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Vital and Health Statistics

Series 10, Number 221

March 2004

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

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

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Suggested citation

Dey AN, Schiller JS, Tai DA. Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2002. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(221). 2004.

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

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

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Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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

Hyattsville, Maryland
March 2004
DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2004-1549

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2002 National Health Interview Survey 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 during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the time of interview. 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 2002, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (84%). However, 10% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Twelve percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 7% of children had ADHD.

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

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

by Achintya N. Dey, M.A.; Jeannine S. Schiller, M.P.H.; and Diane A. Tai, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2002 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 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (3–5), and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented here 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, and "Appendix II" contains definitions of terms used in this report.

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 data collected beginning in 1997 to data from previous NHIS survey 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.

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/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, and information regarding demographic characteristics is derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2002 consisted of 36,161 households, which yielded 93,386 persons in 36,831 families. There were 13,570 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 12,524 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 88.1%, yielding a rate of 81.3% (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 2002 survey, and

15% 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.

Age Adjustment

Beginning with this 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 (15,16). 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 characteristic in other reports if different age groups were used for age-adjustment. 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 Statistics reports and may see the effects of age-adjustment on the 2002 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 1997–2002 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.

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 in order 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 (17).

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 and/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, and conferences.

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 were calculated using the sample child weight variable, which is 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 1990 U.S. Census.

Asthma (table 1)

- Nine million U.S. children under 18 years of age (12%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma. As the age

increases, the proportion of children ever diagnosed with asthma increases.

- Boys were more likely than girls to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (14% versus 10%).
- Children in poor families (16%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children in families that were not poor (11%).
- Children in single-mother families (17%) were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma than children from two-parent families (11%) or single-father families (10%).
- More than 4 million children (6%) had an asthma attack in the past 12 months. Boys were more likely than girls to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months (7% versus 5%).
- Non-Hispanic black children were more than twice as likely as Hispanic children to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months (9% versus 4%).
- Children in fair or poor health were almost seven times as likely to have had an asthma attack in the past 12 months as children in excellent or very good health (29% 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 11% 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 (14%) and non-Hispanic black children (12%) were more likely than Hispanic children (9%) to have had respiratory allergies.
- Children living in the South (15%) were more likely to have had respiratory allergies than those living in the Midwest (12%), Northeast (11%), 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 (29% versus 11%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (table 3)

- Almost 5 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Almost 4 million children 3–17 years of age (7%) had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). Boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (10% versus 4%).
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely as children in two-parent families to have a learning disability (12% versus 7%).
- In families with an income of less than $20,000, the percent of children with a learning disability was more than twice that of children in families with an income of $75,000 or more (13% 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 five times as likely to have a learning disability (6% versus 34%) and four times as likely to have ADHD (6% versus 24%).

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

- In 2002, there were almost 10 million children in the United States (14%) who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Youth aged 12–17 years were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months (17%) than children aged 5–11 years (14%) or children under 5 years of age (8%).
- Fifteen percent of boys were on regular medication compared with 12% of girls.
- Non-Hispanic white children (15%) and non-Hispanic black children (14%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (8%).
- Children in single-mother families (17%) were more likely to have taken medication regularly for at least 3 months than children in two-parent families (13%).
- Children with private (14%) or public health insurance coverage (16%) were almost twice as likely as children with no health insurance coverage (7%) 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 2002, the majority of children in the United States had excellent health (41 million or 56%) and another 20 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 a parent's education increases, the proportion of children with excellent health increases.
- Children with Medicaid were less likely to be in excellent health (41%) than children with private health insurance (62%) or children with no health insurance coverage (48%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 17% 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)

- About one-quarter (14.2 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 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 and more) to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (31% versus 23%).
- Six percent of children missed 11 days or more of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in families with the lowest income were more than twice as likely as children in families with the highest income to have absences of 11 days or more (10% versus 4%).
- Children in single-mother families were more than twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 days or more in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in single-father families (8% versus 3%).
- Children with Medicaid coverage were more than twice as likely as children with private health insurance to have missed 11 days or more of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (10% versus 4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (tables 11,12)

- In 2002, 3.9 million children (5%) in the United States did not have a usual place of health care. A higher percent of Hispanic children (12%) 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 (31% versus 13%).
- Three percent of non-Hispanic black children received their usual health care in a hospital outpatient clinic compared with 2% of Hispanic children and 0.3% of non-Hispanic white children.
- Children with no health insurance were 13 times as likely to not have a usual place of health care as children with private health insurance (27% versus 2%).
- Children who had no health insurance were more likely to receive their usual health care in an emergency room than children with either private insurance or Medicaid.

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 about one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Fifteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 3% for children with private insurance coverage or children with Medicaid.
- The percent 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 2002, 7.1 million children (10%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Fourteen 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 who 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-parent 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 or single-father families.
- Regionally, higher proportions of children in the West (13%) and South (12%) were uninsured than children in the Midwest (6%) or Northeast (6%). 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 five times as likely to have unmet medical need, more than four times as likely to have had two or more

emergency room visits, and 3.5 times as likely to have delayed health care.

Dental Care (tables 17,18)

- More than 4 million children aged 2–17 years (6%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Sixteen percent of uninsured children had unmet dental need compared with 4% of children with private health insurance and 8% of children with Medicaid.
- Nine percent of children in single-mother families had unmet dental needs compared with 6% of those in single-father families and 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 (44%) or Hispanic children (44%).
- 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, 2002

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)	72,970	8,894	4,197	12.2 (0.36)	5.8 (0.26)
Total[5] (crude)	72,970	8,894	4,197	12.2 (0.36)	5.8 (0.26)
Sex					
Male	37,311	5,190	2,518	14.0 (0.50)	6.8 (0.37)
Female	35,659	3,704	1,679	10.4 (0.46)	4.7 (0.33)
Age[6]					
0–4 years	19,827	1,452	958	7.3 (0.53)	4.8 (0.45)
5–11 years	28,780	3,801	1,801	13.2 (0.60)	6.3 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,363	3,641	1,438	15.0 (0.63)	5.9 (0.42)
Race					
1 race[7]	70,953	8,609	4,040	12.2 (0.36)	5.7 (0.25)
White	54,388	6,041	2,824	11.1 (0.39)	5.2 (0.28)
Black or African American	10,578	1,873	910	17.7 (1.04)	8.6 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*74	*42	15.3 (3.68)	*8.4 (2.70)
Asian	2,554	272	111	10.6 (1.76)	4.2 (1.20)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*5	*3	*3.9 (2.87)	*1.9 (1.91)
2 or more races[8]	2,017	285	156	15.7 (2.43)	8.3 (2.05)
Black or African American and white	706	81	*43	11.8 (2.76)	*5.6 (1.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*66	*32	*22.3 (7.76)	*9.9 (5.28)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	1,273	558	10.3 (0.63)	4.4 (0.41)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	643	267	7.8 (0.64)	3.2 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	7,621	3,639	12.6 (0.41)	6.0 (0.29)
White, single race	45,253	5,214	2,478	11.4 (0.45)	5.5 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,393	1,835	886	17.7 (1.05)	8.6 (0.75)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	52,588	5,644	2,568	11.0 (0.40)	4.9 (0.28)
Mother, no father	16,175	2,684	1,381	16.6 (0.83)	8.6 (0.63)
Father, no mother	2,124	229	93	9.9 (1.72)	*4.4 (1.34)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	338	155	16.4 (2.26)	7.6 (1.48)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	9,438	1,092	460	11.7 (0.96)	4.7 (0.56)
High school diploma or GED[12]	16,411	2,035	1,022	12.4 (0.73)	6.2 (0.55)
More than high school diploma	44,560	5,407	2,546	12.2 (0.44)	5.7 (0.33)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,956	996	16.2 (0.99)	8.1 (0.69)
$20,000 or more	56,380	6,451	2,999	11.4 (0.38)	5.3 (0.28)
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	1,231	556	12.2 (0.92)	5.4 (0.63)
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,274	601	11.1 (0.84)	5.2 (0.55)
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	1,155	565	12.0 (0.99)	5.9 (0.72)
$75,000 or more	16,223	1,868	829	11.3 (0.69)	5.1 (0.51)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	8,908	1,326	715	15.0 (1.17)	8.0 (0.90)
Near poor	12,589	1,508	660	12.1 (0.80)	5.3 (0.53)
Not poor	35,515	4,183	1,957	11.7 (0.47)	5.5 (0.35)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	46,912	5,308	2,416	11.1 (0.41)	5.1 (0.29)
Medicaid	17,243	2,683	1,422	15.8 (0.86)	8.1 (0.59)
Other	1,464	191	79	13.2 (2.47)	5.5 (1.62)
Uninsured	7,105	679	279	9.5 (1.13)	3.9 (0.66)
Place of residence[16]					
Large MSA	35,180	4,028	1,951	11.5 (0.49)	5.6 (0.35)
Small MSA	23,475	3,168	1,422	13.6 (0.69)	6.1 (0.46)
Not in MSA	14,314	1,698	824	11.9 (0.78)	5.8 (0.65)

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, 2002—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	13,497	2,040	889	15.2 (0.90)	6.6 (0.61)
Midwest	17,424	2,003	983	11.6 (0.74)	5.7 (0.52)
South	26,618	3,164	1,501	11.9 (0.58)	5.6 (0.42)
West	15,431	1,688	824	11.1 (0.72)	5.4 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,305	2,697	10.4 (0.37)	4.4 (0.25)
Good	10,406	1,965	1,061	18.7 (1.08)	10.1 (0.86)
Fair/poor	1,503	620	434	41.9 (3.61)	29.3 (3.27)

*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.

[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 characterstics 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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	7,503	8,905	8,253	10.3 (0.34)	12.3 (0.34)	11.3 (0.36)
Total[4] (crude)	72,970	7,503	8,905	8,253	10.3 (0.34)	12.2 (0.34)	11.3 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	37,311	4,050	4,912	4,084	10.9 (0.48)	13.3 (0.48)	11.0 (0.49)
Female	35,659	3,453	3,993	4,169	9.7 (0.45)	11.3 (0.48)	11.7 (0.50)
Age[5]							
0–4 years	19,827	771	1,236	2,246	3.9 (0.37)	6.3 (0.45)	11.3 (0.65)
5–11 years	28,780	3,144	4,126	3,614	11.0 (0.54)	14.4 (0.60)	12.6 (0.60)
12–17 years	24,363	3,588	3,544	2,392	14.8 (0.66)	14.6 (0.64)	9.8 (0.55)
Race							
1 race[6]	70,953	7,266	8,579	7,933	10.3 (0.34)	12.1 (0.34)	11.2 (0.37)
White	54,388	5,874	6,925	5,796	10.8 (0.41)	12.8 (0.41)	10.7 (0.42)
Black or African American	10,578	838	1,257	1,449	7.9 (0.72)	11.9 (0.87)	13.8 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	29	*36	*57	*5.8 (1.86)	*7.2 (2.78)	*11.3 (3.84)
Asian	2,554	243	171	330	9.7 (1.70)	6.7 (1.44)	12.8 (1.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*10	*–	*3	*7.3 (6.41)	*–	*1.9 (1.99)
2 or more races[7]	2,017	237	326	320	13.9 (2.42)	18.2 (2.70)	15.9 (2.39)
Black or African American and white	706	*39	88	68	*6.7 (2.46)	14.5 (3.53)	9.6 (2.72)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*68	*85	*44	*23.4 (7.81)	26.1 (7.28)	*12.9 (4.41)
Hispanic origin and race[8]							
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	937	1,077	1,035	7.7 (0.56)	8.8 (0.59)	8.2 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	608	678	544	7.6 (0.67)	8.3 (0.71)	6.5 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	6,566	7,828	7,218	10.8 (0.39)	13.0 (0.39)	12.0 (0.41)
White, single race	45,253	5,275	6,161	5,150	11.6 (0.47)	13.6 (0.47)	11.4 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	10,393	821	1,216	1,426	7.9 (0.73)	11.7 (0.86)	13.8 (0.90)
Family structure[9]							
Mother and father	52,588	5,562	6,301	5,818	10.9 (0.42)	12.2 (0.42)	11.1 (0.43)
Mother, no father	16,175	1,576	2,137	2,024	9.5 (0.61)	13.1 (0.70)	12.6 (0.70)
Father, no mother	2,124	193	239	225	8.0 (1.33)	10.2 (1.65)	10.8 (2.33)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	172	229	186	7.8 (1.38)	10.5 (1.64)	9.0 (1.56)
Parent's education[10]							
Less than high school diploma	9,438	586	774	708	6.4 (0.67)	8.4 (0.86)	7.5 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	1,421	1,878	1,663	8.6 (0.61)	11.5 (0.66)	10.2 (0.69)
More than high school diploma	44,560	5,303	6,017	5,685	12.0 (0.46)	13.6 (0.47)	12.8 (0.49)
Family income[12]							
Less than $20,000	12,299	966	1,403	1,212	8.1 (0.68)	11.7 (0.80)	9.9 (0.66)
$20,000 or more	56,380	6,232	7,099	6,717	11.0 (0.39)	12.6 (0.40)	11.9 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	892	1,228	1,329	9.0 (0.77)	12.3 (0.87)	12.9 (0.93)
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,248	1,383	1,366	10.9 (0.83)	12.0 (0.83)	11.7 (0.95)
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	1,066	1,277	1,092	11.1 (0.92)	13.3 (0.94)	11.4 (0.94)
$75,000 or more	16,223	2,159	2,251	2,198	13.0 (0.77)	13.7 (0.78)	13.6 (0.81)
Poverty status[13]							
Poor	8,908	634	992	925	7.4 (0.80)	11.4 (0.97)	10.4 (0.87)
Near poor	12,589	1,091	1,445	1,481	8.9 (0.78)	11.6 (0.85)	11.6 (0.91)
Not poor	35,515	4,372	4,871	4,550	12.2 (0.51)	13.7 (0.52)	12.8 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[14]							
Private	46,912	5,483	6,146	5,557	11.5 (0.43)	13.0 (0.44)	11.9 (0.47)
Medicaid	17,243	1,326	1,930	1,894	8.1 (0.60)	11.6 (0.65)	10.9 (0.65)
Other	1,464	*80	170	194	*5.6 (1.76)	11.9 (2.43)	13.2 (2.73)
Uninsured	7,105	597	637	600	8.3 (0.89)	9.0 (0.96)	8.5 (0.94)
Place of residence[15]							
Large MSA	35,180	3,804	3,780	3,904	10.9 (0.49)	10.8 (0.47)	11.1 (0.49)
Small MSA	23,475	2,311	3,184	2,647	9.9 (0.60)	13.6 (0.67)	11.3 (0.66)
Not in MSA	14,314	1,389	1,941	1,702	9.5 (0.78)	13.6 (0.69)	12.0 (0.86)

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, 2002—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	13,497	1,371	1,500	1,572	10.2 (0.78)	11.2 (0.76)	11.7 (0.82)
Midwest	17,424	1,731	2,013	2,012	10.0 (0.71)	11.7 (0.72)	11.6 (0.84)
South	26,618	2,574	3,936	2,850	9.7 (0.55)	14.8 (0.60)	10.7 (0.58)
West	15,431	1,827	1,457	1,818	12.0 (0.73)	9.5 (0.68)	11.7 (0.72)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,016	6,790	6,600	10.0 (0.37)	11.3 (0.38)	10.8 (0.38)
Good	10,406	1,210	1,667	1,223	11.1 (0.81)	15.8 (1.03)	11.7 (0.90)
Fair/poor	1,503	270	436	426	17.5 (2.55)	28.6 (3.20)	27.9 (3.13)

*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 characterstics 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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	60,972	4,942	4,365	8.1 (0.33)	7.2 (0.31)
Total[5] (crude)	60,972	4,942	4,365	8.1 (0.33)	7.2 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	31,208	3,151	3,190	10.1 (0.50)	10.3 (0.50)
Female	29,764	1,791	1,175	6.0 (0.43)	4.0 (0.33)
Age[6]					
3–4 years	7,829	*81	*77	*1.0 (0.34)	*1.0 (0.35)
5–11 years	28,780	2,297	1,952	8.0 (0.48)	6.8 (0.46)
12–17 years	24,363	2,563	2,336	10.5 (0.55)	9.6 (0.53)
Race					
1 race[7]	59,424	4,773	4,253	8.0 (0.33)	7.2 (0.32)
White	45,624	3,600	3,405	7.9 (0.36)	7.4 (0.38)
Black or African American	8,909	915	696	10.2 (0.97)	7.8 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	402	*23	*13	*5.9 (2.77)	*3.4 (1.62)
Asian	2,062	*23	*–	*1.1 (0.60)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	91	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[8]	1,548	169	112	12.4 (2.51)	8.0 (2.08)
Black or African American and white	516	*86	*42	19.2 (5.19)	*8.1 (3.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	279	*29	*18	*15.4 (6.67)	*10.2 (6.58)
Hispanic origin and race[9]					
Hispanic or Latino	10,181	589	378	5.9 (0.58)	3.8 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	6,781	319	154	4.9 (0.62)	2.4 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	50,791	4,353	3,987	8.5 (0.37)	7.8 (0.36)
White, single race	38,242	3,245	3,185	8.4 (0.42)	8.3 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	8,754	904	681	10.2 (0.99)	7.7 (0.85)
Family structure[10]					
Mother and father	43,183	2,880	2,499	6.8 (0.36)	5.9 (0.34)
Mother, no father	13,935	1,666	1,468	11.8 (0.80)	10.4 (0.75)
Father, no mother	1,968	162	159	7.8 (1.54)	7.3 (1.40)
Neither mother nor father	1,887	234	239	12.1 (1.99)	12.4 (2.02)
Parent's education[11]					
Less than high school diploma	7,432	782	476	10.6 (1.01)	6.5 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED[12]	13,798	1,338	1,246	9.6 (0.69)	9.0 (0.71)
More than high school diploma	37,438	2,567	2,389	6.9 (0.40)	6.4 (0.38)
Family income[13]					
Less than $20,000	9,761	1,268	920	13.0 (0.96)	9.5 (0.84)
$20,000 or more	47,580	3,422	3,216	7.2 (0.35)	6.8 (0.35)
$20,000–$34,999	8,386	870	741	10.5 (0.97)	9.0 (0.97)
$35,000–$54,999	9,629	664	668	7.0 (0.75)	7.1 (0.80)
$55,000–$74,999	8,061	635	607	7.9 (0.87)	7.5 (0.90)
$75,000 or more	14,027	805	822	5.7 (0.58)	5.8 (0.55)
Poverty status[14]					
Poor	7,250	1,021	698	14.2 (1.23)	9.8 (1.05)
Near poor	10,337	971	799	9.5 (0.85)	7.9 (0.78)
Not poor	30,121	2,050	2,089	6.8 (0.41)	6.9 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[15]					
Private	40,051	2,683	2,575	6.6 (0.37)	6.3 (0.37)
Medicaid	13,479	1,678	1,321	12.9 (0.84)	10.2 (0.81)
Other	1,183	*98	115	8.0 (2.36)	9.6 (2.46)
Uninsured	6,051	449	332	7.3 (0.92)	5.4 (0.73)
Place of residence[16]					
Large MSA	29,237	2,101	1,768	7.2 (0.44)	6.1 (0.42)
Small MSA	19,639	1,721	1,673	8.8 (0.61)	8.6 (0.55)
Not in MSA	12,096	1,120	924	9.2 (0.83)	7.5 (0.86)

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, 2002—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	11,362	1,036	892	9.1 (0.79)	7.9 (0.72)
Midwest	14,407	1,027	966	7.1 (0.60)	6.7 (0.65)
South	22,367	1,975	1,874	8.9 (0.57)	8.4 (0.55)
West	12,836	904	633	7.1 (0.71)	5.0 (0.58)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	50,531	3,238	2,989	6.4 (0.33)	6.0 (0.31)
Good	9,079	1,246	1,054	13.5 (1.04)	11.4 (1.00)
Fair/poor	1,332	448	315	33.5 (3.67)	23.5 (3.16)

*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] 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 metropolitan statistical area.

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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	9,847	13.5 (0.36)
Total[4] (crude)	72,970	9,847	13.5 (0.36)
Sex			
Male	37,311	5,594	15.0 (0.53)
Female	35,659	4,253	12.0 (0.49)
Age[5]			
0–4 years	19,827	1,542	7.8 (0.55)
5–11 years	28,780	4,089	14.2 (0.61)
12–17 years	24,363	4,217	17.3 (0.69)
Race			
1 race[6]	70,953	9,608	13.5 (0.37)
White	54,388	7,658	14.1 (0.44)
Black or African American	10,578	1,504	14.2 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*39	*7.9 (2.69)
Asian	2,554	138	5.3 (1.26)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*3	*2.0 (2.06)
2 or more races[7]	2,017	239	13.2 (2.20)
Black or African American and white	706	81	11.2 (2.57)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*39	*13.3 (7.13)
Hispanic origin and race[8]			
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	1,038	8.4 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	564	6.8 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	8,809	14.5 (0.42)
White only	45,253	6,957	15.3 (0.51)
Black or African American only	10,393	1,477	14.2 (0.92)
Family structure[9]			
Mother and father	52,588	6,537	12.6 (0.44)
Mother, no father	16,175	2,805	17.2 (0.85)
Father, no mother	2,124	202	8.5 (1.39)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	303	13.4 (1.89)
Parent's education[10]			
Less than high school diploma	9,438	973	10.4 (0.85)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	2,295	13.9 (0.81)
More than high school	44,560	6,251	14.1 (0.47)
Family income[12]			
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,944	16.1 (0.90)
$20,000 or more	56,380	7,401	13.1 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	1,393	14.0 (1.07)
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,500	13.0 (0.87)
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	1,272	13.2 (1.00)
$75,000 or more	16,223	2,292	13.8 (0.78)
Poverty status[13]			
Poor	8,908	1,452	16.6 (1.17)
Near poor	12,589	1,589	12.8 (0.81)
Not poor	35,515	4,991	14.0 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[14]			
Private	46,912	6,421	13.5 (0.44)
Medicaid/other public	17,243	2,693	16.3 (0.83)
Other	1,464	214	14.8 (2.89)
Uninsured	7,105	496	6.9 (0.77)
Place of residence[15]			
Large MSA	35,180	4,134	11.8 (0.51)
Small MSA	23,475	3,547	15.2 (0.62)
Not in MSA	14,314	2,166	15.0 (0.88)

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, 2002—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	13,497	1,879	13.9 (0.83)
Midwest	17,424	2,364	13.7 (0.76)
South	26,618	4,083	15.3 (0.61)
West	15,431	1,522	10.0 (0.71)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,758	11.2 (0.37)
Good	10,406	2,287	21.4 (1.09)
Fair/poor	1,503	788	52.1 (3.73)

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

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)	72,970	40,634	20,390	10,406	1,503
Sex					
Male	37,311	20,282	10,645	5,580	777
Female	35,659	20,352	9,745	4,826	726
Age					
0–4 years	19,827	11,678	5,494	2,325	324
5–11 years	28,780	15,923	7,965	4,185	687
12–17 years	24,363	13,034	6,932	3,895	493
Race					
1 race[4]	70,953	39,366	19,896	10,176	1,478
White	54,388	31,562	15,064	6,836	900
Black or African American	10,578	4,850	3,138	2,195	390
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	256	*155	*78	*14
Asian	2,554	1,418	730	375	*31
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*34	*55	*9	*–
2 or more races[5]	2,017	1,268	495	230	*25
Black or African American and white	706	438	155	99	*14
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	187	113	*35	*7
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	5,767	3,743	2,651	395
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	3,593	2,663	1,975	223
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	34,867	16,647	7,754	1,108
White only	45,253	27,334	12,278	4,947	668
Black or African American only	10,393	4,761	3,083	2,173	372
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	52,588	31,226	14,311	6,265	776
Mother, no father	16,175	7,433	4,807	3,300	613
Father, no mother	2,124	1,133	689	265	*33
Neither mother nor father	2,081	840	583	576	*80
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	9,438	3,920	2,654	2,386	472
High school diploma or GED[9]	16,411	7,675	5,110	3,146	481
More than high school	44,560	28,055	11,793	4,235	466
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	12,299	5,327	3,594	2,720	654
$20,000 or more	56,380	33,199	15,625	6,787	748
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	4,884	2,987	2,067	222
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	6,578	3,432	1,481	173
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	5,710	2,786	980	*89
$75,000 or more	16,223	11,117	3,820	1,190	*95
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	8,908	3,837	2,538	2,018	516
Near poor	12,589	6,174	3,732	2,337	330
Not poor	35,515	22,412	9,506	3,311	285
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	46,912	29,089	12,600	4,711	493
Medicaid/other public	17,243	7,093	5,205	4,125	817
Other	1,464	933	370	143	*18
Uninsured	7,105	3,412	2,154	1,367	166
Place of residence[13]					
Large MSA	35,180	20,154	9,409	4,910	701
Small MSA	23,475	13,380	6,405	3,237	447
Not in MSA	14,314	7,100	4,576	2,258	355

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, 2002—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	13,497	7,727	3,741	1,782	246
Midwest	17,424	9,813	5,141	2,121	338
South	26,618	14,314	7,430	4,210	642
West	15,431	8,780	4,078	2,293	277

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the complete new 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, 2002.

