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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2007



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

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Data From the National Health
Interview Survey

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

Hyattsville, Maryland
January 2009
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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under 18 years of age, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent 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), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

Source of Data

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

Selected Highlights

In 2007, most U.S. children under 18 years of age had excellent or very good health (83%). However, 9% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 6% of children had no usual place of health care. Thirteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children 3–17 years of age had a learning disability, and an estimated 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, 2007

by *Barbara Bloom, M.P.A.*; *Robin A. Cohen, Ph.D.*; and *Gulnur Freeman, M.P.A.*, Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one of a set of reports summarizing data from the 2007 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 estimates of health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three reports are published for each year of the NHIS (3–5) and replace the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school-loss days, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. (Information regarding injuries to children is in Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2007 (1).) Estimates are derived from the Sample Child component of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in [Tables 1–18](#) for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age,

race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent 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 including information about age adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)). [Appendix II](#) contains definitions of terms used in this report, and [Appendix III](#) contains tables of unadjusted estimates ([Tables IV–XV](#)).

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; 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 persons (11).

The authors would like to thank John R. Pleis for his expert programming advice in the preparation of the tables for this report.

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

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 NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, 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.

As mentioned previously, the sample for the NHIS is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for the NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13% compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Over-sampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in 2006

design to allow for more precise estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 or older are present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

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

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of the NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or retarded, as well as wards for abused or neglected children), correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway

houses), active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included), and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for the NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer the NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the *NHIS Field Representative 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 or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, with information regarding demographic characteristics, health insurance, and

access to medical care derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2007 consisted of 29,266 households, which yielded 75,764 persons in 29,915 families. There were 10,658 children under 18 years of age eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 9,417 sample children, a conditional response rate of 88.4%. 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 86.6%, yielding a rate of 76.5% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The sample child record weight is used for all estimates shown in this report with the exception of estimates for uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost, where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, in order to produce more precise estimates. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the civilian, noninstitutionalized population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race and ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for 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 estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage 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 readers may obtain slightly different

percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect 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 percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, there is no income information for about 8% of sample children in the 2007 survey, and only a broad range for their family's income was provided for about 23% of sample children (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see [Appendix I](#)). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data, which were not available when this report was prepared. Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to [Appendix I](#) for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000-Census-Based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for the NHIS data were derived from 1990-census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000-census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990-census-based weights with those using the 2000-census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. The first set ([Tables 1–18](#)) is age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set ([Tables IV–XV](#) in [Appendix III](#)) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2007 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.

Change in Metropolitan Statistical Areas Definitions

Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards on criteria for designating Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. Because the 2003 criteria differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. Refer to [Appendix II](#) for more detail about the MSA definition.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions, which had been in place since 1997, were replaced with a series of unfolding

bracket questions. This decision was based on (a) the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions, and (b) the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions to the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, data analysts should refer to [Appendix I](#).

The unfolding bracket method utilized a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., “is it less than \$50,000?”) for respondents who failed to provide the exact amount of the family’s income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family’s income in the last calendar year.

Based on results from the 2006 field test, the unfolding bracket follow-up income questions performed better than the follow-up income questions used from 1997 to 2006. For example, the percentage of unknown responses for a three-category poverty status variable was 17% using the income bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up questions used from 1997 to 2006.

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007, income and poverty status estimates from 2007 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Sample Reductions in the 2007 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006, the 2007 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics (DHIS) decided to reduce the size of the 2007 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2007 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during

July–September 2007. The 2007 sample reduction was implemented in the same way and during the same time of year as the 2006 sample reduction. Overall, about 13% of the households in the 2007 NHIS sample were deleted from interviewers’ assignments. This cutback was in addition to the ongoing 13% reduction due to the new sample design in 2006.

Limitations of the Data

As previously mentioned, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2007 NHIS estimates to those of earlier years. The 2006–2007 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of all Asians as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults at least 65 years of age, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2007 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, the NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the “All children” or “Total” columns shown in each table). See [Appendix I](#) for more

information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

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

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

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

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors of greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†), but the estimates are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t*-tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas “similar,” “no difference,” or “comparable” indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t*-test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the website: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent surveys, as well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic 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 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [Tables 1–18](#) are presented. All estimates highlighted here were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard 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.)

Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- Over 9.5 million U.S. children under 18 years of age (13%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; almost 6.7 million children (9%) still have asthma.
- Boys (15%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (20% and 15%) than Hispanic children (13% and 9%) or

non-Hispanic white children (11% and 7%).

- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma or to still have asthma (17% and 12%) than children in families that were not poor (12% and 8%).
- Children in fair or poor health were three and one-half times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and five and one-half times as likely to still have asthma (41% and 41%) as children in excellent or very good health (11% and 7%).

Allergies ([Table 2](#))

- Ten percent of U.S. children under 18 years of age suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 10% from respiratory allergies, and 12% from other allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever or respiratory allergies (11% and 10%) than black children (7% and 7%) or Asian children (8% and 7%).
- Hispanic children were less likely to have had hay fever or respiratory allergies (8% and 7%) than non-Hispanic children (11% and 10%).
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies, hay fever, and other allergies than children with parents who had less education.
- Children in fair or poor health were almost three times as likely to have had respiratory allergies as children in excellent or very good health (24% and 9%).

Learning Disability and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ([Table 3](#))

- In 2007, 4.6 million children 3–17 years of age (8%) had a learning disability; 10% of boys had a learning disability compared with 5% of girls.

- About 4.5 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% and 4%).
- White children (8%) and black children (8%) were twice as likely to have learning disabilities as Asian children (4%).
- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability was twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (10% and 5%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost five times as likely to have a learning disability (28% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (16% and 7%).

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

- In 2007, there were 9 million children in the United States (12%) who had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months.
- Boys (13%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Seventeen percent of youths aged 12–17 years were on regular medication compared with 12% of children aged 5–11 years and 8% of children under 5 years of age.
- White children (12%) and black children (12%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (8%).
- Non-Hispanic children (13%) were more likely to have been on regular medication than Hispanic children (9%).
- Children with a parent who had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children whose parent had only

- a high school diploma or equivalent (10%) or did not obtain a high school diploma (8%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (15%) were more likely than children with private coverage (12%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-Assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2007, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (41 million or 56%), and another 20 million children (27%) had very good health.
- As the level of parent education increases, the percentage of children with excellent health increases.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. About 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.
- Children with private health insurance (62%) were more likely to be in excellent health than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (46%).
- Two percent of all children were in fair or poor health. Of these, 9% 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)

- Almost one-third (16 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.
- Asian children (45%) were more likely than black children (37%) or white children (29%) to have missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Four percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury compared with children in two-parent families (6% and 3%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11,12)

- In 2007 almost all children in the United States (94%) had a usual place of health care. Non-Hispanic black children (96%) and non-Hispanic white children (96%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (90%).
- Children in two-parent families (95%) or single-mother families (95%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care compared with children in single-father families (89%).
- Seventy-one percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 97% of children with private health insurance and 96% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 76% used a doctor's office, 21% used a clinic, 1% used a hospital outpatient clinic, and 1% used an emergency room as their usual place of 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 or other public 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 (38% and 14%).
- Three percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care compared with 1% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

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

- About three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time during the past 6 months (76%) than children with parents who had less education (73% and 67%).
- 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.
- Twelve 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 and 4% for children with Medicaid or other public coverage.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2007, 6.6 million children (9%) had no health insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 14% of children in families with an income of \$35,000–\$49,999 had no health insurance compared with 2% of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more.
- Children in poor or near-poor families were more likely to have unmet medical needs and to have delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.
- Children in near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured for medical care (16%) than children in

- families that were either poor (12%) or not poor (5%).
- About 1.7 million children (2%) were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it, and medical care for 2.5 million children (3%) was delayed because of worry about the cost.
 - Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care or to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.
 - Regionally, higher proportions of children in the South (12%) and the West (10%) were uninsured than of children in the Midwest (7%) or the Northeast (5%).
- (6%) to have unmet dental needs.
- Children in single-mother families (9%) were more likely to have had unmet dental needs than those in two-parent families (6%).
 - Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (64%) than non-Hispanic black children (54%) or Hispanic children (53%).
 - Twenty-eight percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 16% of children with Medicaid and 13% of children with private health insurance.
 - Hispanic children (19%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white children (14%) or non-Hispanic black children (15%) to have had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact).

Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months (Table 16)

- In 2007, 9.5 million children living in the United States (13%) had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months; 5.3 million children (7%) had two or more visits.
- Black children were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (10%) than white children (7%) or Asian children (4%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months than children in two-parent families (11% and 6%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (11%) than children with no health insurance (8%) or children with private health insurance (5%).

Dental Care (Tables 17,18)

- In 2007, 4.2 million children aged 2–17 years (6%) had unmet dental needs because their families could not afford dental care.
- Uninsured children (24%) were six times as likely as children with private health insurance (4%) and four times as likely as children with Medicaid or other public coverage

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,728	9,605	6,703	13.1 (0.45)	9.1 (0.38)
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,728	9,605	6,703	13.1 (0.45)	9.1 (0.38)
Sex					
Male	37,686	5,550	3,660	14.8 (0.64)	9.8 (0.52)
Female	36,042	4,055	3,043	11.3 (0.61)	8.5 (0.57)
Age ⁶					
0–4 years	20,579	1,636	1,395	8.0 (0.66)	6.8 (0.61)
5–11 years	27,932	3,702	2,445	13.3 (0.77)	8.8 (0.61)
12–17 years	25,216	4,267	2,862	17.0 (0.91)	11.4 (0.82)
Race					
1 race ⁷	71,316	9,091	6,339	12.8 (0.45)	8.9 (0.39)
White	55,646	6,278	4,263	11.3 (0.48)	7.7 (0.43)
Black or African American	11,429	2,253	1,769	19.8 (1.20)	15.6 (1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	*154	*90	14.5 (4.06)	*8.4 (2.71)
Asian	2,937	362	217	12.4 (1.76)	7.5 (1.51)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	–	*25.1 (10.11)	–
2 or more races ⁸	2,412	514	364	22.6 (2.82)	15.9 (2.79)
Black or African American and white	915	160	136	18.7 (4.37)	15.6 (3.90)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	172	*111	31.3 (6.62)	*19.9 (7.11)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,937	1,422	12.9 (0.86)	9.4 (0.74)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	1,267	896	12.4 (1.06)	8.7 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	7,668	5,280	13.1 (0.51)	9.0 (0.44)
White, single race	41,811	4,591	3,030	10.8 (0.57)	7.1 (0.50)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	2,133	1,659	19.8 (1.22)	15.4 (1.09)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	52,294	6,029	4,051	11.7 (0.52)	7.8 (0.47)
Mother, no father	16,935	2,977	2,207	17.6 (1.02)	13.0 (0.93)
Father, no mother	2,282	280	179	11.2 (1.92)	7.5 (1.73)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	320	265	14.6 (2.53)	12.2 (2.24)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	9,038	1,253	894	14.1 (1.47)	9.9 (1.19)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	16,005	1,966	1,401	12.3 (0.83)	8.8 (0.71)
More than high school diploma	45,877	6,034	4,113	13.2 (0.59)	9.0 (0.50)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	22,058	3,472	2,529	16.2 (0.87)	11.7 (0.72)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,427	3,681	11.8 (0.55)	8.0 (0.48)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	1,147	723	12.0 (1.19)	7.6 (0.97)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,665	1,231	13.0 (1.23)	9.6 (1.15)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	916	559	9.7 (1.03)	6.0 (0.82)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,699	1,167	11.8 (0.92)	8.2 (0.84)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	11,792	1,912	1,369	16.9 (1.26)	12.0 (1.03)
Near poor	15,303	2,261	1,621	15.1 (1.37)	10.8 (1.17)
Not poor	39,089	4,709	3,213	11.7 (0.53)	8.1 (0.46)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵					
Private	43,537	5,247	3,536	11.8 (0.54)	8.0 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public	21,572	3,596	2,699	17.4 (1.06)	12.9 (0.94)
Other	1,915	205	*104	12.1 (3.32)	*5.9 (1.92)
Uninsured	6,410	551	360	8.1 (0.98)	5.3 (0.81)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁶	37,429	4,744	3,333	12.7 (0.59)	8.9 (0.50)
Small MSA ¹⁶	24,354	3,416	2,346	14.2 (0.82)	9.7 (0.72)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	11,945	1,444	1,023	12.0 (1.17)	8.5 (0.98)
Region					
Northeast	12,351	1,916	1,344	15.4 (1.18)	10.9 (1.00)
Midwest	17,448	2,206	1,611	12.6 (1.08)	9.2 (0.95)
South	27,200	3,396	2,450	12.6 (0.65)	9.1 (0.57)
West	16,730	2,088	1,298	12.5 (0.86)	7.8 (0.66)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,892	6,487	4,138	10.7 (0.44)	6.8 (0.36)
Good	11,519	2,591	2,044	22.4 (1.47)	17.7 (1.34)
Fair or poor	1,297	520	515	41.1 (4.72)	40.7 (4.72)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

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

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

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁶MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	7,438	7,068	8,678	10.2 (0.41)	9.6 (0.40)	11.8 (0.42)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	7,438	7,068	8,678	10.1 (0.41)	9.6 (0.40)	11.8 (0.42)
Sex							
Male	37,686	3,962	4,042	4,292	10.6 (0.58)	10.8 (0.57)	11.4 (0.56)
Female	36,042	3,476	3,026	4,386	9.7 (0.56)	8.4 (0.55)	12.1 (0.63)
Age ⁵							
0–4 years	20,579	915	1,323	2,880	4.5 (0.47)	6.4 (0.60)	14.0 (0.81)
5–11 years	27,932	2,888	2,863	3,227	10.4 (0.67)	10.3 (0.66)	11.6 (0.68)
12–17 years	25,216	3,635	2,882	2,571	14.4 (0.81)	11.4 (0.76)	10.2 (0.72)
Race							
1 race ⁶	71,316	7,177	6,716	8,241	10.1 (0.41)	9.4 (0.39)	11.5 (0.42)
White	55,646	6,132	5,619	6,161	11.1 (0.49)	10.1 (0.47)	11.1 (0.49)
Black or African American	11,429	754	848	1,577	6.6 (0.67)	7.4 (0.77)	13.9 (1.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	*59	*43	199	*5.4 (2.12)	*3.2 (1.52)	15.9 (3.61)
Asian	2,937	227	207	299	8.0 (1.65)	7.0 (1.36)	10.0 (1.52)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	–	†	†	–	†
2 or more races ⁷	2,412	262	352	437	11.8 (2.31)	15.6 (2.53)	18.3 (2.64)
Black or African American and white	915	*92	123	186	*11.7 (3.65)	15.4 (4.35)	20.8 (5.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*57	*97	*120	*10.3 (4.26)	18.9 (5.46)	25.5 (6.26)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,163	1,020	1,476	7.8 (0.66)	6.8 (0.73)	9.6 (0.70)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	759	689	888	7.5 (0.85)	6.8 (0.86)	8.4 (0.85)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	6,275	6,048	7,203	10.7 (0.49)	10.4 (0.47)	12.4 (0.49)
White, single race	41,811	5,084	4,675	4,920	12.0 (0.61)	11.1 (0.58)	11.8 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	710	819	1,502	6.5 (0.69)	7.5 (0.79)	13.9 (1.08)
Family structure ⁹							
Mother and father	52,294	5,510	4,905	5,913	10.7 (0.50)	9.5 (0.48)	11.3 (0.50)
Mother, no father	16,935	1,499	1,703	2,223	8.8 (0.71)	10.1 (0.84)	13.1 (0.89)
Father, no mother	2,282	157	203	259	5.8 (1.37)	7.9 (1.85)	13.5 (2.79)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	272	258	283	12.5 (2.45)	12.3 (2.49)	13.7 (2.65)
Parent's education ¹⁰							
Less than high school diploma	9,038	549	640	637	6.2 (0.85)	7.0 (1.13)	6.9 (0.83)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,005	1,163	1,090	1,668	7.2 (0.72)	6.9 (0.64)	10.5 (0.84)
More than high school diploma	45,877	5,430	5,057	6,083	11.9 (0.53)	11.1 (0.53)	13.2 (0.58)
Family income ¹²							
Less than \$35,000	22,058	1,689	1,853	2,541	8.1 (0.67)	8.6 (0.66)	11.3 (0.74)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,118	4,767	5,442	11.2 (0.58)	10.4 (0.55)	12.1 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	924	868	1,016	9.6 (1.05)	9.0 (1.07)	10.5 (1.05)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,214	1,290	1,668	9.6 (0.95)	10.1 (1.18)	13.1 (1.19)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	1,224	989	1,043	13.0 (1.22)	10.7 (1.11)	11.7 (1.15)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,756	1,621	1,715	12.2 (0.98)	11.5 (0.94)	12.8 (0.98)
Poverty status ¹³							
Poor	11,792	828	1,016	1,306	7.5 (0.94)	8.9 (0.96)	10.8 (0.99)
Near poor	15,303	1,356	1,423	1,955	9.2 (0.86)	9.6 (1.12)	12.6 (1.10)
Not poor	39,089	4,718	4,202	4,752	11.8 (0.59)	10.6 (0.55)	12.3 (0.58)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Percent ³ (standard error)		
					Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)		
Health insurance coverage¹⁴							
Private	43,537	5,158	4,629	5,211	11.6 (0.56)	10.5 (0.53)	12.0 (0.55)
Medicaid or other public	21,572	1,576	1,756	2,567	8.0 (0.73)	8.5 (0.78)	11.5 (0.73)
Other	1,915	*139	176	349	8.0 (2.10)	8.8 (2.33)	17.9 (3.00)
Uninsured	6,410	557	499	533	8.4 (1.09)	7.7 (1.24)	8.6 (1.20)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,429	3,638	3,198	4,542	9.8 (0.53)	8.5 (0.50)	12.1 (0.58)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,354	2,470	2,475	2,929	10.3 (0.78)	10.3 (0.72)	12.0 (0.78)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	11,945	1,330	1,395	1,207	11.1 (0.99)	11.7 (1.18)	10.1 (0.87)
Region							
Northeast	12,351	1,098	1,116	1,558	8.7 (0.93)	8.8 (0.83)	12.6 (0.93)
Midwest	17,448	1,487	1,708	1,956	8.5 (0.82)	9.8 (0.95)	11.2 (0.94)
South	27,200	3,039	3,100	3,218	11.3 (0.71)	11.4 (0.70)	11.7 (0.69)
West	16,730	1,814	1,144	1,946	10.8 (0.83)	6.9 (0.60)	11.6 (0.85)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,892	5,991	5,162	6,706	9.9 (0.45)	8.5 (0.40)	11.0 (0.43)
Good	11,519	1,228	1,597	1,633	10.6 (0.96)	13.8 (1.28)	14.2 (1.27)
Fair or poor	1,297	219	303	333	16.7 (3.41)	23.6 (4.70)	26.0 (4.43)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹The 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.

