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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

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

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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

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March 2005
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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), use of prescription medication, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, unmet dental needs, time since last dental contact, and selected measures of health care access.

Source of Data

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

Selected Highlights

In 2003, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (83%). However, 10% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Thirteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 6% of children had ADHD.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

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

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2003 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under 18 years of age. Two other reports in this set provide data on health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three data reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), use of prescription medication, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, unmet dental needs, time since last dental contact, and selected measures of health care access. (Information regarding injuries to children is contained in the U.S. population report.) They are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module. These estimates are shown in tables 1–18 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. "Appendix I" contains brief technical notes, "Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used in this report, and "Appendix III" contains tables of unadjusted estimates.

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

The latest revision of the NHIS was implemented in 1997. The 1997 design of the NHIS features both a substantially revised instrument (in terms of content) as well as a new means of administration (i.e.,

computer-assisted personal interviewing). This new design improves the ability of the NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the 1997–2003 data to data from 1996 and earlier years should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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

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

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

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded, as well as wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in ''Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004'' (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative's Manual* (13).

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

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

The interviewed sample for 2003 consisted of 35,921 households, which yielded 92,148 persons in 36,573 families. There were 13,275 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,249 sample children, a conditional response rate of 92.3%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the overall family response rate of 87.9%, yielding a rate of 81.1% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The record weight for the sample child is used for all estimates shown in this report. For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percents for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest

are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percent unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in "Appendix I." Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, it should be noted that the reader may obtain slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if he or she elects to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percent unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 10% of respondents in the 2003 survey, and 17% of respondents stated that their combined family income was $20,000 or more without providing additional detail. Poverty status, which is based on family income, also has a high nonresponse rate (see "Appendix I"). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to "Appendix I" for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000 Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS has transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. The percent of health estimates expressed as percents with significant differences were 0.27% for person estimates, 0.27% for sample adult estimates, and 0.0% for sample child estimates. The percent of health estimates expressed as frequencies with significant differences were 13% for person estimates, 16% for sample adult estimates, and 1% for sample child estimates (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set (tables 1–18) is age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set (tables IV–XIV in "Appendix III") provides age-unadjusted estimates so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2003 estimates. (See "Appendix I" for details on age adjustment.) Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in "Appendix III" to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Limitations of the Data

The redesigned NHIS is quite different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it more complex to compare 1997–2003 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. Unadjusted estimates shown in "Appendix III" tables may be compared with those published in earlier reports. However, age-adjusted estimates should be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates only when the effect of age adjustment is minimal or when the standard populations used for adjustment are the same.

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

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

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

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about the National Health Interview Survey by periodically checking the Web site:

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

This Web site features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation. Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to

http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html.

Fill in the appropriate information, and click the ''National Health Interview Survey'' (NHIS) researchers' box, followed by the ''Subscribe'' button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 3,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

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

Asthma (table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (13%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. As the age increases, the percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma increases.
- Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (14% versus 11%).
- Children in poor families (15%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families that were not poor (12%).
- Children in two-parent families (11%) were less likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from single-mother families (16%).
- Almost 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely than Hispanic children to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months (8% versus 5%).
- Children in fair or poor health were more than six times as likely to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months as children in excellent or very good health (26% versus 4%).

Allergies (table 2)

- Twelve percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, 10% from hay fever, and 12% from other allergies.
- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportions of children with respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies increase.
- Non-Hispanic white children (13%) and non-Hispanic black children (11%) were more likely than Hispanic children (8%) to have had respiratory allergies.
- Children living in the South (14%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Midwest (11%), Northeast (10%), or West (10%).
- Children in fair or poor health were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than children in excellent or very good health (32% versus 10%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (table 3)

- Almost 5 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 9% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Almost 4 million children 3–17 years of age (6%) had ADHD. Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (9% versus 4%).
- In families with an income of less than $20,000, the percent of children with a learning disability was more than that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (10% versus 6%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were more than four times as likely to have a learning disability (26% versus 6%) and almost three times as likely to have ADHD (17% versus 6%).

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

- In 2003, there were over 9 million children in the United States (13%) who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Youths aged 12–17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (17%) than children aged 5–11 years (13%) or children under 5 years of age (8%).
- Fourteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 11% of girls.

- Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (12%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (8%).
- Children with private (13%) or public (16%) health insurance coverage were almost twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage (6%) to have been on regular medication.
- Children with a parent who had at least a high school diploma or equivalent were more likely to have been on regular medication compared with children whose parents did not obtain a high school diploma (14% versus 10%).

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (tables 5–8)

- In 2003, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (40 million or 55%) and another 21 million children (28%) had very good health.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. Only 4 out of 10 children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 6 out of 10 children in families that were not poor.
- As the level of parent's education increases, the proportion of children with excellent health increases.
- Children with Medicaid were less likely to be in excellent health (42%) than children with private health insurance (61%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 14% were in worse health than the previous year.
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

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

- Over one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17 years) in the United States missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Over one-third of non-Hispanic black children and of Hispanic children missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with one-fifth of non-Hispanic white children.
- Children in the lowest income families (less than $20,000 dollars) were more likely than children in the highest income families ($75,000 dollars and more) to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (30% versus 24%).
- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in families with the lowest income were twice as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (8% versus 4%).
- Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in single-father families (8% versus 3%).
- Children in fair or poor health were almost seven times as likely as children with excellent or very good health to have missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (27% versus 4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (tables 11,12)

- In 2003, 3.4 million children (5%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care. A higher percentage of Hispanic children (11%) and Mexican-American children (13%) than non-Hispanic black children (5%) or non-Hispanic white children (3%) did not have a usual place of health care.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, almost 9 out of 10 with private health insurance visited a doctor's office for that care compared with 6 out of 10 with Medicaid coverage.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children in families that were not poor (36% versus 12%).
- Three percent of non-Hispanic black children, 2% of Hispanic children, and 1% of non-Hispanic children received their usual health care in a hospital outpatient clinic.
- Children with no health insurance were almost 13 times as likely to not have a usual place of health care as children with private health insurance (25% versus 2%).

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

- Three-quarters of children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months.
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 3% for children with private insurance coverage or children with Medicaid.
- The percentage of children who had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months increased as the level of parent's education increased.

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

- In 2003, 7.1 million children (10%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Fifteen percent of children in families with an income less than $20,000 and 17% of children in families with an income of $20,000–$34,999 had no health insurance compared with 3% of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more.

- Children in poor and near poor families were more likely to be uninsured, to have unmet medical needs, delayed medical care, no usual place of health care, and high use of emergency room service than children in families that were not poor.
- Nearly 2 million children (2%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and medical care for 3 million children (4%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.
- Children in single-mother families were about twice as likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months compared with children in two-parent families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the West (13%) and South (12%) were uninsured than of children in the Midwest (7%) or Northeast (5%). In addition, children in the West were less likely to have had a usual place of health care than children in any other region.
- When compared with children in excellent or very good health, children in fair or poor health were almost four times as likely to have had two or more emergency room visits.

Dental Care (tables 17,18)

- In 2003, 3.7 million children aged 2–17 years (6%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Nineteen percent of uninsured children had unmet dental needs compared with 3% of children with private health insurance and 7% of children with Medicaid.
- Eight percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 5% of those in two-parent families.
- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (63%) than non-Hispanic black children (48%) or Hispanic children (47%).
- Hispanic children were almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic white children to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years.

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age adjusted)	72,973	9,071	3,975	12.5 (0.35)	5.5 (0.24)
Total[5] (crude)	72,973	9,071	3,975	12.5 (0.35)	5.4 (0.24)
Sex					
Male	37,303	5,251	2,329	14.1 (0.52)	6.3 (0.37)
Female	35,670	3,820	1,646	10.7 (0.48)	4.6 (0.33)
Age[6]					
0–4 years	19,856	1,491	838	7.5 (0.53)	4.2 (0.40)
5–11 years	28,340	3,954	1,684	14.0 (0.62)	5.9 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,776	3,626	1,452	14.7 (0.63)	5.9 (0.42)
Race					
1 race[7]	70,797	8,624	3,719	12.2 (0.35)	5.3 (0.24)
White	56,545	6,389	2,663	11.3 (0.38)	4.7 (0.26)
Black or African American	11,061	1,893	877	17.2 (1.05)	8.0 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	148	*64	20.7 (4.90)	*8.9 (3.31)
Asian	2,343	153	*87	6.8 (1.72)	*4.0 (1.54)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*41	*29	*29.7 (10.84)	*21.2 (11.47)
2 or more races[8]	2,176	447	255	20.8 (2.66)	12.2 (2.28)
Black or African American and white	765	157	*87	23.8 (5.23)	*13.9 (4.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*90	*56	22.5 (6.14)	*14.2 (5.45)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	1,575	597	12.0 (0.72)	4.5 (0.46)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	823	254	9.0 (0.77)	2.7 (0.42)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	7,496	3,378	12.6 (0.41)	5.7 (0.28)
White, single race	44,038	4,978	2,132	11.3 (0.44)	4.8 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	10,690	1,846	855	17.3 (1.08)	8.0 (0.72)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	52,831	5,926	2,519	11.4 (0.40)	4.8 (0.28)
Mother, no father	15,844	2,507	1,168	15.8 (0.82)	7.4 (0.58)
Father, no mother	2,237	327	125	14.8 (2.20)	6.1 (1.48)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	312	162	15.6 (2.42)	8.5 (1.97)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	9,424	1,175	541	12.6 (1.01)	5.7 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16,411	2,176	895	13.2 (0.77)	5.4 (0.50)
More than high school diploma	44,515	5,387	2,374	12.2 (0.45)	5.3 (0.32)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,922	900	15.9 (0.91)	7.4 (0.66)
$20,000 or more	56,086	6,647	2,854	11.8 (0.40)	5.1 (0.27)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	1,239	542	13.0 (0.97)	5.6 (0.67)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,325	524	11.9 (0.87)	4.7 (0.55)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	1,239	569	14.0 (1.12)	6.4 (0.73)
$75,000 or more	16,392	1,788	771	10.7 (0.72)	4.6 (0.49)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	9,329	1,418	674	15.4 (1.08)	7.2 (0.78)
Near poor	12,429	1,517	650	12.5 (0.91)	5.3 (0.59)
Not poor	33,845	4,124	1,789	12.1 (0.53)	5.3 (0.35)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	45,514	5,301	2,243	11.5 (0.43)	4.9 (0.30)
Medicaid	18,496	2,925	1,423	16.6 (0.82)	7.8 (0.60)
Other	1,565	157	*46	10.2 (2.14)	*2.8 (1.20)
Uninsured	7,106	672	263	9.2 (0.89)	3.5 (0.60)
Place of residence[16]					
Large MSA	35,018	4,208	1,844	12.1 (0.50)	5.3 (0.35)
Small MSA	23,423	2,943	1,389	12.6 (0.61)	5.9 (0.40)
Not in MSA	14,532	1,921	742	13.1 (0.87)	5.1 (0.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	12,766	1,802	881	14.0 (0.89)	6.9 (0.68)
Midwest	17,207	2,325	1,033	13.5 (0.72)	6.0 (0.54)
South	27,148	3,167	1,351	11.8 (0.59)	5.0 (0.36)
West	15,851	1,777	710	11.2 (0.68)	4.5 (0.49)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	60,654	6,263	2,392	10.4 (0.37)	4.0 (0.23)
Good	11,004	2,241	1,258	20.3 (1.18)	11.5 (0.91)
Fair/poor	1,253	556	325	43.7 (4.24)	25.5 (3.46)

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

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (age adjusted)	72,973	7,059	8,347	8,407	9.7 (0.34)	11.5 (0.35)	11.5 (0.35)
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	7,059	8,347	8,407	9.7 (0.34)	11.5 (0.35)	11.5 (0.35)
Sex							
Male	37,303	3,936	4,793	4,295	10.6 (0.46)	12.9 (0.51)	11.5 (0.50)
Female	35,670	3,123	3,554	4,113	8.8 (0.46)	10.0 (0.44)	11.5 (0.52)
Age[5]							
0–4 years	19,856	859	1,324	2,500	4.3 (0.44)	6.7 (0.49)	12.6 (0.69)
5–11 years	28,340	2,808	3,622	3,354	9.9 (0.53)	12.8 (0.60)	11.8 (0.56)
12–17 years	24,776	3,392	3,401	2,553	13.7 (0.67)	13.8 (0.67)	10.3 (0.58)
Race							
1 race[6]	70,797	6,747	8,046	8,021	9.5 (0.33)	11.4 (0.35)	11.4 (0.36)
White	56,545	5,563	6,612	6,101	9.8 (0.38)	11.7 (0.39)	10.8 (0.38)
Black or African American	11,061	954	1,154	1,568	8.7 (0.81)	10.5 (0.87)	14.2 (1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	*52	*94	*118	*7.8 (3.01)	13.7 (3.12)	14.8 (3.84)
Asian	2,343	177	173	222	7.8 (1.74)	7.6 (1.44)	9.2 (1.66)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*–	*13	*13	*–	*10.7 (8.57)	*10.7 (8.57)
2 or more races[7]	2,176	312	301	386	15.6 (2.55)	14.7 (2.61)	17.1 (2.54)
Black or African American and white	765	*85	*91	154	*16.5 (5.05)	*14.4 (4.91)	19.7 (5.61)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*70	*87	*63	17.4 (4.58)	*22.0 (7.57)	*15.5 (5.38)
Hispanic origin and race[8]							
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	952	1,051	1,074	7.3 (0.54)	8.0 (0.55)	8.0 (0.56)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	629	723	674	7.0 (0.64)	7.9 (0.66)	7.2 (0.64)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	6,106	7,296	7,334	10.2 (0.39)	12.3 (0.42)	12.4 (0.42)
White, single race	44,038	4,708	5,668	5,146	10.6 (0.46)	12.9 (0.48)	11.7 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	10,690	922	1,134	1,530	8.7 (0.82)	10.6 (0.89)	14.4 (1.12)
Family structure[9]							
Mother and father	52,831	5,135	5,921	5,892	9.9 (0.40)	11.4 (0.40)	11.1 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,844	1,639	1,979	2,125	10.2 (0.68)	12.4 (0.79)	13.5 (0.78)
Father, no mother	2,237	141	212	156	6.2 (1.28)	8.9 (1.52)	7.3 (1.36)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	144	235	235	7.7 (2.11)	12.3 (2.12)	11.6 (2.12)
Parent's education[10]							
Less than high school diploma	9,424	601	725	723	6.5 (0.70)	7.9 (0.77)	7.6 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	1,383	1,667	1,522	8.4 (0.64)	10.1 (0.67)	9.3 (0.69)
More than high school diploma	44,515	4,913	5,695	5,902	11.1 (0.44)	12.9 (0.48)	13.3 (0.48)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,092	1,411	1,449	9.3 (0.77)	11.8 (0.92)	11.8 (0.85)
$20,000 or more	56,086	5,623	6,566	6,579	10.0 (0.39)	11.7 (0.38)	11.8 (0.41)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	790	1,053	1,093	8.3 (0.79)	11.1 (0.91)	11.1 (0.95)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,054	1,312	1,325	9.7 (0.78)	11.8 (0.88)	11.8 (0.88)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	991	1,261	1,218	11.1 (0.98)	14.4 (1.08)	14.0 (1.11)
$75,000 or more	16,392	1,909	2,025	2,068	11.4 (0.75)	12.1 (0.75)	12.8 (0.83)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	9,329	780	1,054	1,101	8.6 (0.90)	11.6 (1.10)	11.9 (1.06)
Near poor	12,429	1,047	1,347	1,450	9.0 (0.78)	11.2 (0.92)	11.6 (0.89)
Not poor	33,845	3,767	4,426	4,346	11.0 (0.49)	13.0 (0.51)	13.0 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Private	45,514	4,799	5,378	5,617	10.3 (0.43)	11.7 (0.41)	12.5 (0.47)
Medicaid	18,496	1,545	2,159	2,025	9.1 (0.61)	12.3 (0.78)	11.0 (0.72)
Other	1,565	131	149	114	8.8 (2.09)	10.1 (2.42)	7.5 (1.73)
Uninsured	7,106	581	655	622	7.7 (0.91)	9.0 (0.99)	8.9 (1.06)
Place of residence[15]							
Large MSA	35,018	3,276	3,447	3,686	9.5 (0.47)	9.9 (0.46)	10.5 (0.50)
Small MSA	23,423	2,216	2,899	3,095	9.5 (0.59)	12.4 (0.62)	13.2 (0.65)
Not in MSA	14,532	1,567	2,002	1,626	10.5 (0.81)	13.8 (0.91)	11.2 (0.80)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
Region	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Northeast	12,766	1,320	1,256	1,352	10.3 (0.80)	9.7 (0.77)	10.6 (0.77)
Midwest	17,207	1,566	1,813	2,212	9.1 (0.72)	10.6 (0.74)	12.9 (0.79)
South	27,148	2,467	3,670	2,971	9.2 (0.55)	13.7 (0.64)	10.9 (0.57)
West	15,851	1,706	1,608	1,873	10.8 (0.70)	10.1 (0.57)	11.8 (0.74)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	60,654	5,536	6,180	6,716	9.2 (0.37)	10.3 (0.36)	11.1 (0.38)
Good	11,004	1,279	1,754	1,409	11.4 (0.88)	15.8 (1.11)	12.9 (0.94)
Fair/poor	1,253	245	401	282	17.8 (2.70)	31.6 (3.71)	21.5 (2.90)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (age adjusted)	61,224	4,561	3,881	7.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.30)
Total[5] (crude)	61,224	4,561	3,881	7.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	31,237	2,880	2,806	9.2 (0.47)	9.0 (0.48)
Female	29,987	1,681	1,075	5.6 (0.43)	3.6 (0.33)
Age[6]					
3–4 years	8,107	165	*58	2.0 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.29)
5–11 years	28,340	2,017	1,769	7.1 (0.47)	6.3 (0.47)
12–17 years	24,776	2,379	2,054	9.6 (0.55)	8.3 (0.50)
Race					
1 race[7]	59,391	4,416	3,770	7.4 (0.33)	6.3 (0.31)
White	47,419	3,614	3,131	7.6 (0.37)	6.6 (0.34)
Black or African American	9,231	678	545	7.3 (0.86)	5.9 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native	675	*51	*83	*8.1 (3.32)	*11.8 (5.34)
Asian	1,954	*73	*11	*3.8 (1.51)	*0.6 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[8]	1,832	145	111	8.9 (1.95)	6.4 (1.69)
Black or African American and white	646	97	*58	19.2 (5.48)	*11.7 (4.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	337	*25	*20	*7.4 (2.94)	*5.6 (2.51)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	11,042	677	403	6.3 (0.65)	3.8 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	7,652	478	243	6.5 (0.84)	3.3 (0.50)
Not Hispanic or Latino	50,182	3,884	3,478	7.7 (0.37)	6.9 (0.36)
White, single race	37,171	2,996	2,767	8.0 (0.44)	7.4 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	8,940	641	520	7.2 (0.88)	5.8 (0.74)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	43,695	2,850	2,453	6.6 (0.37)	5.7 (0.34)
Mother, no father	13,581	1,348	1,052	9.9 (0.74)	7.7 (0.63)
Father, no mother	2,078	154	132	7.2 (1.46)	6.0 (1.22)
Neither mother nor father	1,870	209	243	10.7 (2.01)	12.6 (2.56)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	7,656	698	472	9.3 (0.96)	6.3 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED[12]	13,898	1,103	690	7.9 (0.75)	5.0 (0.52)
More than high school diploma	37,304	2,509	2,475	6.7 (0.38)	6.7 (0.40)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000	9,917	988	714	10.2 (0.92)	7.4 (0.78)
$20,000 or more	47,455	3,295	2,927	6.9 (0.35)	6.2 (0.33)
$20,000–$34,999	8,072	722	566	9.3 (0.92)	7.3 (0.79)
$35,000–$54,999	9,296	740	632	8.1 (0.90)	6.9 (0.71)
$55,000–$74,999	7,362	563	461	7.5 (0.88)	6.2 (1.03)
$75,000 or more	14,124	849	942	5.9 (0.60)	6.5 (0.64)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	7,486	728	520	9.8 (1.09)	7.1 (0.93)
Near poor	10,198	868	607	8.9 (0.82)	6.3 (0.66)
Not poor	28,700	2,071	2,031	7.1 (0.45)	7.0 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	39,084	2,441	2,170	6.2 (0.36)	5.5 (0.37)
Medicaid	14,304	1,533	1,240	11.4 (0.85)	9.1 (0.73)
Other	1,259	*88	*68	7.1 (2.09)	*5.4 (1.84)
Uninsured	6,332	491	397	7.5 (0.98)	6.0 (0.86)
Place of residence[16]					
Large MSA	29,136	1,894	1,565	6.5 (0.43)	5.4 (0.38)
Small MSA	19,757	1,606	1,317	8.2 (0.57)	6.7 (0.48)
Not in MSA	12,330	1,061	999	8.5 (0.80)	8.1 (0.94)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	11,031	714	609	6.5 (0.72)	5.6 (0.61)
Midwest	14,423	1,243	996	8.6 (0.78)	6.9 (0.68)
South	22,500	1,721	1,488	7.7 (0.51)	6.7 (0.47)
West	13,269	882	788	6.6 (0.59)	5.9 (0.73)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	50,576	3,069	2,781	6.1 (0.31)	5.6 (0.30)
Good	9,449	1,197	894	12.5 (1.04)	9.3 (1.08)
Fair/poor	1,137	295	205	25.6 (3.74)	17.3 (3.09)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (age adjusted)	72,973	9,287	12.7 (0.38)
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	9,287	12.7 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	37,303	5,232	14.1 (0.54)
Female	35,670	4,054	11.3 (0.50)
Age[5]			
0–4 years	19,856	1,489	7.5 (0.62)
5–11 years	28,340	3,573	12.6 (0.62)
12–17 years	24,776	4,224	17.1 (0.72)
Race			
1 race[6]	70,797	8,947	12.6 (0.38)
White	56,545	7,392	13.1 (0.42)
Black or African American	11,061	1,316	11.9 (0.87)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	*103	*14.2 (5.67)
Asian	2,343	120	5.2 (1.52)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*16	*10.5 (7.63)
2 or more races[7]	2,176	339	15.8 (2.55)
Black or African American and white	765	130	17.4 (4.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*107	26.7 (7.99)
Hispanic origin and race[8]			
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	1,032	7.9 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	576	6.4 (0.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	8,255	13.8 (0.45)
White only	44,038	6,452	14.5 (0.52)
Black or African American only	10,690	1,286	12.1 (0.89)
Family structure[9]			
Mother and father	52,831	6,516	12.5 (0.44)
Mother, no father	15,844	2,189	13.7 (0.73)
Father, no mother	2,237	225	9.8 (1.73)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	357	16.8 (2.71)
Parent's education[10]			
Less than high school diploma	9,424	953	10.4 (0.95)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	1,787	10.9 (0.71)
More than high school	44,515	6,181	13.9 (0.49)
Family income[12]			
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,603	13.4 (0.90)
$20,000 or more	56,086	7,194	12.8 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	1,281	13.5 (0.96)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,412	12.8 (0.91)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	1,066	12.0 (0.95)
$75,000 or more	16,392	2,437	14.5 (0.87)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor	9,329	1,129	12.5 (1.06)
Near poor	12,429	1,577	13.3 (0.92)
Not poor	33,845	4,714	13.7 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[14]			
Private	45,514	5,834	12.6 (0.47)
Medicaid/other public	18,496	2,764	16.0 (0.83)
Other	1,565	203	13.1 (2.31)
Uninsured	7,106	473	6.3 (0.98)
Place of residence[15]			
Large MSA	35,018	3,881	11.2 (0.50)
Small MSA	23,423	3,148	13.5 (0.59)
Not in MSA	14,532	2,258	15.3 (1.09)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Region	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Northeast	12,766	1,567	12.2 (0.81)
Midwest	17,207	2,395	13.9 (0.91)
South	27,148	3,713	13.8 (0.63)
West	15,851	1,612	10.2 (0.65)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good	60,654	6,517	10.8 (0.39)
Good	11,004	2,203	19.7 (1.21)
Fair/poor	1,253	567	43.9 (4.22)

