	61	*	*25	9.1 (2.51)	*	*3.7 (1.28)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,662	1,903	338	572	10.9 (0.60)	1.9 (0.20)	3.2 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,893	1,472	234	403	12.5 (0.81)	2.0 (0.23)	3.4 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,998	2,922	860	1,537	5.3 (0.28)	1.5 (0.13)	2.7 (0.17)
White, single race	39,146	2,011	525	1,052	5.2 (0.34)	1.3 (0.16)	2.7 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	10,012	430	185	292	4.4 (0.50)	1.9 (0.28)	2.9 (0.38)
Family structure ¹⁰							
Mother and father	50,378	3,200	699	1,303	6.4 (0.32)	1.4 (0.13)	2.6 (0.17)
Mother, no father	18,076	1,176	392	634	6.6 (0.45)	2.2 (0.24)	3.5 (0.31)
Father, no mother	2,774	223	67	104	8.1 (1.20)	2.4 (0.60)	3.8 (0.79)
Neither mother nor father	2,432	226	*40	68	9.6 (1.36)	*1.6 (0.50)	2.8 (0.69)
Parent's education ¹¹							
Less than high school diploma	8,890	1,051	178	270	11.8 (0.85)	2.0 (0.33)	3.0 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	14,177	1,335	257	396	9.5 (0.62)	1.8 (0.25)	2.8 (0.31)
More than high school	47,669	2,176	722	1,371	4.6 (0.28)	1.5 (0.14)	2.9 (0.19)
Family income ¹³							
Less than \$35,000	23,108	1,941	541	793	8.4 (0.46)	2.3 (0.22)	3.4 (0.26)
\$35,000 or more	45,097	2,541	593	1,212	5.7 (0.33)	1.3 (0.14)	2.7 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,771	880	214	407	10.1 (0.84)	2.4 (0.43)	4.6 (0.58)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,466	932	192	362	8.2 (0.69)	1.7 (0.25)	3.2 (0.37)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,918	429	*96	233	4.8 (0.82)	*1.1 (0.33)	2.6 (0.45)
\$100,000 or more	15,941	299	*91	211	1.9 (0.30)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.3 (0.25)
Poverty status ¹⁴							
Poor	14,828	1,083	295	480	7.3 (0.56)	2.0 (0.26)	3.2 (0.34)
Near poor	15,122	1,529	410	638	10.2 (0.62)	2.7 (0.31)	4.2 (0.40)
Not poor	36,480	1,598	403	825	4.4 (0.32)	1.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵							
Private	39,059	–	305	716	–	0.8 (0.11)	1.8 (0.16)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	–	350	498	–	1.3 (0.16)	1.8 (0.19)
Other	1,791	–	*	*13	–	*	*0.8 (0.34)
Uninsured	4,825	4,825	533	874	100.0 (0.00)	11.1 (1.06)	18.2 (1.30)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of selected measures of health care access for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
Place of residence ¹⁶		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Large MSA	39,438	2,424	662	1,241	6.2 (0.34)	1.7 (0.16)	3.2 (0.22)
Small MSA	22,769	1,483	367	584	6.6 (0.51)	1.6 (0.20)	2.6 (0.23)
Not in MSA	11,452	919	169	285	8.1 (0.74)	1.5 (0.22)	2.5 (0.34)
Region							
Northeast	11,732	407	156	228	3.5 (0.44)	1.3 (0.27)	1.9 (0.32)
Midwest	16,816	919	178	417	5.5 (0.56)	1.1 (0.18)	2.5 (0.30)
South	27,390	2,171	520	801	8.0 (0.49)	1.9 (0.21)	2.9 (0.26)
West	17,722	1,329	344	663	7.5 (0.49)	1.9 (0.22)	3.7 (0.30)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,014	3,868	883	1,535	6.4 (0.28)	1.4 (0.12)	2.5 (0.15)
Good	11,064	831	267	466	7.6 (0.59)	2.4 (0.32)	4.2 (0.42)
Fair or poor	1,524	122	48	109	8.1 (1.67)	3.1 (0.83)	7.1 (1.34)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “[Are you\ls anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?”

²Based on the question, “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?”