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table V in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
				Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²
	Number in thousands ³				
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,518	4,624	4,452	7.5 (0.41)	7.2 (0.38)
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,518	4,624	4,452	7.5 (0.41)	7.2 (0.38)
Sex					
Male	31,575	3,034	3,161	9.7 (0.63)	10.0 (0.60)
Female	29,943	1,590	1,291	5.3 (0.49)	4.3 (0.46)
Age ⁶					
3–4 years	8,369	179	*170	2.1 (0.55)	*2.0 (0.68)
5–11 years	27,932	1,867	1,644	6.7 (0.56)	5.9 (0.47)
12–17 years	25,216	2,577	2,637	10.2 (0.75)	10.5 (0.75)
Race					
1 race ⁷	59,576	4,464	4,200	7.5 (0.42)	7.0 (0.39)
White	46,548	3,519	3,354	7.5 (0.47)	7.2 (0.46)
Black or African American	9,553	740	718	7.7 (0.88)	7.4 (0.84)
American Indian or Alaska Native	948	*115	*71	*11.3 (3.82)	*7.7 (3.62)
Asian	2,402	*90	*57	3.7 (1.11)	*2.5 (0.80)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	126	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁸	1,942	*160	251	8.6 (2.31)	13.3 (2.75)
Black or African American and white	715	†	*89	*9.0 (4.45)	*13.2 (4.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	469	*75	*92	*15.6 (5.73)	*18.8 (6.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	12,323	817	495	6.7 (0.73)	4.1 (0.55)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,472	590	334	7.1 (0.96)	4.0 (0.72)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,195	3,807	3,957	7.7 (0.48)	8.0 (0.45)
White, single race	35,442	2,823	2,948	7.9 (0.57)	8.2 (0.58)
Black or African American, single race	9,111	716	703	7.8 (0.92)	7.6 (0.88)
Family structure ¹⁰					
Mother and father	43,156	2,835	2,597	6.6 (0.45)	6.0 (0.44)
Mother, no father	14,365	1,430	1,507	10.0 (0.98)	10.5 (0.96)
Father, no mother	2,028	*128	122	*5.8 (1.95)	5.4 (1.35)
Neither mother nor father	1,969	231	225	10.9 (2.40)	10.7 (2.28)
Parent's education ¹¹					
Less than high school diploma	7,155	474	470	6.9 (1.04)	6.5 (1.25)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	13,349	1,142	1,125	8.5 (0.85)	8.3 (0.82)
More than high school diploma	38,562	2,732	2,594	7.1 (0.52)	6.8 (0.47)
Family income ¹³					
Less than \$35,000	17,484	1,700	1,572	10.0 (0.84)	9.2 (0.81)
\$35,000 or more	38,675	2,600	2,604	6.6 (0.51)	6.6 (0.46)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,130	473	563	5.8 (0.90)	7.0 (0.90)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,659	979	800	9.1 (1.20)	7.4 (1.16)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,905	565	558	7.1 (1.23)	6.9 (0.94)
\$100,000 or more	11,982	583	682	4.6 (0.61)	5.4 (0.63)
Poverty status ¹⁴					
Poor	9,155	858	797	9.6 (1.13)	8.8 (1.09)
Near poor	12,488	1,097	1,146	9.0 (1.12)	9.4 (1.14)
Not poor	33,655	2,300	2,175	6.7 (0.50)	6.3 (0.43)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁵					
Private	37,401	2,301	2,340	6.0 (0.48)	6.1 (0.44)
Medicaid or other public	16,810	1,759	1,594	11.0 (0.95)	9.9 (0.91)
Other	1,456	*161	*180	*11.4 (3.60)	12.7 (3.30)
Uninsured	5,621	403	333	7.0 (1.35)	5.6 (1.00)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁶	31,142	2,285	2,121	7.3 (0.53)	6.8 (0.49)
Small MSA ¹⁶	20,511	1,497	1,601	7.4 (0.78)	7.9 (0.75)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	9,865	842	730	8.4 (0.98)	7.2 (1.00)
Region					
Northeast	10,463	762	671	7.2 (0.88)	6.3 (0.69)
Midwest	14,615	1,145	1,082	7.8 (0.91)	7.4 (0.94)
South	22,536	1,804	2,017	8.1 (0.74)	9.1 (0.68)
West	13,904	914	682	6.4 (0.71)	4.9 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,723	3,106	3,262	6.2 (0.41)	6.5 (0.39)
Good	9,680	1,214	1,008	12.5 (1.30)	10.0 (1.21)
Fair or poor	1,095	304	181	28.2 (4.24)	15.8 (3.35)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Learning 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?”

²Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, “Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?”

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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.”

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁶MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 3–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007

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
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	9,049	12.3 (0.46)
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	9,049	12.3 (0.46)
Sex			
Male	37,686	4,932	13.2 (0.64)
Female	36,042	4,117	11.4 (0.62)
Age ⁵			
0–4 years	20,579	1,535	7.5 (0.66)
5–11 years	27,932	3,281	11.8 (0.70)
12–17 years	25,216	4,234	16.8 (0.89)
Race			
1 race ⁶	71,316	8,682	12.2 (0.47)
White	55,646	6,897	12.4 (0.53)
Black or African American	11,429	1,413	12.4 (1.04)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	132	*11.9 (3.93)
Asian	2,937	236	8.2 (1.81)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	†
2 or more races ⁷	2,412	367	16.1 (2.73)
Black or African American and white	915	190	23.7 (5.38)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*80	*13.8 (4.50)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,273	8.6 (0.76)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	784	7.8 (0.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	7,777	13.3 (0.53)
White, single race	41,811	5,847	13.8 (0.65)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	1,328	12.2 (1.06)
Family structure ⁹			
Mother and father	52,294	5,880	11.4 (0.54)
Mother, no father	16,935	2,581	15.3 (0.96)
Father, no mother	2,282	214	8.9 (1.88)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	375	16.7 (3.06)
Parent's education ¹⁰			
Less than high school diploma	9,038	750	8.1 (1.15)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,005	1,659	10.4 (0.73)
More than high school	45,877	6,213	13.6 (0.61)
Family income ¹²			
Less than \$35,000	22,058	2,924	13.6 (0.80)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,602	12.1 (0.57)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	1,054	11.0 (1.11)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,461	11.4 (1.07)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	1,114	11.9 (1.22)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,973	13.8 (1.06)
Poverty status ¹³			
Poor	11,792	1,462	12.7 (1.13)
Near poor	15,303	2,104	14.2 (1.16)
Not poor	39,089	4,947	12.3 (0.59)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (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, 2007—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
	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁴			
Private	43,537	5,280	11.9 (0.56)
Medicaid or other public	21,572	3,078	15.2 (0.99)
Other	1,915	317	17.6 (3.67)
Uninsured	6,410	372	5.4 (0.85)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,429	4,098	11.0 (0.59)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,354	3,127	12.9 (0.87)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	11,945	1,825	15.2 (1.18)
Region			
Northeast	12,351	1,627	13.2 (1.09)
Midwest	17,448	2,293	13.1 (1.13)
South	27,200	3,705	13.8 (0.74)
West	16,730	1,424	8.3 (0.72)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good	60,892	6,398	10.6 (0.46)
Good	11,519	2,024	17.4 (1.17)
Fair or poor	1,297	621	48.1 (5.08)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Prescription 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?"

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands ²			
Total ³ (crude)	73,728	41,054	19,838	11,519	1,297
Sex					
Male	37,686	20,532	10,458	5,886	803
Female	36,042	20,522	9,379	5,633	494
Age					
0–4 years	20,579	11,872	5,206	3,188	313
5–11 years	27,932	15,922	7,558	3,955	485
12–17 years	25,216	13,260	7,074	4,377	499
Race					
1 race ⁴	71,316	39,818	19,157	11,109	1,213
White	55,646	31,364	15,341	8,208	713
Black or African American	11,429	5,941	2,884	2,228	376
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	554	*235	292	*88
Asian	2,937	1,850	688	363	*36
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	*108	†	†	–
2 or more races ⁵	2,412	1,235	681	411	85
Black or African American and white	915	468	255	166	*26
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	256	137	*121	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	6,951	4,120	3,800	478
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	4,462	2,919	2,931	260
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	34,102	15,718	7,720	819
White, single race	41,811	25,093	11,569	4,823	306
Black or African American, single race	10,862	5,675	2,752	2,090	345
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	52,294	30,705	13,892	7,066	625
Mother, no father	16,935	8,140	4,904	3,337	541
Father, no mother	2,282	1,225	695	323	†
Neither mother nor father	2,216	983	348	794	†
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	9,038	3,608	2,443	2,626	361
High school diploma or GED ⁹	16,005	7,729	4,707	3,251	318
More than high school	45,877	28,483	12,149	4,715	522
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	22,058	9,988	6,178	5,182	709
\$35,000 or more	45,218	27,508	11,843	5,368	500
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	4,996	2,674	1,856	*207
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	7,185	3,533	1,823	162
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	5,780	2,480	818	*65
\$100,000 or more	13,641	9,548	3,156	871	*67
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	11,792	5,067	3,172	3,028	524
Near poor	15,303	7,442	4,085	3,449	327
Not poor	39,089	24,760	10,394	3,590	339
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	43,537	26,912	11,706	4,526	387
Medicaid or other public	21,572	9,913	5,744	5,166	750
Other	1,915	1,037	571	286	†
Uninsured	6,410	3,048	1,750	1,473	*139

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Number in thousands ²					
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	37,429	21,341	9,870	5,565	634
Small MSA ¹³	24,354	13,402	6,564	3,935	452
Not in MSA ¹³	11,945	6,311	3,404	2,019	211
Region					
Northeast	12,351	6,870	3,326	1,939	211
Midwest	17,448	9,551	5,109	2,521	254
South	27,200	15,112	7,415	4,117	556
West	16,730	9,521	3,989	2,943	276

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– 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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	55.7 (0.69)	26.9 (0.58)	15.6 (0.51)	1.8 (0.17)
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	55.7 (0.69)	26.9 (0.58)	15.6 (0.51)	1.8 (0.17)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.5 (0.96)	27.7 (0.84)	15.6 (0.69)	2.1 (0.27)
Female	100.0	57.0 (0.94)	26.1 (0.81)	15.6 (0.71)	1.4 (0.22)
Age ⁴					
0–4 years	100.0	57.7 (1.21)	25.3 (1.03)	15.5 (0.87)	1.5 (0.28)
5–11 years	100.0	57.0 (1.09)	27.1 (1.00)	14.2 (0.72)	1.7 (0.30)
12–17 years	100.0	52.6 (1.13)	28.1 (0.98)	17.4 (0.87)	2.0 (0.30)
Race					
1 race ⁵	100.0	55.9 (0.70)	26.9 (0.59)	15.5 (0.51)	1.7 (0.18)
White	100.0	56.4 (0.81)	27.6 (0.69)	14.7 (0.57)	1.3 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	52.1 (1.60)	25.2 (1.32)	19.4 (1.17)	3.3 (0.65)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	47.2 (5.76)	*20.7 (6.35)	24.5 (4.37)	*7.6 (3.02)
Asian	100.0	63.0 (3.13)	23.4 (2.49)	12.4 (1.77)	*1.2 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	83.3 (7.98)	†	†	–
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	50.8 (3.36)	28.7 (2.68)	17.0 (2.78)	3.5 (0.93)
Black or African American and white	100.0	50.9 (5.73)	29.1 (5.03)	17.8 (4.64)	*2.2 (0.94)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	47.2 (7.05)	26.6 (5.33)	22.6 (6.24)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.3 (1.39)	26.8 (1.10)	24.8 (1.21)	3.2 (0.50)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.1 (1.75)	27.6 (1.41)	27.8 (1.58)	2.6 (0.47)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.5 (0.78)	26.9 (0.68)	13.2 (0.54)	1.4 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	60.2 (0.97)	27.6 (0.85)	11.4 (0.63)	0.7 (0.14)
Black or African American only, single race	100.0	52.4 (1.63)	25.3 (1.36)	19.2 (1.19)	3.2 (0.67)
Family structure ⁸					
Mother and father	100.0	58.7 (0.81)	26.6 (0.72)	13.5 (0.56)	1.2 (0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	48.1 (1.34)	29.1 (1.21)	19.6 (1.02)	3.2 (0.48)
Father, no mother	100.0	53.5 (3.52)	31.7 (3.38)	13.1 (2.39)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	44.8 (3.37)	15.3 (2.04)	36.2 (3.58)	*3.7 (1.63)
Parent's education ⁹					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	39.5 (1.78)	27.5 (1.60)	28.9 (1.63)	4.1 (0.72)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	48.5 (1.40)	29.3 (1.28)	20.3 (1.13)	2.0 (0.38)
More than high school	100.0	62.1 (0.83)	26.5 (0.72)	10.3 (0.54)	1.1 (0.18)
Family income ¹¹					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	45.0 (1.24)	28.2 (1.08)	23.6 (1.00)	3.3 (0.42)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	61.0 (0.86)	26.1 (0.75)	11.8 (0.58)	1.1 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	51.2 (1.78)	27.5 (1.60)	19.1 (1.54)	2.2 (0.65)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	56.7 (1.74)	27.8 (1.52)	14.3 (1.34)	1.3 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	63.6 (1.77)	26.9 (1.61)	8.9 (1.05)	*0.7 (0.27)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.0 (1.36)	23.3 (1.27)	6.2 (0.68)	*0.4 (0.18)
Poverty status ¹²					
Poor	100.0	42.9 (1.69)	26.8 (1.47)	25.6 (1.43)	4.7 (0.74)
Near poor	100.0	48.3 (1.55)	26.8 (1.37)	22.7 (1.30)	2.1 (0.47)
Not poor	100.0	63.6 (0.83)	26.5 (0.78)	9.1 (0.47)	0.8 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage ¹³					
Private	100.0	62.0 (0.87)	26.8 (0.76)	10.3 (0.53)	0.9 (0.15)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	45.5 (1.19)	26.8 (1.01)	24.1 (1.07)	3.6 (0.51)
Other	100.0	54.8 (4.06)	29.6 (3.66)	14.4 (2.83)	†
Uninsured	100.0	49.1 (2.14)	26.8 (1.98)	22.1 (1.80)	*2.0 (0.61)

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	57.1 (0.88)	26.4 (0.77)	14.8 (0.62)	1.7 (0.23)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	55.0 (1.34)	27.0 (1.08)	16.2 (0.99)	1.9 (0.34)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	52.9 (1.87)	28.5 (1.55)	16.8 (1.40)	1.8 (0.46)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	56.0 (1.56)	26.8 (1.34)	15.5 (1.29)	1.7 (0.44)
Midwest	100.0	54.8 (1.52)	29.3 (1.21)	14.5 (1.05)	1.5 (0.34)
South	100.0	55.5 (1.12)	27.3 (0.98)	15.1 (0.82)	2.1 (0.30)
West	100.0	57.0 (1.43)	23.8 (1.14)	17.6 (1.10)	1.7 (0.34)

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Respondent-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?"