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, 2002

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	55.7(0.58)	28.0(0.50)	14.3(0.38)	2.1(0.16)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	55.7(0.58)	28.0(0.50)	14.3(0.38)	2.1(0.16)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.4(0.79)	28.6(0.69)	15.0(0.54)	2.1(0.21)
Female	100.0	57.1(0.79)	27.3(0.71)	13.6(0.53)	2.0(0.22)
Age[4]					
0–4 years	100.0	58.9(0.99)	27.7(0.92)	11.7(0.68)	1.6(0.26)
5–11 years	100.0	55.4(0.93)	27.7(0.80)	14.6(0.59)	2.4(0.29)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5(0.97)	28.5(0.82)	16.0(0.71)	2.0(0.23)
Race					
1 race[5]	100.0	55.5(0.59)	28.1(0.51)	14.3(0.39)	2.1(0.16)
White	100.0	58.1(0.68)	27.7(0.60)	12.6(0.42)	1.7(0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	45.9(1.35)	29.7(1.21)	20.7(1.16)	3.7(0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	51.4(7.87)	30.4(8.31)	15.2(4.14)	*3.0(1.66)
Asian	100.0	54.8(2.79)	28.8(2.72)	15.2(2.08)	*1.3(0.65)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	42.4(11.59)	47.7(9.94)	*9.9(6.81)	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	61.7(3.09)	25.3(2.85)	11.9(1.91)	*1.1(0.48)
Black or African American and white	100.0	62.7(5.03)	22.1(4.61)	13.8(3.29)	*1.5(0.88)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	47.6(6.37)	40.9(5.88)	*9.7(3.52)	*1.8(1.77)
Hispanic origin and race[7]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.7(1.18)	29.8(0.96)	21.4(0.88)	3.1(0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.3(1.42)	31.3(1.18)	23.7(1.11)	2.6(0.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.8(0.64)	27.6(0.57)	12.8(0.42)	1.8(0.17)
White only	100.0	60.5(0.76)	27.1(0.69)	10.9(0.46)	1.5(0.19)
Black or African American only	100.0	45.9(1.37)	29.7(1.23)	20.9(1.18)	3.6(0.51)
Family structure[8]					
Mother and father	100.0	59.3(0.68)	27.2(0.59)	12.0(0.42)	1.5(0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.2(1.10)	29.7(0.99)	20.3(0.89)	3.8(0.43)
Father, no mother	100.0	55.0(2.95)	31.8(3.07)	11.6(1.65)	*1.7(0.77)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	39.8(2.90)	28.3(2.67)	28.3(2.91)	*3.6(1.12)
Parent's education[9]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.2(1.42)	27.9(1.32)	25.8(1.27)	5.1(0.66)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	46.8(1.18)	31.1(1.02)	19.1(0.97)	3.0(0.43)
More than high school	100.0	63.0(0.70)	26.5(0.62)	9.5(0.38)	1.0(0.13)
Family income[11]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	43.1(1.30)	29.2(1.18)	22.3(1.10)	5.4(0.60)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.9(0.65)	27.7(0.56)	12.0(0.42)	1.3(0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	47.7(1.38)	29.6(1.28)	20.5(1.25)	2.2(0.35)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	56.2(1.34)	29.5(1.23)	12.8(0.92)	1.5(0.31)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	59.7(1.49)	29.1(1.35)	10.2(0.88)	*0.9(0.35)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.5(1.13)	23.7(1.04)	7.3(0.60)	*0.6(0.22)
Poverty status[12]					
Poor	100.0	42.8(1.61)	28.6(1.39)	22.7(1.32)	5.8(0.75)
Near poor	100.0	48.8(1.35)	29.8(1.22)	18.7(1.08)	2.6(0.40)
Not poor	100.0	63.2(0.77)	26.8(0.68)	9.3(0.43)	0.8(0.14)
Health insurance coverage[13]					
Private	100.0	62.2(0.69)	26.8(0.60)	9.9(0.39)	1.0(0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	40.7(1.19)	30.3(1.12)	24.2(0.96)	4.8(0.45)
Other	100.0	63.5(3.40)	25.3(3.09)	10.0(2.12)	*1.2(0.56)
Uninsured	100.0	48.2(1.69)	30.4(1.51)	19.1(1.28)	2.3(0.45)
Place of residence[14]					
Large MSA	100.0	57.3(0.79)	26.7(0.67)	14.0(0.54)	2.0(0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	57.0(1.09)	27.3(0.90)	13.8(0.70)	1.9(0.24)
Not in MSA	100.0	49.8(1.23)	31.9(1.20)	15.8(0.85)	2.5(0.42)

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, 2002—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	57.3(1.34)	27.7(1.17)	13.2(0.81)	1.8(0.33)
Midwest	100.0	56.3(1.15)	29.5(1.02)	12.2(0.72)	1.9(0.32)
South	100.0	53.9(0.99)	27.9(0.88)	15.8(0.70)	2.4(0.29)
West	100.0	56.9(1.20)	26.4(0.97)	14.9(0.78)	1.8(0.28)

*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]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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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
	Number in thousands[2]								
Total[3] (crude)	11,695	45,189	559	2,611	7,035	322	377	837	241
Sex									
Male	6,071	22,801	214	1,456	3,747	156	244	418	98
Female	5,624	22,389	345	1,155	3,288	166	133	418	143
Age									
1–4 years	3,748	9,794	154	607	1,211	*78	82	153	*40
5–11 years	4,734	18,928	145	1,082	2,977	126	201	375	*111
12–17 years	3,213	16,467	260	922	2,847	117	94	309	90
Race									
1 race[4]	11,348	43,895	553	2,565	6,897	297	376	817	241
White	8,222	35,295	442	1,636	4,718	214	205	451	213
Black or African American	1,853	5,567	69	642	1,420	*60	*101	261	*15
American Indian or Alaska Native	143	259	*–	*24	*45	*–	*–	*14	*–
Asian	552	1,446	*8	78	264	*15	*–	*28	*3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*37	*48	*–	*–	*8	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	347	1,294	*6	*46	138	*25	*1	*19	*–
Black or African American and white	83	468	*4	*18	*68	*–	*–	*9	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*67	221	*–	*–	*22	*8	*–	*7	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	2,427	6,347	122	716	1,733	69	146	200	*40
Mexican or Mexican American	1,609	4,150	81	537	1,297	*46	87	107	*24
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,268	38,843	437	1,895	5,302	253	231	637	201
White only	6,491	30,535	356	1,113	3,488	159	138	321	183
Black or African American only	1,832	5,456	69	641	1,402	*60	*93	250	*15
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	8,293	33,928	413	1,577	4,237	180	186	438	130
Mother, no father	2,657	8,893	95	807	2,246	128	146	348	*94
Father, no mother	421	1,350	*22	*64	187	*9	*19	*5	*10
Neither mother nor father	324	1,018	*29	164	366	*5	*26	*46	*8
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	1,638	4,353	*79	585	1,590	*56	119	280	*60
High school diploma or GED[9]	2,674	9,317	82	659	2,262	*79	*113	294	*62
More than high school	7,038	30,184	369	1,193	2,763	182	118	216	108
Family income[10]									
Less than $20,000	2,071	6,056	81	652	1,830	*68	151	387	*93
$20,000 or more	9,065	36,695	447	1,791	4,525	229	183	397	143
$20,000–$34,999	1,794	5,575	*61	491	1,415	*76	*47	128	*38
$35,000–$54,999	1,895	7,436	107	396	947	*64	*20	113	*36
$55,000–$74,999	1,692	6,349	*71	273	658	*17	*7	*61	*22
$75,000 or more	2,388	11,579	147	381	756	*39	*26	*49	*13
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	1,652	4,241	*50	495	1,327	*55	109	327	*64
Near poor	2,050	7,200	74	581	1,541	116	57	200	*54
Not poor	5,760	24,123	329	970	2,165	*81	*51	163	*64
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	7,323	31,795	356	1,202	3,252	153	85	285	*117
Medicaid/other public	2,981	8,174	112	1,044	2,631	157	253	442	88
Other	243	904	*30	*51	*86	*1	*7	*3	*8
Uninsured	1,099	4,198	*60	312	1,019	*10	*27	103	*28

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, 2002—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
Place of residence[13]	Number in thousands[2]								
Large MSA	5,961	21,474	335	1,264	3,292	168	200	416	65
Small MSA	3,653	14,857	175	893	2,082	*92	115	212	103
Not in MSA	2,081	8,858	*49	454	1,662	*62	*61	209	*73
Region									
Northeast	2,222	8,519	118	445	1,201	*50	*95	113	*33
Midwest	2,441	11,524	105	558	1,412	*78	92	187	*46
South	4,472	15,810	178	1,049	2,852	125	140	342	*132
West	2,559	9,337	158	560	1,570	*69	*50	194	*30

*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 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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	20.3 (0.49)	78.8 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	26.5 (1.28)	70.2 (1.32)	3.3 (0.54)	25.8 (3.25)	57.7 (3.74)	16.5 (2.94)
Total[3] (crude)	20.4 (0.49)	78.7 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	26.2 (1.27)	70.6 (1.31)	3.2 (0.53)	25.9 (3.31)	57.5 (3.81)	16.6 (3.05)
Sex									
Male	20.8 (0.65)	78.5 (0.66)	0.7 (0.12)	27.3 (1.72)	69.7 (1.81)	2.9 (0.64)	31.7 (4.87)	55.0 (5.27)	13.3 (3.26)
Female	19.7 (0.73)	79.1 (0.74)	1.2 (0.18)	25.5 (1.84)	70.8 (1.92)	3.7 (0.86)	19.3 (3.95)	60.5 (5.51)	20.2 (5.00)
Age[4]									
1–4 years	27.4 (1.11)	71.5 (1.11)	1.1 (0.24)	32.0 (2.97)	63.9 (3.08)	*4.1 (1.44)	29.7 (7.68)	55.6 (8.61)	*14.7 (5.25)
5–11 years	19.9 (0.77)	79.5 (0.78)	0.6 (0.14)	25.9 (1.90)	71.1 (1.96)	3.0 (0.70)	29.3 (5.45)	54.6 (6.19)	*16.1 (5.28)
12–17 years	16.1 (0.73)	82.6 (0.75)	1.3 (0.21)	23.7 (2.01)	73.3 (2.09)	3.0 (0.78)	19.0 (4.00)	62.7 (5.19)	18.2 (4.47)
Race									
1 race[5]	20.3 (0.50)	78.7 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	26.6 (1.30)	70.3 (1.34)	3.1 (0.54)	26.1 (3.31)	57.1 (3.80)	16.8 (2.98)
White	18.7 (0.54)	80.3 (0.55)	1.0 (0.13)	25.2 (1.53)	71.5 (1.60)	3.3 (0.66)	23.3 (4.12)	52.1 (5.05)	24.6 (4.41)
Black or African American	24.7 (1.42)	74.4 (1.43)	0.9 (0.27)	30.7 (2.99)	66.4 (3.05)	*2.9 (1.02)	29.6 (6.58)	65.8 (6.46)	*4.6 (2.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native	35.0 (7.26)	65.0 (7.26)	*–	40.9 (9.51)	59.1 (9.51)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
Asian	26.0 (2.96)	73.7 (3.00)	*0.3 (0.23)	26.7 (5.58)	70.5 (6.09)	*2.8 (2.68)	*–	93.3 (7.30)	*6.7 (7.30)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*45.3 (13.95)	54.7 (13.95)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	18.7 (2.32)	81.0 (2.33)	*0.3 (0.20)	*22.4 (6.74)	65.6 (7.65)	*12.0 (4.88)	35.3 (0.00)	64.7 (0.00)	*–
Black or African American and white	14.6 (3.30)	84.9 (3.33)	*0.6 (0.41)	*18.8 (10.15)	81.2 (10.15)	*–	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	19.9 (5.81)	80.1 (5.81)	*–	*–	54.6 (9.47)	45.4 (9.47)	*–	100.0 (0.00)	*–
Hispanic Origin and Race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	26.7 (1.08)	71.8 (1.10)	1.5 (0.34)	28.6 (2.44)	68.7 (2.47)	2.7 (0.67)	37.0 (5.41)	53.5 (5.67)	*9.6 (3.27)
Mexican or Mexican American	26.8 (1.29)	71.7 (1.32)	1.5 (0.43)	28.9 (3.01)	68.7 (3.03)	*2.3 (0.75)	38.5 (6.98)	50.7 (7.02)	*10.9 (4.78)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.1 (0.54)	80.0 (0.56)	0.9 (0.12)	25.8 (1.49)	70.7 (1.55)	3.4 (0.69)	22.3 (4.10)	59.6 (4.80)	18.1 (3.73)
White only	17.4 (0.60)	81.6 (0.61)	0.9 (0.14)	23.8 (1.81)	72.9 (1.90)	3.4 (0.86)	20.5 (4.98)	52.4 (6.40)	27.1 (5.64)
Black or African American only	24.9 (1.44)	74.2 (1.45)	0.9 (0.27)	30.8 (3.02)	66.2 (3.07)	*2.9 (1.03)	28.2 (6.61)	67.1 (6.53)	*4.7 (2.84)
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	19.2 (0.57)	79.9 (0.58)	1.0 (0.13)	26.4 (1.64)	70.5 (1.70)	3.0 (0.69)	24.1 (4.26)	58.0 (5.01)	17.9 (3.78)
Mother, no father	23.0 (1.03)	76.2 (1.04)	0.8 (0.19)	25.4 (2.17)	70.6 (2.21)	4.0 (0.94)	25.3 (4.74)	58.6 (5.82)	*16.1 (5.30)
Father, no mother	25.5 (3.24)	73.1 (3.26)	*1.5 (0.78)	25.6 (7.28)	70.1 (7.38)	*4.3 (3.68)	47.0 (11.29)	38.4 (3.39)	*14.6 (11.31)
Neither mother nor father	24.8 (3.27)	73.2 (3.38)	*2.0 (1.19)	36.6 (4.35)	62.6 (4.39)	*0.8 (0.60)	42.0 (8.20)	48.6 (11.05)	*9.4 (7.90)
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	26.8 (1.66)	72.0 (1.69)	*1.3 (0.39)	26.5 (2.66)	70.9 (2.70)	*2.6 (0.80)	25.8 (5.12)	61.6 (6.75)	*12.6 (6.11)
High school diploma or GED[10]	22.4 (1.14)	76.9 (1.15)	0.7 (0.18)	22.2 (2.05)	75.2 (2.14)	*2.6 (0.88)	22.8 (5.77)	63.9 (6.59)	*13.2 (4.08)
More than high school	18.6 (0.57)	80.4 (0.58)	1.0 (0.14)	29.4 (2.04)	66.3 (2.14)	4.4 (0.96)	27.0 (5.38)	49.4 (6.28)	23.6 (5.60)

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, 2002—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	24.8 (1.31)	74.2 (1.33)	1.0 (0.28)	25.6 (2.38)	71.8 (2.46)	*2.6 (0.80)	23.8 (4.67)	61.4 (5.45)	*14.7 (4.75)
$20,000 or more	19.6 (0.54)	79.5 (0.55)	1.0 (0.12)	27.6 (1.60)	68.7 (1.65)	3.6 (0.71)	25.3 (4.63)	54.9 (5.34)	19.9 (3.93)
$20,000–$34,999	23.8 (1.37)	75.3 (1.38)	*0.9 (0.27)	24.7 (2.83)	71.4 (3.00)	*3.9 (1.33)	21.8 (6.08)	60.5 (8.05)	*17.7 (6.41)
$35,000–$54,999	19.7 (1.17)	79.1 (1.19)	1.2 (0.28)	28.6 (3.27)	66.7 (3.49)	*4.7 (1.76)	*12.1 (4.92)	65.6 (7.66)	*22.4 (7.44)
$55,000–$74,999	20.7 (1.38)	78.4 (1.40)	*0.9 (0.29)	31.2 (4.51)	67.1 (4.54)	*1.7 (0.86)	*9.2 (8.34)	51.2 (5.17)	39.5 (9.37)
$75,000 or more	17.0 (0.92)	81.9 (0.93)	1.0 (0.25)	32.8 (3.92)	63.3 (4.00)	*3.9 (2.02)	*26.9 (13.55)	60.0 (12.31)	*13.1 (6.66)
Poverty status[12]									
Poor	27.2 (1.62)	72.0 (1.62)	*0.8 (0.32)	26.1 (2.89)	70.9 (3.00)	*3.0 (1.09)	22.7 (5.37)	65.7 (6.50)	*11.6 (5.21)
Near poor	21.7 (1.19)	77.5 (1.20)	0.8 (0.23)	26.0 (2.66)	68.8 (2.85)	5.2 (1.50)	18.1 (5.17)	64.7 (6.85)	*17.2 (5.22)
Not poor	19.0 (0.63)	79.9 (0.65)	1.1 (0.16)	31.2 (2.31)	66.1 (2.32)	*2.7 (0.87)	*17.6 (5.70)	61.1 (8.06)	*21.3 (6.86)
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	18.6 (0.56)	80.5 (0.57)	0.9 (0.13)	26.5 (1.92)	70.2 (1.99)	3.3 (0.77)	16.4 (4.10)	60.5 (6.94)	23.1 (6.70)
Medicaid/other public	25.7 (1.21)	73.3 (1.22)	1.0 (0.26)	27.1 (2.12)	68.9 (2.18)	4.0 (0.90)	30.9 (4.45)	57.7 (4.73)	11.4 (2.70)
Other	20.6 (3.73)	76.9 (3.91)	*2.5 (1.35)	38.0 (9.76)	61.3 (9.76)	*0.8 (0.80)	*34.0 (10.86)	*19.2 (14.76)	*46.8 (18.33)
Uninsured	20.3 (1.61)	78.5 (1.60)	*1.1 (0.35)	24.4 (3.00)	74.9 (3.02)	*0.7 (0.42)	32.3 (3.95)	53.1 (7.56)	*14.6 (6.72)
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	21.3 (0.72)	77.5 (0.73)	1.2 (0.18)	27.0 (1.82)	69.3 (1.88)	3.6 (0.78)	28.0 (4.62)	61.5 (5.20)	10.5 (2.97)
Small MSA	19.4 (0.86)	79.6 (0.88)	0.9 (0.19)	29.1 (2.55)	67.7 (2.55)	*3.1 (0.95)	27.8 (6.13)	47.9 (6.54)	24.3 (5.55)
Not in MSA	19.2 (1.05)	80.4 (1.07)	*0.5 (0.16)	21.6 (2.19)	75.8 (2.42)	*2.7 (1.09)	17.5 (5.13)	62.4 (7.88)	*20.1 (7.77)
Region									
Northeast	20.3 (1.15)	78.6 (1.17)	1.1 (0.28)	25.9 (2.98)	70.6 (3.27)	*3.5 (1.43)	38.6 (7.76)	47.3 (9.38)	*14.1 (5.78)
Midwest	17.3 (0.89)	82.0 (0.91)	0.7 (0.19)	27.6 (2.81)	68.6 (2.84)	*3.8 (1.19)	28.2 (7.50)	58.5 (8.64)	*13.3 (5.37)
South	21.8 (0.87)	77.3 (0.88)	0.9 (0.17)	26.2 (2.12)	70.6 (2.19)	3.2 (0.92)	26.5 (4.93)	53.0 (5.92)	20.5 (5.54)
West	21.1 (1.00)	77.6 (1.04)	1.3 (0.29)	25.7 (2.43)	71.3 (2.47)	*3.0 (0.93)	17.5 (4.95)	71.3 (6.16)	*11.2 (3.85)

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

[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 metropolitan statistical area.