³Based on the question, “During the past 12 months, [have\has] [you\anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?”

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

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

⁶Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁷Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁸Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁹Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

¹⁰Refers 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.”

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹⁴“Poor” children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁵Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. “Uninsured” includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table XIII. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,661	60,154	8,821	4,212	82.2 (0.44)	12.1 (0.39)	5.8 (0.26)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	...	...	...	...	82.2 (0.44)	12.0 (0.39)	5.7 (0.26)
Sex							
Male	37,628	30,501	4,642	2,232	81.6 (0.59)	12.4 (0.52)	6.0 (0.35)
Female	36,033	29,653	4,178	1,980	82.8 (0.60)	11.7 (0.53)	5.5 (0.36)
Age							
0–4 years	20,006	14,932	3,233	1,708	75.1 (0.92)	16.3 (0.80)	8.6 (0.61)
5–11 years	28,829	24,219	3,246	1,266	84.3 (0.65)	11.3 (0.60)	4.4 (0.35)
12–17 years	24,827	21,003	2,342	1,238	85.4 (0.70)	9.5 (0.57)	5.0 (0.43)
Race							
One race ⁵	70,037	57,342	8,302	3,933	82.4 (0.45)	11.9 (0.40)	5.7 (0.27)
White	54,943	45,409	6,346	2,831	83.2 (0.51)	11.6 (0.45)	5.2 (0.29)
Black or African American	10,591	7,973	1,608	922	75.9 (1.18)	15.3 (1.05)	8.8 (0.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	990	769	92	*129	77.6 (5.40)	9.3 (2.32)	*13.0 (4.10)
Asian	3,403	3,090	250	49	91.2 (1.20)	7.4 (1.16)	1.4 (0.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	110	101	*	*	92.0 (4.93)	*	*
Two or more races ⁶	3,625	2,811	519	279	77.9 (2.06)	14.4 (1.65)	7.7 (1.42)
Black or African American and white	1,516	1,163	237	113	76.9 (2.70)	15.7 (2.30)	7.5 (1.67)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	711	576	*85	*50	81.0 (4.37)	*12.0 (3.86)	*7.1 (2.47)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	17,663	14,595	1,936	1,021	83.2 (0.74)	11.0 (0.62)	5.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,986	10,103	1,198	626	84.7 (0.88)	10.0 (0.71)	5.3 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,999	45,558	6,885	3,191	81.9 (0.53)	12.4 (0.47)	5.7 (0.30)
White, single race	39,057	32,254	4,586	1,969	83.1 (0.64)	11.8 (0.57)	5.1 (0.35)
Black or African American, single race	10,045	7,558	1,552	848	75.9 (1.22)	15.6 (1.09)	8.5 (0.78)
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	50,442	42,667	5,359	2,132	85.1 (0.51)	10.7 (0.44)	4.3 (0.28)
Mother, no father	18,115	13,421	2,794	1,741	74.7 (0.92)	15.6 (0.83)	9.7 (0.61)
Father, no mother	2,695	2,123	396	159	79.3 (2.23)	14.8 (2.00)	5.9 (1.19)
Neither mother nor father	2,410	1,943	272	179	81.2 (2.64)	11.3 (2.00)	7.5 (1.97)
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	8,802	6,902	1,132	683	79.2 (1.25)	13.0 (1.04)	7.8 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	13,990	11,127	1,736	1,011	80.2 (1.00)	12.5 (0.90)	7.3 (0.64)
More than high school	48,248	39,989	5,673	2,338	83.3 (0.54)	11.8 (0.46)	4.9 (0.31)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$35,000	23,433	17,659	3,489	2,148	75.8 (0.81)	15.0 (0.72)	9.2 (0.54)
\$35,000 or more	46,614	39,501	5,011	1,892	85.1 (0.53)	10.8 (0.46)	4.1 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,019	7,283	1,077	620	81.1 (1.22)	12.0 (1.02)	6.9 (0.81)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,818	9,927	1,306	549	84.3 (1.01)	11.1 (0.86)	4.7 (0.61)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,133	7,944	871	276	87.4 (1.00)	9.6 (0.90)	3.0 (0.49)
\$100,000 or more	16,644	14,346	1,758	447	86.7 (0.91)	10.6 (0.80)	2.7 (0.45)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	15,125	11,229	2,279	1,543	74.6 (1.08)	15.1 (0.92)	10.2 (0.72)
Near poor	15,533	12,372	2,054	1,031	80.0 (0.96)	13.3 (0.84)	6.7 (0.58)
Not poor	37,786	32,265	3,998	1,324	85.8 (0.57)	10.6 (0.49)	3.5 (0.30)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Private	39,291	33,999	3,918	1,146	87.0 (0.57)	10.0 (0.51)	2.9 (0.26)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	20,563	4,106	2,680	75.2 (0.80)	15.0 (0.69)	9.8 (0.54)
Other	1,832	1,419	242	*168	77.6 (2.81)	13.2 (2.37)	9.2 (2.50)
Uninsured	4,749	3,931	520	207	84.4 (1.51)	11.2 (1.29)	4.5 (0.80)
Place of residence ¹⁴							
Large MSA	39,423	32,484	4,469	2,169	83.0 (0.58)	11.4 (0.52)	5.5 (0.34)
Small MSA	22,798	18,538	2,886	1,271	81.7 (0.84)	12.7 (0.72)	5.6 (0.47)
Not in MSA	11,440	9,132	1,466	771	80.3 (0.97)	12.9 (0.85)	6.8 (0.75)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Region		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Northeast	11,977	9,851	1,431	598	82.9 (1.07)	12.0 (0.94)	5.0 (0.58)
Midwest	16,797	13,731	2,024	962	82.1 (0.98)	12.1 (0.87)	5.8 (0.56)
South	27,235	21,774	3,586	1,712	80.4 (0.77)	13.2 (0.69)	6.3 (0.46)
West	17,652	14,797	1,780	941	84.5 (0.80)	10.2 (0.63)	5.4 (0.52)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	61,236	51,006	6,950	2,882	83.8 (0.45)	11.4 (0.40)	4.7 (0.26)
Good	10,752	8,065	1,580	1,033	75.5 (1.30)	14.8 (1.07)	9.7 (0.89)
Fair or poor	1,633	1,065	267	297	65.4 (3.55)	16.4 (3.20)	18.2 (2.84)

. . . Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

¹Based on the question, "During the past 12 months, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. 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 Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and crude percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit ²					
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³	
		Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)								
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	5.5 (0.28)	94.5 (0.28)	100.0	64.8 (0.58)	17.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.28)	2.1 (0.16)	9.3 (0.35)	
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.5 (0.28)	94.5 (0.28)	100.0	64.9 (0.56)	17.5 (0.44)	6.3 (0.28)	2.1 (0.16)	9.1 (0.30)	
Sex										
Male	100.0	4.8 (0.36)	95.2 (0.36)	100.0	64.5 (0.78)	18.2 (0.62)	5.9 (0.35)	2.1 (0.21)	9.3 (0.48)	
Female	100.0	6.3 (0.44)	93.7 (0.44)	100.0	65.1 (0.85)	16.8 (0.65)	6.8 (0.43)	2.1 (0.24)	9.3 (0.48)	
Age										
2–4 years	100.0	2.8 (0.40)	97.2 (0.40)	100.0	45.3 (1.39)	11.9 (0.87)	3.1 (0.42)	*0.6 (0.21)	39.0 (1.41)	
5–11 years	100.0	4.9 (0.40)	95.1 (0.40)	100.0	70.3 (0.79)	19.0 (0.72)	6.1 (0.41)	1.4 (0.21)	3.3 (0.31)	
12–17 years	100.0	7.6 (0.52)	92.4 (0.52)	100.0	68.0 (0.92)	18.5 (0.72)	8.3 (0.50)	3.6 (0.35)	1.7 (0.24)	
Race										
One race ⁶	100.0	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	65.0 (0.60)	17.4 (0.46)	6.4 (0.29)	2.0 (0.16)	9.2 (0.36)	
White	100.0	5.7 (0.33)	94.3 (0.33)	100.0	65.3 (0.69)	17.0 (0.53)	6.2 (0.33)	2.0 (0.19)	9.5 (0.42)	
Black or African American	100.0	5.4 (0.66)	94.6 (0.66)	100.0	62.8 (1.36)	20.4 (1.12)	7.1 (0.70)	1.8 (0.35)	8.0 (0.84)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.9 (2.21)	94.1 (2.21)	100.0	78.5 (3.97)	11.3 (2.99)	*3.4 (1.46)	*	*4.6 (1.52)	
Asian	100.0	3.9 (0.82)	96.1 (0.82)	100.0	61.7 (2.24)	17.2 (1.91)	7.5 (1.20)	3.2 (0.85)	10.4 (1.31)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*	90.3 (9.03)	100.0	67.2 (10.39)	*9.2 (3.14)	*	*	*	
Two or more races ⁷	100.0	*4.9 (1.59)	95.1 (1.59)	100.0	62.0 (2.77)	18.5 (1.94)	5.7 (1.14)	*3.1 (1.07)	10.7 (1.43)	
Black or African American and white	100.0	*4.4 (1.83)	95.6 (1.83)	100.0	57.8 (3.92)	19.4 (2.85)	9.0 (2.37)	*1.9 (0.84)	11.9 (2.39)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*	94.0 (3.12)	100.0	73.0 (5.56)	13.1 (3.89)	*2.2 (1.10)	*	*7.6 (3.60)	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.2 (0.56)	92.8 (0.56)	100.0	60.6 (1.07)	19.8 (0.86)	7.7 (0.53)	2.5 (0.31)	9.4 (0.66)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.0 (0.73)	92.0 (0.73)	100.0	61.5 (1.34)	18.6 (1.03)	8.2 (0.66)	2.9 (0.43)	8.8 (0.77)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	66.1 (0.67)	16.7 (0.52)	5.9 (0.32)	1.9 (0.19)	9.3 (0.42)	