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

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

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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)	9,765	46,848	712	2,829	7,734	328	389	768	110
Sex									
Male	4,983	23,850	331	1,444	4,031	143	233	486	*59
Female	4,782	22,997	382	1,385	3,702	185	156	282	*52
Age									
1–4 years	2,881	10,463	205	892	1,596	*110	*140	105	*41
5–11 years	3,817	19,410	*219	1,032	2,844	*68	147	309	†
12–17 years	3,068	16,975	288	905	3,294	150	102	354	*43
Race									
1 race ⁴	9,462	45,334	712	2,724	7,447	328	372	716	*98
White	7,141	36,307	594	1,967	5,480	268	163	455	*78
Black or African American	1,601	6,538	*91	595	1,493	†	*149	208	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*149	576	†	*67	*218	†	†	†	–
Asian	547	1,821	†	95	240	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	*93	–	–	†	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁵	303	1,514	–	*105	287	–	†	*52	†
Black or African American and white	*78	589	–	*41	*110	–	–	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*77	308	–	†	*77	–	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	2,582	7,557	102	1,021	2,414	146	140	297	*27
Mexican or Mexican American	1,761	4,984	*47	818	1,803	*123	67	166	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,183	39,290	610	1,808	5,320	182	249	471	*83
White, single race	4,729	29,516	499	1,063	3,326	155	*57	193	†
Black or African American only, single race	1,531	6,256	*88	535	1,430	†	*134	*191	†
Family structure ⁷									
Mother and father	6,764	34,560	490	1,755	4,651	251	196	361	*52
Mother, no father	2,432	9,758	205	822	2,318	*38	177	293	*58
Father, no mother	364	1,474	†	*25	246	†	–	†	–
Neither mother nor father	205	1,056	†	227	518	†	†	†	–
Parent's education ⁸									
Less than high school diploma	1,320	4,139	*90	739	1,628	*92	*111	218	†
High school diploma or GED ⁹	2,314	9,185	151	834	2,162	*53	*85	211	†
More than high school	5,887	32,116	456	1,024	3,302	170	177	259	*82
Family income ¹⁰									
Less than \$35,000	3,189	11,626	233	1,422	3,314	117	228	405	*49
\$35,000 or more	5,881	31,006	417	1,260	3,643	208	129	332	†
\$35,000–\$49,999	1,484	5,641	*67	454	1,243	*62	*52	*139	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	1,709	8,264	*84	472	1,169	*79	†	*117	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	1,133	6,606	*173	155	581	*52	*24	†	–
\$100,000 or more	1,556	10,495	*93	179	651	†	†	†	–
Poverty status ¹¹									
Poor	1,828	5,622	164	807	1,893	*77	171	317	*28
Near poor	2,067	8,616	*82	993	2,186	*90	*94	*194	†
Not poor	5,076	27,968	403	807	2,529	145	*81	220	†

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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								
Health insurance coverage¹²									
Private	5,623	30,731	451	972	3,180	159	140	191	†
Medicaid or other public.	3,197	10,953	159	1,425	3,250	138	217	469	*45
Other	217	1,167	†	*79	196	†	–	†	–
Uninsured	721	3,829	*81	349	1,043	†	*33	*88	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	5,248	23,767	386	1,317	3,725	187	240	320	*60
Small MSA ¹³	3,048	15,511	156	1,033	2,659	*54	115	292	†
Not in MSA ¹³	1,469	7,570	170	479	1,350	*87	*34	*156	†
Region									
Northeast.	1,633	7,878	*148	486	1,368	*36	*74	*123	†
Midwest.	2,166	11,637	*117	608	1,655	*86	*103	*92	*59
South	3,867	16,854	364	1,088	2,629	113	125	378	*31
West.	2,099	10,478	*84	647	2,082	*93	87	175	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Current 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?”

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

³Total 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.

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

⁷Family 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.”

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹³MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹									
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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)	17.0 (0.53)	81.8 (0.55)	1.2 (0.19)	26.1 (1.46)	71.0 (1.49)	2.9 (0.52)	31.1 (4.27)	60.3 (4.45)	8.6 (2.50)	
Total ³ (crude)	17.0 (0.53)	81.7 (0.55)	1.2 (0.19)	26.0 (1.46)	71.0 (1.49)	3.0 (0.53)	30.7 (4.55)	60.6 (4.86)	8.7 (2.53)	
Sex										
Male	17.0 (0.71)	81.9 (0.76)	1.1 (0.29)	25.7 (1.96)	71.9 (1.95)	2.4 (0.61)	30.0 (5.61)	62.5 (5.52)	*7.5 (3.06)	
Female	17.0 (0.77)	81.7 (0.79)	1.4 (0.22)	26.5 (2.13)	70.1 (2.26)	3.4 (0.88)	34.6 (6.62)	56.3 (7.18)	*9.1 (3.44)	
Age ⁴										
1–4 years	21.3 (1.15)	77.2 (1.18)	1.5 (0.41)	34.3 (3.27)	61.4 (3.39)	*4.2 (1.34)	48.9 (10.16)	36.6 (8.75)	*14.5 (6.68)	
5–11 years	16.3 (0.84)	82.8 (0.89)	*0.9 (0.31)	26.2 (2.32)	72.1 (2.35)	*1.7 (0.73)	30.5 (7.31)	64.2 (7.80)	†	
12–17 years	15.1 (0.87)	83.5 (0.89)	1.4 (0.26)	20.8 (2.31)	75.7 (2.40)	3.4 (0.87)	20.4 (5.19)	71.0 (6.17)	*8.6 (3.87)	
Race										
1 race ⁵	17.0 (0.54)	81.7 (0.56)	1.3 (0.19)	26.1 (1.49)	70.9 (1.52)	3.0 (0.54)	31.9 (4.31)	59.9 (4.41)	*8.2 (2.63)	
White	16.2 (0.61)	82.5 (0.63)	1.3 (0.23)	25.7 (1.81)	71.0 (1.84)	3.3 (0.65)	24.5 (5.25)	64.1 (5.84)	*11.3 (4.09)	
Black or African American	19.4 (1.35)	79.5 (1.40)	*1.1 (0.34)	29.1 (3.03)	69.1 (3.08)	†	38.8 (7.20)	59.1 (7.44)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.6 (6.00)	78.8 (5.91)	†	*20.6 (7.40)	76.9 (8.28)	†	56.8 (14.61)	*43.2 (14.61)	–	
Asian	22.7 (2.50)	76.3 (2.52)	†	26.1 (6.49)	69.4 (7.10)	†	†	59.1 (13.38)	*13.7 (5.58)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	86.2 (8.98)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–	–	–	–	
2 or more races ⁶	16.0 (2.81)	84.0 (2.81)	–	28.5 (8.41)	71.5 (8.41)	–	*13.1 (6.36)	51.5 (12.31)	*35.4 (10.92)	
Black or African American and white	*12.4 (4.88)	87.6 (4.88)	–	*30.4 (11.89)	69.6 (11.89)	–	–	64.7 (0.00)	35.3 (0.00)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*22.5 (7.03)	77.5 (7.03)	–	*39.0 (17.75)	61.0 (17.75)	–	†	*66.2 (22.37)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	24.9 (1.31)	74.1 (1.32)	1.0 (0.28)	28.1 (2.16)	67.8 (2.38)	4.0 (1.08)	31.0 (7.11)	63.5 (7.50)	*5.5 (2.52)	
Mexican or Mexican American	25.5 (1.62)	73.7 (1.63)	*0.8 (0.34)	29.2 (2.62)	66.2 (2.91)	4.6 (1.36)	30.4 (7.59)	64.5 (8.24)	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.2 (0.57)	83.5 (0.59)	1.3 (0.21)	24.8 (1.91)	72.9 (1.94)	2.3 (0.59)	30.0 (5.07)	60.0 (5.28)	*10.0 (3.52)	
White, single race	13.6 (0.66)	84.9 (0.70)	1.4 (0.28)	23.4 (2.61)	73.3 (2.67)	3.2 (0.92)	*17.1 (5.84)	65.8 (7.92)	*17.1 (7.90)	
Black or African American, single race	19.4 (1.41)	79.5 (1.46)	*1.1 (0.35)	28.3 (3.16)	70.6 (3.16)	†	38.0 (7.15)	59.6 (7.49)	†	
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	16.1 (0.61)	82.7 (0.63)	1.2 (0.22)	26.5 (1.91)	70.0 (1.95)	3.6 (0.73)	32.2 (6.26)	59.4 (6.33)	*8.4 (3.60)	
Mother, no father	19.6 (1.11)	78.8 (1.13)	1.6 (0.37)	25.9 (2.47)	73.0 (2.48)	*1.1 (0.47)	34.1 (6.84)	56.6 (7.15)	*9.3 (3.21)	
Father, no mother	18.7 (3.03)	81.2 (3.04)	†	*18.2 (8.73)	74.5 (9.87)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–	
Neither mother nor father	16.3 (3.21)	82.2 (3.36)	†	30.5 (6.05)	67.0 (6.15)	†	†	86.1 (7.99)	–	
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	23.8 (1.77)	74.6 (1.88)	*1.6 (0.66)	29.8 (3.29)	66.4 (3.34)	*3.8 (1.20)	31.7 (7.37)	63.6 (7.50)	†	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	20.0 (1.32)	78.8 (1.33)	1.3 (0.34)	28.6 (2.78)	69.7 (2.79)	*1.7 (0.63)	*26.5 (7.99)	69.5 (7.99)	†	
More than high school	15.3 (0.61)	83.5 (0.64)	1.2 (0.24)	23.0 (2.29)	73.4 (2.36)	3.6 (0.97)	34.0 (6.88)	50.4 (7.28)	*15.6 (5.36)	

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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 income¹¹									
Less than \$35,000	20.9 (1.09)	77.6 (1.11)	1.6 (0.35)	29.0 (2.17)	68.6 (2.21)	2.4 (0.69)	36.1 (6.18)	57.2 (6.23)	*6.7 (2.42)
\$35,000 or more	15.9 (0.60)	83.0 (0.64)	1.1 (0.25)	25.2 (2.24)	70.7 (2.33)	4.1 (0.97)	28.1 (6.67)	64.7 (7.37)	†
\$35,000–\$49,999	20.5 (1.49)	78.6 (1.51)	*0.9 (0.38)	26.7 (3.49)	69.6 (3.61)	*3.6 (1.52)	22.2 (6.64)	46.9 (9.27)	30.9 (6.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.0 (1.19)	82.1 (1.23)	*0.8 (0.32)	27.5 (4.73)	68.2 (4.79)	*4.3 (1.87)	†	75.0 (11.21)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	14.4 (1.39)	83.4 (1.55)	*2.2 (0.87)	21.0 (4.44)	73.4 (4.86)	*5.6 (2.01)	*37.3 (12.28)	62.7 (12.28)	–
\$100,000 or more	12.9 (1.02)	86.3 (1.05)	*0.7 (0.22)	21.8 (4.76)	75.9 (4.84)	†	65.5 (8.23)	34.5 (8.23)	–
Poverty status¹²									
Poor	23.8 (1.73)	74.1 (1.79)	2.2 (0.65)	28.6 (2.88)	68.6 (3.02)	*2.8 (0.98)	34.9 (7.24)	59.7 (7.14)	*5.4 (2.69)
Near poor	18.8 (1.20)	80.4 (1.19)	*0.8 (0.29)	30.4 (3.22)	66.8 (3.23)	*2.9 (1.01)	27.0 (7.06)	65.1 (8.44)	†
Not poor	15.3 (0.64)	83.5 (0.67)	1.2 (0.27)	23.7 (2.44)	72.3 (2.53)	4.0 (1.12)	*24.4 (7.82)	65.5 (8.67)	†
Health insurance coverage¹³									
Private	15.3 (0.63)	83.4 (0.66)	1.2 (0.25)	22.9 (2.10)	73.4 (2.27)	3.7 (1.07)	36.6 (8.61)	49.6 (8.64)	*13.7 (6.34)
Medicaid or other public.	21.6 (1.21)	77.3 (1.23)	1.1 (0.29)	29.2 (2.53)	68.0 (2.60)	2.8 (0.76)	28.8 (5.12)	65.6 (5.27)	*5.7 (2.21)
Other	15.4 (3.13)	83.1 (3.29)	†	*22.8 (7.74)	74.7 (7.94)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–
Uninsured	15.8 (1.50)	82.6 (1.55)	*1.7 (0.60)	27.8 (4.27)	70.9 (4.32)	†	*21.1 (10.35)	73.6 (10.99)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	17.8 (0.75)	80.9 (0.77)	1.3 (0.30)	25.5 (1.81)	71.1 (1.96)	3.4 (0.78)	39.9 (6.35)	51.1 (6.36)	*9.0 (3.27)
Small MSA ¹⁴	16.2 (0.89)	83.0 (0.93)	0.8 (0.22)	27.5 (2.65)	71.1 (2.55)	*1.4 (0.60)	29.1 (4.84)	64.3 (6.04)	†
Not in MSA ¹⁴	16.0 (1.34)	82.2 (1.35)	1.8 (0.45)	25.1 (4.06)	70.5 (4.26)	*4.4 (1.72)	*16.7 (7.52)	73.4 (9.62)	†
Region									
Northeast	16.8 (1.20)	81.7 (1.24)	*1.5 (0.47)	23.9 (2.97)	74.3 (3.11)	*1.8 (0.84)	44.0 (6.53)	53.9 (6.95)	†
Midwest	15.6 (1.12)	83.6 (1.15)	*0.9 (0.28)	26.0 (3.63)	70.4 (3.61)	*3.6 (1.47)	33.3 (8.42)	41.6 (10.42)	*25.0 (10.39)
South	18.3 (0.88)	80.0 (0.91)	1.7 (0.39)	28.2 (2.26)	68.9 (2.23)	2.9 (0.75)	23.7 (5.80)	70.6 (5.68)	*5.8 (2.70)
West	16.6 (1.14)	82.8 (1.15)	*0.6 (0.24)	23.9 (2.66)	73.0 (2.89)	*3.1 (1.10)	34.2 (7.24)	59.9 (7.54)	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Current 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?"

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

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

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

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
		Number in thousands ²					
Total ³ (crude)	53,149	16,191	14,822	13,321	5,610	2,068	247
Sex							
Male	27,141	8,308	7,799	6,546	3,008	922	*79
Female	26,008	7,883	7,023	6,775	2,602	1,146	167
Age							
5–11 years	27,932	8,156	8,060	7,357	2,937	812	165
12–17 years	25,216	8,035	6,762	5,964	2,673	1,256	*81
Race							
1 race ⁴	51,534	15,720	14,329	12,936	5,479	1,997	247
White	40,295	11,617	11,345	10,364	4,503	1,732	234
Black or African American	8,287	2,981	2,178	1,941	719	177	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	783	*198	225	*238	†	†	†
Asian	2,097	924	538	375	*169	*59	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	72	–	†	†	†	†	–
2 or more races ⁵	1,615	471	493	385	*131	*71	–
Black or African American and white	549	*133	208	116	*69	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	427	*92	*119	137	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	10,530	3,972	2,940	2,177	841	395	*50
Mexican or Mexican American	7,133	2,763	2,005	1,462	545	237	*45
Not Hispanic or Latino	42,619	12,219	11,882	11,144	4,769	1,673	196
White, single race	30,854	8,055	8,718	8,390	3,749	1,393	186
Black or African American, single race	7,895	2,807	2,091	1,857	688	163	†
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	37,131	11,401	10,638	9,538	3,717	1,229	165
Mother, no father	12,322	3,558	3,278	3,010	1,483	685	*49
Father, no mother	1,919	607	528	450	184	*64	†
Neither mother nor father	1,777	625	377	322	226	*89	†
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	5,950	2,252	1,482	1,278	599	186	*61
High school diploma or GED ⁹	11,703	3,661	3,210	2,726	1,350	479	*72
More than high school	33,339	9,495	9,686	8,955	3,432	1,313	*90
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	14,694	4,774	3,489	3,291	1,913	775	*110
\$35,000 or more	33,891	9,811	10,079	9,048	3,335	1,166	130
\$35,000–\$49,999	6,979	2,273	1,885	1,638	755	282	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	9,293	2,577	2,583	2,667	1,007	310	*67
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,001	1,898	2,167	1,875	749	224	†
\$100,000 or more	10,617	3,063	3,444	2,868	824	350	†
Poverty status ¹¹							
Poor	7,713	2,522	1,751	1,742	1,033	444	†
Near poor	10,501	3,352	2,715	2,471	1,219	476	*68
Not poor	29,669	8,362	9,007	8,033	2,869	1,010	130
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	32,777	9,535	9,908	8,584	3,119	1,100	*118
Medicaid or other public	13,841	4,368	3,208	3,195	1,850	739	*90
Other	1,209	300	377	351	*137	†	†
Uninsured	5,116	1,871	1,297	1,162	500	208	*35

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, 2007—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
		Number in thousands ²					
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹³	27,008	8,903	7,394	6,550	2,682	968	*78
Small MSA ¹³	17,427	5,021	5,171	4,311	1,784	662	*122
Not in MSA ¹³	8,714	2,267	2,257	2,460	1,144	438	*46
Region							
Northeast	9,065	2,602	2,543	2,196	1,068	472	*40
Midwest	12,833	3,562	3,679	3,549	1,207	543	*78
South	19,383	5,794	5,276	4,958	2,205	622	*110
West	11,868	4,233	3,323	2,618	1,130	431	†
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	43,814	13,279	12,799	11,184	4,472	1,345	164
Good	8,332	2,725	1,885	1,974	972	512	*68
Fair or poor	984	181	137	163	166	211	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– 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?”