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

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

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

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
	Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3] (crude)	72,973	39,979	20,675	11,004	1,253
Sex					
Male	37,303	20,505	10,521	5,625	629
Female	35,670	19,475	10,153	5,379	623
Age[4]					
0–4 years	19,856	11,795	5,263	2,561	233
5–11 years	28,340	15,069	8,448	4,313	489
12–17 years	24,776	13,116	6,963	4,130	531
Race					
1 race[5]	70,797	38,797	20,107	10,644	1,188
White	56,545	32,175	15,843	7,638	840
Black or African American	11,061	5,030	3,213	2,513	298
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	356	194	160	*18
Asian	2,343	1,197	825	294	*27
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*40	*32	*38	*4
2 or more races[6]	2,176	1,183	568	361	*65
Black or African American and white	765	373	233	126	*33
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	191	122	*76	*6
Hispanic origin and race[7]					
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	6,109	3,850	3,101	392
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	4,065	2,753	2,296	265
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	33,870	16,825	7,903	861
White only	44,038	26,538	12,239	4,719	505
Black or African American only	10,690	4,837	3,142	2,433	270
Family structure[8]					
Mother and father	52,831	30,625	14,686	6,825	639
Mother, no father	15,844	7,308	4,735	3,294	501
Father, no mother	2,237	1,152	695	343	*48
Neither mother nor father	2,049	882	559	543	65
Parent's education[9]					
Less than high school diploma	9,424	3,891	2,634	2,530	351
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	7,691	5,082	3,229	409
More than high school	44,515	27,285	12,232	4,569	410
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	12,382	5,089	3,726	3,000	547
$20,000 or more	56,086	32,769	15,650	7,034	603
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	4,871	2,822	1,829	208
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	5,874	3,498	1,652	179
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	5,333	2,497	933	*31
$75,000 or more	16,392	11,219	3,871	1,230	*68
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	9,329	3,844	2,700	2,325	448
Near poor	12,429	6,170	3,614	2,389	256
Not poor	33,845	21,252	9,156	3,230	203
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Private	45,514	27,610	12,664	4,852	364
Medicaid/other public	18,496	7,889	5,406	4,461	717
Other	1,565	1,043	365	147	*10
Uninsured	7,106	3,306	2,158	1,474	154
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	35,018	19,813	9,415	5,272	491
Small MSA	23,423	12,933	6,711	3,370	386
Not in MSA	14,532	7,234	4,549	2,363	376

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Region		Number in thousands[2]			
Northeast	12,766	7,261	3,313	1,944	244
Midwest	17,207	9,039	5,234	2,610	297
South	27,148	14,879	7,787	3,997	461
West	15,851	8,801	4,341	2,452	251

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

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

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see ''Appendix I''), but they are included in the ''Under 18 years'' column.

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	54.8 (0.61)	28.4 (0.53)	15.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	54.8 (0.61)	28.4 (0.53)	15.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
Sex					
Male	100.0	55.0 (0.80)	28.3 (0.71)	15.1 (0.58)	1.7 (0.19)
Female	100.0	54.6 (0.83)	28.5 (0.75)	15.1 (0.58)	1.7 (0.19)
Age[4]					
0–4 years	100.0	59.4 (1.09)	26.5 (0.94)	12.9 (0.69)	1.2 (0.22)
5–11 years	100.0	53.2 (0.92)	29.8 (0.86)	15.2 (0.71)	1.7 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0	53.0 (0.98)	28.1 (0.84)	16.7 (0.68)	2.1 (0.25)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	54.8 (0.62)	28.5 (0.53)	15.0 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
White	100.0	56.9 (0.63)	28.1 (0.56)	13.5 (0.43)	1.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	45.5 (1.57)	29.1 (1.45)	22.7 (1.31)	2.7 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	48.9 (6.40)	26.7 (5.00)	21.6 (5.08)	*2.8 (1.64)
Asian	100.0	50.9 (3.22)	35.1 (2.98)	12.8 (2.11)	*1.2 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.7 (11.92)	*27.3 (11.40)	*26.9 (12.08)	*3.2 (3.36)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	53.5 (3.18)	26.7 (2.81)	16.8 (2.36)	*3.0 (1.12)
Black or African American and white	100.0	47.9 (5.86)	28.8 (5.07)	18.0 (4.72)	*5.3 (3.17)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	48.1 (6.85)	31.3 (6.24)	19.1 (5.17)	*1.5 (1.14)
Hispanic origin and race[7]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.2 (1.11)	28.7 (0.96)	23.2 (0.97)	2.9 (0.34)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	43.2 (1.32)	29.4 (1.15)	24.6 (1.18)	2.8 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.0 (0.70)	28.3 (0.61)	13.3 (0.46)	1.4 (0.15)
White only	100.0	60.3 (0.75)	27.8 (0.67)	10.7 (0.46)	1.1 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	45.3 (1.60)	29.5 (1.49)	22.7 (1.35)	2.5 (0.42)
Family structure[8]					
Mother and father	100.0	57.9 (0.70)	27.9 (0.62)	13.0 (0.47)	1.2 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.2 (1.16)	29.9 (1.08)	20.8 (0.96)	3.1 (0.38)
Father, no mother	100.0	51.9 (3.04)	31.3 (2.87)	14.9 (2.03)	*1.9 (0.71)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	41.7 (3.23)	28.5 (2.59)	27.0 (3.29)	2.8 (0.78)
Parent's education[9]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.1 (1.50)	28.0 (1.26)	27.1 (1.32)	3.8 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	46.9 (1.24)	31.0 (1.13)	19.6 (0.94)	2.5 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	61.3 (0.73)	27.5 (0.66)	10.3 (0.46)	0.9 (0.13)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	40.8 (1.37)	30.1 (1.18)	24.6 (1.19)	4.6 (0.55)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.5 (0.69)	27.9 (0.62)	12.5 (0.44)	1.1 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	49.8 (1.56)	29.2 (1.32)	18.8 (1.12)	2.2 (0.41)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	52.2 (1.40)	31.3 (1.36)	14.9 (0.98)	1.6 (0.29)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	60.8 (1.53)	28.3 (1.43)	10.5 (1.03)	*0.4 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.6 (1.17)	23.6 (1.09)	7.4 (0.69)	*0.4 (0.19)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	40.9 (1.62)	29.0 (1.41)	25.2 (1.42)	4.9 (0.67)
Near poor	100.0	49.2 (1.41)	29.3 (1.19)	19.4 (1.03)	2.1 (0.35)
Not poor	100.0	62.9 (0.79)	27.0 (0.73)	9.5 (0.51)	0.6 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Private	100.0	60.9 (0.72)	27.8 (0.65)	10.5 (0.43)	0.8 (0.11)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	41.8 (1.22)	29.2 (1.05)	24.9 (1.08)	4.2 (0.44)
Other	100.0	66.8 (3.75)	23.5 (3.46)	9.1 (1.96)	*0.6 (0.46)
Uninsured	100.0	47.0 (1.67)	30.3 (1.54)	20.7 (1.32)	2.0 (0.45)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	56.5 (0.82)	26.9 (0.69)	15.1 (0.60)	1.4 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	55.3 (1.11)	28.7 (1.04)	14.4 (0.71)	1.7 (0.25)
Not in MSA	100.0	49.9 (1.45)	31.3 (1.21)	16.2 (1.13)	2.6 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Region	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)				
Northeast	100.0	57.0 (1.32)	25.9 (1.26)	15.2 (1.04)	1.9 (0.35)
Midwest	100.0	52.6 (1.24)	30.5 (1.08)	15.2 (0.81)	1.7 (0.30)
South	100.0	54.8 (1.10)	28.8 (0.92)	14.8 (0.73)	1.7 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.6 (1.12)	27.4 (1.00)	15.5 (0.92)	1.6 (0.23)

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

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3] (crude)	11,483	45,028	722	2,662	7,584	316	357	684	178
Sex									
Male	6,197	22,687	371	1,454	3,708	201	186	362	*75
Female	5,286	22,341	351	1,208	3,876	114	170	322	103
Age									
1–4 years	3,618	9,865	169	785	1,304	*37	*56	129	*15
5–11 years	4,316	18,922	279	1,065	3,079	170	154	277	*58
12–17 years	3,548	16,241	274	812	3,202	110	146	278	105
Race									
1 race[4]	11,155	43,691	703	2,566	7,350	299	341	648	176
White	8,502	36,054	624	1,828	5,269	206	238	456	135
Black or African American	1,946	5,815	*51	624	1,726	84	90	177	*20
American Indian or Alaska Native	*108	416	*18	*52	*100	*4	*4	*8	*6
Asian	577	1,356	*10	*62	216	*5	*10	*4	*14
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*23	*49	*–	*–	*38	*–	*–	*4	*–
2 or more races[5]	328	1,338	*19	*95	235	*16	*15	*36	*2
Black or African American and white	134	430	*–	*15	98	*11	*3	*18	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*81	223	*10	*31	*46	*–	*–	*4	*2
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	2,369	6,838	138	813	2,006	*93	118	203	*52
Mexican or Mexican American	1,527	4,743	89	503	1,585	*58	88	143	*27
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,114	38,191	584	1,849	5,579	222	239	482	125
White only	6,294	29,718	489	1,068	3,382	120	129	267	*105
Black or African American only	1,888	5,640	*51	605	1,677	*77	*85	174	*11
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	8,423	33,566	568	1,555	4,782	195	188	325	113
Mother, no father	2,297	9,042	127	903	2,167	102	138	282	*60
Father, no mother	442	1,356	*10	71	265	*1	*18	*25	*5
Neither mother nor father	321	1,053	*17	133	370	*18	*12	*53	*–
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	1,416	4,578	56	619	1,742	*55	88	210	*49
High school diploma or GED[9]	2,550	9,379	164	721	2,317	*43	140	177	*83
More than high school	7,163	29,686	479	1,160	3,057	200	116	227	*46
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	1,770	6,293	117	795	1,960	*79	139	335	*55
$20,000 or more	9,134	36,133	562	1,731	4,851	191	169	304	114
$20,000–$34,999	1,676	5,464	69	516	1,209	*32	*61	*104	*39
$35,000–$54,999	1,820	6,930	159	355	1,181	*54	*40	78	*50
$55,000–$74,999	1,411	5,961	70	*211	639	*31	*6	*18	*7
$75,000 or more	2,937	11,162	203	379	804	*19	*15	*35	*18
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	1,463	4,556	91	593	1,567	*66	*94	280	*57
Near poor	2,001	7,046	146	666	1,531	*61	73	128	*39
Not poor	5,804	22,666	361	822	2,243	*79	*47	*92	*65
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	7,095	30,790	465	1,117	3,481	135	97	186	*66
Medicaid/other public	2,917	9,005	187	1,216	2,837	116	209	384	106
Other	278	1,020	*19	*51	88	*–	*–	*10	*–
Uninsured	1,156	4,055	*51	266	1,119	*65	*43	105	*6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[2]								
Large MSA	5,778	21,460	339	1,212	3,719	148	135	259	71
Small MSA	3,727	14,469	268	796	2,334	*95	97	239	*48
Not in MSA	1,978	9,100	115	654	1,531	*72	125	186	*59
Region									
Northeast	1,902	8,188	*74	517	1,332	*53	*63	118	*52
Midwest	2,582	10,668	169	611	1,826	*90	*91	152	*41
South	4,458	16,536	341	933	2,752	*91	116	290	*54
West	2,541	9,636	138	601	1,675	*82	87	125	*31

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Current health status is based on the following question in the Family Core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the Sample Child Core section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

[2]Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see "Appendix I").

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (age adjusted)	20.0 (0.52)	78.8 (0.52)	1.3 (0.13)	25.7 (1.26)	71.3 (1.30)	3.0 (0.48)	29.4 (3.72)	57.0 (3.91)	13.7 (2.76)
Total[3] (crude)	20.1 (0.53)	78.7 (0.53)	1.3 (0.13)	25.2 (1.25)	71.8 (1.28)	3.0 (0.49)	29.3 (3.62)	56.2 (3.85)	14.6 (2.84)
Sex									
Male	21.1 (0.73)	77.6 (0.75)	1.3 (0.18)	28.0 (1.77)	68.3 (1.80)	3.7 (0.72)	30.2 (5.03)	58.2 (5.48)	11.6 (3.31)
Female	18.8 (0.67)	80.0 (0.67)	1.3 (0.18)	23.5 (1.69)	74.3 (1.78)	2.2 (0.64)	28.2 (5.80)	55.1 (6.18)	16.8 (4.47)
Age[4]									
1–4 years	26.5 (1.09)	72.3 (1.10)	1.2 (0.26)	36.9 (3.19)	61.3 (3.21)	*1.7 (0.69)	*28.0 (8.45)	64.5 (9.49)	*7.5 (5.18)
5–11 years	18.4 (0.79)	80.5 (0.81)	1.2 (0.19)	24.7 (2.00)	71.4 (2.13)	3.9 (0.94)	31.6 (6.29)	56.6 (6.37)	*11.8 (4.02)
12–17 years	17.7 (0.83)	81.0 (0.83)	1.4 (0.24)	19.7 (1.75)	77.6 (1.79)	2.7 (0.74)	27.6 (5.01)	52.6 (5.62)	19.8 (4.60)
Race									
1 race[5]	20.0 (0.54)	78.7 (0.54)	1.3 (0.13)	25.7 (1.26)	71.4 (1.31)	2.9 (0.49)	29.4 (3.78)	56.5 (4.05)	14.1 (2.90)
White	18.8 (0.56)	79.9 (0.57)	1.4 (0.15)	25.5 (1.47)	71.7 (1.52)	2.8 (0.62)	28.8 (4.45)	55.7 (4.77)	15.5 (3.55)
Black or African American	24.6 (1.48)	74.8 (1.48)	*0.7 (0.27)	26.2 (2.64)	70.3 (2.70)	3.6 (1.04)	29.7 (7.43)	64.2 (7.62)	*6.1 (2.93)
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.8 (5.80)	75.7 (6.43)	*3.5 (3.27)	*36.5 (11.83)	60.2 (11.30)	*3.3 (3.64)	22.7 (0.00)	35.3 (0.00)	42.1 (0.00)
Asian	29.4 (3.23)	70.1 (3.26)	*0.5 (0.36)	28.1 (6.60)	70.5 (6.73)	*1.4 (1.43)	*32.5 (18.51)	*15.9 (14.64)	*51.6 (23.60)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*26.1 (9.02)	73.9 (9.02)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
2 or more races[6]	17.5 (2.34)	81.5 (2.38)	*1.0 (0.60)	26.8 (7.38)	68.6 (7.51)	*4.6 (2.49)	*21.3 (12.22)	71.9 (14.74)	*6.8 (8.23)
Black or African American and white	18.2 (3.71)	81.8 (3.71)	*–	*12.2 (4.53)	80.9 (6.46)	*6.9 (4.69)	*20.2 (15.58)	79.8 (15.58)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	24.0 (5.78)	73.4 (5.81)	*2.6 (2.41)	*35.5 (14.00)	64.5 (14.00)	*–	*–	54.4 (0.00)	45.6 (0.00)
Hispanic origin and race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	24.9 (1.15)	73.7 (1.17)	1.4 (0.26)	27.7 (1.90)	69.1 (2.09)	*3.2 (1.03)	31.8 (5.00)	54.1 (5.65)	*14.1 (4.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.5 (1.41)	75.2 (1.42)	1.3 (0.28)	23.2 (2.08)	74.1 (2.21)	*2.7 (1.11)	35.4 (5.95)	53.2 (5.79)	*11.4 (4.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.0 (0.58)	79.8 (0.58)	1.2 (0.14)	25.0 (1.62)	72.1 (1.60)	2.9 (0.57)	28.9 (5.12)	57.9 (5.20)	13.2 (3.45)
White only	17.2 (0.63)	81.4 (0.63)	1.3 (0.16)	24.1 (2.07)	73.2 (2.06)	2.6 (0.77)	26.9 (6.85)	54.5 (7.24)	18.6 (5.31)
Black or African American only	24.6 (1.53)	74.7 (1.52)	*0.7 (0.27)	26.2 (2.69)	70.5 (2.76)	*3.3 (1.03)	29.3 (7.78)	67.3 (7.87)	*3.4 (2.13)
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	19.6 (0.61)	79.1 (0.62)	1.3 (0.16)	24.3 (1.66)	72.7 (1.69)	3.0 (0.65)	29.4 (4.98)	53.2 (5.48)	17.4 (4.37)
Mother, no father	20.2 (1.04)	78.7 (1.04)	1.1 (0.24)	28.5 (2.31)	68.3 (2.34)	3.2 (0.90)	29.9 (6.08)	59.4 (6.47)	*10.6 (3.69)
Father, no mother	25.5 (2.78)	73.8 (2.79)	*0.7 (0.41)	23.4 (6.36)	76.3 (6.37)	*0.2 (0.23)	48.0 (11.17)	*42.7 (14.65)	*9.2 (9.06)
Neither mother nor father	23.5 (3.31)	75.4 (3.37)	*1.1 (0.81)	28.6 (5.88)	67.3 (5.96)	*4.1 (2.49)	29.5 (5.96)	70.5 (5.96)	*–
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	22.8 (1.53)	76.3 (1.54)	0.9 (0.23)	25.4 (2.35)	72.3 (2.47)	*2.3 (1.00)	24.7 (5.84)	61.5 (7.06)	*13.7 (5.28)
High school diploma or GED[10]	21.0 (1.04)	77.7 (1.05)	1.3 (0.28)	24.3 (2.09)	74.1 (2.16)	*1.5 (0.62)	35.7 (7.87)	44.6 (6.92)	19.7 (5.83)
More than high school	19.1 (0.62)	79.6 (0.63)	1.3 (0.16)	26.8 (2.28)	68.8 (2.24)	4.4 (0.95)	31.4 (6.19)	58.6 (6.76)	*10.0 (3.53)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Family income[11]									
Less than $20,000	20.7 (1.17)	77.9 (1.18)	1.4 (0.35)	27.8 (2.23)	69.4 (2.26)	*2.8 (0.83)	26.1 (5.55)	63.5 (5.77)	*10.4 (3.46)
$20,000 or more	19.9 (0.57)	78.9 (0.58)	1.2 (0.15)	26.2 (1.66)	71.0 (1.69)	2.8 (0.59)	29.7 (5.16)	52.8 (5.42)	17.5 (4.01)
$20,000–$34,999	22.9 (1.41)	76.1 (1.42)	0.9 (0.24)	29.1 (2.92)	69.0 (2.88)	*1.9 (0.75)	*30.7 (9.32)	49.6 (9.00)	*19.7 (7.96)
$35,000–$54,999	20.0 (1.22)	78.2 (1.24)	1.8 (0.46)	22.7 (2.91)	73.9 (3.22)	*3.4 (1.37)	31.9 (7.27)	43.4 (7.85)	24.8 (6.38)
$55,000–$74,999	18.9 (1.35)	80.2 (1.37)	0.9 (0.28)	27.9 (6.12)	68.6 (5.47)	*3.5 (1.72)	22.7 (0.00)	50.5 (9.10)	*26.8 (9.10)
$75,000 or more	20.5 (1.08)	78.1 (1.09)	1.4 (0.29)	34.0 (4.82)	64.4 (4.90)	*1.6 (1.33)	42.1 (0.00)	28.0 (5.50)	30.0 (5.50)
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	23.2 (1.59)	75.3 (1.62)	1.5 (0.41)	26.5 (2.54)	70.5 (2.59)	*3.0 (1.05)	23.2 (6.16)	63.7 (6.63)	*13.1 (4.45)
Near poor	21.2 (1.28)	77.2 (1.29)	1.6 (0.43)	29.0 (2.50)	68.4 (2.55)	*2.5 (0.87)	35.4 (7.07)	50.5 (7.53)	*14.1 (6.00)
Not poor	20.1 (0.69)	78.7 (0.71)	1.2 (0.18)	28.3 (2.82)	69.3 (2.72)	*2.5 (0.86)	*24.5 (7.41)	45.5 (8.00)	30.0 (6.41)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	18.5 (0.61)	80.3 (0.62)	1.2 (0.15)	25.0 (2.23)	72.1 (2.19)	2.9 (0.74)	28.7 (7.19)	55.4 (7.72)	15.9 (4.18)
Medicaid/other public	23.0 (1.14)	75.5 (1.15)	1.5 (0.29)	28.7 (1.99)	68.5 (2.06)	2.8 (0.73)	29.7 (4.79)	55.4 (5.04)	14.8 (4.07)
Other	21.2 (3.46)	77.2 (3.50)	*1.6 (0.93)	*39.6 (11.99)	60.4 (11.99)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
Uninsured	22.8 (1.73)	76.3 (1.75)	*0.9 (0.37)	19.1 (2.68)	76.4 (3.07)	*4.4 (1.77)	39.4 (6.45)	56.4 (7.72)	*4.2 (4.15)
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	20.8 (0.73)	78.0 (0.74)	1.2 (0.18)	24.3 (1.75)	72.8 (1.86)	2.9 (0.68)	29.0 (4.93)	56.2 (5.56)	14.8 (4.08)
Small MSA	20.2 (0.99)	78.4 (0.99)	1.5 (0.25)	24.9 (2.01)	72.2 (2.12)	*2.9 (0.89)	25.3 (5.64)	63.9 (6.21)	*10.8 (3.75)
Not in MSA	17.6 (1.17)	81.3 (1.13)	1.0 (0.25)	29.9 (3.17)	66.8 (3.12)	*3.3 (1.06)	35.9 (8.53)	48.3 (7.77)	*15.8 (6.76)
Region									
Northeast	18.6 (1.13)	80.6 (1.14)	*0.7 (0.24)	27.9 (2.82)	69.3 (2.94)	*2.7 (0.98)	*26.6 (8.59)	50.8 (9.70)	*22.6 (7.86)
Midwest	19.1 (1.18)	79.6 (1.14)	1.3 (0.28)	24.6 (2.68)	71.7 (2.85)	*3.7 (1.18)	34.5 (9.85)	51.7 (9.74)	*13.8 (7.00)
South	20.8 (0.90)	77.6 (0.91)	1.6 (0.22)	25.3 (1.78)	72.3 (1.82)	*2.3 (0.73)	24.0 (5.00)	66.1 (5.23)	*9.9 (3.18)
West	20.7 (0.98)	78.2 (1.02)	1.1 (0.26)	25.5 (3.00)	71.0 (2.99)	*3.5 (1.05)	37.8 (6.91)	50.6 (7.45)	*11.6 (4.47)

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

0.0 Quantiy more than zero but less than 0.05.

– Quantity zero.

