## Data table for Figure 25. Obesity among children 2–19 years of age, by sex of child and education level of head of household: United States, 1988–1994 and 2007–2010

Excel and PowerPoint: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/contents2011.htm#fig25

Sex of child and education level — of household head	1988–1994		2007–2010	
	Percent	SE	Percent	SE
Boys 2–19 years	10.2	0.7	18.2	0.9
Household head				
No high school diploma	15.3	1.6	24.0	1.7
High school graduate or GED	11.0	1.3	19.0	1.3
Some college	9.3	1.8	18.1	1.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	*	*	11.4	1.7
Girls 2–19 years	9.8	0.8	15.4	0.9
Household head				
No high school diploma	11.3	1.3	22.3	2.1
High school graduate or GED	12.1	1.5	20.6	2.5
Some college	*8.6	2.0	14.1	1.4
Bachelor's degree or higher	*5.4	1.5	7.1	1.1

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) of 20%-30%. Data not shown have an RSE of greater than 30%.

NOTES: SE is standard error; GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma. Data are for the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Totals include those with unknown education for the head of household. Obesity is body mass index (BMI) at or above the sex- and age-specific 95th percentile BMI cutoff points from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts: United States. Kuczmarski RJ, Ogden CL, Guo SS, Grummer-Strawn LM, Flegal KM, Mei Z, et al. 2000 CDC Growth Charts for the United States: Methods and development. Vital Health Stat 2002 May;11(246):1–190. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr\_11/sr11\_246.pdf. In 1988–1994, respondents were asked about the household head, "What is the highest grade or year of regular school PERSON has completed?" In 2007–2010, respondents were asked about the household head, "What is the highest grade or level of school (you have/PERSON has) completed or the highest degree (you have/PERSON has) received?" Estimates exclude pregnant women. See Appendix II, Body mass index (BMI); Education. Also see Table 75.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. See Appendix I, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

## **References** (continued from Figure 25 text)

- 4. Delva J, O'Malley PM, Johnston LD. Racial/ethnic and socioeconomic status differences in overweight and health-related behaviors among American students: National trends 1986–2003. J Adolesc Health 2006;39(4):536–45.
- 5. Goodman E. The role of socioeconomic status gradients in explaining differences in U.S. adolescents' health. Am J Public Health 1999;89(10):1522–8.
- 6. Haas JS, Lee LB, Kaplan CP, Sonneborn D, Phillips KA, Liang SY. The association of race, socioeconomic status, and health insurance status with the prevalence of overweight among children and adolescents. Am J Public Health 2003;93(12):2105–10.
- 7. Singh GK, Siahpush M, Kogan MD. Rising social inequalities in U.S. childhood obesity, 2003–2007. Ann Epidemiol 2010;20(1):40–52.
- 8. Wang Y, Zhang Q. Are American children and adolescents of low socioeconomic status at increased risk of obesity? Changes in the association between overweight and family income between 1971 and 2002. Am J Clin Nutr 2006;84(4):707–16.
- 9. Ogden CL, Lamb MM, Carroll MD, Flegal KM. Obesity and socioeconomic status in children and adolescents: United States, 2005–2008. NCHS data brief no 51. Hyattsville, MD: NCHS; 2010. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db51.pdf.
- 10. Zhang Q, Wang Y. Using concentration index to study changes in socio-economic inequality of overweight among U.S. adolescents between 1971 and 2002. Int J Epidemiol 2007;36(4):916–25.

Chartbook: Special Feature Health, United States, 2011