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

³Total 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.

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

⁷Family 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.”

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹³MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹						Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days		
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)						
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	30.9 (0.82)	28.4 (0.70)	25.5 (0.70)	10.7 (0.53)	3.9 (0.29)	0.5 (0.10)	
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	31.0 (0.82)	28.4 (0.70)	25.5 (0.69)	10.7 (0.53)	4.0 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	31.1 (1.21)	29.3 (1.01)	24.6 (1.01)	11.3 (0.76)	3.4 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.09)	
Female	100.0	30.8 (1.04)	27.5 (0.99)	26.5 (0.96)	10.2 (0.68)	4.4 (0.46)	0.7 (0.18)	
Age⁴								
5–11 years	100.0	29.7 (1.03)	29.3 (0.98)	26.8 (0.99)	10.7 (0.70)	3.0 (0.34)	0.6 (0.15)	
12–17 years	100.0	32.4 (1.16)	27.3 (1.04)	24.1 (0.95)	10.8 (0.74)	5.1 (0.49)	*0.3 (0.12)	
Race								
1 race ⁵	100.0	30.9 (0.83)	28.3 (0.71)	25.6 (0.71)	10.8 (0.53)	3.9 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)	
White	100.0	29.1 (0.97)	28.5 (0.80)	26.1 (0.83)	11.3 (0.59)	4.3 (0.36)	0.6 (0.13)	
Black or African American	100.0	37.1 (1.64)	27.5 (1.69)	24.2 (1.69)	9.0 (1.16)	2.2 (0.45)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	26.3 (6.45)	27.9 (5.83)	31.4 (6.86)	†	†	†	
Asian	100.0	44.8 (3.27)	26.1 (2.87)	18.1 (2.63)	*8.1 (2.76)	*2.9 (1.07)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	*59.9 (19.87)	†	†	†	–	
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	30.4 (3.94)	31.8 (3.87)	24.8 (3.33)	*8.4 (2.54)	*4.6 (1.52)	–	
Black or African American and white	100.0	25.0 (7.04)	39.9 (7.48)	21.7 (5.57)	*12.4 (5.16)	†	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	20.4 (5.94)	28.6 (7.56)	33.3 (6.77)	†	†	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin⁷ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.3 (1.36)	28.3 (1.28)	21.0 (1.11)	8.1 (0.81)	3.8 (0.53)	*0.5 (0.17)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.2 (1.63)	28.4 (1.64)	20.7 (1.32)	7.7 (1.01)	3.4 (0.61)	*0.6 (0.24)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.1 (0.94)	28.4 (0.82)	26.7 (0.83)	11.4 (0.63)	3.9 (0.34)	0.5 (0.11)	
White, single race	100.0	26.4 (1.17)	28.6 (0.97)	27.7 (1.04)	12.3 (0.73)	4.5 (0.44)	0.6 (0.15)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	36.6 (1.67)	27.8 (1.75)	24.3 (1.74)	9.0 (1.20)	2.1 (0.47)	†	
Family structure⁸								
Mother and father	100.0	31.1 (1.00)	29.0 (0.86)	26.0 (0.86)	10.1 (0.60)	3.3 (0.34)	0.5 (0.11)	
Mother, no father	100.0	29.4 (1.47)	27.3 (1.39)	25.0 (1.41)	12.2 (1.09)	5.6 (0.67)	*0.4 (0.19)	
Father, no mother	100.0	33.3 (3.63)	28.3 (3.26)	25.2 (3.45)	9.5 (2.44)	*3.2 (1.26)	†	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	36.3 (3.99)	23.3 (3.19)	19.3 (3.19)	14.0 (3.51)	*5.6 (2.05)	†	
Parent's education⁹								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	38.2 (2.16)	25.5 (2.04)	21.9 (1.79)	10.3 (1.38)	3.1 (0.63)	*1.0 (0.43)	
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	31.8 (1.54)	28.1 (1.50)	23.7 (1.28)	11.7 (1.07)	4.1 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.25)	
More than high school	100.0	28.8 (1.08)	29.4 (0.95)	27.2 (0.92)	10.4 (0.66)	4.0 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.08)	
Family income¹¹								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	33.3 (1.32)	24.3 (1.16)	22.9 (1.33)	13.3 (1.08)	5.4 (0.64)	*0.8 (0.26)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	29.2 (1.08)	30.0 (0.94)	27.1 (0.93)	9.9 (0.62)	3.4 (0.35)	0.4 (0.11)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	33.1 (1.94)	27.6 (1.87)	23.9 (1.84)	11.0 (1.42)	4.1 (0.73)	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	28.0 (1.75)	28.0 (1.76)	29.1 (1.87)	10.9 (1.29)	3.3 (0.65)	*0.7 (0.32)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	27.4 (2.15)	31.2 (1.94)	27.0 (1.88)	10.8 (1.54)	3.2 (0.77)	†	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	28.8 (1.73)	32.7 (1.64)	27.4 (1.54)	7.8 (0.95)	3.2 (0.64)	†	
Poverty status¹²								
Poor	100.0	33.6 (1.97)	23.1 (1.70)	23.1 (1.88)	13.7 (1.43)	5.9 (0.98)	†	
Near poor	100.0	32.6 (1.71)	26.4 (1.72)	24.0 (1.48)	11.8 (1.31)	4.6 (0.66)	*0.7 (0.29)	
Not poor	100.0	28.4 (1.11)	30.6 (0.98)	27.4 (0.95)	9.7 (0.64)	3.4 (0.38)	0.5 (0.13)	
Health insurance coverage¹³								
Private	100.0	29.4 (1.06)	30.7 (0.95)	26.7 (0.91)	9.6 (0.61)	3.3 (0.35)	*0.4 (0.11)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	32.7 (1.44)	23.7 (1.31)	23.7 (1.31)	13.7 (1.18)	5.6 (0.71)	*0.7 (0.26)	
Other	100.0	25.0 (4.20)	31.9 (4.48)	29.6 (5.06)	*11.5 (3.78)	†	†	
Uninsured	100.0	37.1 (2.29)	25.8 (2.08)	22.7 (1.99)	9.8 (1.51)	3.9 (0.75)	*0.6 (0.26)	

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	33.5 (0.97)	27.8 (0.95)	24.7 (0.92)	10.1 (0.68)	3.6 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.09)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	29.4 (1.84)	30.4 (1.33)	25.3 (1.32)	10.4 (0.93)	3.9 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.22)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	26.1 (1.86)	26.1 (1.61)	28.9 (1.74)	13.3 (1.62)	5.0 (0.85)	*0.6 (0.25)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	29.1 (1.66)	28.5 (1.65)	24.8 (1.61)	12.0 (1.39)	5.1 (0.86)	*0.5 (0.22)
Midwest	100.0	28.2 (1.82)	29.2 (1.62)	28.1 (1.66)	9.6 (0.99)	4.3 (0.66)	*0.6 (0.24)
South	100.0	30.6 (1.16)	27.8 (1.09)	26.1 (1.08)	11.6 (0.93)	3.3 (0.43)	*0.6 (0.17)
West	100.0	35.7 (2.06)	28.6 (1.44)	22.3 (1.30)	9.6 (1.00)	3.6 (0.54)	†
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	30.7 (0.87)	29.6 (0.77)	25.9 (0.77)	10.3 (0.58)	3.1 (0.30)	0.4 (0.10)
Good	100.0	33.6 (1.87)	23.1 (1.69)	24.5 (1.59)	11.9 (1.22)	6.1 (0.81)	*0.8 (0.31)
Fair or poor	100.0	21.5 (4.36)	15.3 (4.04)	18.4 (3.91)	19.7 (4.41)	23.2 (4.65)	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Number 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?"

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

³Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Location of usual place of health care ²					
		No	Yes	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)	73,728	4,009	69,365	14,858	52,979	397	720	276	*96
Sex									
Male	37,686	2,243	35,251	7,605	26,857	247	269	*177	*79
Female	36,042	1,766	34,115	7,253	26,121	150	*450	*99	†
Age									
0–4 years	20,579	550	19,951	4,846	14,791	*82	169	*40	†
5–11 years	27,932	1,616	26,182	5,612	19,831	142	*377	*163	*44
12–17 years	25,216	1,843	23,233	4,400	18,356	173	174	*73	*44
Race									
1 race ⁵	71,316	3,926	67,037	14,312	51,248	386	679	276	*96
White	55,646	3,179	52,265	10,386	40,859	246	*416	258	*79
Black or African American	11,429	504	10,790	2,629	7,821	128	180	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	*59	1,101	692	361	–	†	–	–
Asian	2,937	165	2,765	561	2,136	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	*115	†	*71	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	2,412	*83	2,329	546	1,730	†	*41	–	–
Black or African American and white	915	†	884	228	634	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	†	522	160	358	†	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,506	13,773	5,067	8,401	117	147	†	†
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	1,221	9,303	3,814	5,304	*78	*73	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	2,503	55,592	9,792	44,578	280	573	257	*85
White, single race	41,811	1,773	39,898	5,841	33,298	144	*299	*239	*68
Black or African American, single race	10,862	462	10,265	2,477	7,483	113	159	†	†
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	52,294	2,597	49,592	9,443	39,193	176	479	*214	*61
Mother, no father	16,935	927	15,864	4,429	11,019	165	151	†	†
Father, no mother	2,282	281	2,000	442	1,527	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	2,216	204	1,910	544	1,240	†	*87	†	–
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	9,038	1,020	7,961	3,535	4,201	125	*81	†	†
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,005	1,151	14,799	3,714	10,771	116	*103	†	†
More than high school	45,877	1,606	44,147	6,933	36,380	*121	*449	*188	*72
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$35,000	22,058	1,814	20,093	6,781	12,584	215	323	*146	*39
\$35,000 or more	45,218	1,824	43,282	7,144	35,415	165	*380	*126	*50
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	643	9,035	2,329	6,591	*55	*49	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	665	12,037	2,221	9,430	*52	†	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	239	8,879	1,323	7,427	†	*82	†	–
\$100,000 or more	13,641	277	13,330	1,271	11,967	†	†	–	†
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	11,792	929	10,790	4,086	6,305	*114	198	†	†
Near poor	15,303	1,253	13,962	4,019	9,576	139	*118	*73	†
Not poor	39,089	1,283	37,718	5,241	31,815	*113	*376	*119	*48
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	43,537	1,138	42,222	5,553	36,148	*114	*286	*71	†
Medicaid or other public	21,572	850	20,633	7,038	13,110	135	265	*68	†
Other	1,915	†	1,855	563	1,125	†	*112	†	–
Uninsured	6,410	1,932	4,437	1,668	2,437	117	†	†	*45

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care ¹		Location of usual place of health care ²					
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,429	1,728	35,498	6,978	27,713	204	460	*60	*48
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,354	1,503	22,776	4,720	17,520	*94	*219	*171	*48
Not in MSA ¹⁴	11,945	778	11,092	3,161	7,746	*99	†	*45	—
Region									
Northeast	12,351	295	11,961	1,606	10,146	*49	140	†	†
Midwest	17,448	711	16,691	4,377	11,947	*72	†	*73	†
South	27,200	1,809	25,261	4,192	20,454	178	*277	*99	†
West	16,730	1,194	15,453	4,683	10,432	*97	*116	*102	†
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	60,892	3,202	57,453	11,408	44,954	216	548	223	*84
Good	11,519	733	10,729	3,102	7,289	150	*113	†	†
Fair or poor	1,297	*74	1,177	349	730	*31	*60	†	—