[1]Current health status is based on the following question in the Family Core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the Sample Child Core section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]						
	All children 5–17 years	None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
	Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3] (crude)	53,117	14,286	13,887	14,593	5,877	2,832	464
Sex							
Male	27,154	7,400	7,107	7,406	2,983	1,403	281
Female	25,962	6,886	6,780	7,187	2,894	1,429	183
Age							
5–11 years	28,340	7,501	7,686	7,817	3,162	1,238	366
12–17 years	24,776	6,785	6,201	6,776	2,715	1,594	*98
Race							
1 race[4]	51,638	13,842	13,525	14,175	5,748	2,744	439
White	41,158	9,736	11,124	11,888	4,850	2,286	375
Black or African American	8,062	3,098	1,833	1,761	758	351	*44
American Indian or Alaska Native	628	157	*142	181	*46	*66	*18
Asian	1,689	818	407	320	*72	*40	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	101	*34	*18	*24	*22	*–	*3
2 or more races[5]	1,479	444	363	418	129	*88	*25
Black or African American and white	489	155	122	143	*17	*36	*10
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	297	*98	*71	*60	*47	*10	*6
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	9,375	3,305	2,025	2,428	842	446	113
Mexican or Mexican American	6,511	2,325	1,410	1,762	542	261	82
Not Hispanic or Latino	43,741	10,981	11,863	12,165	5,035	2,386	352
White only	32,462	6,646	9,245	9,617	4,073	1,903	278
Black or African American only	7,829	3,015	1,785	1,712	722	337	*44
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	37,556	10,110	10,332	10,468	4,045	1,729	301
Mother, no father	11,930	3,088	2,761	3,109	1,488	920	119
Father, no mother	1,900	561	434	589	174	60	*7
Neither mother nor father	1,731	527	360	426	170	122	*37
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	6,534	2,219	1,125	1,503	836	502	*102
High school diploma or GED[9]	12,052	3,132	3,187	3,176	1,477	671	93
More than high school	32,347	8,198	9,194	9,423	3,393	1,535	232
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	8,407	2,423	1,835	2,067	1,031	663	105
$20,000 or more	41,270	10,893	11,113	11,745	4,516	2,060	329
$20,000–$34,999	6,766	2,197	1,368	1,802	834	429	78
$35,000–$54,999	8,008	1,869	2,032	2,371	1,063	486	*117
$55,000–$74,999	6,520	1,608	1,839	2,079	601	324	*34
$75,000 or more	12,328	2,866	3,752	3,842	1,266	485	*27
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	6,394	1,978	1,359	1,550	761	506	*78
Near poor	8,532	2,532	1,821	2,370	1,068	547	*95
Not poor	25,120	5,901	7,220	7,733	2,710	1,238	161
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	34,196	8,443	9,820	10,014	3,434	1,650	250
Medicaid/other public	11,876	3,324	2,594	2,886	1,662	896	125
Other	1,078	259	348	295	127	*38	*–
Uninsured	5,737	2,160	1,067	1,372	655	243	*84
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	25,263	7,480	6,538	6,677	2,668	1,136	141
Small MSA	17,101	4,296	4,495	4,767	1,973	1,054	203
Not in MSA	10,752	2,510	2,855	3,149	1,236	643	*119

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]						
	All children 5–17 years	None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
	Number in thousands[2]						
Region							
Northeast	9,507	2,241	2,642	2,655	1,064	570	*65
Midwest	12,474	2,596	3,851	3,538	1,417	662	167
South	19,441	5,762	4,552	5,289	2,179	1,032	141
West	11,695	3,687	2,842	3,111	1,217	567	91
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	43,597	11,840	12,051	12,177	4,390	1,885	388
Good	8,443	2,275	1,678	2,172	1,349	685	49
Fair/poor	1,020	151	139	244	138	261	*27

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	27.5 (0.62)	26.8 (0.60)	28.1 (0.61)	11.3 (0.43)	5.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	27.5 (0.62)	26.7 (0.60)	28.1 (0.61)	11.3 (0.43)	5.5 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.8 (0.83)	26.7 (0.82)	27.9 (0.85)	11.2 (0.61)	5.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.21)
Female	100.0	27.2 (0.85)	26.8 (0.86)	28.3 (0.88)	11.4 (0.60)	5.6 (0.41)	0.7 (0.14)
Age[4]							
5–11 years	100.0	27.0 (0.89)	27.7 (0.81)	28.2 (0.82)	11.4 (0.57)	4.5 (0.35)	1.3 (0.22)
12–17 years	100.0	28.1 (0.86)	25.7 (0.85)	28.0 (0.88)	11.2 (0.62)	6.6 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.13)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	27.4 (0.62)	26.8 (0.61)	28.1 (0.63)	11.4 (0.44)	5.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.14)
White	100.0	24.2 (0.67)	27.7 (0.70)	29.5 (0.70)	12.0 (0.50)	5.6 (0.33)	0.9 (0.16)
Black or African American	100.0	39.4 (1.76)	23.5 (1.31)	22.4 (1.42)	9.7 (1.02)	4.5 (0.57)	*0.6 (0.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.6 (5.45)	23.8 (6.12)	27.6 (4.32)	*6.9 (2.20)	*12.1 (6.18)	*3.0 (2.08)
Asian	100.0	48.6 (3.70)	24.3 (3.00)	20.0 (3.25)	*4.5 (1.50)	*2.5 (0.88)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*33.9 (15.68)	*16.2 (10.60)	*23.7 (10.53)	*23.8 (10.77)	*–	*2.4 (2.55)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	29.5 (3.82)	25.6 (3.51)	28.3 (3.41)	9.0 (2.37)	*6.2 (1.90)	*1.4 (0.73)
Black or African American and white	100.0	33.5 (7.02)	24.9 (7.05)	29.3 (6.52)	*2.6 (1.19)	*8.2 (4.84)	*1.6 (1.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*32.1 (10.28)	*24.8 (7.82)	20.1 (5.96)	*17.3 (6.31)	*3.9 (2.42)	*1.8 (1.77)
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (1.25)	22.1 (1.06)	26.4 (1.11)	9.2 (0.72)	5.0 (0.51)	1.2 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.4 (1.54)	22.2 (1.29)	27.5 (1.33)	8.5 (0.85)	4.1 (0.53)	1.2 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.6 (0.70)	27.8 (0.69)	28.4 (0.70)	11.8 (0.50)	5.5 (0.32)	0.8 (0.15)
White only	100.0	20.9 (0.78)	29.2 (0.84)	30.2 (0.84)	12.8 (0.60)	5.9 (0.40)	0.9 (0.18)
Black or African American only	100.0	39.5 (1.80)	23.5 (1.33)	22.4 (1.45)	9.5 (1.03)	4.4 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.24)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.3 (0.74)	27.9 (0.73)	28.3 (0.73)	10.9 (0.50)	4.7 (0.32)	0.8 (0.15)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.9 (1.23)	24.1 (1.14)	27.1 (1.24)	12.9 (0.84)	8.0 (0.69)	1.0 (0.23)
Father, no mother	100.0	30.5 (2.97)	24.1 (2.60)	32.3 (3.11)	9.5 (2.02)	3.2 (0.83)	*0.4 (0.41)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	31.0 (3.24)	23.4 (3.16)	26.1 (3.16)	10.4 (2.32)	7.3 (1.45)	*1.8 (0.84)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.3 (1.66)	17.9 (1.34)	23.8 (1.49)	13.3 (1.34)	8.1 (0.94)	*1.6 (0.51)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	26.7 (1.21)	27.2 (1.20)	27.0 (1.25)	12.6 (0.87)	5.7 (0.64)	0.8 (0.20)
More than high school	100.0	25.6 (0.78)	28.8 (0.79)	29.5 (0.79)	10.6 (0.51)	4.8 (0.34)	0.7 (0.16)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	29.9 (1.52)	22.4 (1.34)	25.3 (1.51)	12.8 (1.11)	8.2 (0.80)	1.3 (0.34)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.8 (0.70)	27.3 (0.67)	28.9 (0.71)	11.1 (0.46)	5.0 (0.31)	0.8 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	32.8 (1.60)	20.2 (1.39)	26.9 (1.58)	12.4 (1.11)	6.5 (0.92)	1.1 (0.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	23.6 (1.39)	25.6 (1.54)	29.8 (1.46)	13.3 (1.15)	6.2 (0.79)	1.4 (0.42)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	24.7 (1.79)	28.5 (1.74)	31.9 (1.85)	9.4 (0.99)	4.9 (0.71)	*0.6 (0.26)
$75,000 or more	100.0	23.5 (1.22)	30.8 (1.23)	31.3 (1.29)	10.2 (0.84)	3.9 (0.48)	*0.2 (0.11)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	100.0	31.8 (1.87)	21.6 (1.63)	24.8 (1.72)	12.3 (1.31)	8.2 (0.94)	*1.3 (0.40)
Near poor	100.0	30.1 (1.48)	21.1 (1.35)	28.3 (1.47)	12.7 (1.00)	6.8 (0.89)	*1.1 (0.34)
Not poor	100.0	23.6 (0.84)	29.0 (0.88)	31.0 (0.92)	10.9 (0.58)	4.9 (0.37)	0.7 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	100.0	25.1 (0.77)	29.2 (0.76)	29.8 (0.78)	10.2 (0.47)	4.9 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	29.1 (1.32)	22.2 (1.15)	25.1 (1.19)	14.5 (1.01)	8.0 (0.67)	1.0 (0.25)
Other	100.0	23.7 (3.72)	33.5 (3.99)	27.9 (3.88)	11.6 (2.88)	*3.3 (1.42)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	38.7 (1.92)	19.2 (1.64)	24.6 (1.69)	11.8 (1.46)	4.2 (0.66)	*1.5 (0.51)
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	100.0	30.4 (0.89)	26.5 (0.85)	27.1 (0.84)	10.8 (0.61)	4.6 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)
Small MSA	100.0	25.6 (1.09)	26.8 (1.05)	28.4 (1.06)	11.8 (0.75)	6.3 (0.52)	1.2 (0.28)
Not in MSA	100.0	23.7 (1.47)	27.4 (1.39)	30.0 (1.47)	11.8 (1.01)	5.9 (0.70)	*1.2 (0.40)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Region							
Northeast	100.0	24.3 (1.36)	28.6 (1.56)	28.7 (1.54)	11.5 (0.94)	6.2 (0.67)	*0.7 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	21.2 (1.24)	31.5 (1.28)	28.9 (1.29)	11.6 (0.93)	5.4 (0.62)	1.4 (0.39)
South	100.0	30.3 (1.01)	24.1 (0.94)	27.9 (0.98)	11.5 (0.75)	5.4 (0.46)	0.8 (0.17)
West	100.0	32.0 (1.38)	24.7 (1.15)	27.0 (1.29)	10.6 (0.81)	4.9 (0.53)	0.8 (0.22)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	100.0	27.7 (0.68)	28.2 (0.66)	28.5 (0.67)	10.3 (0.45)	4.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.15)
Good	100.0	27.7 (1.61)	20.5 (1.28)	26.5 (1.52)	16.4 (1.26)	8.2 (0.80)	0.6 (0.18)
Fair/poor	100.0	15.8 (3.44)	14.3 (3.33)	25.5 (3.92)	14.8 (2.99)	26.7 (3.86)	*2.9 (1.60)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

[4]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Number in thousands[3]								
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	3,438	69,446	13,522	54,209	479	872	199	*92
Sex									
Male	37,303	1,834	35,429	6,852	27,711	272	396	*92	*49
Female	35,670	1,604	34,017	6,670	26,498	207	476	107	*43
Age									
0–4 years	19,856	493	19,319	4,188	14,678	150	270	*20	*6
5–11 years	28,340	1,260	27,063	5,038	21,334	177	337	*113	*32
12–17 years	24,776	1,685	23,064	4,296	18,197	151	265	*66	*54
Race									
1 race[5]	70,797	3,354	67,358	13,074	52,654	455	824	185	*92
White	56,545	2,608	53,862	9,585	43,247	265	470	171	*66
Black or African American	11,061	556	10,495	2,680	7,317	172	295	*–	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	*43	691	375	286	*–	*20	*11	*–
Asian	2,343	148	2,196	429	1,697	*18	*39	*3	*10
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*–	*113	*6	*107	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	2,176	*84	2,088	448	1,555	*24	*48	*14	*–
Black or African American and white	765	*30	735	127	589	*5	*10	*5	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*36	360	112	223	*–	*15	*9	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	1,445	11,990	3,979	7,556	133	254	*38	*22
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	1,150	8,223	2,916	5,053	80	127	*21	*18
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	1,993	57,456	9,543	46,653	346	618	161	*70
White	44,038	1,223	42,768	5,874	36,259	*140	260	137	*48
Black or African American only	10,690	529	10,150	2,564	7,112	172	276	*–	*11
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	52,831	2,032	50,750	8,686	41,064	245	491	162	*59
Mother, no father	15,844	922	14,900	3,891	10,480	187	265	*25	*27
Father, no mother	2,237	237	1,992	396	1,505	*21	*53	*10	*2
Neither mother nor father	2,049	247	1,793	538	1,160	*26	*63	*2	*4
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	9,424	1,058	8,358	3,371	4,630	107	221	*7	*21
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	930	15,446	3,407	11,495	192	254	*26	*38
More than high school	44,515	1,159	43,339	6,096	36,548	155	327	160	*28
Family income[11]									
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,010	11,352	3,983	6,859	156	275	*17	*35
$20,000 or more	56,086	2,090	53,959	8,486	44,399	309	523	169	*51
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	753	8,967	2,545	6,151	122	111	*32	*6
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	504	10,684	1,930	8,542	76	*77	*58	*–
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	244	8,550	1,191	7,208	*5	*101	*25	*20
$75,000 or more	16,392	202	16,190	1,562	14,496	*14	*69	*41	*4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequency distributions of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	Usual place of health care[2]					
				Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
				Number in thousands[3]					
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	9,329	857	8,457	3,084	4,957	163	199	*10	*35
Near poor	12,429	870	11,550	3,100	8,168	94	111	*52	*22
Not poor	33,845	778	33,050	4,109	28,510	80	236	*104	*8
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	45,514	879	44,590	4,808	39,296	*99	236	*88	*27
Medicaid/other public	18,496	636	17,836	5,977	11,222	173	389	*21	*28
Other	1,565	*33	1,532	741	598	*5	*145	*43	*–
Uninsured	7,106	1,848	5,246	1,903	2,961	192	102	*47	*37
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	35,018	1,717	33,266	5,632	26,747	276	503	*60	*29
Small MSA	23,423	945	22,454	4,160	17,720	99	284	*94	*54
Not in MSA	14,532	776	13,727	3,730	9,742	*105	85	*45	*8
Region									
Northeast	12,766	165	12,595	1,442	10,830	*78	214	*16	*4
Midwest	17,207	427	16,755	3,956	12,403	*87	219	*41	*32
South	27,148	1,650	25,465	4,340	20,447	202	310	*83	*47
West	15,851	1,197	14,631	3,783	10,529	*112	129	*58	*9
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	60,654	2,634	57,965	10,467	46,177	347	643	178	*90
Good	11,004	761	10,210	2,633	7,240	109	201	*14	*1
Fair/poor	1,253	*31	1,222	417	747	*23	*28	*7	*–

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (age adjusted)	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.56)	78.2 (0.58)	0.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.56)	78.1 (0.59)	0.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)
Sex										
Male	100.0	4.9 (0.32)	95.1 (0.32)	100.0	19.3 (0.68)	78.4 (0.72)	0.8 (0.15)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Female	100.0	4.5 (0.32)	95.5 (0.32)	100.0	19.6 (0.73)	78.0 (0.77)	0.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.21)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Age[5]										
0–4 years	100.0	2.5 (0.30)	97.5 (0.30)	100.0	21.7 (0.95)	76.0 (0.98)	0.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.22)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.0 (0.02)
5–11 years	100.0	4.4 (0.39)	95.6 (0.39)	100.0	18.6 (0.74)	78.9 (0.79)	0.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.43)	93.2 (0.43)	100.0	18.7 (0.82)	79.0 (0.86)	0.7 (0.16)	1.2 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.10)
Race										
1 race[6]	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.4 (0.56)	78.3 (0.59)	0.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
White	100.0	4.6 (0.25)	95.4 (0.25)	100.0	17.8 (0.57)	80.4 (0.60)	0.5 (0.10)	0.9 (0.15)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)
Black or African American	100.0	5.0 (0.59)	95.0 (0.59)	100.0	25.6 (1.47)	69.9 (1.57)	1.6 (0.35)	2.8 (0.54)	*–	*0.1 (0.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*4.7 (2.61)	95.3 (2.61)	100.0	56.3 (6.72)	39.9 (6.40)	*–	*2.7 (1.77)	*1.2 (1.09)	*–
Asian	100.0	6.4 (1.43)	93.6 (1.43)	100.0	19.5 (2.99)	77.1 (3.05)	*0.8 (0.59)	*1.9 (0.87)	*0.2 (0.17)	*0.5 (0.52)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*4.4 (2.63)	95.6 (2.63)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	*4.1 (1.65)	95.9 (1.65)	100.0	21.8 (2.63)	74.3 (2.75)	*1.2 (0.73)	*1.9 (0.80)	*0.7 (0.51)	*–
Black or African American and white	100.0	*3.6 (1.63)	96.4 (1.63)	100.0	16.7 (4.32)	80.5 (4.48)	*0.5 (0.47)	*1.0 (0.58)	*1.2 (1.24)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*9.3 (5.46)	90.7 (5.46)	100.0	31.6 (6.62)	62.2 (7.09)	*–	*4.0 (3.53)	*2.3 (2.21)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[8]										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.2 (0.74)	88.8 (0.74)	100.0	32.7 (1.16)	63.6 (1.19)	1.1 (0.22)	2.0 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.07)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.8 (0.96)	87.2 (0.96)	100.0	35.0 (1.46)	62.1 (1.49)	1.0 (0.23)	1.4 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.3 (0.23)	96.7 (0.23)	100.0	16.6 (0.61)	81.3 (0.65)	0.6 (0.11)	1.1 (0.17)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)
White	100.0	2.7 (0.24)	97.3 (0.24)	100.0	13.7 (0.63)	84.9 (0.67)	*0.3 (0.11)	0.6 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American only	100.0	4.9 (0.61)	95.1 (0.61)	100.0	25.3 (1.50)	70.2 (1.60)	1.7 (0.36)	2.7 (0.54)	*–	*0.1 (0.06)
Family structure[9]										
Mother and father	100.0	3.9 (0.26)	96.1 (0.26)	100.0	17.1 (0.58)	81.1 (0.61)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
Mother, no father	100.0	5.8 (0.49)	94.2 (0.49)	100.0	26.3 (1.16)	70.3 (1.21)	1.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.33)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.09)
Father, no mother	100.0	9.6 (1.64)	90.4 (1.64)	100.0	20.0 (2.51)	75.4 (2.66)	*1.2 (0.70)	*2.9 (1.09)	*0.5 (0.45)	*0.1 (0.12)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	10.4 (1.86)	89.6 (1.86)	100.0	30.8 (3.34)	64.6 (3.39)	*1.2 (0.46)	*3.0 (0.98)	*0.1 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.12)
Parent's education[10]										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.6 (0.94)	88.4 (0.94)	100.0	39.8 (1.65)	56.1 (1.68)	1.2 (0.30)	2.6 (0.55)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.12)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	5.7 (0.51)	94.3 (0.51)	100.0	22.1 (1.14)	74.6 (1.17)	1.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.11)
More than high school	100.0	2.6 (0.21)	97.4 (0.21)	100.0	14.1 (0.59)	84.4 (0.64)	0.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.16)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
Family income[12]										
Less than $20,000	100.0	8.5 (0.70)	91.5 (0.70)	100.0	34.7 (1.39)	60.9 (1.42)	1.5 (0.30)	2.4 (0.42)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.16)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	15.7 (0.56)	82.3 (0.59)	0.6 (0.11)	1.0 (0.16)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.9 (0.78)	92.1 (0.78)	100.0	28.4 (1.44)	68.6 (1.48)	1.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.17)	*0.1 (0.06)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.7 (0.61)	95.3 (0.61)	100.0	18.1 (1.04)	79.9 (1.09)	0.7 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.21)	*0.5 (0.22)	*–
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	2.7 (0.48)	97.3 (0.48)	100.0	13.9 (1.17)	84.3 (1.32)	*0.1 (0.06)	*1.2 (0.58)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.18)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.2 (0.23)	98.8 (0.23)	100.0	9.6 (0.82)	89.6 (0.85)	*0.1 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.16)	*0.0 (0.02)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[1]	Has usual place of health care[1]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[2]					
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)									
Poverty status[13]										
Poor	100.0	9.6 (0.93)	90.4 (0.93)	100.0	36.0 (1.60)	59.0 (1.67)	1.9 (0.44)	2.4 (0.53)	*0.1 (0.12)	*0.5 (0.21)
Near poor	100.0	7.4 (0.67)	92.6 (0.67)	100.0	26.9 (1.35)	70.7 (1.38)	0.8 (0.21)	1.0 (0.22)	*0.5 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.18)
Not poor	100.0	2.2 (0.22)	97.8 (0.22)	100.0	12.4 (0.65)	86.3 (0.70)	0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.0 (0.02)
Health insurance coverage[14]										
Private	100.0	1.9 (0.19)	98.1 (0.19)	100.0	10.8 (0.54)	88.2 (0.55)	*0.2 (0.09)	0.5 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	3.8 (0.39)	96.2 (0.39)	100.0	33.3 (1.22)	63.2 (1.24)	0.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.35)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.10)
Other	100.0	*2.2 (0.88)	97.8 (0.88)	100.0	48.3 (4.71)	38.8 (4.76)	*0.3 (0.24)	*9.6 (4.17)	*3.0 (1.28)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	25.2 (1.53)	74.8 (1.53)	100.0	36.0 (1.93)	56.7 (2.01)	3.8 (0.72)	2.0 (0.50)	*0.8 (0.31)	*0.7 (0.33)
Place of residence[15]										
Large MSA	100.0	4.9 (0.33)	95.1 (0.33)	100.0	16.9 (0.65)	80.5 (0.68)	0.8 (0.13)	1.5 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	4.0 (0.34)	96.0 (0.34)	100.0	18.6 (1.04)	79.1 (1.15)	0.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.3 (0.62)	94.7 (0.62)	100.0	27.2 (1.61)	71.0 (1.61)	*0.8 (0.31)	*0.6 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.04)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	1.3 (0.22)	98.7 (0.22)	100.0	11.5 (1.04)	86.0 (1.12)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.7 (0.39)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.0 (0.03)
Midwest	100.0	2.5 (0.33)	97.5 (0.33)	100.0	23.6 (1.33)	74.1 (1.33)	*0.5 (0.16)	1.3 (0.26)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.11)
South	100.0	6.1 (0.44)	93.9 (0.44)	100.0	17.0 (0.89)	80.4 (1.00)	0.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.09)
West	100.0	7.6 (0.58)	92.4 (0.58)	100.0	25.8 (1.20)	72.1 (1.20)	*0.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.1 (0.03)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good	100.0	4.4 (0.25)	95.6 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.57)	79.8 (0.61)	0.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.2 (0.05)
Good	100.0	6.7 (0.65)	93.3 (0.65)	100.0	25.9 (1.31)	70.9 (1.36)	1.1 (0.30)	1.9 (0.40)	*0.1 (0.11)	*0.0 (0.01)
Fair/poor	100.0	*2.1 (0.81)	97.9 (0.81)	100.0	33.9 (3.81)	61.2 (3.89)	*1.9 (0.88)	*2.4 (1.13)	*0.6 (0.56)	*–