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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	53,143	14,249	14,486	14,195	5,631	2,955	499
Sex							
Male	27,182	7,565	7,411	7,149	2,735	1,492	252
Female	25,961	6,684	7,076	7,045	2,896	1,463	246
Age							
5–11 years	28,780	7,601	8,113	7,749	3,034	1,456	397
12–17 years	24,363	6,648	6,374	6,446	2,597	1,499	*102
Race							
1 race[4]	51,881	13,936	14,205	13,760	5,529	2,851	481
White	39,877	9,617	11,112	11,252	4,476	2,288	380
Black or African American	7,816	2,793	1,852	1,679	724	440	*58
American Indian or Alaska Native	366	*47	*156	115	*33	*15	*–
Asian	1,785	819	604	208	*47	*22	*18
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	90	*21	*8	*26	*29	*–	*3
2 or more races[5]	1,262	314	281	435	102	103	*18
Black or African American and white	446	111	108	130	*46	*32	*14
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	218	*29	*58	*61	*41	*30	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	8,696	3,171	1,920	2,088	813	497	54
Mexican or Mexican American	5,827	2,218	1,296	1,349	509	323	*47
Not Hispanic or Latino	44,447	11,079	12,566	12,106	4,819	2,458	445
White only	33,488	7,190	9,732	9,757	3,926	1,900	349
Black or African American only	7,686	2,748	1,833	1,641	711	430	*58
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	37,257	9,913	10,862	10,021	3,762	1,753	262
Mother, no father	12,350	3,174	2,841	3,294	1,503	999	193
Father, no mother	1,817	540	435	546	184	62	*9
Neither mother nor father	1,720	622	349	334	182	140	*35
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	6,463	2,150	1,229	1,516	699	518	*37
High school diploma or GED[9]	12,085	3,183	2,793	3,315	1,489	831	129
More than high school	32,508	8,200	10,066	8,967	3,245	1,456	297
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	8,535	2,518	1,876	1,969	959	817	116
$20,000 or more	41,408	10,734	11,901	11,471	4,390	1,976	356
$20,000–$34,999	7,266	2,035	1,533	2,092	901	505	107
$35,000–$54,999	8,238	2,141	2,139	2,313	1,001	489	*108
$55,000–$74,999	7,119	1,960	2,125	1,957	777	264	*22
$75,000 or more	12,204	2,778	4,282	3,398	1,145	488	*78
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	6,260	1,885	1,251	1,454	772	602	*103
Near poor	8,979	2,499	2,064	2,530	995	675	123
Not poor	26,189	6,382	8,155	7,364	2,846	1,166	184
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	35,123	8,754	10,528	9,791	3,716	1,540	307
Medicaid/other public	11,484	3,307	2,338	2,880	1,282	1,107	153
Other	1,057	361	263	289	109	*21	*8
Uninsured	5,293	1,796	1,303	1,189	502	277	30
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	25,417	7,347	6,738	6,666	2,562	1,304	235
Small MSA	17,065	4,445	4,709	4,653	1,787	996	147
Not in MSA	10,660	2,457	3,039	2,877	1,282	654	117

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, 2002—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
Region	Number in thousands[2]						
Northeast	9,890	2,387	2,791	2,808	1,016	605	*66
Midwest	12,628	2,888	3,833	3,486	1,352	611	167
South	19,432	5,632	4,966	5,081	2,049	1,077	161
West	11,193	3,342	2,897	2,820	1,214	662	104
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	43,853	12,196	12,552	11,791	4,398	1,777	409
Good	8,080	1,929	1,751	2,153	988	840	*70
Fair/poor	1,179	118	184	246	236	337	*19

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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	27.4 (0.60)	27.8 (0.58)	27.3 (0.57)	10.8 (0.40)	5.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Total[3] (crude)	100.0	27.4 (0.60)	27.9 (0.58)	27.3 (0.57)	10.8 (0.40)	5.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	28.4 (0.84)	27.9 (0.77)	26.9 (0.78)	10.3 (0.53)	5.6 (0.41)	0.9 (0.18)
Female	100.0	26.3 (0.81)	27.8 (0.84)	27.7 (0.83)	11.4 (0.57)	5.8 (0.42)	1.0 (0.17)
Age[4]							
5–11 years	100.0	26.8 (0.83)	28.6 (0.77)	27.3 (0.80)	10.7 (0.55)	5.1 (0.38)	1.4 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0	28.1 (0.83)	26.9 (0.84)	27.2 (0.79)	11.0 (0.58)	6.3 (0.45)	0.4 (0.11)
Race							
1 race[5]	100.0	27.5 (0.61)	28.0 (0.59)	27.1 (0.58)	10.9 (0.41)	5.6 (0.30)	0.9 (0.13)
White	100.0	24.6 (0.68)	28.4 (0.69)	28.8 (0.68)	11.4 (0.48)	5.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	37.0 (1.56)	24.5 (1.45)	22.3 (1.31)	9.6 (0.99)	5.8 (0.74)	*0.8 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	13.7 (3.58)	41.1 (6.70)	31.6 (6.23)	*9.1 (3.57)	*4.6 (2.75)	*–
Asian	100.0	48.1 (3.64)	35.1 (3.55)	11.9 (2.15)	*2.7 (1.01)	*1.2 (0.66)	*1.0 (0.57)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*24.1 (11.95)	*10.2 (8.94)	*29.8 (11.72)	*33.0 (13.35)	*–	*2.9 (3.00)
2 or more races[6]	100.0	24.6 (3.41)	22.5 (2.93)	34.9 (4.05)	8.4 (2.03)	8.5 (2.22)	*1.2 (0.98)
Black or African American and white	100.0	23.9 (5.84)	25.8 (5.41)	30.2 (6.52)	*9.7 (3.43)	*7.8 (3.26)	*2.5 (2.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*10.6 (5.22)	*23.6 (7.41)	*28.9 (9.09)	*21.3 (8.17)	*15.5 (8.30)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.4 (1.30)	22.4 (1.02)	24.3 (1.14)	9.5 (0.72)	5.8 (0.59)	0.6 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.0 (1.63)	22.3 (1.26)	23.4 (1.43)	8.9 (0.83)	5.6 (0.73)	*0.8 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.5 (0.66)	28.9 (0.65)	27.8 (0.64)	11.1 (0.46)	5.6 (0.34)	1.0 (0.15)
White only	100.0	21.9 (0.74)	29.7 (0.78)	29.7 (0.77)	12.0 (0.55)	5.8 (0.40)	1.1 (0.18)
Black or African American only	100.0	37.0 (1.57)	24.7 (1.47)	22.1 (1.32)	9.6 (1.00)	5.8 (0.74)	*0.8 (0.30)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.1 (0.73)	29.7 (0.72)	27.4 (0.70)	10.3 (0.47)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.5 (1.11)	23.7 (1.06)	27.4 (1.09)	12.5 (0.85)	8.3 (0.69)	1.6 (0.32)
Father, no mother	100.0	30.8 (3.28)	24.7 (2.87)	30.5 (3.00)	10.3 (1.91)	3.1 (0.91)	*0.6 (0.36)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	36.7 (3.32)	21.5 (2.95)	20.2 (2.81)	11.0 (2.16)	8.5 (1.94)	*2.1 (0.82)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	34.9 (1.84)	20.0 (1.48)	24.6 (1.57)	11.3 (1.22)	8.5 (0.99)	*0.6 (0.23)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	27.1 (1.27)	23.8 (1.12)	28.2 (1.15)	12.7 (0.88)	7.0 (0.68)	1.1 (0.28)
More than high school	100.0	25.5 (0.71)	31.2 (0.77)	27.8 (0.75)	10.1 (0.48)	4.5 (0.34)	0.9 (0.16)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	30.6 (1.49)	22.7 (1.34)	23.8 (1.29)	11.6 (1.03)	10.0 (0.92)	1.4 (0.37)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.3 (0.65)	29.2 (0.67)	28.1 (0.65)	10.8 (0.44)	4.8 (0.31)	0.9 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	28.5 (1.45)	21.3 (1.36)	29.2 (1.55)	12.5 (1.04)	7.0 (0.89)	1.4 (0.39)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	26.1 (1.45)	26.1 (1.48)	28.2 (1.50)	12.2 (1.03)	6.0 (0.74)	*1.3 (0.41)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	27.7 (1.65)	29.8 (1.63)	27.6 (1.47)	10.9 (1.09)	3.7 (0.60)	*0.3 (0.17)
$75,000 or more	100.0	22.9 (1.12)	35.2 (1.30)	27.9 (1.23)	9.4 (0.78)	4.0 (0.52)	*0.7 (0.20)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	100.0	31.4 (1.83)	20.5 (1.50)	23.7 (1.63)	12.7 (1.33)	10.1 (1.08)	*1.6 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	28.2 (1.36)	23.2 (1.31)	28.5 (1.38)	11.1 (0.93)	7.6 (0.83)	1.3 (0.38)
Not poor	100.0	24.5 (0.77)	31.3 (0.84)	28.2 (0.80)	10.9 (0.54)	4.5 (0.36)	0.7 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	100.0	25.2 (0.70)	30.4 (0.72)	28.3 (0.69)	10.7 (0.50)	4.4 (0.32)	0.9 (0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	30.0 (1.35)	20.9 (1.21)	25.9 (1.24)	11.6 (0.91)	10.3 (0.82)	1.4 (0.31)
Other	100.0	34.0 (3.93)	25.2 (3.66)	27.7 (4.03)	10.4 (2.72)	*2.0 (1.01)	*0.7 (0.54)
Uninsured	100.0	35.2 (1.81)	25.7 (1.73)	23.3 (1.56)	9.8 (1.09)	5.4 (0.84)	0.6 (0.17)
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	100.0	29.6 (0.85)	27.1 (0.83)	26.8 (0.82)	10.3 (0.57)	5.3 (0.41)	0.9 (0.18)
Small MSA	100.0	26.6 (1.04)	28.1 (1.00)	27.8 (1.00)	10.7 (0.72)	6.0 (0.49)	0.9 (0.21)
Not in MSA	100.0	23.5 (1.40)	29.1 (1.32)	27.6 (1.34)	12.4 (0.88)	6.3 (0.79)	1.2 (0.34)

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, 2002—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	24.7 (1.23)	28.8 (1.39)	29.0 (1.47)	10.5 (0.88)	6.3 (0.70)	*0.7 (0.24)
Midwest	100.0	23.4 (1.24)	31.1 (1.21)	28.3 (1.20)	11.0 (0.85)	4.9 (0.59)	1.4 (0.30)
South	100.0	29.7 (1.05)	26.2 (0.94)	26.8 (0.91)	10.8 (0.67)	5.7 (0.51)	0.9 (0.21)
West	100.0	30.3 (1.20)	26.2 (1.22)	25.6 (1.16)	11.0 (0.83)	6.0 (0.61)	0.9 (0.25)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	100.0	28.3 (0.66)	29.1 (0.66)	27.3 (0.63)	10.2 (0.43)	4.1 (0.28)	0.9 (0.14)
Good	100.0	24.9 (1.44)	22.7 (1.35)	27.9 (1.46)	12.8 (1.03)	10.9 (1.00)	*0.9 (0.29)
Fair/poor	100.0	10.6 (2.35)	15.7 (3.21)	21.0 (3.08)	20.7 (4.13)	30.3 (3.63)	*1.7 (0.86)

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	3,888	68,848	12,411	54,702	531	777	123	253
Sex									
Male	37,311	1,997	35,157	6,140	28,136	272	395	*63	122
Female	35,659	1,891	33,691	6,271	26,566	258	382	60	131
Age									
0–4 years	19,827	726	19,076	3,772	14,873	108	244	*18	*37
5–11 years	28,780	1,507	27,179	4,729	21,786	238	288	*46	*74
12–17 years	24,363	1,656	22,593	3,910	18,043	185	244	*60	141
Race									
1 race[5]	70,953	3,759	66,964	12,062	53,220	503	756	122	250
White	54,388	2,582	51,652	8,405	42,324	301	291	96	196
Black or African American	10,578	564	9,965	2,126	7,314	144	332	*11	*33
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*26	477	*288	185	*4	*–	*–	*–
Asian	2,554	309	2,224	404	1,735	*28	*35	*–	*19
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*7	*90	*24	*63	*–	*3	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	2,017	129	1,884	349	1,482	*28	*21	*2	*2
Black or African American and white	706	*52	654	105	520	*24	*5	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*13	330	*90	233	*4	*2	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]									
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	1,446	11,068	3,354	7,189	123	273	*36	82
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	1,080	7,345	2,457	4,596	103	113	*17	*49
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	2,441	57,780	9,057	47,513	407	503	88	171
White only	45,253	1,467	43,675	5,995	37,118	203	130	*77	119
Black or African American only	10,393	559	9,785	2,086	7,185	144	321	*11	*33
Family structure[8]									
Mother and father	52,588	2,344	50,104	8,287	40,963	229	351	*73	161
Mother, no father	16,175	1,079	15,043	3,234	11,111	239	337	*46	65
Father, no mother	2,124	208	1,899	417	1,382	*39	*39	*5	*18
Neither mother nor father	2,081	258	1,800	471	1,245	*24	*50	*–	*9
Parent's education[9]									
Less than high school diploma	9,438	1,108	8,298	2,818	4,996	185	221	*13	*56
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	940	15,420	3,381	11,610	142	212	*23	*43
More than high school	44,560	1,542	42,940	5,689	36,548	169	294	87	139
Family income[11]									
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,015	11,241	3,465	7,153	221	303	*18	*71
$20,000 or more	56,380	2,475	53,769	8,073	44,666	291	430	106	173
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	805	9,362	2,184	6,844	110	159	*28	*36
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	563	11,083	1,960	8,909	*50	*85	*22	*45
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	385	9,171	1,242	7,807	*18	*67	*11	*25
$75,000 or more	16,223	288	15,896	1,606	14,079	*80	*59	*42	*31

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, 2002—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	8,908	813	8,066	2,520	5,107	181	202	*18	*38
Near poor	12,589	993	11,581	2,713	8,468	126	191	*27	*56
Not poor	35,515	1,050	34,404	4,360	29,534	145	189	*77	85
Health insurance coverage[13]									
Private	46,912	1,128	45,650	5,058	40,100	*81	206	*63	122
Medicaid/other public	17,243	763	16,417	5,009	10,771	203	384	*9	*26
Other	1,464	*48	1,412	547	746	*11	95	*13	*–
Uninsured	7,105	1,923	5,154	1,730	2,943	232	91	*38	105
Place of residence[14]									
Large MSA	35,180	1,871	33,181	5,623	26,480	288	536	*68	162
Small MSA	23,475	1,280	22,125	3,555	18,192	111	186	*20	*53
Not in MSA	14,314	737	13,542	3,233	10,030	*132	*54	*35	*38
Region									
Northeast	13,497	322	13,123	1,380	11,325	*109	256	*19	*34
Midwest	17,424	617	16,772	4,073	12,349	*122	155	*11	*50
South	26,618	1,820	24,697	3,797	20,303	208	195	*49	121
West	15,431	1,129	14,255	3,161	10,725	*91	170	*45	*47
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	61,024	3,097	57,727	9,811	46,598	402	526	106	233
Good	10,406	676	9,697	2,309	7,042	114	200	*15	*17
Fair/poor	1,503	*112	1,391	292	1,031	*15	*48	*3	*2

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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	5.4 (0.25)	94.6 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.57)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	5.3 (0.25)	94.7 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.57)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
Sex										
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.33)	94.6 (0.33)	100.0	17.5 (0.74)	80.1 (0.76)	0.8 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	5.3 (0.34)	94.7 (0.34)	100.0	18.6 (0.68)	78.9 (0.70)	0.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.08)
Age[5]										
0–4 years	100.0	3.7 (0.38)	96.3 (0.38)	100.0	19.8 (0.82)	78.1 (0.85)	0.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.22)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.2 (0.08)
5–11 years	100.0	5.3 (0.37)	94.7 (0.37)	100.0	17.4 (0.83)	80.2 (0.85)	0.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.45)	93.2 (0.45)	100.0	17.3 (0.81)	79.9 (0.85)	0.8 (0.17)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.09)	0.6 (0.12)
Race										
1 race[6]	100.0	5.3 (0.25)	94.7 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.58)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
White	100.0	4.7 (0.26)	95.3 (0.26)	100.0	16.3 (0.62)	82.0 (0.64)	0.6 (0.10)	0.6 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	5.3 (0.67)	94.7 (0.67)	100.0	21.3 (1.30)	73.4 (1.44)	1.5 (0.38)	3.3 (0.55)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.5 (2.49)	94.5 (2.49)	100.0	58.7 (8.96)	40.4 (8.61)	*1.0 (0.90)	*–	*–	*–
Asian	100.0	12.6 (2.33)	87.4 (2.33)	100.0	18.3 (2.60)	77.8 (2.82)	*1.2 (0.91)	*1.8 (0.90)	*–	*0.9 (0.47)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*5.4 (5.05)	94.6 (5.05)	100.0	*26.3 (10.16)	71.0 (10.06)	*–	*2.7 (2.77)	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	6.1 (1.56)	93.9 (1.56)	100.0	18.8 (2.63)	77.9 (2.81)	*1.8 (1.41)	*1.3 (0.65)	*0.1 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.12)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*6.8 (2.99)	93.2 (2.99)	100.0	15.8 (3.61)	78.6 (4.74)	*4.9 (3.95)	*0.7 (0.50)	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*2.7 (2.51)	97.3 (2.51)	100.0	27.8 (7.44)	70.7 (7.22)	*1.0 (0.97)	*0.5 (0.53)	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[8]										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.9 (0.68)	88.1 (0.68)	100.0	29.9 (1.22)	65.4 (1.28)	1.1 (0.22)	2.4 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.12)	0.8 (0.20)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	13.3 (0.89)	86.7 (0.89)	100.0	32.8 (1.62)	63.3 (1.66)	1.4 (0.30)	1.5 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.7 (0.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.0 (0.25)	96.0 (0.25)	100.0	15.7 (0.63)	82.3 (0.63)	0.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.06)
White only	100.0	3.2 (0.25)	96.8 (0.25)	100.0	13.7 (0.69)	85.1 (0.70)	0.5 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American only	100.0	5.4 (0.69)	94.6 (0.69)	100.0	21.3 (1.32)	73.5 (1.46)	1.5 (0.39)	3.3 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.14)
Family structure[9]										
Mother and father	100.0	4.5 (0.27)	95.5 (0.27)	100.0	16.5 (0.64)	81.9 (0.65)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
Mother, no father	100.0	6.6 (0.53)	93.4 (0.53)	100.0	21.6 (0.98)	73.8 (1.04)	1.6 (0.33)	2.3 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.4 (0.12)
Father, no mother	100.0	10.7 (2.67)	89.3 (2.67)	100.0	21.9 (2.90)	72.5 (3.13)	*2.0 (0.70)	*2.7 (1.35)	*0.3 (0.24)	*0.7 (0.34)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	11.4 (1.98)	88.6 (1.98)	100.0	27.3 (2.92)	67.9 (3.00)	*1.2 (0.94)	*3.1 (1.30)	*–	*0.4 (0.26)
Parent's education[10]										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	12.2 (0.93)	87.8 (0.93)	100.0	33.4 (1.53)	60.7 (1.62)	2.3 (0.50)	2.6 (0.47)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.8 (0.25)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	5.7 (0.56)	94.3 (0.56)	100.0	21.9 (1.16)	75.4 (1.17)	0.9 (0.21)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.10)
More than high school	100.0	3.5 (0.25)	96.5 (0.25)	100.0	13.3 (0.62)	85.1 (0.64)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.08)
Family income[12]										
Less than $20,000	100.0	8.5 (0.69)	91.5 (0.69)	100.0	30.6 (1.33)	63.9 (1.41)	2.0 (0.43)	2.6 (0.41)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.6 (0.20)
$20,000 or more	100.0	4.4 (0.26)	95.6 (0.26)	100.0	15.0 (0.59)	83.1 (0.61)	0.5 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)	0.2 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	8.1 (0.72)	91.9 (0.72)	100.0	23.2 (1.31)	73.3 (1.38)	1.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.4 (0.17)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.9 (0.57)	95.1 (0.57)	100.0	17.7 (1.18)	80.4 (1.19)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.7 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.4 (0.18)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	4.0 (0.61)	96.0 (0.61)	100.0	13.6 (1.02)	85.1 (1.09)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.7 (0.25)	*0.1 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.16)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.32)	98.2 (0.32)	100.0	10.1 (0.78)	88.7 (0.83)	*0.5 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.09)

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, 2002—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	9.4 (0.95)	90.6 (0.95)	100.0	31.1 (1.66)	63.6 (1.74)	2.2 (0.56)	2.4 (0.47)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.5 (0.19)
Near poor	100.0	8.0 (0.67)	92.0 (0.67)	100.0	23.4 (1.24)	73.1 (1.31)	1.1 (0.24)	1.6 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.5 (0.19)
Not poor	100.0	2.9 (0.27)	97.1 (0.27)	100.0	12.7 (0.60)	85.9 (0.62)	0.4 (0.12)	0.5 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[14]										
Private	100.0	2.4 (0.20)	97.6 (0.20)	100.0	11.1 (0.53)	87.9 (0.55)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	4.7 (0.51)	95.3 (0.51)	100.0	30.3 (1.24)	65.9 (1.29)	1.3 (0.31)	2.3 (0.31)	*0.0 (0.03)	*0.2 (0.08)
Other	100.0	*3.3 (1.60)	96.7 (1.60)	100.0	38.4 (4.13)	53.0 (4.33)	*0.8 (0.51)	6.8 (1.77)	*1.0 (0.64)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	27.0 (1.46)	73.0 (1.46)	100.0	33.7 (1.78)	57.3 (1.91)	4.5 (0.83)	1.8 (0.47)	*0.8 (0.28)	2.0 (0.51)
Place of residence[15]										
Large MSA	100.0	5.4 (0.34)	94.6 (0.34)	100.0	16.9 (0.68)	79.9 (0.72)	0.9 (0.15)	1.6 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	5.5 (0.44)	94.5 (0.44)	100.0	16.1 (0.86)	82.3 (0.86)	0.5 (0.14)	0.8 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.1 (0.62)	94.9 (0.62)	100.0	23.9 (1.82)	74.2 (1.84)	*1.0 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.13)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	2.4 (0.45)	97.6 (0.45)	100.0	10.5 (0.89)	86.3 (0.99)	0.8 (0.25)	2.0 (0.36)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	3.5 (0.42)	96.5 (0.42)	100.0	24.2 (1.33)	73.7 (1.36)	0.7 (0.22)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.11)
South	100.0	6.8 (0.48)	93.2 (0.48)	100.0	15.4 (0.93)	82.3 (0.93)	0.8 (0.17)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.5 (0.11)
West	100.0	7.4 (0.55)	92.6 (0.55)	100.0	22.1 (1.14)	75.4 (1.17)	0.6 (0.19)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.15)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good	100.0	5.1 (0.27)	94.9 (0.27)	100.0	17.0 (0.59)	80.8 (0.61)	0.7 (0.11)	0.9 (0.12)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.07)
Good	100.0	6.4 (0.64)	93.6 (0.64)	100.0	24.0 (1.30)	72.5 (1.35)	1.1 (0.33)	2.1 (0.42)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.09)
Fair/poor	100.0	*6.8 (2.23)	93.2 (2.23)	100.0	20.6 (2.63)	74.3 (2.90)	*1.2 (0.64)	*3.5 (1.19)	*0.2 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.17)