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹ 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 Location of usual place of health care is based on the question, "What kind of place is it/What kind of place does [child's name] go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution ³ (standard error)								
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	21.4 (0.67)	76.4 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.1 (0.23)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
Total ⁴ (crude)	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	21.4 (0.68)	76.4 (0.71)	0.6 (0.09)	1.0 (0.22)	0.4 (0.11)	0.1 (0.05)
Sex									
Male	6.0 (0.41)	94.0 (0.41)	100.0	21.5 (0.88)	76.2 (0.91)	0.7 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.09)
Female	4.9 (0.40)	95.1 (0.40)	100.0	21.2 (0.84)	76.7 (0.89)	0.4 (0.12)	*1.3 (0.41)	*0.3 (0.09)	†
Age⁵									
0–4 years	2.7 (0.41)	97.3 (0.41)	100.0	24.3 (1.22)	74.2 (1.26)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.09)	†
5–11 years	5.8 (0.47)	94.2 (0.47)	100.0	21.4 (0.93)	75.8 (0.99)	0.5 (0.15)	*1.4 (0.49)	*0.6 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	7.3 (0.55)	92.7 (0.55)	100.0	18.9 (0.89)	79.1 (0.93)	0.7 (0.19)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)
Race									
1 race ⁶	5.5 (0.30)	94.5 (0.30)	100.0	21.3 (0.67)	76.5 (0.71)	0.6 (0.10)	1.0 (0.23)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
White	5.7 (0.36)	94.3 (0.36)	100.0	19.9 (0.72)	78.2 (0.76)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.8 (0.27)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.06)
Black or African American	4.5 (0.59)	95.5 (0.59)	100.0	24.4 (1.54)	72.6 (1.63)	1.2 (0.31)	1.7 (0.35)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.6 (2.12)	94.4 (2.12)	100.0	60.9 (6.63)	34.2 (6.87)	–	†	–	–
Asian	5.8 (1.22)	94.2 (1.22)	100.0	20.3 (2.39)	77.2 (2.48)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	87.2 (8.76)	100.0	*22.1 (7.69)	77.9 (7.69)	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁷	*3.6 (1.13)	96.4 (1.13)	100.0	22.9 (2.94)	74.9 (3.00)	†	*1.7 (0.79)	–	–
Black or African American and white	*3.2 (1.53)	96.8 (1.53)	100.0	24.8 (5.05)	72.2 (5.26)	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	97.2 (2.00)	100.0	29.9 (7.18)	69.4 (7.17)	†	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin⁸ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	10.3 (0.76)	89.7 (0.76)	100.0	36.5 (1.49)	61.3 (1.51)	0.9 (0.27)	1.1 (0.27)	†	†
Mexican or Mexican American	12.2 (1.03)	87.8 (1.03)	100.0	40.8 (1.89)	57.2 (1.90)	*1.0 (0.37)	*0.8 (0.26)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.30)	95.7 (0.30)	100.0	17.6 (0.69)	80.2 (0.74)	0.5 (0.10)	1.0 (0.27)	0.5 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	4.2 (0.38)	95.8 (0.38)	100.0	14.7 (0.75)	83.4 (0.82)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.8 (0.35)	0.6 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	4.3 (0.60)	95.7 (0.60)	100.0	24.1 (1.54)	73.0 (1.63)	1.1 (0.30)	1.6 (0.36)	†	†
Family structure⁹									
Mother and father	5.0 (0.33)	95.0 (0.33)	100.0	18.9 (0.73)	79.2 (0.78)	0.4 (0.08)	1.0 (0.29)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.1 (0.05)
Mother, no father	5.5 (0.59)	94.5 (0.59)	100.0	27.9 (1.21)	69.6 (1.25)	1.0 (0.24)	1.0 (0.21)	†	†
Father, no mother	10.7 (2.11)	89.3 (2.11)	100.0	22.8 (4.12)	75.7 (4.13)	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	8.5 (1.81)	91.5 (1.81)	100.0	28.4 (3.56)	65.3 (4.18)	†	*4.6 (1.70)	†	–
Parent's education¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	11.7 (1.11)	88.3 (1.11)	100.0	43.9 (1.97)	53.2 (2.01)	1.6 (0.42)	*1.1 (0.37)	†	†
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)	100.0	25.1 (1.38)	72.7 (1.38)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.7 (0.21)	†	†
More than high school	3.5 (0.29)	96.5 (0.29)	100.0	15.7 (0.68)	82.4 (0.75)	*0.3 (0.09)	*1.0 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)									
Family income ¹²									
Less than \$35,000	8.8 (0.63)	91.2 (0.63)	100.0	33.7 (1.35)	62.5 (1.38)	1.1 (0.24)	1.7 (0.34)	*0.8 (0.26)	†
\$35,000 or more	4.0 (0.32)	96.0 (0.32)	100.0	16.6 (0.70)	81.8 (0.75)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.9 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)
\$35,000–\$49,999	6.7 (0.86)	93.3 (0.86)	100.0	25.7 (1.65)	73.0 (1.66)	*0.6 (0.24)	*0.6 (0.17)	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	5.2 (0.73)	94.8 (0.73)	100.0	18.4 (1.38)	78.3 (1.57)	*0.4 (0.20)	†	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.6 (0.52)	97.4 (0.52)	100.0	14.9 (1.36)	83.6 (1.40)	†	*1.0 (0.41)	†	–
\$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.48)	98.0 (0.48)	100.0	9.7 (0.96)	89.6 (0.99)	†	†	–	†
Poverty status ¹³									
Poor	8.5 (0.86)	91.5 (0.86)	100.0	38.0 (1.83)	58.0 (1.87)	*1.2 (0.38)	2.0 (0.50)	†	†
Near poor	8.5 (0.83)	91.5 (0.83)	100.0	28.5 (1.55)	68.8 (1.59)	1.0 (0.25)	*0.8 (0.26)	*0.5 (0.20)	†
Not poor	3.2 (0.30)	96.8 (0.30)	100.0	13.9 (0.66)	84.3 (0.73)	*0.3 (0.10)	*1.0 (0.35)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	2.6 (0.26)	97.4 (0.26)	100.0	13.2 (0.62)	85.5 (0.67)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.7 (0.30)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
Medicaid or other public	4.2 (0.51)	95.8 (0.51)	100.0	34.2 (1.38)	63.3 (1.39)	0.7 (0.19)	1.4 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.17)	†
Other	*3.3 (1.55)	96.7 (1.55)	100.0	28.5 (4.78)	63.0 (4.58)	†	*5.3 (1.89)	†	–
Uninsured	28.7 (1.93)	71.3 (1.93)	100.0	37.9 (2.92)	55.1 (2.99)	2.6 (0.71)	†	†	*1.0 (0.45)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁵	4.7 (0.34)	95.3 (0.34)	100.0	19.6 (0.79)	78.2 (0.81)	0.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.36)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.06)
Small MSA ¹⁵	6.3 (0.56)	93.7 (0.56)	100.0	20.7 (1.27)	76.9 (1.41)	*0.4 (0.15)	*1.0 (0.36)	*0.8 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.11)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	6.5 (0.87)	93.5 (0.87)	100.0	28.5 (2.17)	69.8 (2.18)	*0.9 (0.32)	†	*0.4 (0.18)	–
Region									
Northeast	2.4 (0.49)	97.6 (0.49)	100.0	13.5 (0.98)	84.9 (1.06)	*0.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.30)	†	†
Midwest	4.1 (0.57)	95.9 (0.57)	100.0	26.3 (1.43)	71.6 (1.41)	*0.4 (0.17)	†	*0.4 (0.18)	†
South	6.8 (0.49)	93.2 (0.49)	100.0	16.5 (0.91)	81.1 (1.05)	0.7 (0.19)	1.1 (0.32)	*0.4 (0.19)	†
West	7.1 (0.69)	92.9 (0.69)	100.0	30.1 (1.81)	67.6 (1.81)	*0.6 (0.19)	*0.8 (0.28)	*0.7 (0.34)	†
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	5.3 (0.32)	94.7 (0.32)	100.0	19.8 (0.69)	78.3 (0.74)	0.4 (0.08)	1.0 (0.26)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
Good	6.4 (0.73)	93.6 (0.73)	100.0	28.9 (1.50)	67.9 (1.59)	1.5 (0.39)	*1.1 (0.37)	†	†
Fair or poor	*5.8 (1.87)	94.2 (1.87)	100.0	29.6 (4.39)	62.2 (4.65)	*2.5 (1.12)	*5.1 (1.84)	†	–

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.
† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.
– Quantity zero.
¹Having 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?”
²Location of usual place of health care is based on the question, “What kind of place is it/What kind of place does [child's name] go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?”
³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.
⁴Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.
⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.
⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

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)	73,728	54,155	11,771	4,027	937	1,844
Sex						
Male	37,686	27,360	6,091	2,200	435	1,066
Female	36,042	26,796	5,680	1,827	502	778
Age						
0–4 years	20,579	17,773	1,625	398	†	464
5–11 years	27,932	19,698	5,177	1,747	296	639
12–17 years	25,216	16,685	4,969	1,881	557	741
Race						
1 race ⁵	71,316	52,393	11,361	3,873	895	1,832
White	55,646	41,524	8,583	2,884	724	1,329
Black or African American	11,429	8,031	2,081	541	116	386
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	800	*223	*105	–	†
Asian	2,937	1,984	424	314	*56	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	*55	†	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	2,412	1,762	409	154	†	*13
Black or African American and white	915	664	180	*36	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	416	*69	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	10,657	2,463	1,026	300	719
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	7,186	1,720	819	229	485
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	43,499	9,308	3,001	637	1,126
White, single race	41,811	31,888	6,415	1,951	476	644
Black or African American, single race	10,862	7,633	1,997	510	93	355
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	52,294	38,950	8,065	2,774	616	1,294
Mother, no father	16,935	12,161	3,038	927	210	320
Father, no mother	2,282	1,517	414	177	*51	*77
Neither mother nor father	2,216	1,528	253	*149	*59	*153
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	9,038	6,041	1,509	704	148	491
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,005	11,531	2,791	864	302	343
More than high school	45,877	34,753	7,161	2,263	423	811
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	22,058	15,929	3,455	1,364	328	744
\$35,000 or more	45,218	33,659	7,272	2,406	526	963
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	6,782	1,836	646	179	207
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	9,321	1,901	706	189	493
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	6,786	1,526	561	*80	*126
\$100,000 or more	13,641	10,770	2,009	493	*78	*136
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	11,792	8,447	1,826	762	151	484
Near poor	15,303	11,084	2,414	1,005	322	351
Not poor	39,089	29,472	6,150	1,913	376	816

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, 2007—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				
Health insurance coverage¹³						
Private	43,537	32,701	6,994	2,045	450	736
Medicaid or other public	21,572	16,789	2,971	857	150	615
Other	1,915	1,411	377	*87	†	†
Uninsured	6,410	3,132	1,357	1,019	319	474
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,429	27,389	5,944	2,127	376	1,002
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,354	17,897	4,082	1,196	342	558
Not in MSA ¹⁴	11,945	8,870	1,744	703	219	284
Region						
Northeast	12,351	9,570	1,973	173	†	392
Midwest	17,448	12,757	2,925	1,049	151	397
South	27,200	20,136	4,160	1,533	458	508
West	16,730	11,693	2,713	1,272	255	547
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	60,892	44,599	10,076	3,365	768	1,366
Good	11,519	8,486	1,595	622	156	417
Fair or poor	1,297	1,065	*100	*40	†	†

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Time 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."

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

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	74.3 (0.61)	16.3 (0.51)	5.6 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.24)
Total ⁴ (crude)	100.0	74.5 (0.61)	16.2 (0.51)	5.5 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.24)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.5 (0.89)	16.5 (0.72)	6.0 (0.47)	1.2 (0.19)	2.9 (0.33)
Female	100.0	75.2 (0.77)	16.1 (0.69)	5.2 (0.38)	1.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.30)
Age ⁵						
0–4 years	100.0	87.4 (0.89)	8.0 (0.67)	2.0 (0.36)	†	2.3 (0.43)
5–11 years	100.0	71.5 (1.08)	18.8 (0.96)	6.3 (0.51)	1.1 (0.18)	2.3 (0.36)
12–17 years	100.0	67.2 (1.07)	20.0 (0.92)	7.6 (0.55)	2.2 (0.34)	3.0 (0.41)
Race						
1 race ⁶	100.0	74.4 (0.62)	16.2 (0.51)	5.5 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.6 (0.25)
White	100.0	75.4 (0.69)	15.7 (0.56)	5.3 (0.35)	1.3 (0.18)	2.4 (0.26)
Black or African American	100.0	71.9 (1.43)	18.8 (1.26)	4.8 (0.60)	1.0 (0.26)	3.5 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	66.5 (5.86)	21.4 (5.70)	*9.9 (3.81)	–	†
Asian	100.0	68.4 (2.48)	15.1 (2.03)	11.4 (1.93)	*2.0 (0.74)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	31.8 (8.49)	53.9 (7.62)	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	72.9 (3.05)	17.8 (2.59)	6.9 (1.61)	†	*0.6 (0.28)
Black or African American and white	100.0	71.7 (5.50)	21.9 (4.98)	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	78.3 (5.35)	*12.8 (4.51)	*5.6 (2.79)	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	69.2 (1.27)	16.8 (0.94)	7.1 (0.65)	2.1 (0.35)	4.8 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	67.5 (1.68)	17.1 (1.22)	8.3 (0.86)	2.3 (0.45)	4.7 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.6 (0.68)	16.2 (0.58)	5.2 (0.34)	1.1 (0.16)	2.0 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	77.2 (0.80)	15.4 (0.67)	4.7 (0.41)	1.1 (0.21)	1.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	72.0 (1.47)	19.0 (1.32)	4.7 (0.61)	0.9 (0.24)	3.4 (0.69)
Family structure ⁹						
Mother and father	100.0	75.0 (0.71)	15.8 (0.60)	5.5 (0.36)	1.2 (0.18)	2.5 (0.27)
Mother, no father	100.0	73.0 (1.22)	18.3 (1.09)	5.6 (0.58)	1.2 (0.26)	1.9 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	69.9 (3.18)	18.0 (2.94)	6.9 (1.58)	*2.0 (0.80)	*3.1 (0.99)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	74.1 (3.16)	11.5 (2.13)	5.8 (1.62)	*2.2 (0.86)	*6.4 (2.58)
Parent's education ¹⁰						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	66.6 (1.77)	17.7 (1.45)	8.6 (0.98)	1.7 (0.39)	5.4 (0.87)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	73.0 (1.23)	17.6 (1.04)	5.4 (0.58)	1.9 (0.39)	2.1 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	76.4 (0.72)	15.8 (0.64)	5.0 (0.38)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.24)
Family income ¹²						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	71.7 (1.07)	16.6 (0.89)	6.6 (0.57)	1.6 (0.28)	3.5 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.4 (0.76)	16.0 (0.63)	5.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.19)	2.1 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	70.0 (1.64)	19.2 (1.41)	6.8 (0.85)	1.9 (0.44)	2.1 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	74.0 (1.40)	15.1 (1.22)	5.6 (0.68)	1.5 (0.43)	3.9 (0.75)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	75.3 (1.71)	16.5 (1.39)	6.0 (1.05)	*0.8 (0.32)	*1.4 (0.45)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	80.3 (1.18)	14.5 (1.05)	3.6 (0.53)	*0.5 (0.20)	*1.1 (0.36)
Poverty status ¹³						
Poor	100.0	70.8 (1.56)	16.5 (1.28)	7.0 (0.86)	1.4 (0.37)	4.4 (0.79)
Near poor	100.0	72.1 (1.33)	16.5 (1.10)	6.9 (0.70)	2.2 (0.43)	2.4 (0.42)
Not poor	100.0	76.6 (0.79)	15.6 (0.67)	4.8 (0.39)	0.9 (0.17)	2.1 (0.31)

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, 2007—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)				
Health insurance coverage¹⁴						
Private	100.0	76.6 (0.74)	16.0 (0.66)	4.7 (0.37)	1.0 (0.19)	1.7 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	76.9 (1.15)	14.8 (0.95)	4.5 (0.49)	0.8 (0.19)	3.1 (0.51)
Other	100.0	70.4 (3.54)	22.6 (3.56)	5.3 (1.57)	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	52.5 (2.06)	20.0 (1.64)	15.3 (1.46)	4.6 (0.80)	7.5 (1.29)
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	74.2 (0.80)	16.2 (0.68)	5.8 (0.44)	1.0 (0.19)	2.7 (0.33)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	74.0 (1.16)	17.2 (1.00)	5.1 (0.49)	1.4 (0.27)	2.3 (0.44)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	75.2 (1.39)	14.7 (0.96)	5.9 (0.74)	1.8 (0.47)	2.4 (0.56)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	78.7 (1.32)	16.1 (1.14)	1.4 (0.25)	†	3.2 (0.70)
Midwest	100.0	73.9 (1.28)	16.9 (1.18)	6.1 (0.68)	0.9 (0.24)	2.3 (0.53)
South	100.0	74.7 (1.01)	15.8 (0.83)	5.9 (0.52)	1.8 (0.26)	1.9 (0.26)
West	100.0	70.6 (1.24)	16.7 (0.97)	7.8 (0.68)	1.5 (0.37)	3.3 (0.57)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	73.9 (0.65)	16.9 (0.56)	5.6 (0.34)	1.3 (0.17)	2.3 (0.24)
Good	100.0	75.3 (1.43)	14.0 (1.18)	5.5 (0.67)	1.4 (0.35)	3.7 (0.70)
Fair or poor	100.0	83.8 (4.00)	*7.8 (2.82)	*3.1 (1.42)	†	†

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Time 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."