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
	Number in thousands[3]					
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	54,355	10,700	4,185	1,235	1,765
Sex						
Male	37,303	28,100	5,248	2,000	722	889
Female	35,670	26,255	5,452	2,185	513	876
Age						
0–4 years	19,856	17,240	1,713	287	*18	453
5–11 years	28,340	20,470	4,609	1,927	476	614
12–17 years	24,776	16,646	4,378	1,971	741	699
Race						
1 race[5]	70,797	52,750	10,314	4,057	1,208	1,743
White	56,545	42,550	7,990	3,068	943	1,405
Black or African American	11,061	8,065	1,795	701	190	212
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	527	82	*89	*15	*10
Asian	2,343	1,511	441	189	*60	116
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*97	*6	*10	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	2,176	1,605	386	*127	*27	*23
Black or African American and white	765	552	133	*43	*27	*7
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	296	*68	*22	*–	*10
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	9,254	1,929	997	312	801
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	6,231	1,352	813	279	609
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	45,101	8,771	3,187	924	964
White only	44,038	34,006	6,205	2,149	638	614
Black or African American only	10,690	7,778	1,744	676	190	208
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	52,831	39,840	7,601	2,851	872	1,234
Mother, no father	15,844	11,704	2,364	977	244	364
Father, no mother	2,237	1,419	390	204	*66	*88
Neither mother nor father	2,049	1,381	345	152	*54	79
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	9,424	6,400	1,285	805	234	619
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	11,768	2,649	1,136	357	311
More than high school	44,515	34,527	6,286	2,028	579	744
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	12,382	9,243	1,634	681	278	384
$20,000 or more	56,086	42,024	8,344	3,219	876	1,235
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	7,035	1,412	626	207	411
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	8,054	1,880	700	251	208
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	6,671	1,342	533	79	142
$75,000 or more	16,392	12,714	2,461	757	162	228

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Number in thousands[3]				
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	9,329	6,740	1,263	579	274	370
Near poor	12,429	8,845	1,951	872	234	431
Not poor	33,845	25,880	5,158	1,717	422	510
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	45,514	34,666	6,881	2,263	646	668
Medicaid/other public	18,496	14,588	2,303	760	176	460
Other	1,565	1,271	146	81	*3	*55
Uninsured	7,106	3,660	1,334	1,042	403	579
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	35,018	26,176	5,072	1,807	504	1,107
Small MSA	23,423	17,563	3,497	1,346	313	464
Not in MSA	14,532	10,617	2,131	1,031	418	194
Region						
Northeast	12,766	10,163	1,894	335	*48	188
Midwest	17,207	13,036	2,474	998	312	212
South	27,148	20,353	3,794	1,668	452	675
West	15,851	10,803	2,539	1,183	423	690
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	60,654	45,021	9,130	3,415	1,076	1,499
Good	11,004	8,203	1,482	722	141	256
Fair/poor	1,253	1,094	89	*40	*18	*10

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Total[4] (age adjusted)	100.0	75.2 (0.50)	14.8 (0.41)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	75.2 (0.51)	14.8 (0.40)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	76.0 (0.67)	14.2 (0.54)	5.4 (0.35)	2.0 (0.27)	2.4 (0.22)
Female	100.0	74.4 (0.71)	15.5 (0.59)	6.2 (0.42)	1.5 (0.20)	2.5 (0.25)
Age[5]						
0–4 years	100.0	87.5 (0.73)	8.7 (0.65)	1.5 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.05)	2.3 (0.28)
5–11 years	100.0	72.9 (0.85)	16.4 (0.71)	6.9 (0.46)	1.7 (0.28)	2.2 (0.26)
12–17 years	100.0	68.1 (0.89)	17.9 (0.71)	8.1 (0.56)	3.0 (0.39)	2.9 (0.31)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	75.3 (0.51)	14.7 (0.41)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	2.5 (0.18)
White	100.0	76.0 (0.55)	14.3 (0.45)	5.5 (0.30)	1.7 (0.19)	2.5 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	73.6 (1.26)	16.4 (1.06)	6.4 (0.71)	1.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	76.0 (4.30)	10.1 (2.65)	10.4 (3.01)	*2.1 (1.48)	*1.4 (1.37)
Asian	100.0	65.2 (2.95)	19.0 (2.78)	8.2 (1.64)	*2.6 (1.31)	5.0 (1.28)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	87.5 (5.31)	*5.3 (3.00)	*7.2 (4.65)	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	72.7 (3.03)	18.6 (2.67)	6.2 (1.67)	*1.5 (0.86)	*1.0 (0.43)
Black or African American and white	100.0	70.9 (5.44)	16.4 (4.19)	*6.8 (2.98)	*5.1 (2.98)	*0.8 (0.59)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	75.3 (6.84)	*17.2 (6.65)	*5.3 (2.66)	*–	*2.2 (1.58)
Hispanic origin and race[8]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.7 (0.99)	14.8 (0.75)	7.9 (0.60)	2.5 (0.34)	6.1 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	65.8 (1.18)	15.0 (0.87)	9.3 (0.77)	3.3 (0.46)	6.7 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.6 (0.56)	14.8 (0.46)	5.4 (0.30)	1.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.17)
White only	100.0	78.1 (0.64)	14.2 (0.52)	4.9 (0.34)	1.4 (0.23)	1.4 (0.19)
Black or African American only	100.0	73.4 (1.30)	16.4 (1.10)	6.4 (0.72)	1.8 (0.39)	1.9 (0.42)
Family structure[9]						
Mother and father	100.0	75.7 (0.61)	14.7 (0.49)	5.6 (0.33)	1.7 (0.21)	2.4 (0.20)
Mother, no father	100.0	75.1 (0.94)	14.9 (0.80)	6.1 (0.51)	1.5 (0.22)	2.3 (0.31)
Father, no mother	100.0	69.0 (2.63)	16.3 (2.30)	8.0 (1.38)	*2.8 (1.02)	*3.9 (1.40)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	71.9 (2.68)	16.1 (2.41)	6.3 (1.50)	*1.9 (1.03)	3.7 (0.96)
Parent's education[10]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	67.4 (1.34)	14.1 (0.99)	9.0 (0.82)	2.7 (0.43)	6.8 (0.77)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	72.6 (1.07)	16.3 (0.85)	7.0 (0.57)	2.2 (0.39)	1.9 (0.33)
More than high school	100.0	78.1 (0.61)	14.3 (0.51)	4.6 (0.32)	1.3 (0.20)	1.7 (0.18)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	74.5 (1.19)	13.9 (0.93)	6.0 (0.69)	2.5 (0.44)	3.2 (0.41)
$20,000 or more	100.0	75.5 (0.59)	14.9 (0.46)	5.8 (0.32)	1.6 (0.19)	2.2 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	71.6 (1.26)	15.0 (1.03)	6.7 (0.70)	2.3 (0.44)	4.4 (0.61)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	72.3 (1.28)	17.0 (1.03)	6.4 (0.71)	2.4 (0.58)	1.9 (0.30)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	76.3 (1.37)	15.2 (1.16)	6.0 (0.78)	0.9 (0.25)	1.6 (0.39)
$75,000 or more	100.0	78.3 (1.07)	14.8 (0.89)	4.5 (0.56)	1.0 (0.22)	1.4 (0.28)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
Poverty status[13]		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Poor	100.0	71.9 (1.43)	14.2 (1.09)	6.7 (0.85)	3.2 (0.59)	4.1 (0.63)
Near poor	100.0	70.8 (1.33)	16.2 (1.05)	7.4 (0.76)	2.1 (0.46)	3.6 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	77.1 (0.71)	15.2 (0.59)	5.0 (0.39)	1.2 (0.18)	1.5 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Private	100.0	77.2 (0.62)	15.1 (0.51)	4.9 (0.31)	1.4 (0.20)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	78.3 (0.90)	13.4 (0.76)	4.7 (0.47)	1.1 (0.22)	2.5 (0.33)
Other	100.0	81.8 (2.70)	9.5 (2.06)	5.3 (1.42)	*0.2 (0.15)	*3.2 (1.31)
Uninsured	100.0	54.5 (1.68)	18.5 (1.35)	13.9 (1.26)	5.2 (0.80)	7.8 (0.95)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	75.3 (0.71)	14.7 (0.60)	5.3 (0.35)	1.5 (0.18)	3.2 (0.28)
Small MSA	100.0	75.7 (0.88)	15.1 (0.71)	5.8 (0.46)	1.4 (0.20)	2.0 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	74.1 (1.18)	14.7 (0.92)	7.1 (0.72)	2.8 (0.63)	1.3 (0.27)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	80.6 (1.03)	14.9 (0.96)	2.6 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.38)
Midwest	100.0	76.4 (1.05)	14.6 (0.88)	5.9 (0.59)	1.9 (0.45)	1.2 (0.28)
South	100.0	75.3 (0.81)	14.2 (0.65)	6.3 (0.43)	1.7 (0.26)	2.5 (0.30)
West	100.0	69.1 (1.11)	16.2 (0.86)	7.6 (0.65)	2.7 (0.39)	4.4 (0.43)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	100.0	74.6 (0.55)	15.3 (0.45)	5.8 (0.29)	1.8 (0.20)	2.5 (0.19)
Good	100.0	76.7 (1.13)	13.4 (0.94)	6.3 (0.70)	1.2 (0.25)	2.3 (0.42)
Fair/poor	100.0	88.5 (2.11)	6.6 (1.74)	*2.8 (1.01)	*1.4 (0.74)	*0.7 (0.65)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

[5]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access: Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
	Number in thousands[6]					
Total[7] (crude)	72,973	7,086	1,613	2,643	3,438	5,108
Sex						
Male	37,303	3,505	841	1,330	1,834	2,775
Female	35,670	3,581	772	1,313	1,604	2,333
Age						
0–4 years	19,856	1,610	345	582	493	1,816
5–11 years	28,340	2,668	615	998	1,260	1,625
12–17 years	24,776	2,807	652	1,062	1,685	1,667
Race						
1 race[8]	70,797	6,896	1,538	2,526	3,354	4,921
White	56,545	5,360	1,212	2,080	2,608	3,550
Black or African American	11,061	999	281	365	556	1,148
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	234	*37	*52	*43	*36
Asian	2,343	298	*7	*24	148	156
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*5	*–	*4	*–	*30
2 or more races[9]	2,176	190	75	117	*84	188
Black or African American and white	765	*54	*28	*40	*30	*68
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	92	*17	*26	*36	*47
Hispanic origin and race[10]						
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	2,699	402	530	1,445	995
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	2,105	253	369	1,150	610
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	4,386	1,211	2,113	1,993	4,114
White only	44,038	2,801	838	1,585	1,223	2,647
Black or African American only	10,690	947	262	342	529	1,127
Family structure[11]						
Mother and father	52,831	4,666	925	1,619	2,032	2,932
Mother, no father	15,844	1,688	594	821	922	1,772
Father, no mother	2,237	334	52	100	237	180
Neither mother nor father	2,049	394	43	103	247	224
Parent's education[12]						
Less than high school diploma	9,424	1,999	319	381	1,058	991
High school diploma or GED[13]	16,411	1,952	485	670	930	1,436
More than high school	44,515	2,486	733	1,454	1,159	2,445
Family income[14]						
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,697	499	673	1,010	1,501
$20,000 or more	56,086	4,439	976	1,760	2,090	3,370
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	1,569	315	493	753	893
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,119	335	567	504	858
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	443	92	211	244	435
$75,000 or more	16,392	421	80	248	202	698
Poverty status[15]						
Poor	9,329	1,395	304	437	857	1,140
Near poor	12,429	1,825	459	701	870	1,122
Not poor	33,845	1,609	448	928	778	1,833
Health insurance coverage[16]						
Private	45,514	*–	518	883	879	2,299
Medicaid or other public	18,496	*–	370	522	636	2,147
Other	1,565	*–	*3	*32	*33	183
Uninsured	7,106	7,086	721	1,203	1,848	469

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access: Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
		Number in thousands[6]				
Place of residence[17]						
Large MSA	35,018	3,507	738	1,060	1,717	2,091
Small MSA	23,423	2,062	543	969	945	1,829
Not in MSA	14,532	1,516	332	615	776	1,189
Region						
Northeast	12,766	636	141	244	165	983
Midwest	17,207	1,115	354	676	427	1,088
South	27,148	3,271	713	1,039	1,650	2,170
West	15,851	2,064	406	684	1,197	867
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	60,654	5,396	1,121	1,957	2,634	3,582
Good	11,004	1,521	415	586	761	1,244
Fair or poor	1,253	151	77	100	*31	283

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
	Percent[6] (standard error)				
Total[7] (age adjusted)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
Total[7] (crude)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
Sex					
Male	9.4 (0.38)	2.3 (0.16)	3.6 (0.21)	4.9 (0.32)	7.5 (0.42)
Female	10.1 (0.42)	2.2 (0.17)	3.7 (0.22)	4.5 (0.32)	6.5 (0.40)
Age[8]					
0–4 years	8.2 (0.44)	1.7 (0.19)	2.9 (0.25)	2.5 (0.30)	9.2 (0.54)
5–11 years	9.5 (0.41)	2.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.39)	5.8 (0.44)
12–17 years	11.4 (0.47)	2.6 (0.22)	4.3 (0.30)	6.8 (0.43)	6.8 (0.47)
Race					
1 race[9]	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
White	9.5 (0.37)	2.2 (0.15)	3.7 (0.21)	4.6 (0.25)	6.3 (0.29)
Black or African American	9.1 (0.72)	2.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.38)	5.0 (0.59)	10.4 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	33.8 (4.65)	*5.2 (2.96)	*7.1 (3.02)	*4.7 (2.61)	*6.0 (3.16)
Asian	12.1 (2.01)	*0.3 (0.18)	*1.0 (0.46)	6.4 (1.43)	6.9 (1.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*5.1 (2.71)	*–	*4.6 (4.48)	*–	*22.8 (11.56)
2 or more races[10]	10.0 (1.77)	3.8 (1.07)	5.5 (1.22)	*4.1 (1.65)	8.0 (1.50)
Black or African American and white	*7.3 (2.98)	*3.3 (1.31)	*4.6 (1.57)	*3.6 (1.63)	7.8 (2.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	25.7 (4.49)	*4.9 (2.66)	*7.3 (3.07)	*9.3 (5.46)	11.6 (3.42)
Hispanic origin and race[11]					
Hispanic or Latino	20.5 (0.84)	3.0 (0.30)	4.0 (0.35)	11.2 (0.74)	7.2 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.0 (1.10)	2.7 (0.34)	4.0 (0.43)	12.8 (0.96)	6.3 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.20)	3.3 (0.23)	6.9 (0.33)
White only	6.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.17)	3.6 (0.25)	2.7 (0.24)	6.0 (0.35)
Black or African American only	8.9 (0.73)	2.5 (0.36)	3.2 (0.38)	4.9 (0.61)	10.6 (0.86)
Family structure[12]					
Mother and father	8.9 (0.40)	1.8 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	3.9 (0.26)	5.5 (0.30)
Mother, no father	10.7 (0.58)	3.7 (0.36)	5.2 (0.38)	5.8 (0.49)	11.4 (0.70)
Father, no mother	14.5 (1.93)	2.5 (0.66)	4.3 (0.87)	9.6 (1.64)	8.6 (1.66)
Neither mother nor father	17.0 (1.92)	1.7 (0.51)	4.5 (0.88)	10.4 (1.86)	12.0 (2.33)
Parent's education[13]					
Less than high school diploma	22.2 (1.17)	3.5 (0.43)	4.2 (0.43)	11.6 (0.94)	10.4 (0.97)
High school diploma or GED[14]	12.0 (0.70)	3.0 (0.33)	4.1 (0.39)	5.7 (0.51)	8.8 (0.66)
More than high school	5.7 (0.31)	1.7 (0.15)	3.4 (0.22)	2.6 (0.21)	5.5 (0.30)
Family income[15]					
Less than $20,000	14.6 (0.95)	4.2 (0.45)	5.7 (0.52)	8.5 (0.70)	12.1 (0.90)
$20,000 or more	8.1 (0.33)	1.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.19)	3.7 (0.24)	6.0 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	17.1 (1.03)	3.4 (0.42)	5.3 (0.57)	7.9 (0.78)	9.1 (0.87)
$35,000–$54,999	10.6 (0.81)	3.2 (0.42)	5.4 (0.54)	4.7 (0.61)	7.6 (0.72)
$55,000–$74,999	5.3 (0.65)	1.1 (0.32)	2.5 (0.46)	2.7 (0.48)	5.0 (0.71)
$75,000 or more	2.7 (0.38)	0.5 (0.15)	1.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.23)	4.2 (0.47)
Poverty status[16]					
Poor	16.1 (1.10)	3.5 (0.50)	5.0 (0.58)	9.6 (0.93)	12.2 (1.06)
Near poor	15.8 (0.90)	4.0 (0.44)	6.0 (0.58)	7.4 (0.67)	9.0 (0.74)
Not poor	5.0 (0.33)	1.4 (0.16)	2.9 (0.23)	2.2 (0.22)	5.4 (0.36)
Health insurance coverage[17]					
Private	*–	1.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)	1.9 (0.19)	5.0 (0.30)
Medicaid or other public	*–	2.1 (0.27)	3.0 (0.32)	3.8 (0.39)	11.4 (0.74)
Other	*–	*0.2 (0.17)	*2.1 (0.87)	*2.2 (0.88)	11.3 (2.12)
Uninsured	100.0 (0.00)	10.1 (0.89)	16.9 (1.13)	25.2 (1.53)	7.0 (0.84)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	Two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
	Percent[6] (standard error)				
Place of residence[18]					
Large MSA	10.1 (0.43)	2.1 (0.18)	3.0 (0.21)	4.9 (0.33)	6.0 (0.35)
Small MSA	8.9 (0.62)	2.3 (0.26)	4.2 (0.35)	4.0 (0.34)	7.8 (0.54)
Not in MSA	10.5 (0.93)	2.3 (0.30)	4.2 (0.44)	5.3 (0.62)	8.2 (0.71)
Region					
Northeast	5.1 (0.58)	1.1 (0.19)	2.0 (0.31)	1.3 (0.22)	7.7 (0.61)
Midwest	6.5 (0.51)	2.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.41)	2.5 (0.33)	6.3 (0.57)
South	12.1 (0.68)	2.6 (0.25)	3.9 (0.29)	6.1 (0.44)	8.0 (0.52)
West	13.1 (0.76)	2.5 (0.28)	4.3 (0.37)	7.6 (0.58)	5.5 (0.50)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	9.0 (0.35)	1.9 (0.13)	3.3 (0.18)	4.4 (0.25)	5.9 (0.28)
Good	13.7 (0.85)	3.8 (0.40)	5.3 (0.50)	6.7 (0.65)	11.6 (0.89)
Fair or poor	11.1 (1.71)	5.8 (1.23)	7.6 (1.35)	*2.1 (0.81)	23.4 (3.53)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[8]Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[14]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]	Met dental need[1]	Time since last dental contact[2]				
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
	Number in thousands[4]							
Total[5] (crude)	65,235	3,674	61,444	37,025	11,385	4,972	2,168	9,000
Sex								
Male	33,228	1,783	31,379	18,603	5,768	2,594	1,195	4,735
Female	32,007	1,891	30,065	18,422	5,617	2,378	973	4,265
Age								
2–4 years	12,119	261	11,831	4,367	1,207	271	100	6,053
5–11 years	28,340	1,616	26,681	17,827	5,077	2,260	873	2,037
12–17 years	24,776	1,797	22,932	14,831	5,101	2,440	1,196	911
Race								
1 race[6]	63,283	3,487	59,683	35,917	11,048	4,805	2,092	8,748
White	50,491	2,746	47,659	29,802	8,226	3,480	1,558	6,946
Black or African American	9,853	635	9,191	4,576	2,249	1,069	469	1,313
American Indian or Alaska Native	710	*39	671	356	*140	*92	*24	99
Asian	2,115	*60	2,056	1,133	397	146	*40	382
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*7	*106	*51	*35	*18	*–	*9
2 or more races[7]	1,952	188	1,761	1,108	337	167	*76	252
Black or African American and white	677	*55	622	313	166	*49	*30	113
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	363	*52	311	158	*34	*80	*24	*67
Hispanic origin and race[8]								
Hispanic or Latino	11,911	829	11,063	5,445	2,155	1,227	619	2,340
Mexican or Mexican American	8,300	649	7,638	3,534	1,593	902	491	1,697
Not Hispanic or Latino	53,324	2,845	50,381	31,580	9,230	3,745	1,549	6,660
White only	39,434	1,943	37,424	24,772	6,253	2,334	974	4,743
Black or African American only	9,536	629	8,880	4,456	2,153	1,032	455	1,266
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father	46,759	2,241	44,444	27,924	7,552	3,169	1,233	6,522
Mother, no father	14,419	1,183	13,194	7,145	3,042	1,391	708	1,940
Father, no mother	2,141	128	2,013	1,140	370	253	107	245
Neither mother nor father	1,905	123	1,782	816	421	158	120	283
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma	8,241	644	7,575	3,176	1,750	845	501	1,875
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,739	1,079	13,622	7,337	3,006	1,430	647	2,146
More than high school	39,839	1,825	37,980	25,495	6,147	2,501	881	4,614
Family income[12]								
Less than $20,000	10,705	963	9,700	4,663	2,296	1,111	524	1,925
$20,000 or more	50,450	2,562	47,841	30,253	8,326	3,435	1,506	6,582
$20,000–$34,999	8,574	779	7,789	4,031	1,689	906	425	1,492
$35,000–$54,999	10,017	916	9,092	5,035	1,911	867	450	1,674
$55,000–$74,999	7,842	357	7,485	4,817	1,262	497	235	996
$75,000 or more	14,929	201	14,716	10,969	1,880	595	137	1,269