White, single race	100.0	5.0 (0.39)	95.0 (0.39)	100.0	67.5 (0.85)	15.8 (0.64)	5.5 (0.40)	1.7 (0.23)	9.4 (0.52)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	5.3 (0.67)	94.7 (0.67)	100.0	62.7 (1.41)	20.2 (1.16)	7.2 (0.73)	1.8 (0.36)	8.1 (0.88)	
Family structure ⁹										
Mother and father	100.0	4.7 (0.33)	95.3 (0.33)	100.0	67.4 (0.73)	15.7 (0.53)	5.5 (0.32)	1.8 (0.19)	9.6 (0.45)	
Mother, no father	100.0	7.9 (0.66)	92.1 (0.66)	100.0	59.7 (1.10)	21.1 (0.94)	7.9 (0.59)	2.5 (0.35)	8.8 (0.63)	
Father, no mother	100.0	4.9 (1.07)	95.1 (1.07)	100.0	59.7 (2.81)	22.6 (2.31)	6.1 (1.23)	3.7 (1.06)	7.9 (1.34)	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	4.4 (1.03)	95.6 (1.03)	100.0	56.9 (2.94)	19.2 (2.29)	11.6 (1.84)	*3.8 (1.18)	8.5 (1.79)	
Parent's education ¹⁰										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	7.5 (0.77)	92.5 (0.77)	100.0	56.2 (1.66)	20.3 (1.25)	10.0 (1.03)	3.4 (0.53)	10.2 (0.97)	
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	5.1 (0.56)	94.9 (0.56)	100.0	60.1 (1.29)	20.6 (1.08)	7.4 (0.67)	1.7 (0.29)	10.3 (0.80)	
More than high school	100.0	5.3 (0.36)	94.7 (0.36)	100.0	68.1 (0.72)	16.0 (0.55)	5.1 (0.31)	1.9 (0.20)	8.9 (0.44)	
Family income ¹²										
Less than \$35,000	100.0	7.3 (0.54)	92.7 (0.54)	100.0	56.6 (1.00)	19.7 (0.82)	9.4 (0.56)	3.1 (0.37)	11.3 (0.63)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	4.8 (0.34)	95.2 (0.34)	100.0	68.5 (0.74)	16.5 (0.56)	5.0 (0.32)	1.6 (0.17)	8.4 (0.43)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	7.7 (0.93)	92.3 (0.93)	100.0	60.3 (1.64)	19.4 (1.31)	7.6 (0.84)	1.5 (0.29)	11.1 (1.09)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	6.5 (0.73)	93.5 (0.73)	100.0	64.5 (1.43)	19.0 (1.14)	5.7 (0.65)	2.1 (0.36)	8.7 (0.75)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	4.7 (0.72)	95.3 (0.72)	100.0	67.7 (1.57)	15.8 (1.27)	5.7 (0.78)	2.2 (0.58)	8.6 (0.99)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	2.2 (0.43)	97.8 (0.43)	100.0	76.0 (1.09)	13.6 (0.84)	2.7 (0.37)	1.0 (0.24)	6.7 (0.67)	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Crude percent distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and crude percent distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children aged 2–17 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children aged 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children aged 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years ³