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

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

⁴Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

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	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	73,727	6,602	1,726	2,450	9.0 (0.38)	2.3 (0.17)	3.3 (0.21)
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,727	6,602	1,726	2,450	9.0 (0.38)	2.3 (0.17)	3.3 (0.21)
Sex							
Male	37,685	3,359	873	1,297	9.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.21)	3.5 (0.27)
Female	36,042	3,243	854	1,153	9.1 (0.44)	2.4 (0.22)	3.2 (0.26)
Age ⁷							
0–4 years	20,526	1,484	389	481	7.3 (0.54)	1.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.28)
5–11 years	28,001	2,397	657	925	8.6 (0.49)	2.4 (0.24)	3.3 (0.29)
12–17 years	25,200	2,721	679	1,044	10.9 (0.53)	2.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.32)
Race							
1 race ⁸	71,411	6,420	1,664	2,355	9.0 (0.39)	2.3 (0.18)	3.3 (0.21)
White	55,721	5,138	1,311	1,940	9.3 (0.41)	2.4 (0.21)	3.5 (0.26)
Black or African American	11,473	700	263	300	6.2 (0.60)	2.3 (0.36)	2.6 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,083	*309	*59	*48	*28.4 (8.68)	*5.4 (2.13)	*4.4 (1.57)
Asian	2,998	253	*31	67	8.5 (1.35)	*1.1 (0.39)	2.2 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	136	†	–	–	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁹	2,316	182	62	*95	7.9 (1.46)	2.8 (0.80)	*4.5 (1.42)
Black or African American and white	898	*76	*29	*18	8.0 (2.35)	*3.6 (1.42)	*2.3 (1.00)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	519	*68	–	†	*13.2 (4.21)	–	*8.1 (3.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin ¹⁰ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,349	2,340	467	546	15.8 (0.77)	3.1 (0.35)	3.7 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,721	1,812	349	415	17.7 (0.97)	3.4 (0.46)	4.0 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	4,262	1,259	1,904	7.3 (0.43)	2.2 (0.20)	3.3 (0.25)
White, single race	41,781	2,945	895	1,468	7.1 (0.48)	2.1 (0.25)	3.5 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	10,937	667	255	288	6.2 (0.62)	2.3 (0.38)	2.6 (0.41)
Family structure ¹¹							
Mother and father	52,454	4,442	981	1,425	8.6 (0.43)	1.9 (0.19)	2.8 (0.23)
Mother, no father	16,750	1,487	617	826	8.9 (0.67)	3.6 (0.41)	4.9 (0.50)
Father, no mother	2,345	337	61	112	13.8 (1.98)	2.5 (0.72)	5.1 (1.30)
Neither mother nor father	2,178	336	67	87	14.3 (1.85)	*2.9 (0.90)	4.0 (1.13)
Parent's education ¹²							
Less than high school diploma	9,021	1,744	369	432	19.6 (1.24)	4.1 (0.63)	4.9 (0.61)
High school diploma or GED ¹³	16,044	1,893	420	564	11.9 (0.92)	2.6 (0.43)	3.5 (0.50)
More than high school	45,116	2,417	854	1,361	5.4 (0.35)	1.9 (0.19)	3.0 (0.25)
Family income ¹⁴							
Less than \$35,000	21,097	2,756	861	1,155	13.4 (0.80)	4.1 (0.40)	5.6 (0.50)
\$35,000 or more	43,483	2,972	695	1,039	6.8 (0.43)	1.6 (0.19)	2.4 (0.23)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,271	1,266	284	374	13.7 (1.20)	3.1 (0.62)	4.0 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,310	1,088	226	418	8.9 (0.97)	1.8 (0.36)	3.4 (0.52)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,735	383	138	148	4.4 (0.68)	1.6 (0.46)	1.7 (0.42)
\$100,000 or more	13,167	235	*47	99	1.8 (0.34)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.7 (0.18)
Poverty status ¹⁵							
Poor	11,264	1,285	394	537	11.7 (1.05)	3.5 (0.51)	5.0 (0.64)
Near poor	14,360	2,265	594	761	16.0 (1.10)	4.2 (0.55)	5.4 (0.62)
Not poor	38,043	1,898	490	805	5.0 (0.34)	1.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.21)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—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	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Health insurance coverage¹⁶							
Private	43,784	—	465	732	—	1.1 (0.14)	1.7 (0.18)
Medicaid or other public	20,938	—	383	566	—	2.0 (0.26)	2.9 (0.37)
Other	1,906	—	*22	*34	—	*1.3 (0.61)	*1.9 (0.72)
Uninsured	6,602	6,602	856	1,115	100.0 (0.00)	13.3 (1.42)	17.0 (1.55)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁷	38,453	2,967	916	1,197	7.8 (0.41)	2.4 (0.23)	3.1 (0.25)
Small MSA ¹⁷	23,670	2,327	582	879	9.9 (0.74)	2.5 (0.35)	3.7 (0.45)
Not in MSA ¹⁷	11,604	1,308	228	375	11.3 (1.24)	2.0 (0.37)	3.2 (0.55)
Region							
Northeast	12,209	631	*140	298	5.2 (0.68)	*1.1 (0.37)	2.4 (0.48)
Midwest	17,079	1,098	294	508	6.5 (0.65)	1.7 (0.31)	3.0 (0.46)
South	26,891	3,050	887	1,064	11.5 (0.66)	3.3 (0.34)	4.0 (0.38)
West	17,547	1,824	405	580	10.4 (0.92)	2.3 (0.31)	3.3 (0.40)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,592	4,962	1,169	1,744	8.3 (0.39)	1.9 (0.17)	2.9 (0.21)
Good	11,843	1,472	468	604	12.3 (0.87)	3.9 (0.57)	5.0 (0.68)
Fair or poor	1,223	153	90	102	12.0 (3.17)	6.8 (1.37)	7.8 (1.47)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Uninsured 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?”

²Unmet 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?”

³Delayed 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?”

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

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

⁶Total 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.

⁷Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁸In 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.

⁹The 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.

¹⁰Persons 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.

¹¹Family 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.”

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

¹³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁴The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁶Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁷MSA 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: This table differs from all other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates in this table came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Therefore, the estimates of children under 18 years of age in this table differ slightly from estimates in the other detailed tables that came from the Sample Child File and used the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)					
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	58,333	9,459	5,313	79.9 (0.54)	12.9 (0.44)	7.2 (0.35)			
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	58,333	9,459	5,313	79.8 (0.54)	12.9 (0.44)	7.3 (0.35)			
Sex										
Male	37,686	29,297	5,222	2,828	78.5 (0.74)	14.0 (0.65)	7.5 (0.47)			
Female	36,042	29,037	4,237	2,484	81.3 (0.74)	11.8 (0.60)	6.9 (0.50)			
Age ⁵										
0–4 years	20,579	15,323	3,066	2,057	74.9 (1.06)	15.0 (0.85)	10.1 (0.69)			
5–11 years	27,932	22,715	3,341	1,592	82.2 (0.85)	12.1 (0.70)	5.8 (0.51)			
12–17 years	25,216	20,295	3,051	1,664	81.1 (0.88)	12.2 (0.71)	6.7 (0.58)			
Race										
1 race ⁶	71,316	56,476	9,169	5,071	79.9 (0.56)	12.9 (0.45)	7.1 (0.35)			
White	55,646	44,218	7,249	3,796	80.1 (0.64)	13.1 (0.51)	6.8 (0.40)			
Black or African American	11,429	8,649	1,504	1,101	76.9 (1.28)	13.4 (1.00)	9.7 (0.90)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	900	*201	*54	77.7 (4.28)	17.7 (3.82)	*4.6 (1.65)			
Asian	2,937	2,579	210	120	88.9 (1.64)	7.1 (1.32)	4.0 (1.01)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	*129	†	–	96.5 (3.14)	†	–			
2 or more races ⁷	2,412	1,857	290	242	78.1 (2.54)	12.1 (2.08)	9.9 (1.77)			
Black or African American and white	915	648	122	129	72.0 (5.05)	*13.5 (4.42)	14.5 (3.72)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	422	*60	*57	78.2 (6.04)	*11.5 (4.56)	*10.2 (4.36)			
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	12,479	1,797	944	82.4 (0.89)	11.6 (0.75)	5.9 (0.53)			
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	8,748	1,217	557	83.7 (1.11)	11.3 (0.95)	5.0 (0.59)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	45,854	7,662	4,369	79.2 (0.65)	13.2 (0.52)	7.5 (0.41)			
White, single race	41,811	33,018	5,601	2,918	79.5 (0.79)	13.5 (0.64)	7.0 (0.49)			
Black or African American, single race	10,862	8,185	1,437	1,065	76.6 (1.32)	13.5 (1.03)	9.9 (0.93)			
Family structure ⁹										
Mother and father	52,294	42,621	6,346	3,056	82.0 (0.61)	12.1 (0.50)	5.8 (0.35)			
Mother, no father	16,935	12,329	2,501	1,829	74.2 (1.21)	14.9 (0.96)	10.9 (0.84)			
Father, no mother	2,282	1,835	341	*91	81.0 (2.74)	15.2 (2.56)	*3.8 (1.32)			
Neither mother nor father	2,216	1,548	270	337	71.3 (3.25)	12.4 (2.45)	16.3 (2.66)			
Parent's education ¹⁰										
Less than high school diploma	9,038	7,003	1,138	802	79.2 (1.46)	12.5 (1.19)	8.3 (0.91)			
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,005	12,528	2,030	1,364	78.7 (1.10)	12.8 (0.90)	8.5 (0.72)			
More than high school	45,877	36,794	5,975	2,786	80.8 (0.67)	13.1 (0.56)	6.1 (0.42)			
Family income ¹²										
Less than \$35,000	22,058	16,027	3,385	2,444	73.9 (1.06)	15.3 (0.89)	10.8 (0.71)			
\$35,000 or more	45,218	37,136	5,356	2,471	82.5 (0.64)	12.0 (0.53)	5.5 (0.40)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	7,648	1,335	650	79.5 (1.44)	13.8 (1.28)	6.7 (0.89)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	10,360	1,508	794	81.9 (1.36)	11.9 (1.10)	6.2 (0.93)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	7,522	1,071	503	82.4 (1.40)	12.0 (1.20)	5.6 (0.84)			
\$100,000 or more	13,641	11,607	1,441	524	85.5 (1.05)	10.7 (0.89)	3.8 (0.56)			
Poverty status ¹³										
Poor	11,792	8,318	2,009	1,361	72.0 (1.58)	16.9 (1.34)	11.1 (1.02)			
Near poor	15,303	11,596	2,194	1,363	76.8 (1.25)	14.3 (1.06)	8.9 (0.87)			
Not poor	39,089	32,315	4,494	2,079	83.0 (0.66)	11.7 (0.55)	5.4 (0.39)			
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴										
Private	43,537	35,822	5,102	2,269	82.9 (0.63)	11.9 (0.53)	5.2 (0.40)			
Medicaid or other public	21,572	15,542	3,398	2,429	73.5 (1.06)	15.6 (0.89)	10.8 (0.73)			
Other	1,915	1,502	266	142	80.7 (3.18)	12.5 (2.51)	6.8 (1.97)			
Uninsured	6,410	5,238	661	468	82.0 (1.73)	10.4 (1.34)	7.6 (1.10)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percents (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)			
Place of residence										
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,429	29,925	4,530	2,643	80.7 (0.69)	12.2 (0.57)	7.1 (0.44)			
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,354	19,332	3,253	1,568	80.2 (0.99)	13.4 (0.80)	6.4 (0.63)			
Not in MSA ¹⁵	11,945	9,076	1,676	1,102	76.6 (1.46)	14.2 (1.29)	9.2 (0.88)			
Region										
Northeast	12,351	9,515	1,603	1,135	77.4 (1.19)	13.2 (0.93)	9.4 (0.96)			
Midwest	17,448	13,681	2,275	1,405	78.8 (1.30)	13.1 (1.10)	8.1 (0.80)			
South	27,200	21,139	3,706	2,041	78.8 (0.91)	13.7 (0.70)	7.5 (0.57)			
West	16,730	14,000	1,874	732	84.5 (0.92)	11.2 (0.81)	4.3 (0.51)			
Current health status										
Excellent or very good	60,892	49,099	7,535	3,797	81.3 (0.58)	12.4 (0.48)	6.2 (0.36)			
Good	11,519	8,543	1,675	1,211	74.8 (1.44)	14.6 (1.18)	10.5 (1.09)			
Fair or poor	1,297	685	249	304	55.4 (4.21)	20.2 (3.82)	24.3 (3.88)			

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Number of 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.)"

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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.

¹³Poverty 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.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
				Number in thousands ⁴				
Total ⁵ (crude)	65,641	4,150	61,212	38,350	11,239	5,067	1,668	8,331
Sex								
Male	33,598	1,856	31,588	19,216	6,077	2,724	759	4,277
Female	32,042	2,294	29,623	19,134	5,162	2,344	909	4,054
Age								
2–4 years	12,492	264	12,148	4,689	1,081	394	*37	6,073
5–11 years	27,932	1,770	26,046	18,084	5,244	2,208	611	1,407
12–17 years	25,216	2,116	23,018	15,577	4,914	2,465	1,020	851
Race								
1 race ⁶	63,561	3,910	59,371	37,435	10,648	4,911	1,593	8,068
White	49,688	3,353	46,197	29,987	7,986	3,678	1,255	6,265
Black or African American	10,147	370	9,674	5,300	2,082	973	276	1,212
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,013	*62	916	583	*260	*65	–	†
Asian	2,588	105	2,477	1,489	298	195	*62	484
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	126	†	*107	*75	†	–	–	†
2 or more races ⁷	2,080	240	1,840	916	591	156	*75	263
Black or African American and white	794	*101	693	328	255	*43	†	117
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	488	*82	406	203	159	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race								
Hispanic or Latino	13,351	987	12,308	6,877	2,510	1,340	439	2,020
Mexican or Mexican American	9,169	773	8,355	4,530	1,694	1,057	334	1,451
Not Hispanic or Latino	52,290	3,163	48,904	31,473	8,729	3,728	1,229	6,311
White, single race	37,676	2,425	35,143	23,798	5,835	2,422	832	4,406
Black or African American, single race	9,660	366	9,191	5,036	1,984	962	269	1,109
Family structure ⁹								
Mother and father	46,107	2,539	43,448	28,588	7,156	3,111	942	5,863
Mother, no father	15,350	1,362	13,881	7,667	3,231	1,498	561	2,067
Father, no mother	2,102	153	1,948	1,180	385	272	*73	147
Neither mother nor father	2,082	*95	1,935	915	467	186	*92	254
Parent's education ¹⁰								
Less than high school diploma	7,803	670	7,078	3,474	1,585	929	349	1,323
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	14,172	1,177	12,963	7,251	2,868	1,391	442	2,027
More than high school	41,090	2,185	38,775	26,520	6,178	2,523	775	4,689
Family income ¹²								
Less than \$35,000	19,090	1,880	17,061	8,775	3,887	2,115	800	3,113
\$35,000 or more	40,845	2,098	38,632	26,167	6,515	2,560	774	4,539
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,643	781	7,815	4,478	1,730	801	379	1,176
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,208	797	10,399	6,517	2,030	900	269	1,410
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,358	320	8,010	5,577	1,256	518	*93	874
\$100,000 or more	12,636	199	12,408	9,595	1,499	342	*32	1,079
Poverty status ¹³								
Poor	10,113	855	9,190	4,573	2,139	1,029	380	1,749
Near poor	13,313	1,484	11,743	6,560	2,573	1,472	588	1,968
Not poor	35,662	1,482	34,085	23,600	5,446	2,075	526	3,753

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No	6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Number in thousands ⁴								
Health insurance coverage¹⁴								
Private	39,659	1,617	37,884	26,165	6,039	2,101	651	4,242
Medicaid or other public.	18,211	1,013	17,141	9,433	3,607	1,681	537	2,668
Other	1,547	*86	1,461	986	250	*75	†	216
Uninsured	5,964	1,434	4,474	1,699	1,325	1,200	458	1,148
Place of residence								
Large MSA ¹⁵	33,333	1,677	31,514	19,555	5,660	2,501	822	4,220
Small MSA ¹⁵	21,704	1,722	19,916	12,934	3,638	1,639	517	2,743
Not in MSA ¹⁵	10,604	750	9,782	5,861	1,942	927	329	1,368
Region								
Northeast.	11,229	404	10,781	6,937	1,812	572	237	1,480
Midwest.	15,523	1,018	14,492	9,404	2,649	1,154	336	1,779
South	23,939	1,701	22,085	13,726	4,076	1,989	676	3,065
West.	14,950	1,026	13,854	8,284	2,702	1,353	418	2,007
Current health status								
Excellent or very good.	54,186	3,140	50,847	32,590	9,019	3,856	1,248	6,777
Good	10,265	894	9,298	5,162	1,993	1,122	355	1,416
Fair or poor	1,171	115	1,048	592	226	*89	*65	138
Unmet dental need ¹								
Yes	4,150	4,150	—	1,558	818	822	373	557
No	61,212	—	61,212	36,781	10,421	4,245	1,295	7,774

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Dental 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)?"

²Time 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 hygienists."