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[1]	Met dental need[1]	Time since last dental contact[2]				
				6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
				Number in thousands[4]				
Poverty status[13]								
Poor	8,078	818	7,245	3,368	1,732	946	474	1,465
Near poor	10,961	1,043	9,901	5,067	2,008	1,184	564	2,064
Not poor	30,502	1,227	29,254	19,869	4,761	1,661	661	3,377
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	41,415	1,356	40,023	26,404	6,491	2,364	970	4,847
Medicaid/other public	15,616	993	14,569	7,638	3,314	1,431	546	2,494
Other	1,334	*52	1,282	885	211	95	*9	132
Uninsured	6,602	1,261	5,319	1,994	1,323	1,071	642	1,469
Place of residence[15]								
Large MSA	31,236	1,409	29,776	18,136	5,370	2,077	970	4,336
Small MSA	20,947	1,324	19,578	11,833	3,670	1,644	693	2,924
Not in MSA	13,052	942	12,091	7,056	2,345	1,251	505	1,740
Region								
Northeast	11,674	454	11,195	7,677	1,713	513	251	1,361
Midwest	15,317	750	14,539	8,951	2,834	982	355	2,066
South	24,141	1,565	22,527	12,669	4,195	2,272	1,059	3,658
West	14,103	906	13,183	7,729	2,643	1,204	503	1,916
Current health status								
Excellent or very good	53,986	2,704	51,214	31,564	9,140	3,835	1,703	7,264
Good	10,000	845	9,129	4,865	2,046	1,035	367	1,496
Fair or poor	1,186	125	1,059	557	193	102	99	236
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	3,674	3,674	*–	1,054	760	766	573	508
Can afford dental care	61,444	*–	61,444	35,940	10,622	4,199	1,595	8,486

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[1]				
					6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
	Percent distribution[4] (standard error)								
Total[5] (age adjusted)	100.0	5.7 (0.26)	94.3 (0.26)	100.0	57.5 (0.61)	17.7 (0.47)	7.7 (0.33)	3.4 (0.20)	13.7 (0.36)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	5.6 (0.26)	94.4 (0.26)	100.0	57.4 (0.62)	17.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.33)	3.4 (0.20)	13.9 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.34)	94.6 (0.34)	100.0	56.7 (0.83)	17.5 (0.64)	7.9 (0.47)	3.6 (0.28)	14.3 (0.47)
Female	100.0	5.9 (0.38)	94.1 (0.38)	100.0	58.4 (0.82)	17.8 (0.65)	7.6 (0.46)	3.1 (0.28)	13.2 (0.50)
Age[6]									
2–4 years	100.0	2.2 (0.35)	97.8 (0.35)	100.0	36.4 (1.31)	10.1 (0.83)	2.3 (0.43)	0.8 (0.24)	50.4 (1.30)
5–11 years	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	63.5 (0.92)	18.1 (0.71)	8.1 (0.51)	3.1 (0.30)	7.3 (0.50)
12–17 years	100.0	7.3 (0.50)	92.7 (0.50)	100.0	60.6 (0.93)	20.8 (0.79)	10.0 (0.58)	4.9 (0.38)	3.7 (0.33)
Race									
1 race[7]	100.0	5.5 (0.26)	94.5 (0.26)	100.0	57.5 (0.62)	17.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.34)	3.3 (0.21)	13.9 (0.36)
White	100.0	5.4 (0.29)	94.6 (0.29)	100.0	59.7 (0.68)	16.5 (0.51)	7.0 (0.35)	3.1 (0.22)	13.7 (0.40)
Black or African American	100.0	6.4 (0.73)	93.6 (0.73)	100.0	47.4 (1.47)	23.2 (1.25)	11.0 (1.01)	4.8 (0.60)	13.6 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*4.9 (2.79)	95.1 (2.79)	100.0	46.7 (6.14)	20.7 (5.08)	11.9 (3.52)	*3.3 (1.56)	17.4 (4.03)
Asian	100.0	*3.1 (1.16)	96.9 (1.16)	100.0	54.7 (3.23)	19.2 (2.60)	7.2 (1.70)	*1.9 (0.77)	16.9 (1.81)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*6.5 (3.76)	93.5 (3.76)	100.0	41.4 (11.62)	*28.7 (12.95)	*16.7 (10.57)	*–	*13.3 (4.99)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	9.9 (2.08)	90.1 (2.08)	100.0	57.7 (3.43)	18.1 (2.59)	10.2 (2.42)	*3.5 (1.33)	10.5 (1.71)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*7.5 (2.44)	92.5 (2.44)	100.0	47.4 (6.36)	27.6 (5.51)	*7.7 (3.67)	*3.9 (2.69)	*13.4 (4.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*15.2 (5.27)	84.8 (5.27)	100.0	42.4 (6.92)	*9.7 (3.89)	23.6 (6.23)	*6.4 (2.97)	17.9 (3.76)
Hispanic origin and race[9]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.2 (0.60)	92.8 (0.60)	100.0	46.6 (1.21)	18.6 (0.95)	10.8 (0.70)	5.5 (0.56)	18.5 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.2 (0.82)	91.8 (0.82)	100.0	43.2 (1.48)	19.6 (1.20)	11.5 (0.85)	6.4 (0.72)	19.4 (1.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.3 (0.29)	94.7 (0.29)	100.0	59.9 (0.69)	17.4 (0.53)	7.1 (0.37)	2.9 (0.22)	12.7 (0.38)
White only	100.0	4.9 (0.33)	95.1 (0.33)	100.0	63.3 (0.78)	15.9 (0.60)	5.9 (0.39)	2.5 (0.23)	12.4 (0.43)
Black or African American only	100.0	6.6 (0.75)	93.4 (0.75)	100.0	47.7 (1.51)	22.9 (1.28)	10.9 (1.03)	4.8 (0.62)	13.7 (1.01)
Family structure[10]									
Mother and father	100.0	4.9 (0.31)	95.1 (0.31)	100.0	60.6 (0.69)	16.4 (0.56)	6.9 (0.38)	2.7 (0.23)	13.3 (0.41)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.2 (0.65)	91.8 (0.65)	100.0	50.1 (1.24)	21.3 (0.98)	9.7 (0.74)	4.9 (0.50)	14.0 (0.73)
Father, no mother	100.0	5.8 (1.21)	94.2 (1.21)	100.0	52.8 (3.14)	16.8 (1.96)	10.8 (1.93)	4.5 (1.02)	15.2 (1.77)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.0 (1.30)	94.0 (1.30)	100.0	46.8 (3.47)	21.1 (2.74)	7.8 (1.53)	5.5 (1.37)	18.8 (2.70)
Parent's education[11]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	8.1 (0.79)	91.9 (0.79)	100.0	39.3 (1.63)	21.7 (1.38)	10.7 (0.95)	6.5 (0.74)	21.9 (1.26)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	7.3 (0.66)	92.7 (0.66)	100.0	50.4 (1.20)	20.7 (0.94)	9.8 (0.74)	4.4 (0.52)	14.7 (0.73)
More than high school	100.0	4.6 (0.31)	95.4 (0.31)	100.0	64.6 (0.71)	15.5 (0.56)	6.3 (0.40)	2.2 (0.22)	11.4 (0.38)
Family income[13]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	9.4 (0.84)	90.6 (0.84)	100.0	44.8 (1.39)	22.2 (1.15)	10.9 (0.89)	5.3 (0.64)	16.8 (0.96)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.1 (0.28)	94.9 (0.28)	100.0	60.4 (0.67)	16.6 (0.51)	6.8 (0.36)	3.0 (0.22)	13.1 (0.39)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	9.4 (0.89)	90.6 (0.89)	100.0	47.6 (1.67)	20.1 (1.29)	10.9 (0.99)	5.1 (0.64)	16.2 (1.06)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	9.4 (0.90)	90.6 (0.90)	100.0	51.0 (1.42)	19.6 (1.23)	9.0 (0.91)	4.7 (0.65)	15.8 (0.92)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	4.5 (0.72)	95.5 (0.72)	100.0	61.4 (1.64)	15.9 (1.26)	6.2 (1.01)	3.0 (0.66)	13.4 (0.97)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.3 (0.27)	98.7 (0.27)	100.0	73.8 (1.12)	12.5 (0.86)	3.9 (0.48)	0.9 (0.21)	8.9 (0.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[1]				
					6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
Poverty status[14]				Percent distribution[4] (standard error)					
Poor	100.0	10.5 (1.06)	89.5 (1.06)	100.0	42.6 (1.61)	21.9 (1.36)	12.2 (1.11)	6.2 (0.82)	17.2 (1.15)
Near poor	100.0	10.0 (0.83)	90.0 (0.83)	100.0	47.0 (1.56)	19.0 (1.12)	11.4 (0.95)	5.6 (0.67)	16.9 (0.95)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.32)	96.0 (0.32)	100.0	65.5 (0.78)	15.6 (0.60)	5.4 (0.39)	2.2 (0.24)	11.4 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage[15]									
Private	100.0	3.2 (0.25)	96.8 (0.25)	100.0	64.1 (0.73)	15.6 (0.55)	5.7 (0.37)	2.3 (0.22)	12.2 (0.39)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	6.8 (0.63)	93.2 (0.63)	100.0	50.3 (1.22)	22.3 (1.02)	9.9 (0.72)	3.9 (0.44)	13.6 (0.69)
Other	100.0	*4.1 (1.51)	95.9 (1.51)	100.0	67.4 (3.81)	15.4 (2.77)	7.2 (1.86)	*0.6 (0.61)	9.4 (1.85)
Uninsured	100.0	18.6 (1.42)	81.4 (1.42)	100.0	30.4 (1.76)	20.1 (1.36)	15.7 (1.30)	9.3 (0.95)	24.6 (1.52)
Place of residence[16]									
Large MSA	100.0	4.6 (0.34)	95.4 (0.34)	100.0	59.0 (0.84)	17.5 (0.64)	6.8 (0.43)	3.2 (0.29)	13.6 (0.47)
Small MSA	100.0	6.3 (0.47)	93.7 (0.47)	100.0	57.0 (1.01)	17.7 (0.79)	7.9 (0.59)	3.3 (0.36)	14.0 (0.63)
Not in MSA	100.0	7.1 (0.67)	92.9 (0.67)	100.0	54.6 (1.65)	18.2 (1.22)	9.5 (0.93)	3.8 (0.45)	13.9 (0.96)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.53)	96.1 (0.53)	100.0	66.8 (1.27)	14.9 (1.06)	4.5 (0.56)	2.2 (0.42)	11.7 (0.85)
Midwest	100.0	4.9 (0.46)	95.1 (0.46)	100.0	59.2 (1.28)	18.6 (1.04)	6.5 (0.63)	2.3 (0.36)	13.3 (0.61)
South	100.0	6.5 (0.47)	93.5 (0.47)	100.0	53.4 (1.05)	17.7 (0.73)	9.6 (0.63)	4.5 (0.37)	14.8 (0.65)
West	100.0	6.4 (0.60)	93.6 (0.60)	100.0	55.0 (1.24)	18.8 (1.01)	8.6 (0.74)	3.6 (0.44)	14.1 (0.68)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.1 (0.28)	94.9 (0.28)	100.0	59.3 (0.67)	17.2 (0.51)	7.2 (0.35)	3.2 (0.22)	13.1 (0.36)
Good	100.0	8.4 (0.74)	91.6 (0.74)	100.0	49.2 (1.44)	20.5 (1.18)	10.2 (0.96)	3.6 (0.50)	16.4 (1.06)
Fair or poor	100.0	9.6 (2.10)	90.4 (2.10)	100.0	46.1 (4.23)	16.1 (3.13)	7.9 (1.80)	7.7 (1.98)	22.2 (3.42)
Dental care affordability									
Cannot afford dental care	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	*–	100.0	29.4 (2.36)	19.4 (2.09)	18.7 (1.88)	13.5 (1.58)	19.1 (1.85)
Can afford dental care	100.0	*–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	59.4 (0.64)	17.6 (0.48)	7.0 (0.33)	2.6 (0.19)	13.4 (0.36)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

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

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

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

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

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

[12]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Appendix I

Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2003 in-house Sample Child and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates except for uninsured for health care, unmet medical need, and delayed care due to cost were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. For the three measures of health care access, the family record weight was used. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percents in the tables. Frequencies or percents with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Treatment of Unknown Values

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

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

The "Income and Assets" section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2003

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	114	0.16
Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	29	0.04
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	168	0.23
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	267	0.37
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	72	0.10
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	123	0.20
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	127	0.21
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 4)	77	0.11
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5,6)	62	0.08
Health status compared with a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (tables 7,8)	26	0.04
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (tables 9,10)	1,177	2.22
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12,15,16)	89	0.12
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12)	74	0.11
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13,14)	732	1.00
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	571	0.78
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	292	0.40
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	395	0.54
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	336	0.46
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	117	0.18
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	685	1.05

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey 2003

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent's education[1]	2,622	3.59
Family income	4,506	6.17
Poverty status	17,370	23.80
Health insurance coverage	292	0.40
Current health status	1,253	1.72

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

income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount are then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply to the ''above-below $20,000'' question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. Thus, NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (66% of the 2003 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (2% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (21% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (10% of the sample). Respondents who stated that their family income was below $20,000 are included in the ''Less than $20,000'' category under ''Family income'' in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than $20,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above $20,000 are included in the ''$20,000 or more'' category under ''Family income,'' along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was $20,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for ''$20,000 or more'' for this reason.

A re-coded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who supplied either a dollar amount or an interval estimate for their family's income. This variable is the ratio of the family's income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2002 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Children who are categorized as ''poor'' had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The ''near poor'' category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, ''not poor'' children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who would only indicate that they were at/above $20,000 or below $20,000, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as ''unknown'' with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 6% of the

U.S. child population, and poverty status information is missing for 24% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Six percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 24% of the child sample is missing information on poverty status (unweighted results).

Hypothesis Tests

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

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of insured versus uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under 65 fell into this ''unknown'' category.

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

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

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

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

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

Place of residence—Place of residence is classified as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines. The metropolitan populations in this report are based on MSAs as defined in the 1990 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on a variable in the 2002 Person data file indicating MSA size. This variable is collapsed into three categories: MSAs with a population of 1,000,000 or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1,000,000, and areas that are not within an MSA.

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

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanics). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of ''one race'' from persons of ''two or more races.'' The category ''one race'' refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category ''two or more races'' refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white; American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for ''two or more races'').

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

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

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

Region	*States included*
Northeast	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania;
Midwest	Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska;
South	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas;
West	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

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

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)—ADHD is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder or ADHD. ADHD includes Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix III

Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	72,973	9,071	3,975	12.5 (0.35)	5.4 (0.24)
Total[5] (age adjusted)	72,973	9,071	3,975	12.5 (0.35)	5.5 (0.24)
Sex					
Male	37,303	5,251	2,329	14.1 (0.52)	6.2 (0.37)
Female	35,670	3,820	1,646	10.7 (0.48)	4.6 (0.33)
Age					
0–4 years	19,856	1,491	838	7.5 (0.53)	4.2 (0.40)
5–11 years	28,340	3,954	1,684	14.0 (0.62)	5.9 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,776	3,626	1,452	14.7 (0.63)	5.9 (0.42)
Race					
1 race[6]	70,797	8,624	3,719	12.2 (0.35)	5.3 (0.24)
White	56,545	6,389	2,663	11.3 (0.38)	4.7 (0.26)
Black or African American	11,061	1,893	877	17.1 (1.05)	7.9 (0.70)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	148	*64	20.2 (4.60)	*8.7 (3.32)
Asian	2,343	153	*87	6.5 (1.66)	*3.7 (1.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*41	*29	*36.3 (13.76)	*25.6 (14.05)
2 or more races[7]	2,176	447	255	20.6 (2.52)	11.7 (2.06)
Black or African American and white	765	157	*87	20.6 (4.09)	11.4 (3.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*90	*56	22.8 (6.03)	*14.1 (5.29)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	1,575	597	11.7 (0.70)	4.4 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	823	254	8.8 (0.76)	2.7 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	7,496	3,378	12.6 (0.41)	5.7 (0.28)
White, single race	44,038	4,978	2,132	11.3 (0.45)	4.8 (0.30)
Black or African American, single race	10,690	1,846	855	17.3 (1.08)	8.0 (0.72)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	52,831	5,926	2,519	11.2 (0.40)	4.8 (0.28)
Mother, no father	15,844	2,507	1,168	15.9 (0.82)	7.4 (0.58)
Father, no mother	2,237	327	125	14.7 (1.90)	5.6 (1.26)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	312	162	15.3 (2.17)	7.9 (1.58)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	9,424	1,175	541	12.5 (1.00)	5.7 (0.70)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	2,176	895	13.3 (0.77)	5.5 (0.50)
More than high school diploma	44,515	5,387	2,374	12.1 (0.45)	5.3 (0.31)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,922	900	15.6 (0.90)	7.3 (0.65)
$20,000 or more	56,086	6,647	2,854	11.9 (0.41)	5.1 (0.27)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	1,239	542	12.8 (0.96)	5.6 (0.67)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,325	524	11.8 (0.88)	4.7 (0.56)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	1,239	569	14.1 (1.13)	6.5 (0.74)
$75,000 or more	16,392	1,788	771	10.9 (0.74)	4.7 (0.49)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	9,329	1,418	674	15.2 (1.07)	7.2 (0.78)
Near poor	12,429	1,517	650	12.2 (0.89)	5.2 (0.58)
Not poor	33,845	4,124	1,789	12.2 (0.54)	5.3 (0.35)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and having had an asthma attack in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma[1]	Had asthma attack in past 12 months[2]	Ever told had asthma	Had asthma attack in past 12 months
Health insurance coverage[14]	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Private	45,514	5,301	2,243	11.7 (0.44)	4.9 (0.30)
Medicaid	18,496	2,925	1,423	15.8 (0.79)	7.7 (0.58)
Other	1,565	157	*46	10.1 (2.17)	*2.9 (1.28)
Uninsured	7,106	672	263	9.5 (0.92)	3.7 (0.64)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	35,018	4,208	1,844	12.0 (0.50)	5.3 (0.35)
Small MSA	23,423	2,943	1,389	12.6 (0.60)	5.9 (0.40)
Not in MSA	14,532	1,921	742	13.2 (0.86)	5.1 (0.60)
Region					
Northeast	12,766	1,802	881	14.1 (0.91)	6.9 (0.69)
Midwest	17,207	2,325	1,033	13.5 (0.73)	6.0 (0.54)
South	27,148	3,167	1,351	11.7 (0.58)	5.0 (0.36)
West	15,851	1,777	710	11.2 (0.69)	4.5 (0.49)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	60,654	6,263	2,392	10.3 (0.36)	3.9 (0.22)
Good	11,004	2,241	1,258	20.4 (1.17)	11.4 (0.90)
Fair/poor	1,253	556	325	44.5 (4.09)	26.0 (3.45)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table V. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	7,059	8,347	8,407	9.7 (0.34)	11.5 (0.35)	11.5 (0.35)
Total[4] (age adjusted)	72,973	7,059	8,347	8,407	9.7 (0.34)	11.5 (0.35)	11.5 (0.35)
Sex							
Male	37,303	3,936	4,793	4,295	10.6 (0.47)	12.9 (0.51)	11.5 (0.50)
Female	35,670	3,123	3,554	4,113	8.8 (0.46)	10.0 (0.44)	11.5 (0.52)
Age							
0–4 years	19,856	859	1,324	2,500	4.3 (0.44)	6.7 (0.49)	12.6 (0.69)
5–11 years	28,340	2,808	3,622	3,354	9.9 (0.53)	12.8 (0.60)	11.8 (0.56)
12–17 years	24,776	3,392	3,401	2,553	13.7 (0.67)	13.8 (0.67)	10.3 (0.58)
Race							
1 race[5]	70,797	6,747	8,046	8,021	9.6 (0.34)	11.4 (0.35)	11.3 (0.35)
White	56,545	5,563	6,612	6,101	9.9 (0.38)	11.7 (0.39)	10.8 (0.38)
Black or African American	11,061	954	1,154	1,568	8.7 (0.80)	10.5 (0.87)	14.2 (1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	*52	*94	*118	*7.1 (3.08)	12.8 (3.34)	16.1 (4.37)
Asian	2,343	177	173	222	7.6 (1.69)	7.4 (1.40)	9.5 (1.71)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*–	*13	*13	*–	*11.2 (10.47)	*11.2 (10.47)
2 or more races[6]	2,176	312	301	386	14.4 (2.35)	13.8 (2.31)	17.7 (2.57)
Black or African American and white	765	*85	*91	154	*11.2 (3.69)	11.9 (3.35)	20.1 (4.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*70	*87	*63	17.6 (4.84)	*21.9 (7.82)	*15.9 (5.53)
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	952	1,051	1,074	7.1 (0.52)	7.8 (0.53)	8.0 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	629	723	674	6.7 (0.61)	7.7 (0.65)	7.2 (0.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	6,106	7,296	7,334	10.3 (0.40)	12.3 (0.42)	12.3 (0.42)
White, single race	44,038	4,708	5,668	5,146	10.7 (0.47)	12.9 (0.49)	11.7 (0.46)
Black or African American, single race	10,690	922	1,134	1,530	8.7 (0.83)	10.6 (0.89)	14.3 (1.11)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	52,831	5,135	5,921	5,892	9.7 (0.39)	11.2 (0.40)	11.2 (0.41)
Mother, no father	15,844	1,639	1,979	2,125	10.4 (0.69)	12.6 (0.80)	13.5 (0.79)
Father, no mother	2,237	141	212	156	6.3 (1.18)	9.5 (1.56)	7.0 (1.23)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	144	235	235	7.1 (1.66)	11.5 (1.88)	11.5 (1.97)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	9,424	601	725	723	6.4 (0.69)	7.7 (0.76)	7.7 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	1,383	1,667	1,522	8.4 (0.65)	10.2 (0.68)	9.3 (0.69)
More than high school diploma	44,515	4,913	5,695	5,902	11.1 (0.44)	12.9 (0.49)	13.3 (0.48)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,092	1,411	1,449	8.9 (0.74)	11.5 (0.90)	11.7 (0.83)
$20,000 or more	56,086	5,623	6,566	6,579	10.0 (0.40)	11.7 (0.38)	11.7 (0.40)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	790	1,053	1,093	8.1 (0.77)	10.9 (0.90)	11.2 (0.97)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,054	1,312	1,325	9.4 (0.77)	11.7 (0.88)	11.8 (0.89)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	991	1,261	1,218	11.3 (1.03)	14.4 (1.09)	13.9 (1.10)
$75,000 or more	16,392	1,909	2,025	2,068	11.7 (0.78)	12.4 (0.79)	12.6 (0.82)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	9,329	780	1,054	1,101	8.4 (0.87)	11.4 (1.08)	11.8 (1.04)
Near poor	12,429	1,047	1,347	1,450	8.4 (0.74)	10.9 (0.87)	11.7 (0.89)
Not poor	33,845	3,767	4,426	4,346	11.2 (0.50)	13.1 (0.52)	12.8 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	45,514	4,799	5,378	5,617	10.6 (0.45)	11.9 (0.43)	12.4 (0.47)
Medicaid	18,496	1,545	2,159	2,025	8.4 (0.56)	11.7 (0.74)	11.0 (0.69)
Other	1,565	131	149	114	8.4 (2.02)	9.5 (2.28)	7.3 (1.63)
Uninsured	7,106	581	655	622	8.2 (0.99)	9.2 (1.03)	8.8 (0.99)
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	35,018	3,276	3,447	3,686	9.4 (0.47)	9.9 (0.47)	10.5 (0.50)
Small MSA	23,423	2,216	2,899	3,095	9.5 (0.59)	12.4 (0.62)	13.2 (0.65)
Not in MSA	14,532	1,567	2,002	1,626	10.8 (0.86)	13.8 (0.92)	11.2 (0.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, and other allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever[1]	Respiratory allergies[1]	Other allergies[1]	Hay fever	Respiratory allergies	Other allergies
Region	Number in thousands[2]				Percent[3] (standard error)		
Northeast	12,766	1,320	1,256	1,352	10.4 (0.81)	9.9 (0.80)	10.6 (0.78)
Midwest	17,207	1,566	1,813	2,212	9.1 (0.72)	10.6 (0.74)	12.9 (0.79)
South	27,148	2,467	3,670	2,971	9.1 (0.55)	13.6 (0.64)	11.0 (0.57)
West	15,851	1,706	1,608	1,873	10.8 (0.70)	10.2 (0.59)	11.8 (0.74)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	60,654	5,536	6,180	6,716	9.1 (0.37)	10.2 (0.36)	11.1 (0.38)
Good	11,004	1,279	1,754	1,409	11.7 (0.88)	16.0 (1.11)	12.8 (0.93)
Fair/poor	1,253	245	401	282	19.5 (2.90)	32.0 (3.66)	22.5 (3.00)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VI. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had: Learning disability[1]	Ever told had: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Ever told had: Learning disability	Ever told had: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Total[5] (crude)	61,224	4,561	3,881	7.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.31)
Total[5] (age adjusted)	61,224	4,561	3,881	7.5 (0.32)	6.4 (0.30)
Sex					
Male	31,237	2,880	2,806	9.2 (0.48)	9.0 (0.48)
Female	29,987	1,681	1,075	5.6 (0.43)	3.6 (0.33)
Age					
3–4 years	8,107	165	*58	2.0 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.29)
5–11 years	28,340	2,017	1,769	7.1 (0.47)	6.3 (0.47)
12–17 years	24,776	2,379	2,054	9.6 (0.55)	8.3 (0.50)
Race					
1 race[6]	59,391	4,416	3,770	7.5 (0.33)	6.4 (0.31)
White	47,419	3,614	3,131	7.6 (0.37)	6.6 (0.34)
Black or African American	9,231	678	545	7.4 (0.86)	5.9 (0.73)
American Indian or Alaska Native	675	*51	*83	*7.7 (3.23)	*12.3 (5.73)
Asian	1,954	*73	*11	*3.7 (1.46)	*0.6 (0.42)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	1,832	145	111	7.9 (1.65)	6.1 (1.48)
Black or African American and white	646	97	*58	15.0 (3.97)	*9.0 (3.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	337	*25	*20	*7.3 (2.94)	*6.0 (2.73)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	11,042	677	403	6.1 (0.62)	3.7 (0.44)
Mexican or Mexican American	7,652	478	243	6.2 (0.79)	3.2 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	50,182	3,884	3,478	7.8 (0.37)	6.9 (0.36)
White, single race	37,171	2,996	2,767	8.1 (0.45)	7.5 (0.42)
Black or African American, single race	8,940	641	520	7.2 (0.88)	5.8 (0.74)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	43,695	2,850	2,453	6.5 (0.37)	5.6 (0.34)
Mother, no father	13,581	1,348	1,052	9.9 (0.75)	7.8 (0.64)
Father, no mother	2,078	154	132	7.4 (1.51)	6.4 (1.28)
Neither mother nor father	1,870	209	243	11.2 (2.11)	13.0 (2.56)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	7,656	698	472	9.1 (0.95)	6.2 (0.81)
High school diploma or GED[11]	13,898	1,103	690	8.0 (0.75)	5.0 (0.53)
More than high school diploma	37,304	2,509	2,475	6.7 (0.38)	6.6 (0.40)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	9,917	988	714	10.0 (0.91)	7.2 (0.76)
$20,000 or more	47,455	3,295	2,927	7.0 (0.35)	6.2 (0.33)
$20,000–$34,999	8,072	722	566	9.0 (0.91)	7.0 (0.78)
$35,000–$54,999	9,296	740	632	8.0 (0.90)	6.8 (0.71)
$55,000–$74,999	7,362	563	461	7.6 (0.90)	6.3 (1.03)
$75,000 or more	14,124	849	942	6.0 (0.61)	6.7 (0.65)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	7,486	728	520	9.7 (1.08)	7.0 (0.93)
Near poor	10,198	868	607	8.5 (0.81)	6.0 (0.63)
Not poor	28,700	2,071	2,031	7.2 (0.46)	7.1 (0.49)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	39,084	2,441	2,170	6.3 (0.37)	5.6 (0.37)
Medicaid	14,304	1,533	1,240	10.7 (0.81)	8.7 (0.70)
Other	1,259	*88	*68	7.0 (2.07)	*5.4 (1.86)
Uninsured	6,332	491	397	7.8 (1.01)	6.3 (0.90)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	29,136	1,894	1,565	6.5 (0.43)	5.4 (0.38)
Small MSA	19,757	1,606	1,317	8.1 (0.58)	6.7 (0.48)
Not in MSA	12,330	1,061	999	8.7 (0.79)	8.1 (0.92)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability[1]	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder[2]	Learning disability	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Region	Number in thousands[3]			Percent[4] (standard error)	
Northeast	11,031	714	609	6.5 (0.72)	5.5 (0.60)
Midwest	14,423	1,243	996	8.7 (0.78)	6.9 (0.68)
South	22,500	1,721	1,488	7.7 (0.51)	6.6 (0.47)
West	13,269	882	788	6.7 (0.59)	6.0 (0.74)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	50,576	3,069	2,781	6.1 (0.31)	5.5 (0.29)
Good	9,449	1,197	894	12.7 (1.04)	9.5 (1.09)
Fair/poor	1,137	295	205	26.4 (3.81)	18.1 (3.32)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VII. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Total[4] (crude)	72,973	9,287	12.7 (0.38)
Total[4] (age adjusted)	72,973	9,287	12.7 (0.38)
Sex			
Male	37,303	5,232	14.0 (0.54)
Female	35,670	4,054	11.4 (0.50)
Age			
0–4 years	19,856	1,489	7.5 (0.62)
5–11 years	28,340	3,573	12.6 (0.62)
12–17 years	24,776	4,224	17.1 (0.72)
Race			
1 race[5]	70,797	8,947	12.7 (0.38)
White	56,545	7,392	13.1 (0.43)
Black or African American	11,061	1,316	11.9 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	734	*103	*14.1 (6.02)
Asian	2,343	120	5.1 (1.45)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	113	*16	*14.4 (11.34)
2 or more races[6]	2,176	339	15.6 (2.27)
Black or African American and white	765	130	17.0 (3.28)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	396	*107	*27.0 (8.25)
Hispanic origin and race[7]			
Hispanic or Latino	13,464	1,032	7.7 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,391	576	6.1 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	59,509	8,255	13.9 (0.45)
White only	44,038	6,452	14.7 (0.53)
Black or African American only	10,690	1,286	12.0 (0.88)
Family structure[8]			
Mother and father	52,831	6,516	12.3 (0.44)
Mother, no father	15,844	2,189	13.8 (0.74)
Father, no mother	2,237	225	10.1 (1.63)
Neither mother nor father	2,049	357	17.4 (2.54)
Parent's education[9]			
Less than high school diploma	9,424	953	10.1 (0.92)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	1,787	10.9 (0.71)
More than high school	44,515	6,181	13.9 (0.49)
Family income[11]			
Less than $20,000	12,382	1,603	13.0 (0.87)
$20,000 or more	56,086	7,194	12.8 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	9,729	1,281	13.2 (0.94)
$35,000–$54,999	11,204	1,412	12.6 (0.90)
$55,000–$74,999	8,794	1,066	12.1 (0.94)
$75,000 or more	16,392	2,437	14.9 (0.89)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	9,329	1,129	12.1 (1.03)
Near poor	12,429	1,577	12.7 (0.88)
Not poor	33,845	4,714	13.9 (0.55)
Health insurance coverage[13]			
Private	45,514	5,834	12.8 (0.48)
Medicaid/other public	18,496	2,764	15.0 (0.78)
Other	1,565	203	13.0 (2.27)
Uninsured	7,106	473	6.7 (1.05)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percents (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Place of residence[14]	Number in thousands[2]		Percent[3] (standard error)
Large MSA	35,018	3,881	11.1 (0.50)
Small MSA	23,423	3,148	13.5 (0.59)
Not in MSA	14,532	2,258	15.5 (1.10)
Region			
Northeast	12,766	1,567	12.3 (0.82)
Midwest	17,207	2,395	13.9 (0.90)
South	27,148	3,713	13.7 (0.63)
West	15,851	1,612	10.2 (0.66)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good	60,654	6,517	10.8 (0.38)
Good	11,004	2,203	20.0 (1.23)
Fair/poor	1,253	567	45.2 (4.11)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	54.8 (0.61)	28.4 (0.53)	15.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	54.8 (0.61)	28.4 (0.53)	15.1 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
Sex					
Male	100.0	55.0 (0.80)	28.2 (0.71)	15.1 (0.58)	1.7 (0.19)
Female	100.0	54.7 (0.83)	28.5 (0.75)	15.1 (0.58)	1.7 (0.19)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	59.4 (1.09)	26.5 (0.94)	12.9 (0.69)	1.2 (0.22)
5–11 years	100.0	53.2 (0.92)	29.8 (0.86)	15.2 (0.71)	1.7 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0	53.0 (0.98)	28.1 (0.84)	16.7 (0.68)	2.1 (0.25)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	54.8 (0.62)	28.4 (0.53)	15.0 (0.43)	1.7 (0.14)
White	100.0	57.0 (0.63)	28.0 (0.56)	13.5 (0.43)	1.5 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	45.5 (1.58)	29.1 (1.46)	22.7 (1.32)	2.7 (0.42)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	48.9 (7.08)	26.6 (5.57)	22.0 (4.97)	*2.5 (1.49)
Asian	100.0	51.1 (3.17)	35.2 (2.99)	12.6 (2.08)	*1.2 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*35.0 (13.04)	*28.3 (12.06)	*33.3 (15.35)	*3.4 (3.43)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	54.3 (3.08)	26.1 (2.74)	16.6 (2.25)	*3.0 (1.02)
Black or African American and white	100.0	48.8 (5.16)	30.4 (5.02)	16.5 (3.77)	*4.3 (2.01)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	48.2 (6.76)	30.9 (6.34)	19.2 (5.42)	*1.6 (1.19)
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.4 (1.10)	28.6 (0.95)	23.1 (0.96)	2.9 (0.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	43.3 (1.29)	29.3 (1.14)	24.5 (1.17)	2.8 (0.41)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.0 (0.70)	28.3 (0.61)	13.3 (0.46)	1.4 (0.15)
White only	100.0	60.3 (0.75)	27.8 (0.66)	10.7 (0.46)	1.1 (0.16)
Black or African American only	100.0	45.3 (1.60)	29.4 (1.49)	22.8 (1.35)	2.5 (0.42)
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	100.0	58.0 (0.70)	27.8 (0.62)	12.9 (0.47)	1.2 (0.13)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.1 (1.16)	29.9 (1.08)	20.8 (0.96)	3.2 (0.38)
Father, no mother	100.0	51.5 (2.86)	31.1 (2.69)	15.3 (2.04)	*2.1 (0.78)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	43.1 (3.20)	27.3 (2.69)	26.5 (3.01)	3.2 (0.89)
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.4 (1.49)	28.0 (1.25)	26.9 (1.30)	3.7 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	46.9 (1.24)	31.0 (1.13)	19.7 (0.94)	2.5 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	61.3 (0.73)	27.5 (0.66)	10.3 (0.46)	0.9 (0.13)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	41.2 (1.38)	30.1 (1.18)	24.3 (1.18)	4.4 (0.54)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.5 (0.69)	27.9 (0.62)	12.5 (0.44)	1.1 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	50.1 (1.56)	29.0 (1.31)	18.8 (1.13)	2.1 (0.40)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	52.4 (1.42)	31.2 (1.38)	14.7 (0.98)	1.6 (0.29)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	60.6 (1.52)	28.4 (1.43)	10.6 (1.02)	*0.3 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.5 (1.16)	23.6 (1.08)	7.5 (0.70)	*0.4 (0.18)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	41.3 (1.63)	29.0 (1.41)	25.0 (1.40)	4.8 (0.66)
Near poor	100.0	49.6 (1.41)	29.1 (1.18)	19.2 (1.02)	2.1 (0.32)
Not poor	100.0	62.8 (0.79)	27.1 (0.73)	9.5 (0.51)	0.6 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	100.0	60.7 (0.73)	27.8 (0.65)	10.7 (0.43)	0.8 (0.11)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	42.7 (1.19)	29.3 (1.03)	24.1 (1.03)	3.9 (0.40)
Other	100.0	66.6 (3.63)	23.3 (3.39)	9.4 (1.99)	*0.7 (0.49)
Uninsured	100.0	46.6 (1.65)	30.4 (1.50)	20.8 (1.34)	2.2 (0.49)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Place of residence[12]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	56.6 (0.82)	26.9 (0.69)	15.1 (0.60)	1.4 (0.16)
Small MSA	100.0	55.3 (1.11)	28.7 (1.04)	14.4 (0.71)	1.6 (0.25)
Not in MSA	100.0	49.8 (1.46)	31.3 (1.19)	16.3 (1.11)	2.6 (0.40)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	56.9 (1.32)	26.0 (1.26)	15.2 (1.04)	1.9 (0.35)
Midwest	100.0	52.6 (1.25)	30.5 (1.08)	15.2 (0.81)	1.7 (0.30)
South	100.0	54.9 (1.10)	28.7 (0.92)	14.7 (0.72)	1.7 (0.23)
West	100.0	55.5 (1.12)	27.4 (1.00)	15.5 (0.92)	1.6 (0.23)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Total[3] (crude)	20.1 (0.53)	78.7 (0.53)	1.3 (0.13)	25.2 (1.25)	71.8 (1.28)	3.0 (0.49)	29.3 (3.62)	56.2 (3.85)	14.6 (2.84)
Total[3] (age adjusted)	20.0 (0.52)	78.8 (0.52)	1.3 (0.13)	25.7 (1.26)	71.3 (1.30)	3.0 (0.48)	29.4 (3.72)	57.0 (3.91)	13.7 (2.76)
Sex									
Male	21.2 (0.74)	77.5 (0.75)	1.3 (0.18)	27.1 (1.75)	69.1 (1.76)	3.8 (0.74)	29.9 (5.05)	58.1 (5.57)	12.0 (3.58)
Female	18.9 (0.67)	79.9 (0.68)	1.3 (0.18)	23.2 (1.69)	74.6 (1.77)	2.2 (0.64)	28.6 (4.94)	54.2 (5.38)	17.3 (4.15)
Age									
1–4 years	26.5 (1.09)	72.3 (1.10)	1.2 (0.26)	36.9 (3.19)	61.3 (3.21)	*1.7 (0.69)	*28.0 (8.45)	64.5 (9.49)	*7.5 (5.18)
5–11 years	18.4 (0.79)	80.5 (0.81)	1.2 (0.19)	24.7 (2.00)	71.4 (2.13)	3.9 (0.94)	31.6 (6.29)	56.6 (6.37)	*11.8 (4.02)
12–17 years	17.7 (0.83)	81.0 (0.83)	1.4 (0.24)	19.7 (1.75)	77.6 (1.79)	2.7 (0.74)	27.6 (5.01)	52.6 (5.62)	19.8 (4.60)
Race									
1 race[4]	20.1 (0.54)	78.7 (0.54)	1.3 (0.13)	25.1 (1.25)	71.9 (1.29)	2.9 (0.50)	29.3 (3.67)	55.6 (3.98)	15.1 (2.99)
White	18.8 (0.56)	79.8 (0.57)	1.4 (0.15)	25.0 (1.45)	72.1 (1.50)	2.8 (0.62)	28.7 (4.37)	55.0 (4.79)	16.3 (3.71)
Black or African American	24.9 (1.49)	74.4 (1.49)	*0.7 (0.26)	25.6 (2.65)	70.9 (2.67)	3.5 (1.02)	31.3 (7.25)	61.7 (7.46)	*7.0 (3.20)
American Indian or Alaska Native	19.9 (5.33)	76.7 (5.73)	*3.4 (3.30)	*33.2 (12.33)	64.2 (12.36)	*2.5 (2.59)	*21.5 (20.71)	*43.2 (30.35)	*35.3 (28.49)
Asian	29.7 (3.18)	69.8 (3.19)	*0.5 (0.38)	*22.0 (6.88)	76.3 (7.03)	*1.7 (1.74)	*36.4 (26.95)	*13.6 (13.62)	*50.0 (26.27)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*31.5 (17.31)	68.5 (17.31)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
2 or more races[5]	19.5 (2.69)	79.4 (2.74)	*1.1 (0.72)	27.5 (7.26)	67.8 (7.37)	*4.7 (2.56)	*28.3 (18.76)	67.6 (18.80)	*4.2 (4.30)
Black or African American and white	23.7 (5.36)	76.3 (5.36)	*–	*12.0 (5.91)	79.2 (8.37)	*8.8 (6.14)	*15.4 (16.13)	84.6 (16.13)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	25.7 (6.44)	71.0 (6.76)	*3.3 (3.22)	*40.1 (17.68)	59.9 (17.68)	*–	*–	*64.3 (32.47)	*35.7 (32.47)
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	25.4 (1.15)	73.2 (1.17)	1.5 (0.26)	27.9 (1.97)	68.9 (2.13)	*3.2 (1.01)	31.5 (5.08)	54.4 (5.87)	*14.1 (4.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	24.0 (1.39)	74.6 (1.42)	1.4 (0.30)	23.4 (2.13)	73.8 (2.24)	*2.7 (1.12)	34.0 (6.32)	55.4 (7.02)	*10.5 (4.34)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.0 (0.58)	79.7 (0.58)	1.2 (0.14)	24.2 (1.58)	72.9 (1.55)	2.9 (0.58)	28.2 (4.73)	56.9 (4.92)	14.8 (3.58)
White only	17.2 (0.63)	81.4 (0.63)	1.3 (0.17)	23.4 (2.03)	74.0 (2.00)	2.6 (0.77)	25.8 (6.25)	53.2 (6.93)	21.0 (5.64)
Black or African American only	24.9 (1.53)	74.4 (1.53)	*0.7 (0.27)	25.6 (2.71)	71.1 (2.73)	*3.3 (1.01)	31.4 (7.56)	64.6 (7.66)	*4.1 (2.40)
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	19.8 (0.62)	78.9 (0.62)	1.3 (0.16)	23.8 (1.66)	73.2 (1.69)	3.0 (0.65)	30.0 (5.27)	51.9 (5.81)	18.1 (4.43)
Mother, no father	20.0 (1.04)	78.9 (1.04)	1.1 (0.24)	28.5 (2.34)	68.3 (2.37)	3.2 (0.93)	28.8 (5.77)	58.7 (6.41)	*12.5 (4.39)
Father, no mother	24.4 (2.68)	75.0 (2.69)	*0.6 (0.34)	21.2 (5.62)	78.6 (5.63)	*0.2 (0.22)	*37.4 (16.84)	*52.4 (18.20)	*10.2 (9.84)
Neither mother nor father	23.1 (3.18)	75.7 (3.24)	*1.2 (0.85)	25.5 (5.95)	71.1 (6.04)	*3.4 (1.98)	*19.1 (12.35)	80.9 (12.35)	*–
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	23.4 (1.54)	75.7 (1.55)	0.9 (0.23)	25.6 (2.42)	72.1 (2.51)	*2.3 (0.97)	25.5 (6.16)	60.5 (7.39)	*14.1 (5.44)
High school diploma or GED[9]	21.1 (1.05)	77.6 (1.06)	1.4 (0.29)	23.4 (2.05)	75.2 (2.11)	*1.4 (0.58)	34.9 (7.64)	44.2 (7.21)	20.8 (5.87)
More than high school	19.2 (0.62)	79.5 (0.63)	1.3 (0.16)	26.3 (2.28)	69.2 (2.23)	4.5 (0.97)	29.8 (5.97)	58.5 (6.75)	*11.7 (4.20)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status[1]								
	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor		
	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year	Better than last year	About the same as last year	Worse than last year
	Percent distribution[2] (standard error)								
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	21.6 (1.21)	76.9 (1.23)	1.4 (0.35)	28.1 (2.37)	69.1 (2.40)	*2.8 (0.85)	26.2 (5.42)	63.3 (5.67)	*10.4 (3.50)
$20,000 or more	19.9 (0.58)	78.8 (0.58)	1.2 (0.15)	25.6 (1.66)	71.6 (1.69)	2.8 (0.60)	28.8 (4.84)	51.8 (5.47)	19.4 (4.46)
$20,000–$34,999	23.2 (1.39)	75.8 (1.40)	1.0 (0.26)	29.4 (2.94)	68.8 (2.89)	*1.8 (0.73)	*29.9 (9.09)	50.9 (9.49)	*19.2 (8.31)
$35,000–$54,999	20.4 (1.24)	77.8 (1.25)	1.8 (0.44)	22.4 (2.86)	74.2 (3.17)	*3.4 (1.39)	*23.9 (7.37)	46.3 (9.34)	29.8 (8.36)
$55,000–$74,999	19.0 (1.37)	80.1 (1.39)	0.9 (0.28)	24.0 (6.17)	72.5 (5.41)	*3.5 (1.81)	*19.3 (13.79)	*58.8 (20.62)	*21.8 (18.84)
$75,000 or more	20.5 (1.09)	78.0 (1.10)	1.4 (0.29)	31.6 (4.62)	66.9 (4.69)	*1.6 (1.28)	*22.4 (15.29)	*50.8 (21.41)	*26.8 (17.31)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	23.9 (1.60)	74.6 (1.63)	1.5 (0.40)	26.6 (2.72)	70.4 (2.77)	*3.0 (1.03)	21.9 (6.04)	65.0 (6.66)	*13.1 (4.52)
Near poor	21.8 (1.29)	76.6 (1.29)	1.6 (0.40)	29.5 (2.51)	67.8 (2.56)	*2.7 (0.95)	30.3 (7.62)	53.4 (7.99)	*16.2 (6.82)
Not poor	20.1 (0.70)	78.6 (0.71)	1.3 (0.18)	26.1 (2.78)	71.3 (2.65)	*2.5 (0.85)	*22.9 (7.05)	45.0 (9.67)	32.1 (8.63)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	18.5 (0.61)	80.3 (0.62)	1.2 (0.15)	23.6 (2.18)	73.5 (2.11)	2.8 (0.72)	27.8 (7.16)	53.3 (7.88)	18.8 (5.34)
Medicaid/other public	24.1 (1.12)	74.4 (1.14)	1.5 (0.29)	29.2 (2.02)	68.1 (2.08)	2.8 (0.71)	29.9 (4.77)	54.9 (5.09)	15.1 (4.09)
Other	21.1 (3.45)	77.4 (3.48)	*1.5 (0.85)	36.9 (10.68)	63.1 (10.68)	*–	*–	100 (0.00)	*–
Uninsured	22.0 (1.70)	77.1 (1.72)	*1.0 (0.41)	18.3 (2.61)	77.2 (3.05)	*4.5 (1.87)	*28.1 (9.34)	67.7 (9.88)	*4.2 (4.10)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	21.0 (0.73)	77.8 (0.74)	1.2 (0.18)	23.9 (1.73)	73.2 (1.83)	2.9 (0.69)	29.0 (4.94)	55.8 (5.58)	15.2 (4.07)
Small MSA	20.2 (0.99)	78.4 (0.99)	1.5 (0.25)	24.7 (2.06)	72.4 (2.16)	*3.0 (0.91)	25.3 (5.86)	62.2 (6.91)	*12.4 (4.54)
Not in MSA	17.7 (1.16)	81.3 (1.11)	1.0 (0.26)	29.0 (3.09)	67.8 (2.97)	*3.2 (1.06)	33.7 (8.00)	50.3 (7.65)	*16.0 (6.33)
Region									
Northeast	18.7 (1.14)	80.6 (1.15)	*0.7 (0.25)	27.2 (2.81)	70.0 (2.90)	*2.8 (1.00)	*27.0 (8.97)	50.7 (9.41)	*22.3 (7.75)
Midwest	19.2 (1.18)	79.5 (1.13)	1.3 (0.28)	24.2 (2.64)	72.2 (2.77)	*3.6 (1.15)	31.9 (9.09)	53.6 (9.45)	*14.6 (6.89)
South	20.9 (0.90)	77.5 (0.91)	1.6 (0.22)	24.7 (1.83)	72.9 (1.87)	*2.4 (0.75)	25.2 (5.19)	63.1 (5.58)	*11.7 (3.82)
West	20.6 (1.01)	78.2 (1.04)	1.1 (0.26)	25.5 (3.11)	71.1 (3.12)	*3.5 (1.06)	35.9 (6.80)	51.3 (7.29)	*12.7 (4.94)