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	54,345	10,611	4,408	1,144	1,681
Sex						
Male	37,311	27,851	5,354	2,257	548	911
Female	35,659	26,494	5,257	2,150	596	770
Age						
0–4 years	19,827	17,182	1,646	411	*35	403
5–11 years	28,780	20,658	4,673	2,044	478	625
12–17 years	24,363	16,505	4,292	1,952	632	652
Race						
1 race[5]	70,953	52,752	10,340	4,333	1,123	1,650
White	54,388	40,914	7,606	3,289	870	1,249
Black or African American	10,578	7,696	1,734	612	187	185
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	368	*79	*46	*–	*9
Asian	2,554	1,689	432	213	*52	82
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*73	*24	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	2,017	1,593	271	74	*22	*31
Black or African American and white	706	534	88	*43	*18	*10
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	291	*44	*–	*–	*8
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	8,440	1,857	940	305	851
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	5,403	1,271	685	255	699
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	45,905	8,754	3,468	839	830
White only	45,253	34,920	6,317	2,562	580	535
Black or African American only	10,393	7,561	1,699	601	187	181
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	52,588	39,455	7,549	3,127	808	1,189
Mother, no father	16,175	11,970	2,440	868	259	392
Father, no mother	2,124	1,443	321	241	*52	*32
Neither mother nor father	2,081	1,475	301	173	*26	68
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	9,438	6,390	1,241	719	284	646
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	11,720	2,570	1,177	291	437
More than high school	44,560	34,473	6,464	2,305	531	515
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	12,299	9,120	1,590	789	216	421
$20,000 or more	56,380	42,262	8,402	3,322	832	1,133
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	7,211	1,625	656	202	375
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	8,601	1,771	776	208	256
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	7,043	1,602	532	124	216
$75,000 or more	16,223	12,844	2,268	786	*87	140

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, 2002—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	8,908	6,444	1,186	561	221	357
Near poor	12,589	9,055	1,838	908	216	464
Not poor	35,515	27,141	5,450	1,873	351	520
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	46,912	35,863	7,026	2,473	503	686
Medicaid/other public	17,243	13,556	2,039	820	181	374
Other	1,464	1,123	161	122	*24	*15
Uninsured	7,105	3,651	1,328	981	429	597
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	35,180	26,305	4,992	1,996	422	1,035
Small MSA	23,475	17,537	3,454	1,327	508	430
Not in MSA	14,314	10,503	2,165	1,084	214	215
Region						
Northeast	13,497	11,054	1,722	464	*52	83
Midwest	17,424	12,960	2,866	942	265	249
South	26,618	19,541	3,609	1,971	521	665
West	15,431	10,790	2,415	1,031	306	684
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	61,024	45,361	9,174	3,644	899	1,388
Good	10,406	7,627	1,349	697	238	273
Fair/poor	1,503	1,331	80	*62	*7	*19

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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 (0.47)	14.7 (0.39)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.16)
Total[4] (crude)	100.0	75.3 (0.47)	14.7 (0.39)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.4 (0.64)	14.5 (0.51)	6.1 (0.35)	1.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.23)
Female	100.0	75.1 (0.67)	14.9 (0.57)	6.1 (0.38)	1.7 (0.24)	2.2 (0.21)
Age[5]						
0–4 years	100.0	87.3 (0.69)	8.4 (0.59)	2.1 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.26)
5–11 years	100.0	72.5 (0.80)	16.4 (0.66)	7.2 (0.47)	1.7 (0.26)	2.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	68.7 (0.87)	17.9 (0.71)	8.1 (0.50)	2.6 (0.31)	2.7 (0.29)
Race						
1 race[6]	100.0	75.1 (0.48)	14.7 (0.40)	6.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.16)
White	100.0	75.9 (0.55)	14.1 (0.46)	6.1 (0.31)	1.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	74.0 (1.23)	16.6 (1.00)	5.8 (0.68)	1.8 (0.41)	1.8 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	73.4 (5.13)	*15.6 (4.77)	9.0 (2.37)	*–	*1.9 (1.41)
Asian	100.0	67.4 (2.92)	18.0 (2.33)	9.2 (1.80)	*2.1 (1.00)	3.3 (0.89)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	80.2 (10.90)	*19.8 (10.90)	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	100.0	77.9 (2.47)	14.7 (2.14)	4.5 (1.28)	*1.1 (0.60)	*1.7 (0.79)
Black or African American and white	100.0	75.2 (4.63)	14.2 (3.80)	*6.7 (2.48)	*2.6 (1.54)	*1.3 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	84.0 (5.74)	*12.4 (4.87)	*–	*–	*3.6 (3.42)
Hispanic origin and race[8]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	67.0 (1.00)	15.5 (0.77)	8.0 (0.54)	2.7 (0.33)	6.9 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	63.7 (1.29)	15.8 (0.98)	8.7 (0.69)	3.3 (0.45)	8.5 (0.80)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.8 (0.52)	14.6 (0.44)	5.8 (0.30)	1.4 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)
White only	100.0	77.9 (0.62)	14.0 (0.52)	5.7 (0.35)	1.3 (0.18)	1.2 (0.15)
Black or African American only	100.0	74.1 (1.24)	16.5 (1.02)	5.8 (0.69)	1.8 (0.42)	1.8 (0.39)
Family structure[9]						
Mother and father	100.0	75.3 (0.56)	14.7 (0.47)	6.1 (0.32)	1.6 (0.18)	2.3 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	75.6 (0.93)	15.0 (0.76)	5.3 (0.48)	1.6 (0.29)	2.4 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	71.8 (2.62)	14.1 (1.93)	10.9 (2.25)	*1.9 (0.64)	*1.3 (0.45)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	74.3 (2.58)	13.7 (2.02)	7.7 (1.56)	*1.0 (0.58)	*3.2 (0.98)
Parent's education[10]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	67.7 (1.38)	13.9 (1.01)	8.1 (0.80)	3.3 (0.50)	7.1 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	72.5 (0.96)	15.8 (0.80)	7.2 (0.55)	1.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.36)
More than high school	100.0	77.8 (0.58)	14.6 (0.51)	5.2 (0.32)	1.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.14)
Family income[12]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	74.3 (1.13)	13.5 (0.89)	6.8 (0.67)	1.9 (0.33)	3.5 (0.40)
$20,000 or more	100.0	75.6 (0.53)	15.0 (0.45)	5.9 (0.29)	1.5 (0.16)	2.0 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	71.2 (1.29)	16.2 (1.10)	6.7 (0.64)	2.1 (0.44)	3.8 (0.50)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	73.6 (1.23)	15.5 (0.97)	6.8 (0.70)	1.9 (0.40)	2.2 (0.40)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	74.2 (1.33)	16.8 (1.15)	5.5 (0.67)	1.3 (0.36)	2.2 (0.43)
$75,000 or more	100.0	80.0 (0.94)	13.9 (0.80)	4.7 (0.52)	*0.5 (0.17)	0.8 (0.20)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional[1]				
		6 months or less	More than 6 months, but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year, but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years[2]
		Percent distribution[3] (standard error)				
Poverty status[13]						
Poor	100.0	72.8 (1.43)	13.8 (1.12)	6.6 (0.82)	2.7 (0.53)	4.1 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	72.2 (1.16)	14.8 (0.91)	7.4 (0.69)	1.8 (0.38)	3.7 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	76.9 (0.65)	15.4 (0.56)	5.3 (0.34)	1.0 (0.16)	1.5 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[14]						
Private	100.0	77.3 (0.57)	14.9 (0.50)	5.2 (0.31)	1.0 (0.14)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	78.9 (0.97)	12.6 (0.78)	5.2 (0.52)	1.2 (0.27)	2.2 (0.29)
Other	100.0	77.5 (3.09)	11.4 (2.38)	8.3 (2.21)	*1.8 (0.91)	*1.1 (0.54)
Uninsured	100.0	52.7 (1.59)	18.9 (1.24)	13.9 (1.14)	6.0 (0.84)	8.5 (0.87)
Place of residence[15]						
Large MSA	100.0	75.5 (0.67)	14.5 (0.54)	5.8 (0.37)	1.2 (0.16)	3.0 (0.26)
Small MSA	100.0	75.3 (0.82)	14.9 (0.74)	5.7 (0.43)	2.2 (0.33)	1.9 (0.25)
Not in MSA	100.0	74.3 (1.13)	15.2 (0.86)	7.5 (0.64)	1.5 (0.34)	1.5 (0.30)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	82.6 (0.98)	12.9 (0.86)	3.5 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.21)	0.6 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	74.9 (0.94)	16.6 (0.86)	5.5 (0.55)	1.5 (0.28)	1.4 (0.26)
South	100.0	74.3 (0.76)	13.7 (0.59)	7.5 (0.46)	2.0 (0.29)	2.5 (0.28)
West	100.0	70.6 (1.14)	16.0 (0.93)	6.8 (0.53)	2.1 (0.33)	4.5 (0.46)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	100.0	74.8 (0.52)	15.3 (0.43)	6.1 (0.29)	1.5 (0.15)	2.3 (0.17)
Good	100.0	75.9 (1.20)	12.7 (0.92)	6.5 (0.63)	2.2 (0.44)	2.8 (0.50)
Fair/poor	100.0	89.0 (2.08)	5.4 (1.53)	*3.9 (1.25)	*0.4 (0.28)	*1.3 (0.72)

*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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 15. Frequencies of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

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)	72,970	7,105	1,595	2,525	3,888	5,395
Sex						
Male	37,311	3,662	776	1,267	1,997	2,817
Female	35,659	3,444	819	1,258	1,891	2,578
Age						
0–4 years	19,827	1,812	344	679	726	2,132
5–11 years	28,780	2,767	646	964	1,507	1,834
12–17 years	24,363	2,526	605	881	1,656	1,429
Race						
1 race[8]	70,953	6,864	1,514	2,398	3,759	5,142
White	54,388	4,893	1,064	1,774	2,582	3,575
Black or African American	10,578	984	289	400	564	1,159
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*130	*4	*31	*26	*85
Asian	2,554	311	*60	*63	309	*91
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*10	*–	*–	*7	*–
2 or more races[9]	2,017	241	81	127	129	253
Black or African American and white	706	81	*43	*36	*52	149
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*83	*13	*45	*13	*43
Hispanic origin and race[10]						
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	2,641	353	545	1,446	1,003
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	2,009	248	405	1,080	609
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	4,465	1,242	1,980	2,441	4,392
White only	45,253	2,881	824	1,386	1,467	2,858
Black or African American only	10,393	962	284	390	559	1,145
Family structure[11]						
Mother and father	52,588	4,619	795	1,491	2,344	3,233
Mother, no father	16,175	1,873	731	934	1,079	1,838
Father, no mother	2,124	271	*39	60	208	121
Neither mother nor father	2,081	343	*29	*39	258	202
Parent's education[12]						
Less than high school diploma	9,438	1,994	366	399	1,108	991
High school diploma or GED[13]	16,411	1,893	419	679	940	1,433
More than high school	44,560	2,780	773	1,395	1,542	2,750
Family income[14]						
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,747	519	626	1,015	1,677
$20,000 or more	56,380	4,702	1,000	1,722	2,475	3,483
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	1,673	462	687	805	944
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,287	239	467	563	721
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	531	94	172	385	546
$75,000 or more	16,223	436	*86	200	288	813
Poverty status[15]						
Poor	8,908	1,324	358	386	813	1,220
Near poor	12,589	2,001	497	814	993	1,154
Not poor	35,515	1,919	445	825	1,050	1,998
Health insurance coverage[16]						
Private	46,912	. . .	461	919	1,128	2,599
Medicaid/other public	17,243	. . .	405	592	763	2,176
Other	1,464	. . .	*9	*18	*48	*82
Uninsured	7,105	7,105	692	982	1,923	505

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, 2002—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	35,180	3,445	751	1,141	1,871	2,537
Small MSA	23,475	2,180	455	829	1,280	1,612
Not in MSA	14,314	1,480	389	555	737	1,245
Region						
Northeast	13,497	787	252	426	322	968
Midwest	17,424	1,060	347	546	617	1,196
South	26,618	3,295	679	932	1,820	2,299
West	15,431	1,964	317	621	1,129	932
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	61,024	5,567	1,039	1,880	3,097	3,833
Good	10,406	1,367	390	500	676	1,150
Fair/poor	1,503	166	*166	145	*112	404

*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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard error) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

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 (0.16)	3.5 (0.19)	5.4 (0.25)	7.4 (0.29)
Total[7] (crude)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.16)	3.5 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)	7.4 (0.29)
Sex					
Male	9.8 (0.45)	2.1 (0.19)	3.4 (0.26)	5.4 (0.33)	7.6 (0.39)
Female	9.7 (0.47)	2.3 (0.24)	3.5 (0.27)	5.3 (0.34)	7.3 (0.42)
Age[8]					
0–4 years	9.2 (0.59)	1.7 (0.25)	3.4 (0.37)	3.7 (0.38)	10.8 (0.58)
5–11 years	9.6 (0.54)	2.2 (0.28)	3.4 (0.32)	5.3 (0.37)	6.4 (0.44)
12–17 years	10.4 (0.55)	2.5 (0.26)	3.6 (0.31)	6.8 (0.45)	5.9 (0.46)
Race					
1 race[9]	9.7 (0.35)	2.1 (0.16)	3.4 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)	7.3 (0.29)
White	9.0 (0.39)	2.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.22)	4.7 (0.26)	6.6 (0.30)
Black or African American	9.3 (0.77)	2.7 (0.43)	3.8 (0.48)	5.3 (0.67)	11.2 (0.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native	26.2 (6.37)	*0.7 (0.70)	*5.7 (2.65)	*5.5 (2.49)	*16.6 (7.45)
Asian	12.2 (2.06)	*2.3 (0.98)	*2.4 (0.99)	12.6 (2.33)	*3.5 (1.09)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*14.8 (9.06)	*–	*–	*5.4 (5.05)	*–
2 or more races[10]	11.1 (1.73)	3.6 (0.86)	5.9 (1.19)	6.1 (1.56)	10.8 (1.61)
Black or African American and white	10.9 (3.06)	*5.3 (2.04)	*3.9 (1.60)	*6.8 (2.99)	18.0 (3.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	22.9 (5.57)	*5.5 (3.34)	*15.0 (5.49)	*2.7 (2.51)	*10.0 (3.94)
Hispanic origin and race[11]					
Hispanic or Latino	21.5 (0.93)	2.9 (0.34)	4.4 (0.41)	11.9 (0.68)	7.7 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	24.3 (1.22)	3.0 (0.43)	4.8 (0.54)	13.3 (0.89)	7.0 (0.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.35)	2.1 (0.18)	3.3 (0.21)	4.0 (0.25)	7.3 (0.32)
White only	6.4 (0.39)	1.8 (0.20)	3.1 (0.24)	3.2 (0.25)	6.4 (0.33)
Black or African American only	9.3 (0.78)	2.7 (0.43)	3.7 (0.48)	5.4 (0.69)	11.2 (0.90)
Family structure[12]					
Mother and father	8.8 (0.39)	1.5 (0.15)	2.8 (0.21)	4.5 (0.27)	6.1 (0.32)
Mother, no father	11.6 (0.70)	4.5 (0.47)	5.7 (0.46)	6.6 (0.53)	11.7 (0.72)
Father, no mother	13.6 (2.62)	*1.5 (0.57)	*2.9 (0.88)	10.7 (2.67)	7.1 (1.57)
Neither mother nor father	16.1 (2.06)	*1.3 (0.56)	*2.1 (0.80)	11.4 (1.98)	10.9 (1.97)
Parent's education[13]					
Less than high school diploma	21.5 (1.19)	3.9 (0.62)	4.1 (0.53)	12.2 (0.93)	10.2 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED[14]	11.6 (0.74)	2.6 (0.35)	4.1 (0.45)	5.7 (0.56)	8.9 (0.60)
More than high school	6.3 (0.33)	1.7 (0.16)	3.1 (0.23)	3.5 (0.25)	6.2 (0.35)
Family income[15]					
Less than $20,000	14.4 (0.84)	4.3 (0.57)	5.1 (0.51)	8.5 (0.69)	13.4 (0.86)
$20,000 or more	8.4 (0.36)	1.8 (0.16)	3.1 (0.21)	4.4 (0.26)	6.2 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	16.7 (1.07)	4.6 (0.55)	6.8 (0.71)	8.1 (0.72)	9.3 (0.93)
$35,000–$54,999	11.1 (0.84)	2.1 (0.37)	4.0 (0.52)	4.9 (0.57)	6.1 (0.60)
$55,000–$74,999	5.5 (0.65)	1.0 (0.28)	1.8 (0.37)	4.0 (0.61)	5.8 (0.69)
$75,000 or more	2.7 (0.39)	*0.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.32)	1.8 (0.32)	5.1 (0.47)
Poverty status[16]					
Poor	15.1 (1.09)	4.0 (0.67)	4.3 (0.58)	9.4 (0.95)	13.6 (1.11)
Near poor	16.1 (0.90)	4.0 (0.51)	6.5 (0.64)	8.0 (0.67)	9.1 (0.72)
Not poor	5.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.17)	2.3 (0.22)	2.9 (0.27)	5.7 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage[17]					
Private	. . .	1.0 (0.16)	2.0 (0.20)	2.4 (0.20)	5.6 (0.29)
Medicaid/other public	. . .	2.4 (0.34)	3.4 (0.41)	4.7 (0.51)	12.3 (0.73)
Other	. . .	*0.6 (0.44)	*1.2 (0.73)	*3.3 (1.60)	5.5 (1.59)
Uninsured	100 (0.00)	9.7 (0.89)	13.8 (1.05)	27.0 (1.46)	7.2 (0.91)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Age-adjusted percents (with standard error) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002—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	9.8 (0.44)	2.1 (0.21)	3.2 (0.26)	5.4 (0.34)	7.2 (0.40)
Small MSA	9.3 (0.62)	1.9 (0.23)	3.5 (0.33)	5.5 (0.44)	6.9 (0.43)
Not in MSA	10.3 (0.91)	2.7 (0.46)	3.9 (0.49)	5.1 (0.62)	8.8 (0.82)
Region					
Northeast	5.8 (0.64)	1.9 (0.34)	3.2 (0.41)	2.4 (0.45)	7.2 (0.61)
Midwest	6.1 (0.49)	2.0 (0.35)	3.1 (0.42)	3.5 (0.42)	6.9 (0.60)
South	12.4 (0.66)	2.6 (0.29)	3.5 (0.32)	6.8 (0.48)	8.7 (0.51)
West	12.8 (0.76)	2.1 (0.23)	4.0 (0.37)	7.4 (0.55)	6.0 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	9.2 (0.35)	1.7 (0.14)	3.1 (0.20)	5.1 (0.27)	6.3 (0.29)
Good	13.0 (0.93)	3.8 (0.50)	4.8 (0.55)	6.4 (0.64)	11.7 (0.90)
Fair/poor	10.7 (2.03)	10.5 (2.76)	9.8 (2.46)	*6.8 (2.23)	27.6 (3.30)

*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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 metropolitan statistical area.

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

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	65,153	3,819	61,031	36,232	11,558	5,051	2,086	9,379
Sex								
Male	33,327	1,757	31,385	18,221	6,023	2,671	1,135	4,808
Female	31,826	2,062	29,646	18,011	5,534	2,380	951	4,572
Age								
2–4 years	12,010	302	11,630	3,824	991	384	101	6,557
5–11 years	28,780	1,824	26,827	17,959	5,649	2,201	800	1,889
12–17 years	24,363	1,694	22,574	14,449	4,918	2,467	1,185	933
Race								
1 race[6]	63,459	3,645	59,510	35,269	11,334	4,923	2,040	9,077
White	48,730	2,744	45,756	28,737	8,139	3,364	1,356	6,711
Black or African American	9,447	553	8,837	4,088	2,242	1,053	460	1,361
American Indian or Alaska Native	460	41	420	200	*106	*49	*32	*74
Asian	2,254	*56	2,194	1,123	337	206	*88	432
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	92	*–	*92	*42	*39	*–	*–	*10
2 or more races[7]	1,695	174	1,521	963	224	128	*46	302
Black or African American and white	566	*65	501	294	83	*59	*21	105
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	310	*65	244	163	*36	*42	*–	*68
Hispanic origin and race[8]								
Hispanic or Latino	10,957	796	10,110	4,645	2,076	1,256	543	2,248
Mexican or Mexican American	7,361	590	6,725	2,942	1,343	829	435	1,678
Not Hispanic or Latino	54,196	3,023	50,921	31,587	9,482	3,795	1,543	7,131
White only	40,748	2,228	38,327	25,458	6,608	2,378	925	5,061
Black or African American only	9,292	551	8,684	3,991	2,212	1,043	460	1,341
Family structure[9]								
Mother and father	46,429	2,260	43,965	27,283	7,756	2,945	1,226	6,757
Mother, no father	14,741	1,311	13,350	7,023	3,078	1,660	651	2,065
Father, no mother	2,064	*127	1,925	1,113	319	173	*66	342
Neither mother nor father	1,920	122	1,791	813	404	273	142	216
Parent's education[10]								
Less than high school diploma	8,067	724	7,296	3,064	1,737	1,008	431	1,664
High school diploma or GED[11]	14,721	1,107	13,517	7,081	3,027	1,343	608	2,461
More than high school	40,009	1,854	38,040	25,166	6,314	2,374	880	4,983
Family income[12]								
Less than $20,000	10,498	1,030	9,429	4,586	2,139	1,213	513	1,835
$20,000 or more	50,829	2,571	48,079	29,743	8,669	3,490	1,435	7,021
$20,000–$34,999	9,012	892	8,071	4,116	1,809	860	432	1,740
$35,000–$54,999	10,386	796	9,569	5,220	1,898	925	389	1,852
$55,000–$74,999	8,628	255	8,360	5,409	1,453	504	197	1,030
$75,000 or more	14,822	373	14,417	10,677	1,861	633	181	1,390

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, 2002—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	7,763	751	6,982	3,204	1,609	972	402	1,434
Near poor	11,174	1,168	9,958	5,051	2,300	1,027	487	2,184
Not poor	32,046	1,294	30,685	20,612	4,802	1,913	713	3,841
Health insurance coverage[14]								
Private	42,533	1,673	40,720	26,879	6,840	2,494	931	5,036
Medicaid/other public	14,652	1,063	13,478	6,599	3,219	1,561	550	2,403
Other	1,236	*34	1,195	713	232	*106	*23	145
Uninsured	6,524	1,021	5,463	1,945	1,220	881	556	1,786
Place of residence[15]								
Large MSA	31,273	1,610	29,491	17,352	5,669	2,356	1,034	4,359
Small MSA	20,952	1,201	19,676	12,079	3,481	1,537	554	3,091
Not in MSA	12,928	1,008	11,864	6,802	2,407	1,158	498	1,929
Region								
Northeast	12,186	443	11,691	7,484	2,206	678	269	1,388
Midwest	15,511	944	14,531	9,321	2,669	957	369	2,079
South	23,730	1,571	22,011	12,033	4,125	2,323	950	3,944
West	13,726	861	12,799	7,394	2,558	1,094	498	1,969
Current health status								
Excellent/very good	54,177	2,842	51,120	31,086	9,230	4,017	1,527	7,629
Good	9,536	719	8,743	4,439	2,050	816	538	1,555
Fair/poor	1,411	251	1,152	686	275	219	*21	189
Dental care affordability								
Can't afford dental care	3,819	3,819	. . .	1,217	693	779	540	554
Can afford dental care	61,031	. . .	61,031	34,993	10,844	4,252	1,546	8,790

*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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 metropolitan statistical area.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2002.