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²					
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³	
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)										
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.4 (0.36)	93.6 (0.36)	100.0	59.6 (0.69)	17.5 (0.53)	7.9 (0.39)	2.6 (0.23)	12.5 (0.38)	
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	6.3 (0.36)	93.7 (0.36)	100.0	59.3 (0.71)	17.4 (0.53)	7.8 (0.39)	2.6 (0.23)	12.9 (0.46)	
Sex										
Male	100.0	5.6 (0.43)	94.4 (0.43)	100.0	58.4 (1.00)	18.5 (0.78)	8.3 (0.56)	2.3 (0.28)	12.5 (0.55)	
Female	100.0	7.2 (0.54)	92.8 (0.54)	100.0	60.8 (0.93)	16.4 (0.72)	7.4 (0.54)	2.9 (0.36)	12.6 (0.55)	
Age ⁶										
2–4 years	100.0	2.1 (0.39)	97.9 (0.39)	100.0	38.2 (1.57)	8.8 (0.86)	3.2 (0.51)	*0.3 (0.14)	49.5 (1.56)	
5–11 years	100.0	6.4 (0.54)	93.6 (0.54)	100.0	65.6 (1.05)	19.0 (0.85)	8.0 (0.61)	2.2 (0.34)	5.1 (0.46)	
12–17 years	100.0	8.4 (0.65)	91.6 (0.65)	100.0	62.7 (1.06)	19.8 (0.86)	9.9 (0.67)	4.1 (0.43)	3.4 (0.43)	
Race										
1 race ⁷	100.0	6.2 (0.35)	93.8 (0.35)	100.0	60.0 (0.70)	17.1 (0.54)	7.9 (0.39)	2.5 (0.23)	12.5 (0.39)	
White	100.0	6.8 (0.43)	93.2 (0.43)	100.0	61.2 (0.80)	16.3 (0.60)	7.5 (0.46)	2.5 (0.28)	12.4 (0.43)	
Black or African American	100.0	3.6 (0.52)	96.4 (0.52)	100.0	54.0 (1.62)	21.3 (1.34)	9.8 (0.92)	2.7 (0.46)	12.2 (0.95)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*6.3 (2.40)	93.7 (2.40)	100.0	58.2 (6.87)	28.1 (5.72)	*7.4 (2.25)	–	*6.3 (2.58)	
Asian	100.0	4.2 (1.11)	95.8 (1.11)	100.0	59.2 (2.72)	11.9 (1.92)	7.8 (1.48)	*2.5 (0.95)	18.6 (2.27)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	85.6 (9.81)	100.0	74.0 (10.09)	†	–	–	†	
2 or more races ⁸	100.0	11.9 (2.58)	88.1 (2.58)	100.0	46.1 (3.73)	30.1 (3.61)	8.0 (2.22)	*3.9 (1.36)	11.8 (2.16)	
Black or African American and white	100.0	*14.0 (4.73)	86.0 (4.73)	100.0	44.6 (6.61)	36.5 (6.71)	*5.7 (2.51)	†	10.6 (2.65)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*14.4 (5.68)	85.6 (5.68)	100.0	39.2 (7.41)	36.1 (7.86)	†	†	*10.5 (5.04)	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.6 (0.66)	92.4 (0.66)	100.0	52.5 (1.34)	19.5 (0.98)	10.4 (0.85)	3.5 (0.52)	14.1 (0.81)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.8 (0.88)	91.2 (0.88)	100.0	50.2 (1.67)	19.3 (1.24)	12.1 (1.14)	3.9 (0.63)	14.5 (1.04)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.1 (0.42)	93.9 (0.42)	100.0	61.3 (0.80)	17.0 (0.61)	7.2 (0.43)	2.4 (0.26)	12.2 (0.44)	
White, single race	100.0	6.4 (0.53)	93.6 (0.53)	100.0	63.8 (0.93)	15.6 (0.70)	6.5 (0.51)	2.2 (0.31)	11.9 (0.51)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	3.7 (0.54)	96.3 (0.54)	100.0	54.0 (1.66)	21.4 (1.38)	10.1 (0.96)	2.8 (0.48)	11.7 (0.96)	
Family structure ¹⁰										
Mother and father	100.0	5.6 (0.37)	94.4 (0.37)	100.0	63.0 (0.80)	15.8 (0.61)	6.9 (0.43)	2.1 (0.24)	12.2 (0.43)	
Mother, no father	100.0	9.0 (0.93)	91.0 (0.93)	100.0	51.3 (1.41)	21.7 (1.15)	10.0 (0.83)	3.7 (0.57)	13.2 (0.84)	
Father, no mother	100.0	7.7 (2.07)	92.3 (2.07)	100.0	55.6 (3.81)	17.2 (2.34)	13.2 (2.83)	*3.3 (1.02)	10.8 (2.32)	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	*4.0 (1.45)	96.0 (1.45)	100.0	47.9 (3.69)	24.5 (3.37)	8.8 (1.91)	*4.5 (1.92)	14.3 (2.52)	
Parent's education ¹¹										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.0 (0.98)	91.0 (0.98)	100.0	46.2 (1.93)	21.4 (1.46)	12.5 (1.25)	4.7 (0.78)	15.2 (1.09)	
High school diploma or GED ¹²	100.0	8.2 (0.81)	91.8 (0.81)	100.0	51.8 (1.56)	20.4 (1.22)	9.9 (0.93)	3.1 (0.55)	14.8 (0.89)	
More than high school	100.0	5.4 (0.45)	94.6 (0.45)	100.0	65.4 (0.84)	15.2 (0.63)	6.2 (0.46)	1.9 (0.24)	11.2 (0.46)	

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Family income ¹³									
Less than \$35,000	100.0	10.4 (0.79)	89.6 (0.79)	100.0	47.5 (1.25)	21.6 (1.02)	11.8 (0.89)	4.6 (0.58)	14.5 (0.80)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	5.1 (0.41)	94.9 (0.41)	100.0	64.2 (0.83)	15.9 (0.64)	6.3 (0.43)	1.9 (0.25)	11.7 (0.47)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	9.1 (1.05)	90.9 (1.05)	100.0	52.6 (2.03)	20.3 (1.55)	9.4 (0.99)	4.4 (0.85)	13.2 (1.04)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	7.0 (1.06)	93.0 (1.06)	100.0	58.3 (1.69)	18.1 (1.31)	8.0 (0.98)	2.4 (0.47)	13.2 (0.99)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	3.8 (0.76)	96.2 (0.76)	100.0	66.4 (1.71)	14.9 (1.30)	6.1 (0.96)	*1.1 (0.35)	11.4 (0.94)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	1.5 (0.37)	98.5 (0.37)	100.0	75.7 (1.34)	11.7 (1.04)	2.7 (0.51)	*0.2 (0.10)	9.6 (0.77)
Poverty status ¹⁴									
Poor	100.0	9.1 (1.12)	90.9 (1.12)	100.0	46.9 (1.79)	22.7 (1.47)	11.1 (1.20)	4.1 (0.77)	15.2 (1.11)
Near poor	100.0	11.5 (1.06)	88.5 (1.06)	100.0	50.2 (1.73)	20.1 (1.24)	11.5 (1.05)	4.6 (0.69)	13.7 (0.92)
Not poor	100.0	4.1 (0.38)	95.9 (0.38)	100.0	66.2 (0.83)	15.2 (0.67)	5.8 (0.44)	1.4 (0.21)	11.3 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵									
Private	100.0	4.0 (0.39)	96.0 (0.39)	100.0	66.5 (0.81)	15.3 (0.63)	5.3 (0.41)	1.6 (0.23)	11.3 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.0 (0.64)	94.0 (0.64)	100.0	53.3 (1.33)	21.2 (1.09)	10.0 (0.91)	3.3 (0.56)	12.3 (0.74)
Other	100.0	*5.8 (2.53)	94.2 (2.53)	100.0	64.9 (4.57)	16.8 (3.35)	*5.2 (2.17)	†	12.1 (2.55)
Uninsured	100.0	23.5 (1.83)	76.5 (1.83)	100.0	29.2 (2.16)	22.4 (1.93)	20.1 (1.85)	7.0 (0.91)	21.3 (1.65)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁶	100.0	5.0 (0.38)	95.0 (0.38)	100.0	60.0 (0.94)	17.3 (0.73)	7.7 (0.50)	2.5 (0.27)	12.5 (0.51)
Small MSA ¹⁶	100.0	8.1 (0.78)	91.9 (0.78)	100.0	60.7 (1.31)	17.1 (0.98)	7.7 (0.73)	2.4 (0.42)	12.0 (0.67)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	100.0	7.0 (0.90)	93.0 (0.90)	100.0	56.2 (1.58)	18.6 (1.30)	8.8 (1.11)	3.1 (0.71)	13.4 (1.09)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.6 (0.77)	96.4 (0.77)	100.0	63.2 (1.58)	16.4 (1.16)	5.2 (0.73)	2.1 (0.55)	13.0 (0.91)
Midwest	100.0	6.5 (0.88)	93.5 (0.88)	100.0	61.1 (1.29)	17.2 (1.12)	7.5 (0.87)	2.2 (0.47)	12.1 (0.83)
South	100.0	7.2 (0.57)	92.8 (0.57)	100.0	58.6 (1.17)	17.4 (0.85)	8.5 (0.65)	2.9 (0.43)	12.6 (0.67)
West	100.0	7.0 (0.67)	93.0 (0.67)	100.0	56.9 (1.57)	18.6 (1.20)	9.2 (0.82)	2.8 (0.40)	12.6 (0.73)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.9 (0.36)	94.1 (0.36)	100.0	61.2 (0.78)	16.9 (0.58)	7.2 (0.41)	2.3 (0.24)	12.3 (0.41)
Good	100.0	8.6 (1.06)	91.4 (1.06)	100.0	51.7 (1.70)	20.1 (1.43)	11.0 (1.11)	3.5 (0.73)	13.8 (1.05)
Fair or poor	100.0	9.5 (2.23)	90.5 (2.23)	100.0	53.3 (4.47)	20.1 (3.88)	7.8 (2.28)	*5.4 (1.78)	13.4 (2.36)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100.0 (0.00)	–	100.0	36.6 (2.81)	18.9 (2.16)	18.9 (2.30)	7.8 (1.27)	17.8 (2.24)
No	100.0	–	100.0 (0.00)	100.0	61.3 (0.70)	17.4 (0.56)	7.1 (0.38)	2.2 (0.23)	12.1 (0.38)

* 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.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Dental 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)?"

²Time 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 hygienists."

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

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

⁵Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not adjusted.

⁷In 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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."

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁶MSA 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 using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 2–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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 2005 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for “Uninsured for health care,” “Unmet medical need,” and “Delayed care due to cost” (in Table 15) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these three variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, to produce more precise estimates. All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic origin and on the sample design. The detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. These variables cannot be made available on the public-use file due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†) but not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Relative standard error} = (SE/Est)100,$$

where *SE* is the standard error of the estimate, and *Est* is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages are determined independently, so it is possible for a

particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

and

Est = age-adjusted rate.

The standard age distribution used for age-adjusting estimates from the NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard 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 different

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

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

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.

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.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. The year 2000 U.S. standard 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 percentages. 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. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in the NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	148	0.20
Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age) (Table 1)	238	0.32
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	247	0.34
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	123	0.17
Other allergies (children under 18 years of age) (Table 2)	12	0.02
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	149	0.24
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) (Table 3)	87	0.14
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age)(Table 4)	205	0.28
Current health status (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 5–6)	19	0.03
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) (Tables 7–8)	123	0.18
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) (Tables 9–10)	891	1.68
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12,16)	353	0.48
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 11–12)	40	0.06
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) (Tables 13–14)	994	1.35
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	496	0.67
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	128	0.17
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) (Table 15)	110	0.15
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) (Table 16)	623	0.84
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	280	0.43
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) (Tables 17–18)	985	1.50

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

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2007

Variable	Sample children ¹		All children ²	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent's education ³	2,808	3.81	3,546	4.81
Family income	3,907	5.30	5,346	7.25
Poverty status	7,543	10.23	10,060	13.64
Health insurance coverage	293	0.40	496	0.67
Current health status	19	0.03	69	0.09

¹Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–14, 16–18, IV–XII, and XIV–XV.

²Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 15 and XIII.

³Parent'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 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.

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

income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). 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 education,

health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The “Income and Assets” section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 up to \$999,995). Any family income responses greater than \$999,995 are entered as \$999,996. From 1997 to 2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family 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 replied to the “above-below \$20,000” question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the

poverty ratio in the NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in the NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2007 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was \$50,000 or more or less than \$50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family's income. If the respondent indicated that the family income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000 and if the family income was less than \$35,000, (b) if the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was pre-filled by the CAPI instrument using information collected earlier in the interview on the family's size.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was \$50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: (a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$100,000 and if the family income was less than \$100,000, (b) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: those who supplied a dollar amount (69% for sample children in 2007), those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (18% for sample children), those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (5% for sample children), and those who provided no income information (8% for sample children) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$35,000 are included in the "Less than \$35,000" category under "Family income" in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$35,000 are included in the "\$35,000 or more" category under "Family income," along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$35,000 or more. Users will note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for "\$35,000 or more" for this reason.

A recoded poverty status variable is formed for respondents who either supplied a dollar amount or supplied sufficient income information in the follow-up income questions to construct a three-category poverty status variable (described in the following text). This variable is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2006 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Children who are categorized as "poor" had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The "near poor" category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, "not poor" children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, 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 7% of all children in the U.S. population, and poverty status information is missing for 14% of all children in the U.S. population (weighted results). Five percent of the child sample is missing information on income, and 10% 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 percentages was:

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

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

Appendix II

Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

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

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

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

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, State Children Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a State-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

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

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

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

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

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

For approximately 1.10% of respondents, coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 1.12% of the population under age 65 years fell into this “unknown” category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes persons of

Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexicans or Mexican Americans as a subset of Hispanic persons. 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 or 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 Hispanic persons) (22–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. “Hispanic or Latino” includes a subset of “Mexican or Mexican American.” “Not Hispanic or Latino” is further divided into “White, single race” and “Black or African American, single race.” Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Estimates are not shown for other “Not Hispanic or Latino single race” persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “Not Hispanic or Latino”).

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

Parent 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 education is unknown, then the other parent education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent 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 in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1,000,000 or more persons, small MSA of less than 1,000,000 persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross State lines.

OMB defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of a metropolitan area is periodically revised. For NHIS data for 1995 through 2005, the MSA definition was based on the 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the 2003 OMB standards, based on Census 2000, are used for NHIS data. The 2003 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1993 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006 with estimates from earlier years. Analysts who compare NHIS

frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2006 In-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: 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. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about metropolitan statistical areas see the Census website: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

Poverty status—Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau 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 and 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 Hispanic persons) (22–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB Federal guidelines (12), which now distinguish persons of “1 race” from persons of “2 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. Estimates for multiple race combinations can only be reported to

the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white, and 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”).

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

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

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

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

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

Asthma—Asthma includes smoker asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Ever had asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child had asthma. Among them, children still having asthma are indicated by parent report.

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—This is 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 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 percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹		Still have asthma ²	
				Percent ⁴ (standard error)		Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
	Number in thousands ³						
Total ⁵ (crude)	73,728	9,605	6,703	13.1	(0.45)	9.1	(0.38)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	73,728	9,605	6,703	13.1	(0.45)	9.1	(0.38)
Sex							
Male	37,686	5,550	3,660	14.7	(0.64)	9.7	(0.51)
Female	36,042	4,055	3,043	11.3	(0.62)	8.5	(0.58)
Age							
0–4 years	20,579	1,636	1,395	8.0	(0.66)	6.8	(0.61)
5–11 years	27,932	3,702	2,445	13.3	(0.77)	8.8	(0.61)
12–17 years	25,216	4,267	2,862	17.0	(0.91)	11.4	(0.82)
Race							
1 race ⁶	71,316	9,091	6,339	12.8	(0.45)	8.9	(0.39)
White	55,646	6,278	4,263	11.3	(0.48)	7.7	(0.43)
Black or African American	11,429	2,253	1,769	19.8	(1.20)	15.6	(1.08)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	*154	*90	*13.2	(4.01)	*7.7	(2.72)
Asian	2,937	362	217	12.3	(1.75)	7.4	(1.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	–	†		–	
2 or more races ⁷	2,412	514	364	21.4	(2.76)	15.2	(2.64)
Black or African American and white	915	160	136	17.5	(4.02)	15.1	(3.80)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	172	*111	32.2	(6.78)	*20.7	(7.10)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,937	1,422	12.6	(0.82)	9.3	(0.72)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	1,267	896	12.0	(0.99)	8.5	(0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	7,668	5,280	13.2	(0.52)	9.1	(0.44)
White, single race	41,811	4,591	3,030	11.0	(0.59)	7.3	(0.52)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	2,133	1,659	19.7	(1.22)	15.4	(1.09)
Family structure ⁹							
Mother and father	52,294	6,029	4,051	11.5	(0.52)	7.8	(0.47)
Mother, no father	16,935	2,977	2,207	17.6	(1.02)	13.1	(0.93)
Father, no mother	2,282	280	179	12.3	(2.03)	7.8	(1.70)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	320	265	14.7	(2.55)	12.4	(2.33)
Parent's education ¹⁰							
Less than high school diploma	9,038	1,253	894	13.9	(1.45)	9.9	(1.18)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	16,005	1,966	1,401	12.3	(0.83)	8.8	(0.70)
More than high school diploma	45,877	6,034	4,113	13.2	(0.59)	9.0	(0.50)
Family income ¹²							
Less than \$35,000	22,058	3,472	2,529	15.8	(0.84)	11.5	(0.70)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,427	3,681	12.0	(0.56)	8.2	(0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	1,147	723	11.8	(1.17)	7.5	(0.95)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,665	1,231	13.1	(1.27)	9.7	(1.19)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	916	559	10.0	(1.06)	6.1	(0.84)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,699	1,167	12.5	(0.97)	8.6	(0.88)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²	Ever told had asthma ¹	Still have asthma ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	11,792	1,912	1,369	16.3 (1.20)	11.7 (1.00)
Near poor	15,303	2,261	1,621	14.8 (1.34)	10.6 (1.15)
Not poor	39,089	4,709	3,213	12.1 (0.55)	8.2 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴					
Private	43,537	5,247	3,536	12.1 (0.56)	8.1 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	21,572	3,596	2,699	16.7 (0.98)	12.6 (0.87)
Other	1,915	205	*104	10.7 (3.04)	*5.4 (1.75)
Uninsured	6,410	551	360	8.6 (1.02)	5.6 (0.84)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	37,429	4,744	3,333	12.7 (0.59)	8.9 (0.50)
Small MSA ¹⁵	24,354	3,416	2,346	14.1 (0.82)	9.7 (0.72)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	11,945	1,444	1,023	12.1 (1.21)	8.6 (1.02)
Region					
Northeast	12,351	1,916	1,344	15.6 (1.17)	10.9 (1.00)
Midwest	17,448	2,206	1,611	12.7 (1.11)	9.3 (0.97)
South	27,200	3,396	2,450	12.5 (0.65)	9.0 (0.57)
West	16,730	2,088	1,298	12.5 (0.82)	7.8 (0.66)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	60,892	6,487	4,138	10.7 (0.45)	6.8 (0.36)
Good	11,519	2,591	2,044	22.5 (1.50)	17.8 (1.39)
Fair or poor	1,297	520	515	41.5 (4.73)	41.0 (4.73)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