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Current health status is based on the following question in the Family Core Section of the survey: ''Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?'' and the following question from the Sample Child Core Section: ''Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?''

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	27.5 (0.62)	26.7 (0.60)	28.1 (0.61)	11.3 (0.43)	5.5 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)
Total[3] (age adjusted)	100.0	27.5 (0.62)	26.8 (0.60)	28.1 (0.61)	11.3 (0.43)	5.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	27.8 (0.83)	26.7 (0.82)	27.9 (0.85)	11.2 (0.61)	5.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.21)
Female	100.0	27.2 (0.85)	26.7 (0.86)	28.3 (0.88)	11.4 (0.60)	5.6 (0.41)	0.7 (0.14)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	27.0 (0.89)	27.7 (0.81)	28.2 (0.82)	11.4 (0.57)	4.5 (0.35)	1.3 (0.22)
12–17 years	100.0	28.1 (0.86)	25.7 (0.85)	28.0 (0.88)	11.2 (0.62)	6.6 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.13)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	27.4 (0.62)	26.8 (0.61)	28.1 (0.63)	11.4 (0.44)	5.4 (0.28)	0.9 (0.13)
White	100.0	24.2 (0.67)	27.6 (0.70)	29.5 (0.70)	12.0 (0.49)	5.7 (0.33)	0.9 (0.16)
Black or African American	100.0	39.5 (1.77)	23.4 (1.30)	22.5 (1.43)	9.7 (1.02)	4.5 (0.57)	*0.6 (0.23)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.7 (5.41)	23.4 (5.92)	29.7 (5.14)	*7.5 (2.46)	*10.8 (6.23)	*2.9 (2.04)
Asian	100.0	49.3 (3.70)	24.6 (3.10)	19.3 (3.23)	*4.3 (1.42)	*2.4 (0.86)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*33.2 (15.91)	*18.0 (12.90)	*24.0 (10.64)	*22.0 (11.70)	*–	*2.7 (2.80)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	30.3 (3.71)	24.7 (3.30)	28.5 (3.39)	8.8 (2.22)	*6.0 (1.83)	*1.7 (0.90)
Black or African American and white	100.0	32.1 (5.89)	25.2 (6.14)	29.7 (6.06)	*3.5 (1.62)	*7.4 (3.75)	*2.1 (2.06)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*33.5 (10.15)	*24.4 (7.60)	20.5 (5.95)	*16.2 (6.33)	*3.5 (2.18)	*2.0 (1.95)
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	36.1 (1.26)	22.1 (1.06)	26.5 (1.11)	9.2 (0.71)	4.9 (0.50)	1.2 (0.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	36.4 (1.55)	22.1 (1.28)	27.6 (1.34)	8.5 (0.84)	4.1 (0.52)	1.3 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.7 (0.70)	27.7 (0.69)	28.4 (0.70)	11.8 (0.50)	5.6 (0.33)	0.8 (0.14)
White only	100.0	20.9 (0.77)	29.1 (0.84)	30.3 (0.84)	12.8 (0.60)	6.0 (0.40)	0.9 (0.18)
Black or African American only	100.0	39.6 (1.80)	23.4 (1.33)	22.5 (1.46)	9.5 (1.03)	4.4 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.24)
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.3 (0.74)	27.9 (0.73)	28.3 (0.73)	10.9 (0.50)	4.7 (0.32)	0.8 (0.15)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.9 (1.23)	24.0 (1.14)	27.1 (1.24)	13.0 (0.84)	8.0 (0.70)	1.0 (0.23)
Father, no mother	100.0	30.8 (2.91)	23.8 (2.57)	32.2 (3.06)	9.5 (1.96)	3.3 (0.87)	*0.4 (0.38)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	32.1 (3.34)	21.9 (3.04)	26.0 (3.04)	10.3 (2.42)	7.5 (1.46)	*2.2 (1.03)
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.3 (1.66)	17.9 (1.35)	23.9 (1.51)	13.3 (1.35)	8.0 (0.93)	*1.6 (0.50)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	26.7 (1.21)	27.2 (1.20)	27.1 (1.25)	12.6 (0.87)	5.7 (0.64)	0.8 (0.20)
More than high school	100.0	25.6 (0.78)	28.8 (0.79)	29.5 (0.79)	10.6 (0.51)	4.8 (0.34)	0.7 (0.16)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	29.8 (1.53)	22.6 (1.36)	25.4 (1.53)	12.7 (1.11)	8.2 (0.80)	1.3 (0.33)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.8 (0.70)	27.3 (0.67)	28.9 (0.71)	11.1 (0.46)	5.1 (0.31)	0.8 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	32.7 (1.60)	20.4 (1.40)	26.9 (1.56)	12.4 (1.11)	6.4 (0.90)	1.2 (0.26)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	23.5 (1.39)	25.6 (1.54)	29.9 (1.47)	13.4 (1.16)	6.1 (0.78)	*1.5 (0.44)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	24.8 (1.77)	28.4 (1.73)	32.1 (1.86)	9.3 (0.98)	5.0 (0.71)	*0.5 (0.25)
$75,000 or more	100.0	23.4 (1.21)	30.7 (1.23)	31.4 (1.29)	10.3 (0.85)	4.0 (0.48)	*0.2 (0.10)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	31.7 (1.87)	21.8 (1.67)	24.9 (1.73)	12.2 (1.31)	8.1 (0.92)	*1.3 (0.39)
Near poor	100.0	30.0 (1.48)	21.6 (1.35)	28.1 (1.44)	12.7 (1.00)	6.5 (0.83)	*1.1 (0.37)
Not poor	100.0	23.6 (0.84)	28.9 (0.88)	31.0 (0.92)	10.9 (0.58)	5.0 (0.37)	0.6 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	100.0	25.1 (0.76)	29.2 (0.76)	29.8 (0.78)	10.2 (0.47)	4.9 (0.35)	0.7 (0.14)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	28.9 (1.31)	22.6 (1.16)	25.1 (1.19)	14.5 (1.01)	7.8 (0.65)	1.1 (0.26)
Other	100.0	24.3 (3.78)	32.6 (3.93)	27.6 (3.68)	11.9 (3.01)	*3.6 (1.53)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	38.7 (1.92)	19.1 (1.63)	24.6 (1.69)	11.7 (1.45)	4.4 (0.69)	*1.5 (0.53)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	30.4 (0.89)	26.5 (0.85)	27.1 (0.84)	10.8 (0.61)	4.6 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)
Small MSA	100.0	25.6 (1.09)	26.8 (1.05)	28.4 (1.07)	11.8 (0.75)	6.3 (0.52)	1.2 (0.28)
Not in MSA	100.0	23.9 (1.43)	27.2 (1.37)	30.0 (1.47)	11.8 (1.01)	6.1 (0.72)	*1.1 (0.37)

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months[1]					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Region		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)					
Northeast	100.0	24.3 (1.36)	28.6 (1.57)	28.7 (1.54)	11.5 (0.94)	6.2 (0.67)	*0.7 (0.30)
Midwest	100.0	21.2 (1.24)	31.5 (1.28)	28.9 (1.28)	11.6 (0.93)	5.4 (0.63)	1.4 (0.38)
South	100.0	30.4 (1.00)	24.0 (0.93)	27.9 (0.98)	11.5 (0.75)	5.4 (0.46)	0.7 (0.16)
West	100.0	32.0 (1.39)	24.7 (1.15)	27.0 (1.29)	10.6 (0.81)	4.9 (0.52)	0.8 (0.22)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	100.0	27.7 (0.68)	28.2 (0.66)	28.5 (0.67)	10.3 (0.45)	4.4 (0.30)	0.9 (0.15)
Good	100.0	27.7 (1.58)	20.4 (1.26)	26.5 (1.51)	16.4 (1.26)	8.4 (0.81)	0.6 (0.17)
Fair/poor	100.0	15.7 (3.36)	14.5 (3.30)	25.4 (3.91)	14.4 (2.90)	27.2 (3.88)	*2.8 (1.56)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[9]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XI. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[2]	Has usual place of health care[2]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[1]					
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)									
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.56)	78.1 (0.59)	0.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
Total[4] (age adjusted)	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.5 (0.56)	78.2 (0.58)	0.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)
Sex										
Male	100.0	4.9 (0.32)	95.1 (0.32)	100.0	19.4 (0.68)	78.3 (0.72)	0.8 (0.15)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Female	100.0	4.5 (0.32)	95.5 (0.32)	100.0	19.6 (0.73)	77.9 (0.77)	0.6 (0.11)	1.4 (0.21)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age										
0–4 years	100.0	2.5 (0.30)	97.5 (0.30)	100.0	21.7 (0.95)	76.0 (0.98)	0.8 (0.19)	1.4 (0.22)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.0 (0.02)
5–11 years	100.0	4.4 (0.39)	95.6 (0.39)	100.0	18.6 (0.74)	78.9 (0.79)	0.7 (0.14)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.43)	93.2 (0.43)	100.0	18.7 (0.82)	79.0 (0.86)	0.7 (0.16)	1.2 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.10)
Race										
1 race[5]	100.0	4.7 (0.23)	95.3 (0.23)	100.0	19.4 (0.56)	78.3 (0.59)	0.7 (0.10)	1.2 (0.16)	0.3 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
White	100.0	4.6 (0.25)	95.4 (0.25)	100.0	17.8 (0.58)	80.4 (0.60)	0.5 (0.10)	0.9 (0.15)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)
Black or African American	100.0	5.0 (0.60)	95.0 (0.60)	100.0	25.6 (1.47)	69.8 (1.56)	1.6 (0.35)	2.8 (0.53)	*–	*0.1 (0.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.8 (3.07)	94.2 (3.07)	100.0	54.2 (6.89)	41.3 (6.58)	*–	*2.9 (2.11)	*1.6 (1.57)	*–
Asian	100.0	6.3 (1.40)	93.7 (1.40)	100.0	19.5 (2.98)	77.3 (3.04)	*0.8 (0.58)	*1.8 (0.79)	*0.2 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	*5.2 (3.39)	94.8 (3.39)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	*3.9 (1.39)	96.1 (1.39)	100.0	21.4 (2.49)	74.4 (2.65)	*1.2 (0.61)	*2.3 (0.98)	*0.7 (0.50)	*–
Black or African American and white	100.0	*3.9 (1.90)	96.1 (1.90)	100.0	17.3 (3.93)	80.1 (4.03)	*0.6 (0.62)	*1.3 (0.75)	*0.6 (0.64)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*9.2 (5.46)	90.8 (5.46)	100.0	31.3 (6.27)	62.1 (6.83)	*–	*4.1 (3.96)	*2.6 (2.55)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.8 (0.72)	89.2 (0.72)	100.0	33.2 (1.17)	63.1 (1.21)	1.1 (0.22)	2.1 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.07)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.3 (0.94)	87.7 (0.94)	100.0	35.5 (1.45)	61.5 (1.49)	1.0 (0.23)	1.5 (0.32)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	3.4 (0.23)	96.6 (0.23)	100.0	16.6 (0.61)	81.3 (0.65)	0.6 (0.11)	1.1 (0.17)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.05)
White only	100.0	2.8 (0.24)	97.2 (0.24)	100.0	13.8 (0.63)	84.9 (0.67)	*0.3 (0.11)	0.6 (0.15)	0.3 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.06)
Black or African American only	100.0	5.0 (0.61)	95.0 (0.61)	100.0	25.3 (1.50)	70.2 (1.60)	1.7 (0.37)	2.7 (0.54)	*–	*0.1 (0.06)
Family structure[8]										
Mother and father	100.0	3.9 (0.25)	96.1 (0.25)	100.0	17.1 (0.58)	81.0 (0.61)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.17)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.04)
Mother, no father	100.0	5.8 (0.50)	94.2 (0.50)	100.0	26.2 (1.17)	70.5 (1.21)	1.3 (0.24)	1.8 (0.34)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.09)
Father, no mother	100.0	10.6 (1.84)	89.4 (1.84)	100.0	19.9 (2.48)	75.7 (2.60)	*1.0 (0.54)	*2.7 (1.03)	*0.5 (0.47)	*0.1 (0.13)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	12.1 (2.24)	87.9 (2.24)	100.0	30.0 (3.20)	64.7 (3.27)	*1.4 (0.55)	*3.5 (1.15)	*0.1 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.16)
Parent's education[9]										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.2 (0.91)	88.8 (0.91)	100.0	40.3 (1.65)	55.4 (1.68)	1.3 (0.33)	2.6 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.3 (0.12)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	5.7 (0.52)	94.3 (0.52)	100.0	22.1 (1.15)	74.6 (1.18)	1.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.11)
More than high school	100.0	2.6 (0.21)	97.4 (0.21)	100.0	14.1 (0.59)	84.4 (0.64)	0.4 (0.09)	0.8 (0.16)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.04)
Family income[11]										
Less than $20,000	100.0	8.2 (0.68)	91.8 (0.68)	100.0	35.2 (1.38)	60.6 (1.42)	1.4 (0.28)	2.4 (0.41)	*0.1 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.14)
$20,000 or more	100.0	3.7 (0.24)	96.3 (0.24)	100.0	15.7 (0.56)	82.3 (0.59)	0.6 (0.11)	1.0 (0.16)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.04)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.7 (0.77)	92.3 (0.77)	100.0	28.4 (1.46)	68.6 (1.49)	1.4 (0.38)	1.2 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.05)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.5 (0.59)	95.5 (0.59)	100.0	18.1 (1.04)	80.0 (1.10)	0.7 (0.19)	*0.7 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.23)	*–
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	2.8 (0.49)	97.2 (0.49)	100.0	13.9 (1.18)	84.3 (1.33)	*0.1 (0.06)	*1.2 (0.57)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.19)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.2 (0.24)	98.8 (0.24)	100.0	9.7 (0.82)	89.6 (0.85)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.0 (0.02)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has no usual place of health care[2]	Has usual place of health care[2]	All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Usual place of health care[1]					
					Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)									
Poverty status[12]										
Poor	100.0	9.2 (0.89)	90.8 (0.89)	100.0	36.5 (1.60)	58.7 (1.67)	1.9 (0.45)	2.4 (0.51)	*0.1 (0.12)	*0.4 (0.19)
Near poor	100.0	7.0 (0.63)	93.0 (0.63)	100.0	26.8 (1.35)	70.7 (1.38)	0.8 (0.21)	1.0 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.14)
Not poor	100.0	2.3 (0.23)	97.7 (0.23)	100.0	12.4 (0.66)	86.3 (0.70)	0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.0 (0.02)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Private	100.0	1.9 (0.19)	98.1 (0.19)	100.0	10.8 (0.54)	88.2 (0.56)	*0.2 (0.10)	0.5 (0.09)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.1 (0.03)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	3.4 (0.35)	96.6 (0.35)	100.0	33.6 (1.20)	63.0 (1.21)	1.0 (0.21)	2.2 (0.34)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.2 (0.08)
Other	100.0	*2.1 (0.88)	97.9 (0.88)	100.0	48.4 (4.60)	39.0 (4.77)	*0.3 (0.22)	*9.4 (3.86)	*2.8 (1.21)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	26.1 (1.55)	73.9 (1.55)	100.0	36.3 (1.94)	56.5 (2.02)	3.7 (0.68)	1.9 (0.50)	*0.9 (0.33)	*0.7 (0.35)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	100.0	4.9 (0.33)	95.1 (0.33)	100.0	16.9 (0.65)	80.5 (0.68)	0.8 (0.13)	1.5 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)
Small MSA	100.0	4.0 (0.34)	96.0 (0.34)	100.0	18.6 (1.05)	79.1 (1.15)	0.4 (0.13)	1.3 (0.37)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.11)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.4 (0.62)	94.6 (0.62)	100.0	27.2 (1.62)	71.0 (1.63)	*0.8 (0.31)	*0.6 (0.19)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.04)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	1.3 (0.22)	98.7 (0.22)	100.0	11.5 (1.03)	86.1 (1.12)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.7 (0.39)	*0.1 (0.08)	*0.0 (0.03)
Midwest	100.0	2.5 (0.33)	97.5 (0.33)	100.0	23.6 (1.33)	74.1 (1.33)	*0.5 (0.16)	1.3 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.11)
South	100.0	6.1 (0.44)	93.9 (0.44)	100.0	17.1 (0.88)	80.4 (0.99)	0.8 (0.15)	1.2 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.09)
West	100.0	7.6 (0.59)	92.4 (0.59)	100.0	25.9 (1.21)	72.0 (1.21)	*0.8 (0.30)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.1 (0.03)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good	100.0	4.3 (0.25)	95.7 (0.25)	100.0	18.1 (0.58)	79.8 (0.61)	0.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.16)	0.3 (0.07)	*0.2 (0.05)
Good	100.0	6.9 (0.66)	93.1 (0.66)	100.0	25.8 (1.31)	71.0 (1.35)	1.1 (0.29)	2.0 (0.40)	*0.1 (0.11)	*0.0 (0.01)
Fair/poor	100.0	*2.5 (0.97)	97.5 (0.97)	100.0	34.1 (3.76)	61.2 (3.84)	*1.9 (0.89)	*2.3 (0.97)	*0.6 (0.56)	*–

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

– Quantity zero.