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, 2002

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	5.9 (0.27)	94.1 (0.27)	100.0	56.4 (0.59)	18.0 (0.46)	7.9 (0.32)	3.3 (0.21)	14.4 (0.34)
Total[5] (crude)	100.0	5.9 (0.27)	94.1 (0.27)	100.0	56.3 (0.61)	18.0 (0.46)	7.9 (0.32)	3.2 (0.21)	14.6 (0.40)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.3 (0.35)	94.7 (0.35)	100.0	55.6 (0.82)	18.4 (0.64)	8.1 (0.46)	3.5 (0.29)	14.4 (0.46)
Female	100.0	6.5 (0.43)	93.5 (0.43)	100.0	57.3 (0.78)	17.6 (0.63)	7.6 (0.41)	3.0 (0.29)	14.4 (0.48)
Age[6]									
2–4 years	100.0	2.5 (0.40)	97.5 (0.40)	100.0	32.3 (1.27)	8.4 (0.76)	3.2 (0.49)	0.9 (0.25)	55.3 (1.34)
5–11 years	100.0	6.4 (0.45)	93.6 (0.45)	100.0	63.0 (0.86)	19.8 (0.73)	7.7 (0.47)	2.8 (0.30)	6.6 (0.43)
12–17 years	100.0	7.0 (0.46)	93.0 (0.46)	100.0	60.3 (0.95)	20.5 (0.75)	10.3 (0.56)	4.9 (0.42)	3.9 (0.33)
Race									
1 race[7]	100.0	5.8 (0.28)	94.2 (0.28)	100.0	56.4 (0.60)	18.1 (0.46)	7.9 (0.33)	3.3 (0.21)	14.4 (0.34)
White	100.0	5.7 (0.31)	94.3 (0.31)	100.0	59.5 (0.67)	16.9 (0.53)	7.0 (0.36)	2.8 (0.22)	13.9 (0.38)
Black or African American	100.0	5.8 (0.75)	94.2 (0.75)	100.0	44.3 (1.45)	24.2 (1.21)	11.4 (0.93)	4.9 (0.67)	15.2 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*8.6 (3.02)	91.4 (3.02)	100.0	43.7 (5.88)	24.1 (5.37)	*11.1 (3.96)	*6.9 (2.90)	14.2 (2.54)
Asian	100.0	*2.5 (1.00)	97.5 (1.00)	100.0	52.0 (3.21)	16.0 (2.39)	9.2 (1.97)	4.3 (1.22)	18.4 (2.43)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*–	100 (0.00)	100.0	47.3 (12.82)	*36.2 (11.95)	*–	*–	*16.5 (8.50)
2 or more races[8]	100.0	10.5 (2.26)	89.5 (2.26)	100.0	60.0 (3.29)	13.9 (2.18)	8.3 (1.94)	*2.9 (1.15)	14.9 (2.04)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*10.3 (3.59)	89.7 (3.59)	100.0	53.8 (5.63)	16.3 (4.15)	*10.1 (3.08)	*3.3 (2.09)	16.5 (3.53)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*23.7 (7.52)	76.3 (7.52)	100.0	53.9 (8.68)	*9.0 (4.32)	*16.6 (7.78)	*–	*20.5 (6.33)
Hispanic origin and race[9]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.5 (0.62)	92.5 (0.62)	100.0	43.5 (1.20)	19.6 (0.89)	12.1 (0.75)	5.2 (0.47)	19.5 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.2 (0.81)	91.8 (0.81)	100.0	41.0 (1.46)	19.0 (1.10)	12.0 (0.93)	6.2 (0.63)	21.8 (1.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.6 (0.30)	94.4 (0.30)	100.0	59.0 (0.66)	17.7 (0.52)	7.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.23)	13.4 (0.37)
White only	100.0	5.5 (0.36)	94.5 (0.36)	100.0	62.9 (0.74)	16.3 (0.60)	5.8 (0.38)	2.3 (0.24)	12.7 (0.42)
Black or African American only	100.0	5.9 (0.77)	94.1 (0.77)	100.0	44.0 (1.46)	24.3 (1.23)	11.5 (0.95)	5.0 (0.68)	15.2 (0.87)
Family structure[10]									
Mother and father	100.0	4.9 (0.30)	95.1 (0.30)	100.0	59.9 (0.70)	17.1 (0.53)	6.5 (0.36)	2.7 (0.23)	13.9 (0.38)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.8 (0.65)	91.2 (0.65)	100.0	48.1 (1.16)	21.0 (0.96)	11.3 (0.70)	4.4 (0.47)	15.2 (0.72)
Father, no mother	100.0	*6.1 (2.21)	93.9 (2.21)	100.0	53.7 (3.31)	14.2 (1.87)	7.7 (1.31)	*3.2 (1.11)	21.2 (2.81)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	5.9 (1.39)	94.1 (1.39)	100.0	42.5 (3.08)	21.1 (2.67)	14.5 (2.59)	6.7 (1.49)	15.1 (2.30)
Parent's education[11]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.1 (1.02)	90.9 (1.02)	100.0	39.0 (1.67)	22.3 (1.33)	13.0 (1.02)	5.6 (0.70)	20.1 (1.13)
High school diploma or GED[12]	100.0	7.6 (0.65)	92.4 (0.65)	100.0	48.8 (1.19)	20.8 (1.01)	9.2 (0.69)	4.1 (0.47)	17.2 (0.77)
More than high school	100.0	4.7 (0.31)	95.3 (0.31)	100.0	63.6 (0.70)	16.0 (0.55)	6.0 (0.35)	2.2 (0.23)	12.2 (0.39)
Family income[13]									
Less than $20,000	100.0	9.9 (0.88)	90.1 (0.88)	100.0	44.7 (1.43)	20.8 (1.15)	11.9 (0.97)	5.1 (0.58)	17.5 (0.95)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.1 (0.29)	94.9 (0.29)	100.0	59.2 (0.65)	17.3 (0.52)	6.9 (0.35)	2.9 (0.22)	13.7 (0.37)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	10.2 (0.85)	89.8 (0.85)	100.0	46.0 (1.51)	20.5 (1.18)	9.8 (0.93)	5.0 (0.68)	18.8 (1.01)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	7.8 (0.84)	92.2 (0.84)	100.0	51.5 (1.36)	18.9 (1.13)	9.2 (0.84)	3.9 (0.58)	16.5 (0.81)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	3.0 (0.50)	97.0 (0.50)	100.0	62.7 (1.45)	16.9 (1.17)	5.9 (0.77)	2.3 (0.47)	12.2 (0.81)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.5 (0.45)	97.5 (0.45)	100.0	72.3 (1.04)	12.6 (0.82)	4.3 (0.48)	1.2 (0.30)	9.6 (0.60)

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, 2002—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	9.8 (1.08)	90.2 (1.08)	100.0	42.1 (1.80)	21.3 (1.41)	13.1 (1.35)	5.4 (0.82)	18.1 (1.22)
Near poor	100.0	10.7 (0.86)	89.3 (0.86)	100.0	45.9 (1.31)	21.1 (1.12)	9.5 (0.80)	4.6 (0.56)	18.9 (0.92)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.32)	96.0 (0.32)	100.0	64.7 (0.75)	15.1 (0.58)	6.0 (0.37)	2.2 (0.25)	12.0 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[15]									
Private	100.0	3.9 (0.32)	96.1 (0.32)	100.0	63.6 (0.69)	16.1 (0.53)	5.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.21)	12.3 (0.39)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	7.5 (0.65)	92.5 (0.65)	100.0	46.5 (1.32)	23.0 (1.11)	11.4 (0.81)	4.1 (0.51)	15.0 (0.76)
Other	100.0	*2.6 (1.52)	97.4 (1.52)	100.0	57.1 (3.59)	18.5 (2.88)	8.4 (2.46)	*2.0 (1.01)	14.0 (2.41)
Uninsured	100.0	15.8 (1.15)	84.2 (1.15)	100.0	30.7 (1.54)	19.3 (1.38)	13.8 (1.12)	8.7 (0.96)	27.5 (1.33)
Place of residence [16]									
Large MSA	100.0	5.2 (0.37)	94.8 (0.37)	100.0	56.6 (0.81)	18.5 (0.64)	7.7 (0.43)	3.4 (0.30)	13.9 (0.45)
Small MSA	100.0	5.8 (0.47)	94.2 (0.47)	100.0	58.4 (1.00)	16.8 (0.76)	7.5 (0.56)	2.7 (0.30)	14.6 (0.65)
Not in MSA	100.0	7.8 (0.68)	92.2 (0.68)	100.0	53.0 (1.53)	18.7 (1.19)	8.9 (0.89)	3.8 (0.60)	15.5 (0.79)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.7 (0.50)	96.3 (0.50)	100.0	62.5 (1.27)	18.5 (1.09)	5.7 (0.61)	2.2 (0.43)	11.1 (0.66)
Midwest	100.0	6.1 (0.56)	93.9 (0.56)	100.0	60.8 (1.06)	17.4 (0.97)	6.2 (0.57)	2.4 (0.36)	13.2 (0.64)
South	100.0	6.6 (0.49)	93.4 (0.49)	100.0	51.4 (1.07)	17.7 (0.69)	9.9 (0.61)	4.0 (0.41)	17.0 (0.65)
West	100.0	6.3 (0.56)	93.7 (0.56)	100.0	54.8 (1.22)	19.0 (1.08)	8.1 (0.69)	3.7 (0.42)	14.3 (0.65)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	100.0	5.3 (0.29)	94.7 (0.29)	100.0	58.4 (0.64)	17.4 (0.49)	7.6 (0.35)	2.9 (0.22)	13.8 (0.36)
Good	100.0	7.4 (0.66)	92.6 (0.66)	100.0	46.6 (1.57)	21.3 (1.18)	8.4 (0.76)	5.5 (0.64)	18.3 (1.02)
Fair/poor	100.0	17.7 (3.33)	82.3 (3.33)	100.0	49.0 (3.74)	19.6 (3.22)	15.5 (2.86)	*1.4 (0.74)	14.4 (2.37)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100 (0.00)	. . .	100.0	31.4 (2.31)	18.2 (2.08)	19.5 (1.94)	12.9 (1.61)	17.9 (2.12)
Can afford dental care	100.0	. . .	100 (0.00)	100.0	58.2 (0.60)	18.1 (0.48)	7.1 (0.31)	2.6 (0.19)	14.0 (0.33)

*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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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 metropolitan statistical area.

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, 2002.

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 2002 in-house Sample Child and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey. All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight and the in-house data file. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of some 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 or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percents is determined independently. Therefore, 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 (15,16). 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:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \, (p_i/P)$$

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

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i,$$

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	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 RJ, Schoenborn CA (16). 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.

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percents of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2002

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	172	0.24
Had asthma in past 12 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 1)	13	0.02
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	244	0.33
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	266	0.37
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (table 2)	114	0.16
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	108	0.18
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (table 3)	204	0.33
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) (table 4)	52	0.07
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (tables 5,6)	36	0.05
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (tables 7,8)	122	0.18
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (tables 9,10)	1,128	2.12
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12,15,16)	234	0.32
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (tables 11,12)	51	0.07
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (tables 13,14)	782	1.07
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	246	0.34
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	54	0.07
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	71	0.10
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (tables 15,16)	500	0.69
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	303	0.47
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (tables 17,18)	846	1.30

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 2002

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Parent's education[1]	2,560	3.51
Family income	4,290	5.88
Poverty status	15,957	21.87
Health insurance coverage	245	0.34
Current health status	13	0.05

[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.

The ''Income and Assets'' section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from $0 up to $999,995). Respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount are then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was $20,000 or more or less than $20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who did reply to the ''above-below $20,000'' question were then handed one of two cards with a list of detailed income categories on it (topcoded at $75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their family's combined income. Thus NHIS respondents fall into 1 of 4 categories with respect to income information: those willing to supply a dollar amount (68% of the 2002 sample), those who indicated their income from a fairly detailed set of intervals (3% of the sample), those who said that their family's income was either $20,000 or more or less than $20,000 (19% of the sample), and those unwilling to provide any information whatsoever (9% 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 those 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 those 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 2001 poverty threshold (given the family's size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (18). 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 22% of the U.S. child population (weighted results). Six percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 23% 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 Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources—including wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lived in the household), pensions, government payments, child support/alimony, dividends, 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 or 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 age 65 years and over.

For persons under age 65, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (19, 20). 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 the IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For approximately 1.14% 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 was made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic origin and race. The latter characteristic includes subcategories for "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino." "Not Hispanic or Latino" includes "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 separately for other not Hispanic or Latino single-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 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of one race from persons of two or more races. The category ''1 race'' refers to persons who indicated only a single race group and includes subcategories for white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category ''2 or more races'' refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Data for multiple-race combinations can only be reported to the extent that the estimates meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple-race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white; American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for ''2 or more races'').

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 following 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 Characteristic or Outcome Terms

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

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

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

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

Health status—Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, ''Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or

poor?" Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children under 18 years of age.

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

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

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

Appendix III
Tables of Unadjusted Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and 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, 2002

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)	72,970	8,894	4,197	12.2 (0.36)	5.8 (0.26)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	72,970	8,894	4,197	12.2 (0.36)	5.8 (0.26)
Sex					
Male	37,311	5,190	2,518	13.9 (0.50)	6.8 (0.37)
Female	35,659	3,704	1,679	10.4 (0.47)	4.7 (0.33)
Age					
0–4 years	19,827	1,452	958	7.3 (0.53)	4.8 (0.45)
5–11 years	28,780	3,801	1,801	13.2 (0.60)	6.3 (0.42)
12–17 years	24,363	3,641	1,438	15.0 (0.63)	5.9 (0.42)
Race					
1 race[6]	70,953	8,609	4,040	12.2 (0.36)	5.7 (0.25)
White	54,388	6,041	2,824	11.1 (0.40)	5.2 (0.28)
Black or African American	10,578	1,873	910	17.7 (1.04)	8.6 (0.76)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*74	*42	14.6 (3.56)	*8.3 (2.62)
Asian	2,554	272	111	10.7 (1.78)	4.3 (1.23)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*5	*3	*5.4 (4.01)	*2.6 (2.64)
2 or more races[7]	2,017	285	156	14.2 (2.25)	7.8 (1.92)
Black or African American and white	706	81	*43	11.4 (2.76)	*6.1 (2.24)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*66	*32	*19.3 (6.77)	*9.5 (4.74)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	1,273	558	10.1 (0.63)	4.4 (0.42)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	643	267	7.6 (0.64)	3.2 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	7,621	3,639	12.6 (0.41)	6.0 (0.29)
White, single race	45,253	5,214	2,478	11.6 (0.46)	5.5 (0.33)
Black or African American, single race	10,393	1,835	886	17.7 (1.05)	8.5 (0.75)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	52,588	5,644	2,568	10.8 (0.40)	4.9 (0.27)
Mother, no father	16,175	2,684	1,381	16.6 (0.83)	8.5 (0.61)
Father, no mother	2,124	229	93	10.8 (1.70)	4.4 (1.18)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	338	155	16.4 (2.17)	7.5 (1.43)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	9,438	1,092	460	11.6 (0.95)	4.9 (0.59)
High school diploma or GED[11]	16,411	2,035	1,022	12.4 (0.73)	6.2 (0.55)
More than high school diploma	44,560	5,407	2,546	12.2 (0.45)	5.7 (0.33)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,956	996	16.0 (0.96)	8.1 (0.69)
$20,000 or more	56,380	6,451	2,999	11.5 (0.38)	5.3 (0.28)
$20,000-$34,999	10,174	1,231	556	12.1 (0.91)	5.5 (0.64)
$35,000-$54,999	11,667	1,274	601	10.9 (0.83)	5.2 (0.55)
$55,000-$74,999	9,565	1,155	565	12.1 (1.00)	5.9 (0.72)
$75,000 or more	16,223	1,868	829	11.5 (0.71)	5.1 (0.51)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	8,908	1,326	715	15.0 (1.16)	8.0 (0.91)
Near poor	12,589	1,508	660	12.0 (0.79)	5.2 (0.53)
Not poor	35,515	4,183	1,957	11.8 (0.47)	5.5 (0.36)

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, 2002—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	46,912	5,308	2,416	11.3 (0.42)	5.2 (0.30)
Medicaid/other public	17,243	2,683	1,422	15.6 (0.83)	8.2 (0.59)
Other	1,464	191	79	13.1 (2.47)	5.4 (1.58)
Uninsured	7,105	679	279	9.6 (1.13)	3.9 (0.66)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	35,180	4,028	1,951	11.5 (0.49)	5.5 (0.35)
Small MSA	23,475	3,168	1,422	13.5 (0.69)	6.1 (0.46)
Not in MSA	14,314	1,698	824	11.9 (0.78)	5.8 (0.64)
Region					
Northeast	13,497	2,040	889	15.2 (0.91)	6.6 (0.61)
Midwest	17,424	2,003	983	11.5 (0.75)	5.6 (0.51)
South	26,618	3,164	1,501	11.9 (0.58)	5.6 (0.42)
West	15,431	1,688	824	10.9 (0.73)	5.3 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,305	2,697	10.3 (0.36)	4.4 (0.25)
Good	10,406	1,965	1,061	19.0 (1.09)	10.2 (0.86)
Fair/poor	1,503	620	434	41.2 (3.66)	28.9 (3.27)

*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.

[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 characterstics 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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	7,503	8,905	8,253	10.3 (0.34)	12.2 (0.34)	11.3 (0.36)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	72,970	7,503	8,905	8,253	10.3 (0.34)	12.3 (0.34)	11.3 (0.36)
Sex							
Male	37,311	4,050	4,912	4,084	10.9 (0.49)	13.2 (0.48)	11.0 (0.49)
Female	35,659	3,453	3,993	4,169	9.7 (0.45)	11.2 (0.48)	11.7 (0.50)
Age							
0–4 years	19,827	771	1,236	2,246	3.9 (0.37)	6.3 (0.45)	11.3 (0.65)
5–11 years	28,780	3,144	4,126	3,614	11.0 (0.54)	14.4 (0.60)	12.6 (0.60)
12–17 years	24,363	3,588	3,544	2,392	14.8 (0.66)	14.6 (0.64)	9.8 (0.55)
Race							
1 race[5]	70,953	7,266	8,579	7,933	10.3 (0.35)	12.1 (0.34)	11.2 (0.37)
White	54,388	5,874	6,925	5,796	10.8 (0.42)	12.8 (0.41)	10.7 (0.42)
Black or African American	10,578	838	1,257	1,449	8.0 (0.73)	11.9 (0.87)	13.7 (0.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	29	*36	*57	*5.8 (1.78)	*7.2 (2.86)	*11.3 (3.80)
Asian	2,554	243	171	330	9.5 (1.69)	6.7 (1.45)	12.9 (1.96)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*10	*–	*3	*10.1 (9.53)	*–	*2.7 (2.75)
2 or more races[6]	2,017	237	326	320	11.8 (2.07)	16.2 (2.44)	15.9 (2.27)
Black or African American and white	706	*39	88	68	*5.5 (2.05)	12.5 (2.97)	9.6 (2.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*68	*85	*44	*19.7 (6.86)	25.0 (6.79)	*13.0 (5.20)
Hispanic origin and race[7]							
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	937	1,077	1,035	7.5 (0.54)	8.6 (0.58)	8.2 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	608	678	544	7.2 (0.64)	8.0 (0.70)	6.4 (0.65)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	6,566	7,828	7,218	10.9 (0.39)	13.0 (0.39)	12.0 (0.41)
White, single race	45,253	5,275	6,161	5,150	11.7 (0.48)	13.7 (0.48)	11.4 (0.47)
Black or African American, single race	10,393	821	1,216	1,426	7.9 (0.74)	11.7 (0.86)	13.7 (0.91)
Family structure[8]							
Mother and father	52,588	5,562	6,301	5,818	10.6 (0.41)	12.0 (0.42)	11.1 (0.43)
Mother, no father	16,175	1,576	2,137	2,024	9.8 (0.63)	13.2 (0.70)	12.5 (0.70)
Father, no mother	2,124	193	239	225	9.1 (1.56)	11.2 (1.79)	10.6 (1.95)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	172	229	186	8.4 (1.49)	11.1 (1.69)	9.0 (1.54)
Parent's education[9]							
Less than high school diploma	9,438	586	774	708	6.2 (0.66)	8.2 (0.84)	7.5 (0.76)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	1,421	1,878	1,663	8.7 (0.61)	11.5 (0.66)	10.1 (0.69)
More than high school diploma	44,560	5,303	6,017	5,685	11.9 (0.47)	13.6 (0.48)	12.8 (0.49)
Family income[11]							
Less than $20,000	12,299	966	1,403	1,212	7.9 (0.67)	11.5 (0.78)	9.9 (0.66)
$20,000 or more	56,380	6,232	7,099	6,717	11.1 (0.40)	12.6 (0.40)	11.9 (0.43)
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	892	1,228	1,329	8.8 (0.76)	12.1 (0.85)	13.1 (0.95)
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,248	1,383	1,366	10.7 (0.82)	11.9 (0.82)	11.7 (0.95)
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	1,066	1,277	1,092	11.2 (0.94)	13.4 (0.95)	11.4 (0.95)
$75,000 or more	16,223	2,159	2,251	2,198	13.3 (0.81)	13.9 (0.79)	13.6 (0.81)
Poverty status[12]							
Poor	8,908	634	992	925	7.1 (0.79)	11.2 (0.96)	10.4 (0.87)
Near poor	12,589	1,091	1,445	1,481	8.7 (0.77)	11.5 (0.83)	11.8 (0.93)
Not poor	35,515	4,372	4,871	4,550	12.3 (0.52)	13.8 (0.52)	12.8 (0.53)
Health insurance coverage[13]							
Private	46,912	5,483	6,146	5,557	11.7 (0.45)	13.1 (0.45)	11.9 (0.46)
Medicaid/other public	17,243	1,326	1,930	1,894	7.7 (0.56)	11.3 (0.63)	11.0 (0.65)
Other	1,464	*80	170	194	*5.5 (1.74)	11.6 (2.38)	13.2 (2.82)
Uninsured	7,105	597	637	600	8.4 (0.90)	9.0 (0.96)	8.5 (0.93)
Place of residence[14]							
Large MSA	35,180	3,804	3,780	3,904	10.8 (0.49)	10.8 (0.47)	11.1 (0.49)
Small MSA	23,475	2,311	3,184	2,647	9.9 (0.61)	13.6 (0.67)	11.3 (0.66)
Not in MSA	14,314	1,389	1,941	1,702	9.7 (0.81)	13.7 (0.71)	11.9 (0.85)