Poverty status ¹³									
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Poor	100.0	6.8 (0.68)	93.2 (0.68)	100.0	56.8 (1.32)	19.3 (1.02)	9.6 (0.76)	2.9 (0.46)	11.4 (0.80)
Near poor	100.0	8.3 (0.74)	91.7 (0.74)	100.0	59.1 (1.30)	19.7 (0.99)	8.2 (0.68)	2.4 (0.34)	10.6 (0.79)
Not poor	100.0	3.9 (0.32)	96.1 (0.32)	100.0	70.3 (0.79)	15.6 (0.58)	4.4 (0.33)	1.6 (0.20)	8.1 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	100.0	3.8 (0.33)	96.2 (0.33)	100.0	70.7 (0.77)	15.2 (0.57)	4.7 (0.34)	1.4 (0.20)	8.0 (0.44)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	5.2 (0.41)	94.8 (0.41)	100.0	61.8 (0.98)	19.6 (0.78)	7.0 (0.47)	1.7 (0.23)	9.9 (0.60)
Other	100.0	*2.9 (1.34)	97.1 (1.34)	100.0	60.0 (3.83)	20.9 (3.38)	6.9 (1.84)	*	10.5 (2.03)
Uninsured	100.0	21.9 (1.78)	78.1 (1.78)	100.0	35.2 (2.24)	23.0 (2.29)	15.3 (1.57)	10.3 (1.29)	16.2 (1.62)
Place of residence ¹⁵									
Large MSA	100.0	5.3 (0.37)	94.7 (0.37)	100.0	64.9 (0.79)	17.4 (0.62)	6.1 (0.38)	2.1 (0.23)	9.4 (0.48)
Small MSA	100.0	6.2 (0.58)	93.8 (0.58)	100.0	65.7 (1.06)	17.2 (0.76)	6.2 (0.49)	2.2 (0.30)	8.7 (0.63)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.0 (0.64)	95.0 (0.64)	100.0	62.5 (1.43)	18.5 (1.10)	7.3 (0.71)	1.7 (0.38)	10.0 (0.92)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.7 (0.67)	96.3 (0.67)	100.0	69.3 (1.38)	17.2 (1.07)	3.4 (0.54)	0.9 (0.20)	9.3 (0.81)
Midwest	100.0	5.5 (0.60)	94.5 (0.60)	100.0	62.8 (1.33)	17.3 (1.00)	5.9 (0.60)	2.1 (0.37)	11.9 (0.91)
South	100.0	5.0 (0.47)	95.0 (0.47)	100.0	64.4 (0.88)	18.0 (0.71)	7.1 (0.49)	1.9 (0.24)	8.6 (0.55)
West	100.0	7.6 (0.57)	92.4 (0.57)	100.0	64.3 (1.21)	17.1 (0.87)	7.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.41)	7.8 (0.60)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.1 (0.30)	94.9 (0.30)	100.0	65.9 (0.63)	17.3 (0.49)	5.4 (0.28)	1.9 (0.16)	9.5 (0.39)
Good	100.0	7.1 (0.74)	92.9 (0.74)	100.0	60.2 (1.37)	18.2 (1.13)	10.0 (0.89)	3.2 (0.60)	8.4 (0.83)
Fair or poor	100.0	10.3 (2.27)	89.7 (2.27)	100.0	54.1 (3.88)	20.1 (3.02)	14.2 (2.98)	*3.0 (1.44)	*8.6 (2.57)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	—	100.0	42.0 (2.53)	21.9 (2.06)	20.4 (2.15)	8.1 (1.43)	7.5 (1.12)
No	100.0	—	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	66.1 (0.58)	17.2 (0.45)	5.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.15)	9.4 (0.36)

