Data Brief 469. Emergency Department Visits Among Children Aged 0–17 by Selected Characteristics: United States, 2019–2020

Data table for Figure 1. Emergency department visit rate among children aged 0–17, by age group: United States, 2019–2020

Age group	2019			2020		
	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Total	48	5.4	37.4–58.6	31	4.2	22.8–39.2
Under 1	123	19.2	85.4–160.6	68	8.6	51.1–84.9
1–5	63	7.4	48.5–77.5	34	4.7	24.8–43.2
6–17	36	3.7	28.7–43.3	28	4.1	20.0–36.0

NOTES: Visits are based on a sample of 4,582 emergency department (ED) visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2019 and a sample of 2,795 ED visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2020, representing approximately 35 million ED visits in 2019 and 23 million ED visits in 2020. Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2019–2020, sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019–2020.

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Data table for Figure 2. Emergency department visit rate among children aged 0–17 years, by sex: United States, 2019–2020

Sex	2019			2020		
	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Boys.	50	5.5	39.2–60.8	32	4.6	23.0–41.0
Girls	46	5.5	35.2–56.8	31	3.9	23.4–38.6

NOTES: Rates are based on a sample of 4,582 emergency department (ED) visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2019 and a sample of 2,795 ED visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2020, representing approximately 35 million ED visits in 2019 and 23 million ED visits in 2020. Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2019–2020, sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019–2020.

Data table for Figure 3. Emergency department visit rate among children aged 0–17 years, by race and ethnicity: United States, 2019–2020

Race and ethnicity	2019			2020		
	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Visit rate per 100 children	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	86	13.1	60.3–111.7	55	8.7	37.9–72.1
White, non-Hispanic	39	3.9	31.4–46.6	29	3.3	22.5–35.5
Other races, non-Hispanic.	19	2.8	13.5–24.5	10	2.0	6.1–13.9

NOTES: Rates are based on a sample of 4,582 emergency department (ED) visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2019 and a sample of 2,795 ED visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2020, representing approximately 35 million ED visits in 2019 and 23 million ED visits in 2020. Visit rates are based on the July 1, 2019–2020, sets of estimates of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population, as developed by the U.S. Census Bureau's Population Division. Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity were collected separately, imputed, and converted into a single combined variable that includes White non-Hispanic, Black or African American non-Hispanic, Hispanic or Latino, and children of other non-Hispanic races. For 2019, 22.5% of weighted race and 22.3% of weighted ethnicity data were missing. For 2020, 16.9% of weighted race and 10.4% of weighted ethnicity data were missing. Race and ethnicity were imputed for these missing records. Race and ethnicity data were imputed on the data files using a model-based, single, sequential regression-imputation method. Missing race values were imputed to be White, Black, or other race. Hispanic ethnicity was imputed to be Hispanic or Latino or non-Hispanic or Latino. Non-Hispanic other race includes Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, American Indian or Alaska Native, and two or more races. Some racial and ethnic groups, including Hispanic or Latino, were not included due to small sample sizes, which resulted in a lack of statistical power in those groups to assess statistical differences. Statistical power is the probability that a test reports a significant effect for a real effect at a specified level. At smaller sample sizes, statistical power is smaller. Because of this, when the sample size of a particular group is too small, it is not appropriate to draw conclusions about them using sample data.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019–2020.

Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of emergency department visits among children aged 0–17 years, by wait time: United States, 2019–2020

Wait time (minutes)	2019			2020		
	Percent	Standard error	95% confidence interval	Percent	Standard error	95% confidence interval
Less than 30	68	3.4	61.3–74.7	81	2.8	75.5–86.5
30–59.	16	1.4	13.3–18.7	12	1.6	8.9–15.1
60 or more	16	2.2	11.7–20.3	7	1.5	4.1–9.9

NOTES: Wait time is the time until a first provider is seen and is based on a sample of 3,845 emergency department (ED) visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2019 and a sample of 2,411 ED visits made by children aged 0–17 in 2020, representing approximately 28 million ED visits in 2019 and 20 million ED visits in 2020. In 2019, 15.8% of weighted visits were missing and 2.4% of weighted visits did not have applicable wait times. In 2020, 11.3% of weighted visits were missing and 2.3% of weighted visits did not have applicable wait times. Missing and not applicable data were not included in wait time percentages.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, 2019–2020.