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, 2002—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	13,497	1,371	1,500	1,572	10.2 (0.79)	11.2 (0.77)	11.7 (0.82)
Midwest	17,424	1,731	2,013	2,012	10.0 (0.71)	11.6 (0.72)	11.6 (0.84)
South	26,618	2,574	3,936	2,850	9.7 (0.57)	14.8 (0.60)	10.7 (0.58)
West	15,431	1,827	1,457	1,818	11.9 (0.74)	9.5 (0.68)	11.8 (0.72)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,016	6,790	6,600	9.9 (0.37)	11.2 (0.38)	10.8 (0.38)
Good	10,406	1,210	1,667	1,223	11.7 (0.87)	16.1 (1.05)	11.8 (0.91)
Fair/poor	1,503	270	436	426	18.1 (2.65)	29.4 (3.31)	28.6 (3.25)

*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 characterstics 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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	60,972	4,942	4,365	8.1 (0.33)	7.2 (0.31)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	60,972	4,942	4,365	8.1 (0.33)	7.2 (0.31)
Sex					
Male	31,208	3,151	3,190	10.1 (0.50)	10.3 (0.50)
Female	29,764	1,791	1,175	6.0 (0.43)	4.0 (0.34)
Age					
3–4 years	7,829	*81	*77	*1.0 (0.34)	*1.0 (0.35)
5–11 years	28,780	2,297	1,952	8.0 (0.48)	6.8 (0.46)
12–17 years	24,363	2,563	2,336	10.5 (0.55)	9.6 (0.53)
Race					
1 race[6]	59,424	4,773	4,253	8.0 (0.33)	7.2 (0.32)
White	45,624	3,600	3,405	7.9 (0.37)	7.5 (0.38)
Black or African American	8,909	915	696	10.3 (0.99)	7.8 (0.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native	402	*23	*13	*5.8 (2.96)	*3.3 (1.52)
Asian	2,062	*23	*–	*1.1 (0.64)	*–
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	91	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[7]	1,548	169	112	10.9 (2.31)	7.2 (1.87)
Black or African American and white	516	*86	*42	16.7 (4.81)	*8.2 (3.02)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	279	*29	*18	*10.3 (5.44)	*6.6 (5.05)
Hispanic origin and race[8]					
Hispanic or Latino	10,181	589	378	5.8 (0.58)	3.7 (0.49)
Mexican or Mexican American	6,781	319	154	4.7 (0.61)	2.3 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	50,791	4,353	3,987	8.6 (0.38)	7.9 (0.36)
White, single race	38,242	3,245	3,185	8.5 (0.43)	8.4 (0.44)
Black or African American, single race	8,754	904	681	10.3 (1.01)	7.8 (0.86)
Family structure[9]					
Mother and father	43,183	2,880	2,499	6.7 (0.36)	5.8 (0.34)
Mother, no father	13,935	1,666	1,468	12.0 (0.81)	10.6 (0.76)
Father, no mother	1,968	162	159	8.3 (1.58)	8.1 (1.58)
Neither mother nor father	1,887	234	239	12.5 (2.03)	12.7 (2.06)
Parent's education[10]					
Less than high school diploma	7,432	782	476	10.5 (1.02)	6.4 (0.82)
High school diploma or GED[11]	13,798	1,338	1,246	9.7 (0.70)	9.1 (0.73)
More than high school diploma	37,438	2,567	2,389	6.9 (0.40)	6.4 (0.38)
Family income[12]					
Less than $20,000	9,761	1,268	920	13.0 (0.97)	9.5 (0.85)
$20,000 or more	47,580	3,422	3,216	7.2 (0.36)	6.8 (0.35)
$20,000–$34,999	8,386	870	741	10.4 (0.98)	8.9 (0.96)
$35,000–$54,999	9,629	664	668	6.9 (0.74)	7.0 (0.78)
$55,000–$74,999	8,061	635	607	7.9 (0.89)	7.5 (0.91)
$75,000 or more	14,027	805	822	5.7 (0.58)	5.9 (0.55)
Poverty status[13]					
Poor	7,250	1,021	698	14.1 (1.23)	9.7 (1.04)
Near poor	10,337	971	799	9.4 (0.85)	7.8 (0.77)
Not poor	30,121	2,050	2,089	6.8 (0.42)	6.9 (0.42)
Health insurance coverage[14]					
Private	40,051	2,683	2,575	6.7 (0.37)	6.4 (0.37)
Medicaid/other public	13,479	1,678	1,321	12.5 (0.83)	9.9 (0.79)
Other	1,183	*98	115	*8.3 (2.48)	9.7 (2.50)
Uninsured	6,051	449	332	7.4 (0.93)	5.5 (0.74)
Place of residence[15]					
Large MSA	29,237	2,101	1,768	7.2 (0.44)	6.1 (0.42)
Small MSA	19,639	1,721	1,673	8.8 (0.61)	8.5 (0.55)
Not in MSA	12,096	1,120	924	9.3 (0.84)	7.7 (0.86)

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, 2002—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	11,362	1,036	892	9.1 (0.79)	7.9 (0.73)
Midwest	14,407	1,027	966	7.1 (0.60)	6.7 (0.66)
South	22,367	1,975	1,874	8.8 (0.57)	8.4 (0.55)
West	12,836	904	633	7.1 (0.70)	4.9 (0.58)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	50,531	3,238	2,989	6.4 (0.33)	5.9 (0.31)
Good	9,079	1,246	1,054	13.8 (1.07)	11.7 (1.04)
Fair/poor	1,332	448	315	33.7 (3.85)	23.6 (3.31)

*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]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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	72,970	9,847	13.5 (0.36)
Total[4](age-adjusted)	72,970	9,847	13.5 (0.36)
Sex			
Male	37,311	5,594	15.0 (0.53)
Female	35,659	4,253	11.9 (0.49)
Age			
0–4 years	19,827	1,542	7.8 (0.55)
5–11 years	28,780	4,089	14.2 (0.61)
12–17 years	24,363	4,217	17.3 (0.69)
Race			
1 race[5]	70,953	9,608	13.6 (0.37)
White	54,388	7,658	14.1 (0.44)
Black or African American	10,578	1,504	14.2 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	503	*39	*7.8 (2.75)
Asian	2,554	138	5.4 (1.29)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	97	*3	*2.8 (2.89)
2 or more races[6]	2,017	239	11.8 (1.92)
Black or African American and white	706	81	11.4 (2.68)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	342	*39	*11.3 (6.02)
Hispanic origin and race[7]			
Hispanic or Latino	12,563	1,038	8.3 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,461	564	6.7 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	60,407	8,809	14.6 (0.42)
White only	45,253	6,957	15.4 (0.52)
Black or African American only	10,393	1,477	14.2 (0.92)
Family structure[8]			
Mother and father	52,588	6,537	12.4 (0.43)
Mother, no father	16,175	2,805	17.4 (0.85)
Father, no mother	2,124	202	9.5 (1.57)
Neither mother nor father	2,081	303	14.6 (2.06)
Parent's education[9]			
Less than high school diploma	9,438	973	10.3 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[10]	16,411	2,295	14.0 (0.82)
More than high school	44,560	6,251	14.0 (0.47)
Family income[11]			
Less than $20,000	12,299	1,944	15.8 (0.89)
$20,000 or more	56,380	7,401	13.1 (0.42)
$20,000–$34,999	10,174	1,393	13.7 (1.06)
$35,000–$54,999	11,667	1,500	12.9 (0.85)
$55,000–$74,999	9,565	1,272	13.3 (1.01)
$75,000 or more	16,223	2,292	14.1 (0.79)
Poverty status[12]			
Poor	8,908	1,452	16.3 (1.15)
Near poor	12,589	1,589	12.6 (0.80)
Not poor	35,515	4,991	14.1 (0.52)
Health insurance coverage[13]			
Private	46,912	6,421	13.7 (0.45)
Medicaid/other public	17,243	2,693	15.6 (0.78)
Other	1,464	214	14.6 (2.81)
Uninsured	7,105	496	7.0 (0.78)

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, 2002—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	35,180	4,134	11.8 (0.51)
Small MSA	23,475	3,547	15.1 (0.62)
Not in MSA	14,314	2,166	15.2 (0.90)
Region			
Northeast	13,497	1,879	13.9 (0.83)
Midwest	17,424	2,364	13.6 (0.76)
South	26,618	4,083	15.4 (0.61)
West	15,431	1,522	9.9 (0.71)
Current health status			
Excellent/very good	61,024	6,758	11.1 (0.37)
Good	10,406	2,287	22.0 (1.14)
Fair/poor	1,503	788	52.4 (3.81)

*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 three 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, 2002.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2002

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	55.7 (0.58)	28.0 (0.50)	14.3 (0.38)	2.1 (0.16)
Total[3](age-adjusted)	100.0	55.7 (0.58)	28.0 (0.50)	14.3 (0.38)	2.1 (0.16)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.4 (0.79)	28.6 (0.69)	15.0 (0.54)	2.1 (0.21)
Female	100.0	57.1 (0.79)	27.3 (0.71)	13.5 (0.53)	2.0 (0.22)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	58.9 (0.99)	27.7 (0.92)	11.7 (0.68)	1.6 (0.26)
5–11 years	100.0	55.4 (0.93)	27.7 (0.80)	14.6 (0.59)	2.4 (0.29)
12–17 years	100.0	53.5 (0.97)	28.5 (0.82)	16.0 (0.71)	2.0 (0.23)
Race					
1 race[4]	100.0	55.5 (0.59)	28.1 (0.51)	14.3 (0.39)	2.1 (0.16)
White	100.0	58.1 (0.68)	27.7 (0.60)	12.6 (0.42)	1.7 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	45.9 (1.36)	29.7 (1.21)	20.8 (1.18)	3.7 (0.51)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	50.9 (7.83)	30.8 (8.25)	15.5 (4.17)	*2.8 (1.55)
Asian	100.0	55.5 (2.95)	28.6 (2.76)	14.7 (2.09)	*1.2 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*34.6 (12.85)	56.3 (11.69)	*9.1 (6.94)	*–
2 or more races[5]	100.0	62.9 (2.90)	24.5 (2.64)	11.4 (1.80)	*1.2 (0.56)
Black or African American and white	100.0	62.0 (4.97)	22.0 (4.49)	14.0 (3.43)	*2.0 (1.21)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	54.7 (7.69)	33.0 (7.06)	*10.3 (3.96)	*1.9 (1.82)
Hispanic origin and race[6]					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.9 (1.17)	29.8 (0.96)	21.1 (0.88)	3.1 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.5 (1.41)	31.5 (1.18)	23.4 (1.11)	2.6 (0.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	57.7 (0.64)	27.6 (0.57)	12.8 (0.43)	1.8 (0.17)
White only	100.0	60.4 (0.76)	27.1 (0.69)	10.9 (0.46)	1.5 (0.19)
Black or African American only	100.0	45.8 (1.39)	29.7 (1.23)	20.9 (1.20)	3.6 (0.51)
Family structure[7]					
Mother and father	100.0	59.4 (0.68)	27.2 (0.59)	11.9 (0.42)	1.5 (0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	46.0 (1.10)	29.8 (0.99)	20.4 (0.90)	3.8 (0.43)
Father, no mother	100.0	53.4 (2.76)	32.5 (2.86)	12.5 (1.82)	*1.6 (0.74)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	40.4 (2.83)	28.0 (2.57)	27.7 (2.78)	*3.9 (1.25)
Parent's education[8]					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	41.6 (1.41)	28.1 (1.35)	25.3 (1.27)	5.0 (0.66)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	46.8 (1.18)	31.1 (1.03)	19.2 (0.97)	2.9 (0.42)
More than high school	100.0	63.0 (0.70)	26.5 (0.62)	9.5 (0.38)	1.0 (0.13)
Family income[10]					
Less than $20,000	100.0	43.3 (1.29)	29.2 (1.18)	22.1 (1.10)	5.3 (0.59)
$20,000 or more	100.0	58.9 (0.65)	27.7 (0.56)	12.0 (0.42)	1.3 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	48.1 (1.40)	29.4 (1.27)	20.3 (1.24)	2.2 (0.36)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	56.4 (1.34)	29.4 (1.23)	12.7 (0.92)	1.5 (0.30)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	59.7 (1.50)	29.1 (1.36)	10.2 (0.88)	*0.9 (0.34)
$75,000 or more	100.0	68.5 (1.12)	23.5 (1.03)	7.3 (0.61)	*0.6 (0.22)
Poverty status[11]					
Poor	100.0	43.1 (1.60)	28.5 (1.38)	22.6 (1.32)	5.8 (0.75)
Near poor	100.0	49.1 (1.34)	29.7 (1.22)	18.6 (1.07)	2.6 (0.41)
Not poor	100.0	63.1 (0.77)	26.8 (0.68)	9.3 (0.43)	0.8 (0.14)
Health insurance coverage[12]					
Private	100.0	62.0 (0.69)	26.9 (0.60)	10.0 (0.40)	1.1 (0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	41.1 (1.16)	30.2 (1.10)	23.9 (0.95)	4.7 (0.44)
Other	100.0	63.7 (3.49)	25.3 (3.17)	9.8 (2.11)	*1.2 (0.56)
Uninsured	100.0	48.1 (1.70)	30.3 (1.50)	19.3 (1.32)	2.3 (0.45)

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, 2002—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status[1]			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair/poor
Place of residence[13]		Percent distribution[2] (standard error)			
Large MSA	100.0	57.3 (0.79)	26.7 (0.67)	14.0 (0.54)	2.0 (0.22)
Small MSA	100.0	57.0 (1.09)	27.3 (0.90)	13.8 (0.69)	1.9 (0.24)
Not in MSA	100.0	49.7 (1.23)	32.0 (1.20)	15.8 (0.86)	2.5 (0.43)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	57.3 (1.35)	27.7 (1.17)	13.2 (0.82)	1.8 (0.33)
Midwest	100.0	56.4 (1.15)	29.5 (1.02)	12.2 (0.72)	1.9 (0.32)
South	100.0	53.8 (0.99)	27.9 (0.88)	15.8 (0.70)	2.4 (0.29)
West	100.0	56.9 (1.19)	26.4 (0.97)	14.9 (0.77)	1.8 (0.29)

*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]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, 2002.

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, 2002

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)	20.4 (0.49)	78.7 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	26.2 (1.27)	70.6 (1.31)	3.2 (0.53)	25.9 (3.31)	57.5 (3.81)	16.6 (3.05)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	20.3 (0.49)	78.8 (0.50)	1.0 (0.11)	26.5 (1.28)	70.2 (1.32)	3.3 (0.54)	25.8 (3.25)	57.7 (3.74)	16.5 (2.94)
Sex									
Male	20.9 (0.65)	78.4 (0.66)	0.7 (0.13)	27.2 (1.72)	69.9 (1.81)	2.9 (0.64)	32.1 (4.96)	55.1 (5.22)	12.9 (3.18)
Female	19.8 (0.73)	79.0 (0.75)	1.2 (0.18)	25.1 (1.83)	71.3 (1.91)	3.6 (0.80)	19.2 (4.00)	60.3 (5.68)	20.6 (5.27)
Age									
1–4 years	27.4 (1.11)	71.5 (1.11)	1.1 (0.24)	32.0 (2.97)	63.9 (3.08)	*4.1 (1.44)	29.7 (7.68)	55.6 (8.61)	*14.7 (5.25)
5–11 years	19.9 (0.77)	79.5 (0.78)	0.6 (0.14)	25.9 (1.90)	71.1 (1.96)	3.0 (0.70)	29.3 (5.45)	54.6 (6.19)	*16.1 (5.28)
12–17 years	16.1 (0.73)	82.6 (0.75)	1.3 (0.21)	23.7 (2.01)	73.3 (2.09)	3.0 (0.78)	19.0 (4.00)	62.7 (5.19)	18.2 (4.47)
Race									
1 race[4]	20.3 (0.50)	78.7 (0.51)	1.0 (0.11)	26.3 (1.29)	70.7 (1.33)	3.0 (0.52)	26.2 (3.36)	57.0 (3.85)	16.8 (3.09)
White	18.7 (0.54)	80.3 (0.56)	1.0 (0.13)	24.9 (1.53)	71.8 (1.60)	3.3 (0.64)	23.6 (4.33)	51.8 (5.23)	24.5 (4.68)
Black or African American	24.7 (1.42)	74.3 (1.44)	0.9 (0.27)	30.3 (2.97)	66.9 (3.02)	*2.8 (0.98)	26.9 (6.79)	69.1 (6.93)	*4.1 (2.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	35.6 (7.50)	64.4 (7.50)	*–	*35.3 (14.39)	64.7 (14.39)	*–	*–	100 (0.00)	*–
Asian	27.5 (3.18)	72.1 (3.22)	*0.4 (0.28)	21.7 (5.76)	74.1 (6.50)	*4.1 (3.99)	*–	91.4 (9.14)	*8.6 (9.14)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*43.7 (14.41)	56.3 (14.41)	*–	*–	100 (0.00)	*–	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[5]	21.1 (2.58)	78.6 (2.60)	*0.4 (0.22)	22.0 (6.48)	66.0 (7.81)	*12.0 (5.42)	*4.8 (5.14)	95.2 (5.14)	*–
Black or African American and white	15.0 (3.47)	84.3 (3.51)	*0.7 (0.51)	*20.5 (9.49)	79.5 (9.49)	*–	*–	100 (0.00)	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*23.2 (7.05)	76.8 (7.05)	*–	*–	72.2 (18.43)	*27.8 (18.43)	*–	100 (0.00)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]									
Hispanic or Latino	27.3 (1.11)	71.3 (1.12)	1.4 (0.31)	28.4 (2.46)	68.8 (2.49)	2.7 (0.67)	37.8 (5.83)	51.8 (5.85)	*10.4 (3.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	27.6 (1.33)	71.1 (1.35)	1.4 (0.39)	28.6 (3.03)	69.0 (3.06)	*2.4 (0.79)	40.0 (7.53)	49.2 (7.20)	*10.9 (4.35)
Not Hispanic or Latino	19.1 (0.55)	80.0 (0.56)	0.9 (0.12)	25.4 (1.48)	71.2 (1.54)	3.4 (0.67)	21.6 (3.96)	59.6 (4.73)	18.8 (3.94)
White only	17.4 (0.60)	81.7 (0.61)	1.0 (0.14)	23.4 (1.79)	73.3 (1.88)	3.3 (0.82)	21.5 (5.28)	50.0 (6.56)	28.5 (6.02)
Black or African American only	24.9 (1.44)	74.2 (1.46)	0.9 (0.27)	30.5 (3.00)	66.7 (3.04)	*2.8 (0.99)	25.9 (6.92)	69.8 (7.08)	*4.3 (2.58)
Family structure[7]									
Mother and father	19.5 (0.57)	79.6 (0.58)	1.0 (0.13)	26.3 (1.64)	70.7 (1.70)	3.0 (0.68)	24.7 (4.58)	58.1 (5.25)	17.2 (3.80)
Mother, no father	22.8 (1.03)	76.4 (1.04)	0.8 (0.20)	25.4 (2.20)	70.6 (2.25)	4.0 (0.96)	24.8 (4.91)	59.2 (6.08)	*15.9 (5.58)
Father, no mother	23.5 (2.90)	75.3 (2.94)	*1.2 (0.69)	*24.6 (7.43)	71.9 (7.62)	*3.5 (2.85)	*55.8 (23.47)	*14.7 (11.19)	*29.5 (23.49)
Neither mother nor father	23.6 (3.08)	74.2 (3.19)	*2.1 (1.27)	30.7 (5.76)	68.4 (5.78)	*0.9 (0.67)	*32.9 (16.26)	57.6 (16.39)	*9.5 (7.21)
Parent's education[8]									
Less than high school diploma	27.0 (1.63)	71.7 (1.66)	*1.3 (0.40)	26.2 (2.68)	71.3 (2.71)	*2.5 (0.77)	25.9 (5.46)	61.1 (7.03)	*13.0 (6.80)
High school diploma or GED[9]	22.2 (1.13)	77.2 (1.13)	0.7 (0.19)	22.0 (2.05)	75.4 (2.15)	*2.6 (0.90)	24.2 (6.41)	62.6 (6.97)	*13.2 (4.11)
More than high school	18.7 (0.58)	80.3 (0.59)	1.0 (0.14)	28.8 (1.99)	66.8 (2.09)	4.4 (0.95)	26.7 (5.31)	49.0 (6.13)	24.3 (5.63)

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, 2002—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	25.2 (1.32)	73.8 (1.34)	1.0 (0.29)	25.6 (2.43)	71.8 (2.50)	*2.7 (0.81)	24.0 (4.76)	61.3 (5.98)	*14.7 (5.27)
$20,000 or more	19.6 (0.54)	79.4 (0.55)	1.0 (0.12)	27.4 (1.59)	69.1 (1.63)	3.5 (0.68)	25.3 (4.68)	55.0 (5.45)	19.7 (4.12)
$20,000–$34,999	24.1 (1.39)	75.0 (1.40)	*0.8 (0.26)	24.8 (2.81)	71.4 (2.98)	*3.8 (1.34)	22.1 (6.47)	60.0 (8.17)	*17.9 (6.65)
$35,000–$54,999	20.1 (1.17)	78.8 (1.19)	1.1 (0.27)	28.1 (3.35)	67.3 (3.52)	*4.6 (1.75)	*11.8 (5.03)	66.9 (9.10)	*21.3 (8.16)
$55,000–$74,999	20.9 (1.41)	78.3 (1.42)	*0.9 (0.29)	28.8 (4.25)	69.4 (4.29)	*1.8 (0.94)	*7.5 (5.63)	68.2 (16.15)	*24.3 (15.42)
$75,000 or more	16.9 (0.92)	82.0 (0.93)	1.0 (0.25)	32.4 (3.77)	64.3 (3.91)	*3.3 (1.69)	*29.9 (15.85)	*55.2 (18.67)	*14.9 (9.32)
Poverty status[11]									
Poor	27.8 (1.66)	71.4 (1.66)	*0.8 (0.33)	26.4 (2.97)	70.7 (3.07)	*2.9 (1.08)	21.8 (5.33)	65.4 (7.09)	*12.8 (6.35)
Near poor	22.0 (1.21)	77.2 (1.21)	0.8 (0.22)	26.0 (2.66)	68.8 (2.85)	5.2 (1.49)	18.3 (5.22)	64.3 (7.02)	*17.4 (5.43)
Not poor	19.1 (0.64)	79.8 (0.66)	1.1 (0.16)	30.2 (2.24)	67.3 (2.28)	*2.5 (0.79)	*18.4 (5.91)	58.7 (8.48)	*23.0 (7.18)
Health insurance coverage[12]									
Private	18.6 (0.56)	80.5 (0.57)	0.9 (0.13)	26.1 (1.86)	70.6 (1.91)	3.3 (0.75)	17.5 (4.66)	58.5 (7.51)	*24.0 (7.23)
Medicaid/other public	26.5 (1.21)	72.5 (1.22)	1.0 (0.25)	27.2 (2.10)	68.7 (2.17)	4.1 (0.93)	32.3 (4.96)	56.4 (5.08)	11.3 (2.66)
Other	20.7 (3.76)	76.8 (4.00)	*2.6 (1.43)	*37.0 (11.31)	61.9 (11.35)	*1.1 (1.10)	*36.5 (22.09)	*17.9 (16.51)	*45.6 (23.09)
Uninsured	20.5 (1.62)	78.4 (1.61)	*1.1 (0.35)	23.2 (3.06)	76.0 (3.09)	*0.7 (0.42)	*17.4 (6.33)	65.2 (9.64)	*17.5 (8.29)
Place of residence[13]									
Large MSA	21.5 (0.73)	77.3 (0.73)	1.2 (0.18)	26.8 (1.81)	69.7 (1.88)	3.5 (0.77)	29.4 (5.10)	61.1 (5.40)	9.5 (2.73)
Small MSA	19.5 (0.87)	79.5 (0.89)	0.9 (0.18)	29.1 (2.54)	67.9 (2.54)	*3.0 (0.90)	26.8 (6.24)	49.2 (6.97)	23.9 (5.55)
Not in MSA	18.9 (1.03)	80.6 (1.05)	*0.4 (0.15)	20.8 (2.35)	76.3 (2.52)	*2.9 (1.18)	*17.9 (5.41)	60.8 (8.02)	*21.3 (8.68)
Region									
Northeast	20.5 (1.17)	78.5 (1.19)	1.1 (0.28)	26.2 (3.05)	70.8 (3.27)	*2.9 (1.12)	39.5 (9.59)	47.0 (9.67)	*13.5 (5.81)
Midwest	17.4 (0.90)	81.9 (0.91)	0.7 (0.20)	27.2 (2.82)	68.9 (2.84)	*3.8 (1.21)	28.2 (7.76)	57.6 (8.96)	*14.2 (5.98)
South	21.9 (0.88)	77.3 (0.88)	0.9 (0.17)	26.1 (2.12)	70.8 (2.19)	3.1 (0.88)	22.8 (4.53)	55.7 (5.74)	21.5 (5.64)
West	21.2 (1.01)	77.5 (1.05)	1.3 (0.28)	25.5 (2.41)	71.4 (2.47)	*3.1 (1.03)	18.1 (5.31)	70.9 (6.21)	*11.0 (3.64)

*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, 2002.