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based 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)?"

²Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

³Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

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

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁶Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁷Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁹Refers 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."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹³"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹⁴Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child file and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children aged 2–17 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

Table XV. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of receiving special education or early intervention services for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,659	5,408	7.4 (0.20)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	...	...	7.4 (0.20)
Sex			
Male	37,627	3,592	9.6 (0.30)
Female	36,032	1,815	5.0 (0.24)
Age			
0–4 years	20,089	823	4.1 (0.27)
5–11 years	28,732	2,540	8.9 (0.35)
12–17 years	24,838	2,045	8.2 (0.35)
Race			
One race ⁵	70,134	5,102	7.3 (0.21)
White	55,024	4,068	7.4 (0.24)
Black or African American	10,617	762	7.2 (0.48)
American Indian or Alaska Native	969	135	14.0 (2.40)
Asian	3,419	123	3.6 (0.55)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	105	*	*
Two or more races ⁶	3,526	305	8.7 (0.88)
Black or African American and white	1,511	146	9.6 (1.26)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	677	81	11.9 (2.83)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	17,662	1,039	5.9 (0.33)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,893	588	4.9 (0.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,998	4,368	7.8 (0.25)
White, single race	39,146	3,178	8.1 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	10,012	728	7.3 (0.50)
Family structure ⁸			
Mother and father	50,378	3,324	6.6 (0.24)
Mother, no father	18,076	1,620	9.0 (0.42)
Father, no mother	2,774	203	7.3 (1.01)
Neither mother nor father	2,432	260	10.7 (1.33)
Parent's education ⁹			
Less than high school diploma	8,890	718	8.1 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	14,177	976	6.9 (0.42)
More than high school	47,669	3,438	7.2 (0.25)
Family income ¹¹			
Less than \$35,000	23,108	2,127	9.2 (0.38)
\$35,000 or more	45,097	3,047	6.8 (0.25)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,771	707	8.1 (0.61)
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,466	866	7.6 (0.49)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,918	484	5.4 (0.54)
\$100,000 or more	15,941	990	6.2 (0.45)
Poverty status ¹²			
Poor	14,828	1,354	9.1 (0.48)
Near poor	15,122	1,336	8.9 (0.47)
Not poor	36,480	2,337	6.4 (0.27)
Health insurance coverage ¹³			
Private	39,059	2,464	6.3 (0.26)
Medicaid or other public	27,501	2,556	9.3 (0.37)
Other	1,791	127	7.1 (1.21)
Uninsured	4,825	233	4.8 (0.66)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Crude frequencies and crude percentages of receiving special education or early intervention services for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2012—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹	Receiving special education or early intervention services ¹
Place of residence ¹⁴	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Large MSA	39,438	2,762	7.0 (0.27)
Small MSA	22,769	1,710	7.5 (0.38)
Not in MSA	11,452	936	8.2 (0.55)
Region			
Northeast	11,732	1,168	10.0 (0.63)
Midwest	16,816	1,327	7.9 (0.45)
South	27,390	1,670	6.1 (0.31)
West	17,722	1,242	7.0 (0.36)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	61,014	3,347	5.5 (0.20)
Good	11,064	1,567	14.2 (0.67)
Fair or poor	1,524	492	32.3 (2.27)

... Category not applicable.

* Estimates are considered unreliable. Data not shown have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 50%.

¹Based on the question, "Do any of these family members receive Special Education or Early Intervention Services?"

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

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

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Estimates may not add to totals due to rounding.

⁵Refers to children of only a single-race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. See Appendix II.

⁶Refers to children of more than one race group, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple-race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

⁸Refers 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."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided that the parent lives in the household. See Appendix II.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹Includes children in families that reported a dollar amount or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval. See Appendix I.

¹²"Poor" children live in families defined as having income below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. See Appendix I.

¹³Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children who had no coverage, as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care. See Appendix II.

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 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: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. Data came from the Person file and were weighted using the Person weight. 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. See Appendix I.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2012.

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