[1]Usual place of health care is based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]: 6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	75.2 (0.51)	14.8 (0.40)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)
Total[4] (age adjusted)	100.0	75.2 (0.50)	14.8 (0.41)	5.8 (0.27)	1.7 (0.17)	2.4 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	76.0 (0.68)	14.2 (0.54)	5.4 (0.35)	2.0 (0.27)	2.4 (0.22)
Female	100.0	74.4 (0.73)	15.5 (0.59)	6.2 (0.42)	1.5 (0.20)	2.5 (0.25)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	87.5 (0.73)	8.7 (0.65)	1.5 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.05)	2.3 (0.28)
5–11 years	100.0	72.9 (0.85)	16.4 (0.71)	6.9 (0.46)	1.7 (0.28)	2.2 (0.26)
12–17 years	100.0	68.1 (0.89)	17.9 (0.71)	8.1 (0.56)	3.0 (0.39)	2.9 (0.31)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	75.3 (0.51)	14.7 (0.41)	5.8 (0.28)	1.7 (0.18)	2.5 (0.18)
White	100.0	76.0 (0.56)	14.3 (0.45)	5.5 (0.30)	1.7 (0.20)	2.5 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	73.6 (1.27)	16.4 (1.07)	6.4 (0.70)	1.7 (0.38)	1.9 (0.41)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	72.9 (4.87)	11.3 (2.77)	*12.3 (3.82)	*2.1 (1.42)	*1.4 (1.37)
Asian	100.0	65.2 (3.14)	19.0 (2.81)	8.2 (1.66)	*2.6 (1.27)	5.0 (1.29)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	85.7 (6.36)	*5.6 (3.68)	*8.7 (5.37)	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	74.0 (2.93)	17.8 (2.48)	5.9 (1.70)	*1.2 (0.71)	*1.0 (0.46)
Black or African American and white	100.0	72.4 (4.94)	17.5 (4.24)	*5.7 (2.84)	*3.5 (1.97)	*0.9 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	74.8 (7.03)	*17.1 (6.39)	*5.6 (2.86)	*–	*2.4 (1.87)
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.6 (0.97)	14.5 (0.74)	7.5 (0.58)	2.3 (0.31)	6.0 (0.53)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.1 (1.15)	14.6 (0.86)	8.8 (0.73)	3.0 (0.42)	6.6 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.5 (0.57)	14.9 (0.46)	5.4 (0.31)	1.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.17)
White only	100.0	78.0 (0.66)	14.2 (0.52)	4.9 (0.35)	1.5 (0.24)	1.4 (0.19)
Black or African American only	100.0	73.4 (1.31)	16.5 (1.10)	6.4 (0.72)	1.8 (0.39)	2.0 (0.42)
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	100.0	76.0 (0.62)	14.5 (0.49)	5.4 (0.33)	1.7 (0.20)	2.4 (0.20)
Mother, no father	100.0	74.8 (0.95)	15.1 (0.80)	6.2 (0.52)	1.6 (0.23)	2.3 (0.31)
Father, no mother	100.0	65.5 (2.83)	18.0 (2.43)	9.4 (1.68)	*3.0 (1.10)	*4.1 (1.49)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	68.7 (2.95)	17.2 (2.54)	7.6 (1.77)	*2.7 (1.48)	3.9 (0.93)
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	68.5 (1.35)	13.8 (0.97)	8.6 (0.80)	2.5 (0.40)	6.6 (0.75)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	72.5 (1.07)	16.3 (0.85)	7.0 (0.57)	2.2 (0.39)	1.9 (0.32)
More than high school	100.0	78.2 (0.62)	14.2 (0.51)	4.6 (0.32)	1.3 (0.20)	1.7 (0.18)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	75.6 (1.17)	13.4 (0.90)	5.6 (0.65)	2.3 (0.41)	3.1 (0.40)
$20,000 or more	100.0	75.4 (0.60)	15.0 (0.46)	5.8 (0.32)	1.6 (0.19)	2.2 (0.19)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	72.6 (1.27)	14.6 (1.02)	6.5 (0.67)	2.1 (0.42)	4.2 (0.59)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	72.6 (1.28)	17.0 (1.04)	6.3 (0.72)	2.3 (0.55)	1.9 (0.30)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	76.1 (1.40)	15.3 (1.17)	6.1 (0.80)	0.9 (0.26)	1.6 (0.40)
$75,000 or more	100.0	77.9 (1.09)	15.1 (0.90)	4.6 (0.58)	1.0 (0.22)	1.4 (0.29)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	73.0 (1.46)	13.7 (1.07)	6.3 (0.82)	3.0 (0.55)	4.0 (0.60)
Near poor	100.0	71.7 (1.32)	15.8 (1.04)	7.1 (0.73)	1.9 (0.44)	3.5 (0.44)
Not poor	100.0	76.8 (0.72)	15.3 (0.60)	5.1 (0.40)	1.3 (0.19)	1.5 (0.19)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	100.0	76.8 (0.64)	15.2 (0.51)	5.0 (0.32)	1.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	79.8 (0.85)	12.6 (0.73)	4.2 (0.41)	1.0 (0.19)	2.5 (0.32)
Other	100.0	81.7 (2.72)	9.4 (2.08)	5.2 (1.44)	*0.2 (0.16)	*3.5 (1.47)
Uninsured	100.0	52.1 (1.72)	19.0 (1.33)	14.9 (1.35)	5.7 (0.88)	8.2 (1.01)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	75.5 (0.71)	14.6 (0.59)	5.2 (0.35)	1.5 (0.18)	3.2 (0.28)
Small MSA	100.0	75.8 (0.92)	15.1 (0.72)	5.8 (0.46)	1.3 (0.20)	2.0 (0.31)
Not in MSA	100.0	73.8 (1.21)	14.8 (0.89)	7.2 (0.76)	2.9 (0.66)	1.3 (0.27)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]					
	All children under 18 years	6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
Region	Percent distribution[3] (standard error)					
Northeast	100.0	80.5 (1.04)	15.0 (0.96)	2.7 (0.48)	*0.4 (0.15)	1.5 (0.38)
Midwest	100.0	76.5 (1.08)	14.5 (0.88)	5.9 (0.59)	1.8 (0.45)	1.2 (0.28)
South	100.0	75.5 (0.81)	14.1 (0.65)	6.2 (0.43)	1.7 (0.26)	2.5 (0.30)
West	100.0	69.1 (1.15)	16.2 (0.86)	7.6 (0.66)	2.7 (0.40)	4.4 (0.43)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	100.0	74.9 (0.56)	15.2 (0.45)	5.7 (0.29)	1.8 (0.19)	2.5 (0.19)
Good	100.0	75.9 (1.15)	13.7 (0.94)	6.7 (0.75)	1.3 (0.26)	2.4 (0.42)
Fair/poor	100.0	87.4 (2.34)	7.1 (1.86)	*3.2 (1.12)	*1.5 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.83)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[10]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIII. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
	Percent[6] (standard error)				
Total[7] (crude)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
Total[7] (age adjusted)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
Sex					
Male	9.5 (0.38)	2.3 (0.16)	3.6 (0.21)	4.9 (0.32)	7.5 (0.42)
Female	10.1 (0.42)	2.2 (0.17)	3.7 (0.22)	4.5 (0.32)	6.6 (0.40)
Age					
0–4 years	8.2 (0.44)	1.7 (0.19)	2.9 (0.25)	2.5 (0.30)	9.2 (0.54)
5–11 years	9.5 (0.41)	2.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.39)	5.8 (0.44)
12–17 years	11.4 (0.47)	2.6 (0.22)	4.3 (0.30)	6.8 (0.43)	6.8 (0.47)
Race					
1 race[8]	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.13)	3.6 (0.18)	4.7 (0.23)	7.0 (0.28)
White	9.6 (0.37)	2.2 (0.15)	3.7 (0.21)	4.6 (0.25)	6.3 (0.29)
Black or African American	9.1 (0.72)	2.5 (0.36)	3.3 (0.38)	5.0 (0.60)	10.4 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	34.3 (4.72)	*5.4 (3.30)	*7.6 (3.61)	*5.8 (3.07)	*5.0 (2.42)
Asian	12.1 (2.05)	*0.3 (0.18)	*1.0 (0.44)	6.3 (1.40)	6.7 (1.81)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*5.3 (3.17)	*–	*4.2 (4.18)	*–	*26.8 (14.13)
2 or more races[9]	9.1 (1.61)	3.6 (0.97)	5.6 (1.19)	*3.9 (1.39)	8.7 (1.66)
Black or African American and white	*6.9 (2.45)	*3.6 (1.34)	*5.1 (1.70)	*3.9 (1.90)	8.9 (2.63)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	25.5 (4.79)	*4.8 (2.80)	*7.2 (3.14)	*9.2 (5.46)	*11.8 (3.71)
Hispanic origin and race[10]					
Hispanic or Latino	20.2 (0.82)	3.0 (0.30)	3.9 (0.34)	10.8 (0.72)	7.4 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	22.6 (1.07)	2.7 (0.34)	3.9 (0.42)	12.3 (0.94)	6.5 (0.55)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.36)	2.0 (0.15)	3.6 (0.20)	3.4 (0.23)	6.9 (0.33)
White only	6.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.17)	3.6 (0.25)	2.8 (0.24)	6.0 (0.35)
Black or African American only	8.9 (0.73)	2.5 (0.36)	3.2 (0.38)	5.0 (0.61)	10.6 (0.87)
Family structure[11]					
Mother and father	8.9 (0.40)	1.8 (0.15)	3.1 (0.20)	3.9 (0.25)	5.6 (0.30)
Mother, no father	10.8 (0.58)	3.8 (0.37)	5.2 (0.39)	5.8 (0.50)	11.3 (0.71)
Father, no mother	15.1 (1.95)	2.3 (0.56)	4.5 (0.88)	10.6 (1.84)	8.1 (1.48)
Neither mother nor father	18.8 (1.99)	2.0 (0.59)	4.8 (0.92)	12.1 (2.24)	11.0 (2.12)
Parent's education[12]					
Less than high school diploma	21.8 (1.15)	3.5 (0.43)	4.1 (0.43)	11.2 (0.91)	10.6 (0.98)
High school diploma or GED[13]	12.0 (0.70)	3.0 (0.33)	4.1 (0.40)	5.7 (0.52)	8.8 (0.67)
More than high school	5.7 (0.31)	1.7 (0.15)	3.4 (0.22)	2.6 (0.21)	5.5 (0.30)
Family income[14]					
Less than $20,000	14.3 (0.94)	4.2 (0.45)	5.6 (0.51)	8.2 (0.68)	12.2 (0.90)
$20,000 or more	8.2 (0.33)	1.8 (0.14)	3.2 (0.19)	3.7 (0.24)	6.0 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	16.9 (1.02)	3.4 (0.41)	5.3 (0.56)	7.7 (0.77)	9.2 (0.89)
$35,000–$54,999	10.5 (0.81)	3.1 (0.41)	5.3 (0.54)	4.5 (0.59)	7.7 (0.72)
$55,000–$74,999	5.3 (0.65)	1.1 (0.32)	2.5 (0.46)	2.8 (0.49)	5.0 (0.70)
$75,000 or more	2.7 (0.38)	0.5 (0.15)	1.6 (0.26)	1.2 (0.24)	4.3 (0.48)
Poverty status[15]					
Poor	15.8 (1.10)	3.4 (0.49)	4.9 (0.57)	9.2 (0.89)	12.3 (1.05)
Near poor	15.5 (0.88)	3.9 (0.42)	5.9 (0.57)	7.0 (0.63)	9.0 (0.73)
Not poor	5.0 (0.33)	1.4 (0.16)	2.9 (0.23)	2.3 (0.23)	5.4 (0.36)
Health insurance coverage[16]					
Private	*–	1.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.16)	1.9 (0.19)	5.1 (0.30)
Medicaid/other public	*–	2.0 (0.25)	2.9 (0.30)	3.4 (0.35)	11.7 (0.72)
Other	*–	*0.2 (0.17)	*2.1 (0.87)	*2.1 (0.88)	11.7 (2.10)
Uninsured	100.0 (0.00)	10.2 (0.89)	17.1 (1.14)	26.1 (1.55)	6.6 (0.79)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Percents (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	Selected measures of health care access				
	Uninsured for health care[1]	Unmet medical need[2]	Delayed care due to cost[3]	No usual place of care[4]	2 or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months[5]
	Percent[6] (standard error)				
Place of residence[17]					
Large MSA	10.1 (0.43)	2.1 (0.18)	3.0 (0.21)	4.9 (0.33)	6.0 (0.35)
Small MSA	8.9 (0.62)	2.3 (0.26)	4.2 (0.35)	4.0 (0.34)	7.9 (0.54)
Not in MSA	10.6 (0.92)	2.3 (0.30)	4.3 (0.45)	5.4 (0.62)	8.2 (0.71)
Region					
Northeast	5.1 (0.58)	1.1 (0.19)	2.0 (0.31)	1.3 (0.22)	7.8 (0.62)
Midwest	6.5 (0.51)	2.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.41)	2.5 (0.33)	6.3 (0.57)
South	12.1 (0.68)	2.6 (0.25)	3.8 (0.29)	6.1 (0.44)	8.0 (0.52)
West	13.1 (0.75)	2.5 (0.28)	4.3 (0.37)	7.6 (0.59)	5.5 (0.50)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	9.0 (0.35)	1.9 (0.13)	3.3 (0.18)	4.3 (0.25)	5.9 (0.28)
Good	13.9 (0.85)	3.8 (0.41)	5.4 (0.51)	6.9 (0.66)	11.4 (0.87)
Fair/poor	12.0 (1.86)	6.0 (1.25)	7.8 (1.38)	*2.5 (0.97)	22.9 (3.29)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[13]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

Table XIV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[1]: 6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	5.6 (0.26)	94.4 (0.26)	100.0	57.4 (0.62)	17.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.33)	3.4 (0.20)	13.9 (0.40)
Total[5] (age adjusted)	100.0	5.7 (0.26)	94.3 (0.26)	100.0	57.5 (0.61)	17.7 (0.47)	7.7 (0.33)	3.4 (0.20)	13.7 (0.36)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.34)	94.6 (0.34)	100.0	56.6 (0.84)	17.5 (0.64)	7.9 (0.47)	3.6 (0.28)	14.4 (0.54)
Female	100.0	5.9 (0.38)	94.1 (0.38)	100.0	58.2 (0.83)	17.7 (0.65)	7.5 (0.45)	3.1 (0.28)	13.5 (0.57)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	2.2 (0.35)	97.8 (0.35)	100.0	36.4 (1.31)	10.1 (0.83)	2.3 (0.43)	0.8 (0.24)	50.4 (1.30)
5–11 years	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	63.5 (0.92)	18.1 (0.71)	8.1 (0.51)	3.1 (0.30)	7.3 (0.50)
12–17 years	100.0	7.3 (0.50)	92.7 (0.50)	100.0	60.6 (0.93)	20.8 (0.79)	10.0 (0.58)	4.9 (0.38)	3.7 (0.33)
Race									
1 race[6]	100.0	5.5 (0.26)	94.5 (0.26)	100.0	57.4 (0.63)	17.6 (0.47)	7.7 (0.34)	3.3 (0.21)	14.0 (0.41)
White	100.0	5.4 (0.29)	94.6 (0.29)	100.0	59.6 (0.69)	16.4 (0.52)	7.0 (0.34)	3.1 (0.22)	13.9 (0.46)
Black or African American	100.0	6.5 (0.73)	93.5 (0.73)	100.0	47.3 (1.49)	23.2 (1.26)	11.0 (1.02)	4.9 (0.61)	13.6 (1.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.5 (3.28)	94.5 (3.28)	100.0	50.1 (7.60)	*19.8 (6.16)	12.9 (3.59)	*3.3 (1.56)	13.9 (3.89)
Asian	100.0	*2.8 (1.06)	97.2 (1.06)	100.0	54.0 (3.29)	18.9 (2.58)	7.0 (1.64)	*1.9 (0.77)	18.2 (2.48)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*6.1 (4.06)	93.9 (4.06)	100.0	*45.2 (15.04)	*30.8 (14.17)	*16.2 (12.53)	*–	*7.8 (7.55)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	9.6 (2.00)	90.4 (2.00)	100.0	57.1 (3.36)	17.4 (2.46)	8.6 (2.08)	*3.9 (1.54)	13.0 (2.19)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*8.2 (2.71)	91.8 (2.71)	100.0	46.6 (5.89)	24.7 (4.59)	*7.3 (3.68)	*4.5 (3.28)	16.8 (4.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*14.2 (5.13)	85.8 (5.13)	100.0	43.5 (7.21)	*9.4 (3.48)	*22.1 (6.90)	*6.7 (3.33)	18.4 (5.17)
Hispanic origin and race[8]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.0 (0.57)	93.0 (0.57)	100.0	46.2 (1.20)	18.3 (0.94)	10.4 (0.69)	5.2 (0.53)	19.9 (0.92)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	7.8 (0.76)	92.2 (0.76)	100.0	43.0 (1.47)	19.4 (1.18)	11.0 (0.83)	6.0 (0.67)	20.7 (1.17)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.3 (0.29)	94.7 (0.29)	100.0	59.9 (0.70)	17.5 (0.53)	7.1 (0.37)	2.9 (0.22)	12.6 (0.44)
White only	100.0	4.9 (0.34)	95.1 (0.34)	100.0	63.4 (0.79)	16.0 (0.61)	6.0 (0.38)	2.5 (0.24)	12.1 (0.50)
Black or African American only	100.0	6.6 (0.75)	93.4 (0.75)	100.0	47.6 (1.52)	23.0 (1.29)	11.0 (1.05)	4.9 (0.62)	13.5 (1.12)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	100.0	4.8 (0.30)	95.2 (0.30)	100.0	60.2 (0.70)	16.3 (0.56)	6.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.23)	14.1 (0.48)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.2 (0.66)	91.8 (0.66)	100.0	50.2 (1.25)	21.4 (0.99)	9.8 (0.75)	5.0 (0.51)	13.6 (0.80)
Father, no mother	100.0	6.0 (1.27)	94.0 (1.27)	100.0	53.9 (3.07)	17.5 (2.02)	12.0 (2.10)	5.0 (1.11)	11.6 (1.57)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.4 (1.34)	93.6 (1.34)	100.0	45.4 (3.48)	23.4 (3.13)	8.8 (1.65)	6.7 (1.66)	15.7 (2.40)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	7.8 (0.77)	92.2 (0.77)	100.0	39.0 (1.63)	21.5 (1.36)	10.4 (0.93)	6.1 (0.71)	23.0 (1.34)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	7.3 (0.67)	92.7 (0.67)	100.0	50.4 (1.22)	20.6 (0.94)	9.8 (0.74)	4.4 (0.52)	14.7 (0.83)
More than high school	100.0	4.6 (0.31)	95.4 (0.31)	100.0	64.3 (0.73)	15.5 (0.57)	6.3 (0.40)	2.2 (0.22)	11.6 (0.47)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental contact for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2003—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need[2]	Met dental need[2]	All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact[1]: 6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years[3]
					Percent distribution[4] (standard error)				
Family income[12]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	9.0 (0.82)	91.0 (0.82)	100.0	44.3 (1.39)	21.8 (1.15)	10.6 (0.87)	5.0 (0.62)	18.3 (1.09)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.1 (0.28)	94.9 (0.28)	100.0	60.4 (0.69)	16.6 (0.51)	6.9 (0.36)	3.0 (0.22)	13.1 (0.44)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	9.1 (0.88)	90.9 (0.88)	100.0	47.2 (1.68)	19.8 (1.29)	10.6 (0.97)	5.0 (0.63)	17.5 (1.17)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	9.2 (0.88)	90.8 (0.88)	100.0	50.7 (1.45)	19.2 (1.21)	8.7 (0.88)	4.5 (0.64)	16.8 (1.09)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	4.6 (0.74)	95.4 (0.74)	100.0	61.7 (1.65)	16.2 (1.28)	6.4 (1.01)	3.0 (0.66)	12.8 (1.07)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.3 (0.27)	98.7 (0.27)	100.0	73.9 (1.16)	12.7 (0.87)	4.0 (0.50)	0.9 (0.22)	8.5 (0.68)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	100.0	10.1 (1.06)	89.9 (1.06)	100.0	42.2 (1.63)	21.7 (1.36)	11.8 (1.10)	5.9 (0.79)	18.3 (1.26)
Near poor	100.0	9.5 (0.79)	90.5 (0.79)	100.0	46.5 (1.56)	18.4 (1.09)	10.9 (0.91)	5.2 (0.64)	19.0 (1.16)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.33)	96.0 (0.33)	100.0	65.5 (0.80)	15.7 (0.61)	5.5 (0.40)	2.2 (0.24)	11.1 (0.51)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	100.0	3.3 (0.26)	96.7 (0.26)	100.0	64.3 (0.75)	15.8 (0.56)	5.8 (0.37)	2.4 (0.22)	11.8 (0.47)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	6.4 (0.58)	93.6 (0.58)	100.0	49.5 (1.23)	21.5 (0.98)	9.3 (0.68)	3.5 (0.41)	16.2 (0.87)
Other	100.0	*3.9 (1.40)	96.1 (1.40)	100.0	66.4 (4.15)	15.9 (2.81)	7.1 (1.84)	*0.7 (0.67)	9.9 (2.30)
Uninsured	100.0	19.2 (1.47)	80.8 (1.47)	100.0	30.7 (1.74)	20.4 (1.37)	16.5 (1.37)	9.9 (1.03)	22.6 (1.48)
Place of residence[15]									
Large MSA	100.0	4.5 (0.34)	95.5 (0.34)	100.0	58.7 (0.86)	17.4 (0.64)	6.7 (0.42)	3.1 (0.28)	14.0 (0.57)
Small MSA	100.0	6.3 (0.47)	93.7 (0.47)	100.0	57.0 (1.03)	17.7 (0.81)	7.9 (0.59)	3.3 (0.36)	14.1 (0.69)
Not in MSA	100.0	7.2 (0.69)	92.8 (0.69)	100.0	54.7 (1.64)	18.2 (1.21)	9.7 (0.93)	3.9 (0.46)	13.5 (0.96)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.9 (0.53)	96.1 (0.53)	100.0	66.7 (1.29)	14.9 (1.06)	4.5 (0.56)	2.2 (0.42)	11.8 (0.89)
Midwest	100.0	4.9 (0.46)	95.1 (0.46)	100.0	58.9 (1.32)	18.7 (1.06)	6.5 (0.63)	2.3 (0.36)	13.6 (0.78)
South	100.0	6.5 (0.47)	93.5 (0.47)	100.0	53.1 (1.05)	17.6 (0.73)	9.5 (0.62)	4.4 (0.37)	15.3 (0.71)
West	100.0	6.4 (0.60)	93.6 (0.60)	100.0	55.2 (1.28)	18.9 (1.02)	8.6 (0.74)	3.6 (0.45)	13.7 (0.80)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	100.0	5.0 (0.28)	95.0 (0.28)	100.0	59.0 (0.68)	17.1 (0.52)	7.2 (0.34)	3.2 (0.22)	13.6 (0.43)
Good	100.0	8.5 (0.75)	91.5 (0.75)	100.0	49.6 (1.43)	20.9 (1.20)	10.6 (0.97)	3.7 (0.52)	15.2 (1.07)
Fair/poor	100.0	10.5 (2.30)	89.5 (2.30)	100.0	46.9 (4.07)	16.3 (3.20)	8.6 (1.97)	8.3 (2.07)	19.9 (3.25)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	*–	100.0	28.8 (2.19)	20.8 (2.13)	20.9 (2.03)	15.6 (1.79)	13.9 (1.50)
Can afford dental care	100.0	*–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	59.1 (0.65)	17.5 (0.49)	6.9 (0.33)	2.6 (0.19)	13.9 (0.41)

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

– Quantity zero.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]In accordance with the 1997 Standards for Federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see ''Appendix II''), the category ''1 race'' refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups

shown are included in the total for ''1 race,'' but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

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

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

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

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

[11]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

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

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

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

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2003.

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