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, 2002

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	27.4 (0.60)	27.9 (0.58)	27.3 (0.57)	10.8 (0.40)	5.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Total[3] (age-adjusted)	100.0	27.4 (0.60)	27.8 (0.58)	27.3 (0.57)	10.8 (0.40)	5.7 (0.30)	1.0 (0.13)
Sex							
Male	100.0	28.4 (0.84)	27.9 (0.77)	26.9 (0.78)	10.3 (0.53)	5.6 (0.41)	0.9 (0.18)
Female	100.0	26.3 (0.81)	27.8 (0.84)	27.7 (0.83)	11.4 (0.57)	5.8 (0.42)	1.0 (0.17)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	26.8 (0.83)	28.6 (0.77)	27.3 (0.80)	10.7 (0.55)	5.1 (0.38)	1.4 (0.21)
12–17 years	100.0	28.1 (0.83)	26.9 (0.84)	27.2 (0.79)	11.0 (0.58)	6.3 (0.45)	0.4 (0.11)
Race							
1 race[4]	100.0	27.5 (0.61)	28.0 (0.59)	27.1 (0.58)	10.9 (0.41)	5.6 (0.30)	0.9 (0.13)
White	100.0	24.6 (0.68)	28.4 (0.69)	28.8 (0.68)	11.4 (0.48)	5.8 (0.35)	1.0 (0.15)
Black or African American	100.0	37.0 (1.56)	24.5 (1.45)	22.3 (1.31)	9.6 (0.99)	5.8 (0.74)	*0.8 (0.30)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	12.9 (3.71)	42.5 (8.02)	31.3 (6.12)	*9.1 (3.75)	*4.2 (2.67)	*–
Asian	100.0	47.7 (3.66)	35.2 (3.57)	12.1 (2.22)	*2.7 (1.02)	*1.3 (0.71)	*1.0 (0.61)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*23.8 (12.19)	*9.3 (8.92)	*30.5 (12.72)	*33.4 (13.88)	*–	*3.1 (3.27)
2 or more races[5]	100.0	25.0 (3.49)	22.4 (2.86)	34.7 (3.94)	8.2 (2.02)	8.3 (2.13)	*1.4 (1.14)
Black or African American and white	100.0	25.2 (5.97)	24.4 (4.87)	29.5 (5.91)	*10.5 (3.91)	*7.3 (2.89)	*3.2 (3.10)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*13.1 (6.77)	*26.6 (8.16)	*27.8 (8.42)	*18.8 (7.41)	*13.7 (7.55)	*–
Hispanic origin and race[6]							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	37.1 (1.30)	22.5 (1.03)	24.4 (1.15)	9.5 (0.72)	5.8 (0.61)	0.6 (0.18)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	38.6 (1.63)	22.6 (1.29)	23.5 (1.43)	8.9 (0.83)	5.6 (0.75)	*0.8 (0.25)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	25.5 (0.66)	28.9 (0.65)	27.8 (0.64)	11.1 (0.46)	5.7 (0.34)	1.0 (0.15)
White only	100.0	21.9 (0.73)	29.6 (0.78)	29.7 (0.77)	11.9 (0.55)	5.8 (0.40)	1.1 (0.17)
Black or African American only	100.0	37.0 (1.56)	24.7 (1.47)	22.1 (1.32)	9.6 (1.00)	5.8 (0.75)	*0.8 (0.30)
Family structure[7]							
Mother and father	100.0	27.1 (0.73)	29.7 (0.72)	27.4 (0.70)	10.3 (0.47)	4.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.14)
Mother, no father	100.0	26.4 (1.11)	23.7 (1.06)	27.4 (1.09)	12.5 (0.85)	8.3 (0.69)	1.6 (0.32)
Father, no mother	100.0	30.4 (3.13)	24.5 (2.74)	30.7 (2.93)	10.4 (1.89)	3.5 (0.99)	*0.5 (0.30)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	37.4 (3.37)	21.0 (2.91)	20.1 (2.74)	11.0 (2.16)	8.4 (1.90)	*2.1 (0.83)
Parent's education[8]							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	35.0 (1.84)	20.0 (1.48)	24.7 (1.58)	11.4 (1.24)	8.4 (0.99)	*0.6 (0.24)
High school diploma or GED[9]	100.0	27.1 (1.26)	23.8 (1.12)	28.2 (1.15)	12.7 (0.88)	7.1 (0.68)	1.1 (0.27)
More than high school	100.0	25.4 (0.71)	31.2 (0.78)	27.8 (0.76)	10.1 (0.48)	4.5 (0.34)	0.9 (0.16)
Family income[10]							
Less than $20,000	100.0	30.5 (1.50)	22.7 (1.34)	23.9 (1.29)	11.6 (1.03)	9.9 (0.91)	1.4 (0.38)
$20,000 or more	100.0	26.3 (0.65)	29.1 (0.67)	28.1 (0.65)	10.8 (0.44)	4.8 (0.31)	0.9 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	28.4 (1.44)	21.4 (1.34)	29.2 (1.55)	12.6 (1.05)	7.0 (0.90)	1.5 (0.41)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	26.1 (1.45)	26.1 (1.48)	28.2 (1.51)	12.2 (1.03)	6.0 (0.74)	*1.3 (0.41)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	27.6 (1.65)	29.9 (1.64)	27.5 (1.47)	10.9 (1.09)	3.7 (0.60)	*0.3 (0.18)
$75,000 or more	100.0	22.8 (1.12)	35.2 (1.30)	27.9 (1.23)	9.4 (0.77)	4.0 (0.53)	*0.6 (0.19)
Poverty status[11]							
Poor	100.0	31.1 (1.82)	20.6 (1.50)	24.0 (1.66)	12.7 (1.34)	9.9 (1.07)	*1.7 (0.53)
Near poor	100.0	28.1 (1.36)	23.2 (1.31)	28.5 (1.38)	11.2 (0.94)	7.6 (0.83)	1.4 (0.40)
Not poor	100.0	24.5 (0.77)	31.2 (0.84)	28.2 (0.80)	10.9 (0.54)	4.5 (0.36)	0.7 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage[12]							
Private	100.0	25.3 (0.70)	30.4 (0.72)	28.3 (0.69)	10.7 (0.50)	4.4 (0.32)	0.9 (0.16)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	29.9 (1.35)	21.1 (1.22)	26.0 (1.22)	11.6 (0.90)	10.0 (0.80)	1.4 (0.32)
Other	100.0	34.4 (4.02)	25.0 (3.66)	27.5 (4.08)	10.4 (2.72)	*2.0 (0.97)	*0.7 (0.55)
Uninsured	100.0	35.2 (1.80)	25.6 (1.71)	23.3 (1.56)	9.9 (1.09)	5.4 (0.85)	0.6 (0.17)
Place of residence[13]							
Large MSA	100.0	29.6 (0.85)	27.1 (0.83)	26.8 (0.82)	10.3 (0.57)	5.2 (0.41)	0.9 (0.18)
Small MSA	100.0	26.6 (1.05)	28.1 (1.00)	27.8 (1.00)	10.7 (0.72)	6.0 (0.49)	0.9 (0.21)
Not in MSA	100.0	23.6 (1.39)	29.1 (1.32)	27.6 (1.33)	12.3 (0.88)	6.3 (0.79)	1.1 (0.32)

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, 2002—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	24.7 (1.23)	28.9 (1.39)	29.0 (1.47)	10.5 (0.88)	6.3 (0.70)	*0.7 (0.24)
Midwest	100.0	23.4 (1.25)	31.1 (1.22)	28.3 (1.20)	11.0 (0.85)	5.0 (0.59)	1.4 (0.30)
South	100.0	29.7 (1.05)	26.2 (0.94)	26.8 (0.91)	10.8 (0.67)	5.7 (0.51)	0.8 (0.21)
West	100.0	30.3 (1.20)	26.2 (1.22)	25.5 (1.17)	11.0 (0.83)	6.0 (0.61)	0.9 (0.26)
Current health status							
Excellent/very good	100.0	28.3 (0.66)	29.1 (0.66)	27.3 (0.63)	10.2 (0.43)	4.1 (0.28)	0.9 (0.14)
Good	100.0	25.0 (1.45)	22.6 (1.36)	27.9 (1.45)	12.8 (1.03)	10.9 (1.00)	*0.9 (0.28)
Fair/poor	100.0	10.4 (2.34)	16.1 (3.36)	21.6 (3.25)	20.7 (4.23)	29.6 (3.71)	*1.7 (0.87)

*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, 2002.

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, 2002

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	5.3 (0.25)	94.7 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.57)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.4 (0.25)	94.6 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.57)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
Sex										
Male	100.0	5.4 (0.33)	94.6 (0.33)	100.0	17.5 (0.74)	80.1 (0.76)	0.8 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	5.3 (0.34)	94.7 (0.34)	100.0	18.6 (0.68)	78.9 (0.70)	0.8 (0.16)	1.1 (0.15)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.08)
Age										
0–4 years	100.0	3.7 (0.38)	96.3 (0.38)	100.0	19.8 (0.82)	78.1 (0.85)	0.6 (0.17)	1.3 (0.22)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.2 (0.08)
5–11 years	100.0	5.3 (0.37)	94.7 (0.37)	100.0	17.4 (0.83)	80.2 (0.85)	0.9 (0.18)	1.1 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.10)
12–17 years	100.0	6.8 (0.45)	93.2 (0.45)	100.0	17.3 (0.81)	79.9 (0.85)	0.8 (0.17)	1.1 (0.20)	*0.3 (0.09)	0.6 (0.12)
Race										
1 race[5]	100.0	5.3 (0.25)	94.7 (0.25)	100.0	18.0 (0.56)	79.5 (0.58)	0.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)
White	100.0	4.8 (0.26)	95.2 (0.26)	100.0	16.3 (0.62)	82.0 (0.64)	0.6 (0.10)	0.6 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.07)
Black or African American	100.0	5.4 (0.68)	94.6 (0.68)	100.0	21.3 (1.30)	73.4 (1.44)	1.4 (0.38)	3.3 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*5.2 (2.50)	94.8 (2.50)	100.0	60.4 (9.52)	38.7 (9.11)	*0.8 (0.83)	*–	*–	*–
Asian	100.0	12.2 (2.30)	87.8 (2.30)	100.0	18.2 (2.52)	78.1 (2.73)	*1.3 (0.95)	*1.6 (0.78)	*–	*0.8 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*7.5 (7.02)	92.5 (7.02)	100.0	*26.3 (11.89)	70.1 (11.97)	*–	*3.5 (3.59)	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	6.4 (1.68)	93.6 (1.68)	100.0	18.5 (2.43)	78.6 (2.59)	*1.5 (1.08)	*1.1 (0.51)	*0.1 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.12)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*7.4 (3.40)	92.6 (3.40)	100.0	16.0 (3.37)	79.6 (4.20)	*3.6 (2.95)	*0.8 (0.60)	*–	*–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*3.7 (3.58)	96.3 (3.58)	100.0	27.4 (7.17)	70.7 (6.95)	*1.2 (1.27)	*0.7 (0.67)	*–	*–
Hispanic origin and race[7]										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	11.6 (0.66)	88.4 (0.66)	100.0	30.3 (1.21)	65.0 (1.27)	1.1 (0.21)	2.5 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.11)	0.7 (0.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	12.8 (0.85)	87.2 (0.85)	100.0	33.5 (1.59)	62.7 (1.64)	1.4 (0.30)	1.5 (0.31)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.7 (0.21)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	4.1 (0.25)	95.9 (0.25)	100.0	15.7 (0.62)	82.3 (0.63)	0.7 (0.12)	0.9 (0.12)	0.2 (0.04)	0.3 (0.06)
White only	100.0	3.2 (0.25)	96.8 (0.25)	100.0	13.7 (0.69)	85.1 (0.70)	0.5 (0.10)	0.3 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.07)
Black or African American only	100.0	5.4 (0.69)	94.6 (0.69)	100.0	21.3 (1.32)	73.5 (1.46)	1.5 (0.39)	3.3 (0.56)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.14)
Family structure[8]										
Mother and father	100.0	4.5 (0.27)	95.5 (0.27)	100.0	16.6 (0.64)	81.8 (0.65)	0.5 (0.09)	0.7 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
Mother, no father	100.0	6.7 (0.54)	93.3 (0.54)	100.0	21.5 (0.98)	73.9 (1.04)	1.6 (0.33)	2.2 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.10)	0.4 (0.12)
Father, no mother	100.0	9.9 (2.04)	90.1 (2.04)	100.0	21.9 (2.92)	72.8 (3.05)	*2.0 (0.66)	*2.0 (0.93)	*0.2 (0.18)	*0.9 (0.47)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	12.5 (1.99)	87.5 (1.99)	100.0	26.2 (2.80)	69.2 (2.92)	*1.4 (1.09)	*2.8 (1.13)	*–	*0.5 (0.29)
Parent's education[9]										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	11.8 (0.90)	88.2 (0.90)	100.0	34.0 (1.53)	60.3 (1.60)	2.2 (0.48)	2.7 (0.49)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.7 (0.22)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	5.7 (0.55)	94.3 (0.55)	100.0	21.9 (1.16)	75.3 (1.17)	0.9 (0.22)	1.4 (0.27)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.3 (0.10)
More than high school	100.0	3.5 (0.25)	96.5 (0.25)	100.0	13.3 (0.63)	85.1 (0.64)	0.4 (0.09)	0.7 (0.11)	0.2 (0.06)	0.3 (0.08)
Family income[11]										
Less than $20,000	100.0	8.3 (0.68)	91.7 (0.68)	100.0	30.9 (1.32)	63.7 (1.40)	2.0 (0.43)	2.7 (0.42)	*0.2 (0.07)	*0.6 (0.19)
$20,000 or more	100.0	4.4 (0.26)	95.6 (0.26)	100.0	15.0 (0.59)	83.1 (0.60)	0.5 (0.09)	0.8 (0.11)	0.2 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	7.9 (0.72)	92.1 (0.72)	100.0	23.3 (1.32)	73.1 (1.39)	1.2 (0.27)	1.7 (0.32)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.4 (0.17)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	4.8 (0.56)	95.2 (0.56)	100.0	17.7 (1.16)	80.5 (1.18)	*0.5 (0.15)	*0.8 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.4 (0.17)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	4.0 (0.62)	96.0 (0.62)	100.0	13.5 (1.02)	85.1 (1.09)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.7 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.15)
$75,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.32)	98.2 (0.32)	100.0	10.1 (0.79)	88.6 (0.84)	*0.5 (0.22)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.3 (0.12)	*0.2 (0.10)

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, 2002—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 (0.93)	90.8 (0.93)	100.0	31.2 (1.65)	63.3 (1.73)	2.2 (0.58)	2.5 (0.49)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.5 (0.18)
Near poor	100.0	7.9 (0.67)	92.1 (0.67)	100.0	23.4 (1.25)	73.1 (1.30)	1.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.11)	*0.5 (0.20)
Not poor	100.0	3.0 (0.27)	97.0 (0.27)	100.0	12.7 (0.60)	85.9 (0.62)	0.4 (0.12)	0.6 (0.11)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.2 (0.07)
Health insurance coverage[13]										
Private	100.0	2.4 (0.20)	97.6 (0.20)	100.0	11.1 (0.53)	87.9 (0.55)	*0.2 (0.06)	0.5 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)	0.3 (0.07)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	4.4 (0.46)	95.6 (0.46)	100.0	30.5 (1.21)	65.7 (1.24)	1.2 (0.28)	2.3 (0.32)	*0.1 (0.03)	*0.2 (0.07)
Other	100.0	*3.3 (1.64)	96.7 (1.64)	100.0	38.7 (4.22)	52.9 (4.39)	*0.8 (0.53)	6.7 (1.75)	*0.9 (0.61)	*–
Uninsured	100.0	27.2 (1.45)	72.8 (1.45)	100.0	33.7 (1.79)	57.3 (1.91)	4.5 (0.84)	1.8 (0.47)	*0.7 (0.28)	2.0 (0.51)
Place of residence[14]										
Large MSA	100.0	5.3 (0.34)	94.7 (0.34)	100.0	17.0 (0.68)	79.9 (0.72)	0.9 (0.15)	1.6 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.10)
Small MSA	100.0	5.5 (0.44)	94.5 (0.44)	100.0	16.1 (0.86)	82.3 (0.86)	0.5 (0.14)	0.8 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.2 (0.09)
Not in MSA	100.0	5.2 (0.62)	94.8 (0.62)	100.0	23.9 (1.82)	74.2 (1.83)	*1.0 (0.30)	*0.4 (0.15)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.3 (0.13)
Region										
Northeast	100.0	2.4 (0.45)	97.6 (0.45)	100.0	10.5 (0.89)	86.3 (0.99)	0.8 (0.25)	2.0 (0.36)	*0.1 (0.07)	*0.3 (0.11)
Midwest	100.0	3.5 (0.41)	96.5 (0.41)	100.0	24.3 (1.33)	73.7 (1.36)	*0.7 (0.22)	0.9 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.3 (0.11)
South	100.0	6.9 (0.49)	93.1 (0.49)	100.0	15.4 (0.93)	82.3 (0.93)	0.8 (0.17)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.5 (0.11)
West	100.0	7.3 (0.55)	92.7 (0.55)	100.0	22.2 (1.14)	75.3 (1.17)	*0.6 (0.19)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.3 (0.11)	*0.3 (0.16)
Current health status										
Excellent/very good	100.0	5.1 (0.27)	94.9 (0.27)	100.0	17.0 (0.59)	80.8 (0.61)	0.7 (0.11)	0.9 (0.12)	0.2 (0.05)	0.4 (0.07)
Good	100.0	6.5 (0.66)	93.5 (0.66)	100.0	23.8 (1.30)	72.6 (1.35)	1.2 (0.35)	2.1 (0.42)	*0.2 (0.10)	*0.2 (0.09)
Fair/poor	100.0	*7.4 (2.58)	92.6 (2.58)	100.0	21.0 (2.68)	74.1 (2.93)	*1.1 (0.59)	*3.4 (1.19)	*0.2 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.17)

*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, 2002.

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, 2002

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	75.3 (0.47)	14.7 (0.39)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.16)
Total[4] (age-adjusted)	100.0	75.2 (0.47)	14.7 (0.39)	6.1 (0.26)	1.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.16)
Sex						
Male	100.0	75.4 (0.65)	14.5 (0.52)	6.1 (0.35)	1.5 (0.19)	2.5 (0.23)
Female	100.0	75.1 (0.68)	14.9 (0.57)	6.1 (0.38)	1.7 (0.24)	2.2 (0.22)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	87.3 (0.69)	8.4 (0.59)	2.1 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.12)	2.0 (0.26)
5–11 years	100.0	72.5 (0.80)	16.4 (0.66)	7.2 (0.47)	1.7 (0.26)	2.2 (0.24)
12–17 years	100.0	68.7 (0.87)	17.9 (0.71)	8.1 (0.50)	2.6 (0.31)	2.7 (0.29)
Race						
1 race[5]	100.0	75.1 (0.49)	14.7 (0.40)	6.2 (0.27)	1.6 (0.15)	2.4 (0.16)
White	100.0	75.9 (0.56)	14.1 (0.46)	6.1 (0.31)	1.6 (0.18)	2.3 (0.18)
Black or African American	100.0	73.9 (1.27)	16.7 (1.03)	5.9 (0.69)	1.8 (0.41)	1.8 (0.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	73.2 (5.44)	*15.8 (4.94)	*9.2 (2.77)	*–	*1.9 (1.38)
Asian	100.0	68.5 (2.91)	17.5 (2.31)	8.6 (1.75)	*2.1 (1.03)	3.3 (0.88)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	75.3 (13.65)	*24.7 (13.65)	*–	*–	*–
2 or more races[6]	100.0	80.0 (2.24)	13.6 (1.94)	3.7 (1.05)	*1.1 (0.59)	*1.5 (0.69)
Black or African American and white	100.0	77.1 (4.21)	12.7 (3.35)	*6.1 (2.24)	*2.5 (1.62)	*1.5 (1.07)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	85.0 (5.69)	*12.8 (5.42)	*–	*–	*2.2 (2.23)
Hispanic origin and race[7]						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	68.1 (1.00)	15.0 (0.76)	7.6 (0.52)	2.5 (0.30)	6.9 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	65.0 (1.27)	15.3 (0.97)	8.2 (0.64)	3.1 (0.41)	8.4 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.8 (0.53)	14.6 (0.44)	5.8 (0.30)	1.4 (0.16)	1.4 (0.14)
White only	100.0	77.7 (0.63)	14.1 (0.52)	5.7 (0.35)	1.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.15)
Black or African American only	100.0	73.9 (1.29)	16.6 (1.04)	5.9 (0.70)	1.8 (0.42)	1.8 (0.39)
Family structure[8]						
Mother and father	100.0	75.7 (0.56)	14.5 (0.47)	6.0 (0.31)	1.5 (0.18)	2.3 (0.19)
Mother, no father	100.0	75.1 (0.95)	15.3 (0.78)	5.4 (0.49)	1.6 (0.29)	2.5 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	69.1 (2.68)	15.4 (1.97)	11.5 (2.31)	*2.5 (0.82)	*1.5 (0.54)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	72.2 (2.73)	14.8 (2.10)	8.4 (1.67)	*1.2 (0.71)	3.3 (0.88)
Parent's education[9]						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	68.9 (1.37)	13.4 (0.98)	7.7 (0.79)	3.1 (0.46)	7.0 (0.74)
High school diploma or GED[10]	100.0	72.4 (0.97)	15.9 (0.80)	7.3 (0.55)	1.8 (0.37)	2.7 (0.36)
More than high school	100.0	77.8 (0.59)	14.6 (0.51)	5.2 (0.32)	1.2 (0.17)	1.2 (0.14)
Family income[11]						
Less than $20,000	100.0	75.1 (1.14)	13.1 (0.88)	6.5 (0.65)	1.8 (0.31)	3.5 (0.39)
$20,000 or more	100.0	75.5 (0.53)	15.0 (0.45)	5.9 (0.29)	1.5 (0.16)	2.0 (0.17)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	71.6 (1.27)	16.1 (1.09)	6.5 (0.63)	2.0 (0.43)	3.7 (0.48)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	74.1 (1.22)	15.3 (0.96)	6.7 (0.69)	1.8 (0.39)	2.2 (0.40)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	74.0 (1.35)	16.8 (1.15)	5.6 (0.68)	1.3 (0.37)	2.3 (0.44)
$75,000 or more	100.0	79.7 (0.97)	14.1 (0.82)	4.9 (0.54)	*0.5 (0.18)	0.9 (0.21)
Poverty status[12]						
Poor	100.0	73.5 (1.47)	13.5 (1.12)	6.4 (0.82)	2.5 (0.52)	4.1 (0.51)
Near poor	100.0	72.6 (1.15)	14.7 (0.91)	7.3 (0.68)	1.7 (0.37)	3.7 (0.48)
Not poor	100.0	76.8 (0.66)	15.4 (0.56)	5.3 (0.35)	1.0 (0.16)	1.5 (0.18)
Health insurance coverage[13]						
Private	100.0	77.0 (0.58)	15.1 (0.50)	5.3 (0.31)	1.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.17)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	79.9 (0.93)	12.0 (0.73)	4.8 (0.48)	1.1 (0.25)	2.2 (0.30)
Other	100.0	77.7 (2.97)	11.2 (2.33)	8.4 (2.16)	*1.7 (0.86)	*1.0 (0.53)
Uninsured	100.0	52.3 (1.65)	19.0 (1.25)	14.0 (1.15)	6.1 (0.87)	8.5 (0.88)
Place of residence[14]						
Large MSA	100.0	75.7 (0.67)	14.4 (0.53)	5.7 (0.37)	1.2 (0.16)	3.0 (0.25)
Small MSA	100.0	75.4 (0.83)	14.9 (0.74)	5.7 (0.43)	2.2 (0.33)	1.9 (0.25)
Not in MSA	100.0	74.1 (1.15)	15.3 (0.88)	7.6 (0.66)	1.5 (0.34)	1.5 (0.30)

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, 2002—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	82.7 (1.00)	12.9 (0.87)	3.5 (0.51)	*0.4 (0.21)	0.6 (0.17)
Midwest	100.0	75.0 (0.94)	16.6 (0.85)	5.5 (0.55)	1.5 (0.28)	1.4 (0.26)
South	100.0	74.3 (0.77)	13.7 (0.59)	7.5 (0.47)	2.0 (0.29)	2.5 (0.29)
West	100.0	70.9 (1.15)	15.9 (0.93)	6.8 (0.53)	2.0 (0.32)	4.5 (0.46)
Current health status						
Excellent/very good	100.0	75.0 (0.53)	15.2 (0.43)	6.0 (0.29)	1.5 (0.15)	2.3 (0.17)
Good	100.0	74.9 (1.25)	13.2 (0.98)	6.8 (0.67)	2.3 (0.49)	2.7 (0.47)
Fair/poor	100.0	88.8 (2.11)	5.3 (1.50)	*4.2 (1.38)	*0.4 (0.31)	*1.3 (0.67)

*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, 2002.

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, 2002

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 (0.16)	3.5 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)	7.4 (0.29)
Total[7] (age-adjusted)	9.8 (0.34)	2.2 (0.16)	3.5 (0.19)	5.4 (0.25)	7.4 (0.29)
Sex					
Male	9.8 (0.45)	2.1 (0.19)	3.4 (0.26)	5.4 (0.33)	7.6 (0.39)
Female	9.7 (0.47)	2.3 (0.24)	3.5 (0.27)	5.3 (0.34)	7.3 (0.43)
Age					
0–4 years	9.2 (0.59)	1.7 (0.25)	3.4 (0.37)	3.7 (0.38)	10.8 (0.58)
5–11 years	9.6 (0.54)	2.2 (0.28)	3.4 (0.32)	5.3 (0.37)	6.4 (0.44)
12–17 years	10.4 (0.55)	2.5 (0.26)	3.6 (0.31)	6.8 (0.45)	5.9 (0.46)
Race					
1 race[8]	9.7 (0.35)	2.1 (0.16)	3.4 (0.19)	5.3 (0.25)	7.3 (0.29)
White	9.0 (0.39)	2.0 (0.17)	3.3 (0.22)	4.8 (0.26)	6.6 (0.30)
Black or African American	9.4 (0.78)	2.7 (0.43)	3.8 (0.48)	5.4 (0.68)	11.1 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native	26.2 (6.58)	*0.7 (0.75)	*6.2 (3.00)	*5.2 (2.50)	*17.0 (8.38)
Asian	12.2 (2.11)	*2.3 (1.01)	*2.5 (1.01)	12.2 (2.30)	*3.6 (1.12)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	*10.2 (7.02)	*–	*–	*7.5 (7.02)	*–
2 or more races[9]	12.0 (1.90)	4.0 (0.98)	6.3 (1.26)	6.4 (1.68)	12.6 (1.88)
Black or African American and white	11.5 (3.20)	*6.1 (2.38)	*5.1 (2.23)	*7.4 (3.40)	21.2 (3.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	24.1 (6.02)	*3.9 (2.29)	*13.2 (4.83)	*3.7 (3.58)	*12.5 (5.08)
Hispanic origin and race[10]					
Hispanic or Latino	21.1 (0.92)	2.8 (0.33)	4.3 (0.41)	11.6 (0.66)	8.0 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	23.9 (1.20)	2.9 (0.42)	4.8 (0.54)	12.8 (0.85)	7.2 (0.68)
Not Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.35)	2.1 (0.18)	3.3 (0.21)	4.1 (0.25)	7.3 (0.33)
White only	6.4 (0.39)	1.8 (0.20)	3.1 (0.24)	3.2 (0.25)	6.4 (0.33)
Black or African American only	9.3 (0.79)	2.7 (0.43)	3.8 (0.48)	5.4 (0.69)	11.1 (0.92)
Family structure[11]					
Mother and father	8.8 (0.39)	1.5 (0.15)	2.8 (0.21)	4.5 (0.27)	6.2 (0.32)
Mother, no father	11.6 (0.69)	4.5 (0.48)	5.8 (0.47)	6.7 (0.54)	11.5 (0.71)
Father, no mother	12.9 (2.08)	*1.8 (0.65)	2.8 (0.82)	9.9 (2.04)	5.8 (1.18)
Neither mother nor father	16.7 (1.97)	*1.4 (0.59)	*1.9 (0.68)	12.5 (1.99)	9.9 (1.79)
Parent's education[12]					
Less than high school diploma	21.2 (1.18)	3.9 (0.61)	4.2 (0.55)	11.8 (0.90)	10.6 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[13]	11.6 (0.74)	2.6 (0.35)	4.1 (0.44)	5.7 (0.55)	8.8 (0.61)
More than high school	6.3 (0.33)	1.7 (0.16)	3.1 (0.23)	3.5 (0.25)	6.2 (0.35)
Family income[14]					
Less than $20,000	14.2 (0.83)	4.2 (0.56)	5.1 (0.51)	8.3 (0.68)	13.7 (0.87)
$20,000 or more	8.4 (0.36)	1.8 (0.16)	3.1 (0.21)	4.4 (0.26)	6.2 (0.30)
$20,000–$34,999	16.5 (1.05)	4.5 (0.55)	6.8 (0.71)	7.9 (0.72)	9.3 (0.91)
$35,000–$54,999	11.1 (0.83)	2.1 (0.37)	4.0 (0.52)	4.8 (0.56)	6.2 (0.61)
$55,000–$74,999	5.5 (0.65)	1.0 (0.28)	1.8 (0.36)	4.0 (0.62)	5.7 (0.68)
$75,000 or more	2.7 (0.38)	*0.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.32)	5.0 (0.47)
Poverty status[15]					
Poor	14.9 (1.08)	4.0 (0.68)	4.3 (0.58)	9.2 (0.93)	13.8 (1.11)
Near poor	16.0 (0.90)	3.9 (0.50)	6.5 (0.63)	7.9 (0.67)	9.2 (0.73)
Not poor	5.4 (0.34)	1.3 (0.17)	2.3 (0.22)	3.0 (0.27)	5.7 (0.33)
Health insurance coverage[16]					
Private	...	1.0 (0.16)	2.0 (0.20)	2.4 (0.20)	5.6 (0.29)
Medicaid/other public	...	2.4 (0.33)	3.4 (0.41)	4.4 (0.46)	12.8 (0.72)
Other	...	*0.6 (0.46)	*1.3 (0.77)	*3.3 (1.64)	*5.6 (1.71)
Uninsured	100 (0.00)	9.8 (0.89)	13.9 (1.05)	27.2 (1.45)	7.1 (0.92)

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, 2002—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	9.8 (0.44)	2.1 (0.21)	3.2 (0.25)	5.3 (0.34)	7.3 (0.40)
Small MSA	9.3 (0.62)	1.9 (0.23)	3.5 (0.33)	5.5 (0.44)	6.9 (0.44)
Not in MSA	10.4 (0.91)	2.7 (0.46)	3.9 (0.49)	5.2 (0.62)	8.8 (0.83)
Region					
Northeast	5.8 (0.64)	1.9 (0.34)	3.2 (0.41)	2.4 (0.45)	7.2 (0.61)
Midwest	6.1 (0.49)	2.0 (0.35)	3.1 (0.42)	3.5 (0.41)	6.9 (0.60)
South	12.4 (0.66)	2.6 (0.29)	3.5 (0.32)	6.9 (0.49)	8.7 (0.52)
West	12.8 (0.76)	2.1 (0.24)	4.0 (0.38)	7.3 (0.55)	6.1 (0.59)
Current health status					
Excellent/very good	9.1 (0.35)	1.7 (0.14)	3.1 (0.20)	5.1 (0.27)	6.3 (0.29)
Good	13.2 (0.96)	3.8 (0.50)	4.8 (0.55)	6.5 (0.66)	11.2 (0.87)
Fair/poor	11.1 (2.12)	11.1 (3.11)	9.7 (2.54)	*7.4 (2.58)	27.2 (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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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, 2002.

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, 2002

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	5.9 (0.27)	94.1 (0.27)	100.0	56.3 (0.61)	18.0 (0.46)	7.9 (0.32)	3.2 (0.21)	14.6 (0.40)
Total[5] (age-adjusted)	100.0	5.9 (0.27)	94.1 (0.27)	100.0	56.4 (0.59)	18.0 (0.46)	7.9 (0.32)	3.3 (0.21)	14.4 (0.34)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.3 (0.35)	94.7 (0.35)	100.0	55.5 (0.85)	18.3 (0.64)	8.1 (0.46)	3.5 (0.29)	14.6 (0.54)
Female	100.0	6.5 (0.43)	93.5 (0.43)	100.0	57.3 (0.80)	17.6 (0.63)	7.6 (0.41)	3.0 (0.29)	14.5 (0.56)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	2.5 (0.40)	97.5 (0.40)	100.0	32.3 (1.27)	8.4 (0.76)	3.2 (0.49)	0.9 (0.25)	55.3 (1.34)
5–11 years	100.0	6.4 (0.45)	93.6 (0.45)	100.0	63.0 (0.86)	19.8 (0.73)	7.7 (0.47)	2.8 (0.30)	6.6 (0.43)
12–17 years	100.0	7.0 (0.46)	93.0 (0.46)	100.0	60.3 (0.95)	20.5 (0.75)	10.3 (0.56)	4.9 (0.42)	3.9 (0.33)
Race									
1 race[6]	100.0	5.8 (0.28)	94.2 (0.28)	100.0	56.3 (0.62)	18.1 (0.47)	7.9 (0.33)	3.3 (0.21)	14.5 (0.41)
White	100.0	5.7 (0.31)	94.3 (0.31)	100.0	59.5 (0.69)	16.8 (0.53)	7.0 (0.36)	2.8 (0.23)	13.9 (0.45)
Black or African American	100.0	5.9 (0.77)	94.1 (0.77)	100.0	44.4 (1.46)	24.4 (1.26)	11.4 (0.94)	5.0 (0.68)	14.8 (0.99)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*8.9 (3.03)	91.1 (3.03)	100.0	43.4 (7.12)	23.1 (5.28)	*10.6 (3.64)	*6.9 (2.93)	*16.1 (5.13)
Asian	100.0	*2.5 (1.02)	97.5 (1.02)	100.0	51.4 (3.29)	15.4 (2.30)	9.4 (2.12)	4.0 (1.19)	19.8 (2.75)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	100.0	*–	100 (0.00)	100.0	46.1 (13.38)	*42.6 (14.02)	*–	*–	*11.3 (7.88)
2 or more races[7]	100.0	10.3 (2.21)	89.7 (2.21)	100.0	57.9 (3.43)	13.4 (2.13)	7.7 (1.79)	*2.8 (1.16)	18.2 (2.60)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*11.5 (4.28)	88.5 (4.28)	100.0	52.3 (5.66)	14.8 (3.64)	*10.5 (3.26)	*3.7 (2.48)	18.7 (4.49)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*21.1 (6.47)	78.9 (6.47)	100.0	52.6 (8.51)	*11.7 (5.79)	*13.7 (6.44)	*–	*22.0 (6.80)
Hispanic origin and race[8]									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.3 (0.62)	92.7 (0.62)	100.0	43.1 (1.21)	19.3 (0.90)	11.7 (0.73)	5.0 (0.46)	20.9 (0.98)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.1 (0.80)	91.9 (0.80)	100.0	40.7 (1.47)	18.6 (1.09)	11.5 (0.89)	6.0 (0.62)	23.2 (1.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	5.6 (0.30)	94.4 (0.30)	100.0	59.0 (0.68)	17.7 (0.52)	7.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.23)	13.3 (0.44)
White only	100.0	5.5 (0.36)	94.5 (0.36)	100.0	63.0 (0.76)	16.3 (0.60)	5.9 (0.38)	2.3 (0.24)	12.5 (0.49)
Black or African American only	100.0	6.0 (0.78)	94.0 (0.78)	100.0	44.1 (1.47)	24.5 (1.27)	11.5 (0.96)	5.1 (0.69)	14.8 (1.00)
Family structure[9]									
Mother and father	100.0	4.9 (0.30)	95.1 (0.30)	100.0	59.4 (0.72)	16.9 (0.53)	6.4 (0.35)	2.7 (0.22)	14.7 (0.49)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.9 (0.66)	91.1 (0.66)	100.0	48.5 (1.18)	21.3 (0.97)	11.5 (0.71)	4.5 (0.48)	14.3 (0.77)
Father, no mother	100.0	*6.2 (2.07)	93.8 (2.07)	100.0	55.3 (3.17)	15.9 (2.13)	8.6 (1.46)	*3.3 (1.11)	17.0 (2.73)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.4 (1.52)	93.6 (1.52)	100.0	44.0 (3.06)	21.9 (2.58)	14.8 (2.61)	7.7 (1.78)	11.7 (1.95)
Parent's education[10]									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.0 (1.02)	91.0 (1.02)	100.0	38.8 (1.69)	22.0 (1.32)	12.8 (1.01)	5.5 (0.69)	21.0 (1.27)
High school diploma or GED[11]	100.0	7.6 (0.65)	92.4 (0.65)	100.0	48.8 (1.23)	20.8 (1.01)	9.3 (0.69)	4.2 (0.49)	16.9 (0.87)
More than high school	100.0	4.6 (0.30)	95.4 (0.30)	100.0	63.4 (0.73)	15.9 (0.55)	6.0 (0.35)	2.2 (0.23)	12.5 (0.48)

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, 2002—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	9.8 (0.89)	90.2 (0.89)	100.0	44.6 (1.44)	20.8 (1.15)	11.8 (0.97)	5.0 (0.58)	17.8 (1.12)
$20,000 or more	100.0	5.1 (0.29)	94.9 (0.29)	100.0	59.1 (0.68)	17.2 (0.52)	6.9 (0.34)	2.9 (0.22)	13.9 (0.44)
$20,000–$34,999	100.0	10.0 (0.85)	90.0 (0.85)	100.0	45.9 (1.55)	20.2 (1.19)	9.6 (0.93)	4.8 (0.66)	19.4 (1.25)
$35,000–$54,999	100.0	7.7 (0.83)	92.3 (0.83)	100.0	50.8 (1.40)	18.5 (1.12)	9.0 (0.82)	3.8 (0.57)	18.0 (1.05)
$55,000–$74,999	100.0	3.0 (0.49)	97.0 (0.49)	100.0	63.0 (1.51)	16.9 (1.17)	5.9 (0.77)	2.3 (0.47)	12.0 (0.98)
$75,000 or more	100.0	2.5 (0.45)	97.5 (0.45)	100.0	72.4 (1.09)	12.6 (0.82)	4.3 (0.48)	1.2 (0.30)	9.4 (0.68)
Poverty status[13]									
Poor	100.0	9.7 (1.09)	90.3 (1.09)	100.0	42.0 (1.80)	21.1 (1.39)	12.8 (1.33)	5.3 (0.81)	18.8 (1.40)
Near poor	100.0	10.5 (0.85)	89.5 (0.85)	100.0	45.7 (1.34)	20.8 (1.12)	9.3 (0.80)	4.4 (0.53)	19.8 (1.10)
Not poor	100.0	4.0 (0.32)	96.0 (0.32)	100.0	64.7 (0.80)	15.1 (0.58)	6.0 (0.38)	2.2 (0.25)	12.0 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage[14]									
Private	100.0	3.9 (0.32)	96.1 (0.32)	100.0	63.7 (0.72)	16.2 (0.53)	5.9 (0.34)	2.2 (0.22)	11.9 (0.46)
Medicaid/other public	100.0	7.3 (0.64)	92.7 (0.64)	100.0	46.0 (1.32)	22.5 (1.09)	10.9 (0.79)	3.8 (0.48)	16.8 (0.92)
Other	100.0	*2.8 (1.66)	97.2 (1.66)	100.0	58.5 (3.67)	19.0 (3.00)	*8.7 (2.64)	*1.9 (1.01)	11.9 (2.36)
Uninsured	100.0	15.7 (1.16)	84.3 (1.16)	100.0	30.5 (1.56)	19.1 (1.38)	13.8 (1.11)	8.7 (0.99)	28.0 (1.48)
Place of residence [15]									
Large MSA	100.0	5.2 (0.37)	94.8 (0.37)	100.0	56.4 (0.84)	18.4 (0.64)	7.7 (0.43)	3.4 (0.30)	14.2 (0.54)
Small MSA	100.0	5.8 (0.47)	94.2 (0.47)	100.0	58.2 (1.03)	16.8 (0.76)	7.4 (0.56)	2.7 (0.30)	14.9 (0.77)
Not in MSA	100.0	7.8 (0.70)	92.2 (0.70)	100.0	53.2 (1.60)	18.8 (1.19)	9.1 (0.89)	3.9 (0.61)	15.1 (0.94)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.6 (0.50)	96.4 (0.50)	100.0	62.2 (1.29)	18.3 (1.09)	5.6 (0.61)	2.2 (0.43)	11.5 (0.81)
Midwest	100.0	6.1 (0.57)	93.9 (0.57)	100.0	60.5 (1.12)	17.3 (0.97)	6.2 (0.57)	2.4 (0.36)	13.5 (0.83)
South	100.0	6.7 (0.50)	93.3 (0.50)	100.0	51.5 (1.12)	17.6 (0.69)	9.9 (0.61)	4.1 (0.41)	16.9 (0.75)
West	100.0	6.3 (0.57)	93.7 (0.57)	100.0	54.7 (1.23)	18.9 (1.09)	8.1 (0.69)	3.7 (0.41)	14.6 (0.76)
Current health status									
Excellent/very good	100.0	5.3 (0.29)	94.7 (0.29)	100.0	58.1 (0.66)	17.3 (0.49)	7.5 (0.34)	2.9 (0.21)	14.3 (0.43)
Good	100.0	7.6 (0.68)	92.4 (0.68)	100.0	47.2 (1.65)	21.8 (1.23)	8.7 (0.78)	5.7 (0.66)	16.6 (1.20)
Fair/poor	100.0	17.9 (3.52)	82.1 (3.52)	100.0	49.3 (3.84)	19.8 (3.33)	15.7 (2.99)	*1.5 (0.80)	13.6 (2.78)
Dental care affordability									
Can't afford dental care	100.0	100 (0.00)	. . .	100.0	32.2 (2.18)	18.3 (1.94)	20.6 (2.02)	14.3 (1.77)	14.7 (1.82)
Can afford dental care	100.0	. . .	100 (0.00)	100.0	57.9 (0.63)	17.9 (0.47)	7.0 (0.31)	2.6 (0.19)	14.5 (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.

. . . Category not applicable.

[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, 2002.

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DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 2004-1549, Series 10, No. 221
04-0163 (03/04)