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 Still have asthma is based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

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 percentages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹¹ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹² The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	7,438	7,068	8,678	10.1 (0.41)	9.6 (0.40)	11.8 (0.42)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	7,438	7,068	8,678	10.2 (0.41)	9.6 (0.40)	11.8 (0.42)
Sex							
Male	37,686	3,962	4,042	4,292	10.6 (0.58)	10.7 (0.57)	11.4 (0.56)
Female	36,042	3,476	3,026	4,386	9.7 (0.56)	8.4 (0.56)	12.2 (0.64)
Age							
0–4 years	20,579	915	1,323	2,880	4.5 (0.47)	6.4 (0.60)	14.0 (0.81)
5–11 years	27,932	2,888	2,863	3,227	10.4 (0.67)	10.3 (0.66)	11.6 (0.68)
12–17 years	25,216	3,635	2,882	2,571	14.4 (0.81)	11.4 (0.76)	10.2 (0.72)
Race							
1 race ⁵	71,316	7,177	6,716	8,241	10.1 (0.42)	9.4 (0.39)	11.6 (0.42)
White	55,646	6,132	5,619	6,161	11.1 (0.49)	10.1 (0.47)	11.1 (0.49)
Black or African American	11,429	754	848	1,577	6.6 (0.67)	7.4 (0.78)	13.8 (1.03)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	*59	*43	199	*5.1 (2.11)	*3.7 (1.75)	17.0 (3.82)
Asian	2,937	227	207	299	7.7 (1.63)	7.1 (1.39)	10.2 (1.53)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	†	–	†	†	–	†
2 or more races ⁶	2,412	262	352	437	11.0 (2.14)	14.7 (2.43)	18.1 (2.56)
Black or African American and white	915	*92	123	186	*10.3 (3.35)	13.4 (3.75)	20.4 (4.81)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*57	*97	*120	*10.7 (4.16)	*18.3 (5.75)	*22.1 (6.69)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,163	1,020	1,476	7.6 (0.64)	6.7 (0.70)	9.6 (0.69)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	759	689	888	7.2 (0.81)	6.5 (0.83)	8.4 (0.83)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	6,275	6,048	7,203	10.8 (0.50)	10.4 (0.48)	12.3 (0.49)
White, single race	41,811	5,084	4,675	4,920	12.2 (0.62)	11.2 (0.59)	11.8 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	710	819	1,502	6.6 (0.69)	7.5 (0.79)	13.8 (1.08)
Family structure ⁸							
Mother and father	52,294	5,510	4,905	5,913	10.6 (0.50)	9.4 (0.48)	11.3 (0.50)
Mother, no father	16,935	1,499	1,703	2,223	8.9 (0.73)	10.1 (0.85)	13.1 (0.90)
Father, no mother	2,282	157	203	259	6.9 (1.57)	8.9 (2.09)	11.4 (2.25)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	272	258	283	12.3 (2.41)	11.6 (2.46)	12.8 (2.43)
Parent's education ⁹							
Less than high school diploma	9,038	549	640	637	6.1 (0.83)	7.1 (1.16)	7.0 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,005	1,163	1,090	1,668	7.3 (0.73)	6.8 (0.64)	10.4 (0.84)
More than high school diploma	45,877	5,430	5,057	6,083	11.9 (0.54)	11.0 (0.53)	13.3 (0.58)
Family income ¹¹							
Less than \$35,000	22,058	1,689	1,853	2,541	7.7 (0.63)	8.4 (0.64)	11.5 (0.76)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,118	4,767	5,442	11.4 (0.59)	10.6 (0.56)	12.0 (0.55)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	924	868	1,016	9.5 (1.05)	8.9 (1.06)	10.4 (1.05)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,214	1,290	1,668	9.6 (0.93)	10.2 (1.22)	13.1 (1.20)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	1,224	989	1,043	13.5 (1.29)	10.8 (1.10)	11.4 (1.14)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,756	1,621	1,715	12.9 (1.05)	11.9 (0.97)	12.6 (0.95)
Poverty status ¹²							
Poor	11,792	828	1,016	1,306	7.0 (0.88)	8.6 (0.94)	11.1 (1.02)
Near poor	15,303	1,356	1,423	1,955	8.9 (0.85)	9.3 (1.08)	12.8 (1.09)
Not poor	39,089	4,718	4,202	4,752	12.1 (0.61)	10.8 (0.55)	12.2 (0.57)
Health insurance coverage ¹³							
Private	43,537	5,158	4,629	5,211	11.9 (0.58)	10.6 (0.54)	12.0 (0.55)
Medicaid or other public	21,572	1,576	1,756	2,567	7.3 (0.65)	8.2 (0.72)	11.9 (0.75)
Other	1,915	*139	176	349	7.3 (1.77)	9.2 (2.52)	18.2 (3.04)
Uninsured	6,410	557	499	533	8.7 (1.10)	7.8 (1.19)	8.3 (1.14)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹	Hay fever ¹	Respiratory allergies ¹	Other allergies ¹
	Number in thousands ²				Percent ³ (standard error)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,429	3,638	3,198	4,542	9.7 (0.54)	8.6 (0.51)	12.1 (0.58)
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,354	2,470	2,475	2,929	10.2 (0.78)	10.2 (0.72)	12.0 (0.78)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	11,945	1,330	1,395	1,207	11.2 (1.00)	11.7 (1.20)	10.1 (0.89)
Region							
Northeast	12,351	1,098	1,116	1,558	8.9 (0.98)	9.0 (0.86)	12.6 (0.93)
Midwest	17,448	1,487	1,708	1,956	8.6 (0.84)	9.8 (0.99)	11.2 (0.93)
South	27,200	3,039	3,100	3,218	11.2 (0.70)	11.4 (0.70)	11.8 (0.70)
West	16,730	1,814	1,144	1,946	10.9 (0.84)	6.9 (0.59)	11.6 (0.83)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,892	5,991	5,162	6,706	9.9 (0.45)	8.5 (0.40)	11.0 (0.43)
Good	11,519	1,228	1,597	1,633	10.7 (0.96)	13.9 (1.34)	14.2 (1.27)
Fair or poor	1,297	219	303	333	17.5 (3.51)	23.7 (4.67)	25.7 (4.36)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹The estimates 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.

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²
	Number in thousands ³		Percent ⁴ (standard error)		
Total ⁵ (crude)	61,518	4,624	4,452	7.5 (0.41)	7.2 (0.38)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	61,518	4,624	4,452	7.5 (0.41)	7.2 (0.38)
Sex					
Male	31,575	3,034	3,161	9.6 (0.64)	10.0 (0.60)
Female	29,943	1,590	1,291	5.3 (0.50)	4.3 (0.48)
Age					
3–4 years	8,369	179	*170	2.1 (0.55)	*2.0 (0.68)
5–11 years	27,932	1,867	1,644	6.7 (0.56)	5.9 (0.47)
12–17 years	25,216	2,577	2,637	10.2 (0.75)	10.5 (0.75)
Race					
1 race ⁶	59,576	4,464	4,200	7.5 (0.42)	7.1 (0.40)
White	46,548	3,519	3,354	7.6 (0.48)	7.2 (0.47)
Black or African American	9,553	740	718	7.8 (0.91)	7.5 (0.86)
American Indian or Alaska Native	948	*115	*71	*12.3 (4.61)	*7.4 (3.62)
Asian	2,402	*90	*57	3.8 (1.11)	*2.4 (0.79)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	126	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁷	1,942	*160	251	8.3 (2.31)	12.9 (2.71)
Black or African American and white	715	†	*89	†	*12.5 (4.89)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	469	*75	*92	*15.9 (5.47)	*19.5 (6.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	12,323	817	495	6.6 (0.72)	4.0 (0.54)
Mexican or Mexican American	8,472	590	334	7.0 (0.94)	3.9 (0.70)
Not Hispanic or Latino	49,195	3,807	3,957	7.8 (0.48)	8.1 (0.46)
White, single race	35,442	2,823	2,948	8.0 (0.58)	8.3 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race	9,111	716	703	7.9 (0.95)	7.7 (0.89)
Family structure ⁹					
Mother and father	43,156	2,835	2,597	6.6 (0.45)	6.0 (0.44)
Mother, no father	14,365	1,430	1,507	10.0 (1.00)	10.5 (0.98)
Father, no mother	2,028	*128	122	*6.3 (1.93)	6.0 (1.50)
Neither mother nor father	1,969	231	225	12.0 (2.63)	11.5 (2.42)
Parent's education ¹⁰					
Less than high school diploma	7,155	474	470	6.7 (1.00)	6.6 (1.32)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	13,349	1,142	1,125	8.6 (0.86)	8.4 (0.82)
More than high school diploma	38,562	2,732	2,594	7.1 (0.52)	6.7 (0.47)
Family income ¹²					
Less than \$35,000	17,484	1,700	1,572	9.8 (0.83)	9.0 (0.81)
\$35,000 or more	38,675	2,600	2,604	6.7 (0.52)	6.7 (0.49)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,130	473	563	5.8 (0.92)	6.9 (0.91)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,659	979	800	9.2 (1.25)	7.5 (1.24)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,905	565	558	7.2 (1.24)	7.1 (0.99)
\$100,000 or more	11,982	583	682	4.9 (0.64)	5.7 (0.66)
Poverty status ¹³					
Poor	9,155	858	797	9.4 (1.11)	8.7 (1.10)
Near poor	12,488	1,097	1,146	8.8 (1.12)	9.2 (1.15)
Not poor	33,655	2,300	2,175	6.8 (0.51)	6.5 (0.45)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²	Learning disability ¹	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ²
	Number in thousands ³			Percent ⁴ (standard error)	
Health insurance coverage¹⁴					
Private	37,401	2,301	2,340	6.2 (0.49)	6.3 (0.46)
Medicaid or other public	16,810	1,759	1,594	10.5 (0.91)	9.5 (0.88)
Other	1,456	*161	*180	*11.1 (3.69)	12.4 (3.19)
Uninsured	5,621	403	333	7.2 (1.30)	5.9 (1.01)
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹⁵	31,142	2,285	2,121	7.4 (0.54)	6.8 (0.49)
Small MSA ¹⁵	20,511	1,497	1,601	7.3 (0.78)	7.8 (0.76)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	9,865	842	730	8.6 (1.00)	7.4 (1.05)
Region					
Northeast	10,463	762	671	7.3 (0.90)	6.4 (0.72)
Midwest	14,615	1,145	1,082	7.8 (0.92)	7.4 (0.96)
South	22,536	1,804	2,017	8.0 (0.73)	9.0 (0.68)
West	13,904	914	682	6.6 (0.74)	4.9 (0.57)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good	50,723	3,106	3,262	6.1 (0.41)	6.4 (0.39)
Good	9,680	1,214	1,008	12.6 (1.34)	10.4 (1.35)
Fair or poor	1,095	304	181	28.5 (4.32)	16.6 (3.46)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Learning 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?”

²Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is based on the question, “Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?”

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

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

⁵Total 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.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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.”

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007

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
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	9,049	12.3 (0.46)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	9,049	12.3 (0.46)
Sex			
Male	37,686	4,932	13.1 (0.63)
Female	36,042	4,117	11.5 (0.63)
Age			
0–4 years	20,579	1,535	7.5 (0.66)
5–11 years	27,932	3,281	11.8 (0.70)
12–17 years	25,216	4,234	16.8 (0.89)
Race			
1 race ⁵	71,316	8,682	12.2 (0.47)
White	55,646	6,897	12.4 (0.54)
Black or African American	11,429	1,413	12.5 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	132	*11.3 (3.81)
Asian	2,937	236	8.1 (1.78)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	134	†	†
2 or more races ⁶	2,412	367	15.2 (2.62)
Black or African American and white	915	190	20.8 (4.78)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	*80	*14.9 (4.64)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race			
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	1,273	8.3 (0.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	784	7.4 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	7,777	13.4 (0.54)
White, single race	41,811	5,847	14.0 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	10,862	1,328	12.3 (1.07)
Family structure ⁸			
Mother and father	52,294	5,880	11.3 (0.54)
Mother, no father	16,935	2,581	15.4 (0.97)
Father, no mother	2,282	214	9.4 (1.88)
Neither mother nor father	2,216	375	17.2 (3.02)
Parent's education ⁹			
Less than high school diploma	9,038	750	8.3 (1.20)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,005	1,659	10.4 (0.74)
More than high school	45,877	6,213	13.6 (0.61)
Family income ¹¹			
Less than \$35,000	22,058	2,924	13.3 (0.80)
\$35,000 or more	45,218	5,602	12.4 (0.59)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	1,054	10.8 (1.12)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	1,461	11.5 (1.11)
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	1,114	12.2 (1.27)
\$100,000 or more	13,641	1,973	14.5 (1.11)
Poverty status ¹²			
Poor	11,792	1,462	12.4 (1.11)
Near poor	15,303	2,104	13.8 (1.17)
Not poor	39,089	4,947	12.7 (0.61)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (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, 2007—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
	Number in thousands ²		
Health insurance coverage ¹³			
Private	43,537	5,280	12.2 (0.58)
Medicaid or other public.	21,572	3,078	14.3 (0.93)
Other	1,915	317	16.5 (3.56)
Uninsured	6,410	372	5.8 (0.92)
Place of residence			
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,429	4,098	11.0 (0.59)
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,354	3,127	12.9 (0.88)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	11,945	1,825	15.3 (1.22)
Region			
Northeast.	12,351	1,627	13.2 (1.10)
Midwest.	17,448	2,293	13.2 (1.14)
South	27,200	3,705	13.7 (0.75)
West.	16,730	1,424	8.5 (0.77)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good.	60,892	6,398	10.5 (0.47)
Good	11,519	2,024	17.6 (1.22)
Fair or poor	1,297	621	48.3 (4.94)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Prescription 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?"

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

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

⁴Total 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.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Total ³ (crude)	100.0	55.7 (0.69)	26.9 (0.58)	15.6 (0.51)	1.8 (0.17)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	55.7 (0.69)	26.9 (0.58)	15.6 (0.51)	1.8 (0.17)
Sex					
Male	100.0	54.5 (0.97)	27.8 (0.84)	15.6 (0.69)	2.1 (0.26)
Female	100.0	57.0 (0.93)	26.0 (0.81)	15.6 (0.71)	1.4 (0.22)
Age					
0–4 years	100.0	57.7 (1.21)	25.3 (1.03)	15.5 (0.87)	1.5 (0.28)
5–11 years	100.0	57.0 (1.09)	27.1 (1.00)	14.2 (0.72)	1.7 (0.30)
12–17 years	100.0	52.6 (1.13)	28.1 (0.98)	17.4 (0.87)	2.0 (0.30)
Race					
1 race ⁴	100.0	55.8 (0.70)	26.9 (0.59)	15.6 (0.51)	1.7 (0.18)
White	100.0	56.4 (0.81)	27.6 (0.68)	14.8 (0.57)	1.3 (0.17)
Black or African American	100.0	52.0 (1.61)	25.2 (1.31)	19.5 (1.17)	3.3 (0.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	47.4 (5.46)	*20.1 (6.38)	25.0 (4.54)	*7.5 (2.82)
Asian	100.0	63.0 (3.18)	23.4 (2.52)	12.4 (1.79)	*1.2 (0.46)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	80.7 (8.48)	†	†	–
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	51.2 (3.32)	28.2 (2.68)	17.0 (2.72)	3.5 (0.95)
Black or African American and white	100.0	51.1 (5.31)	27.9 (4.64)	18.2 (4.47)	*2.9 (1.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	47.3 (6.89)	25.3 (5.19)	22.3 (6.55)	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race					
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	45.3 (1.39)	26.8 (1.10)	24.8 (1.20)	3.1 (0.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	42.2 (1.74)	27.6 (1.40)	27.7 (1.55)	2.5 (0.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	58.4 (0.78)	26.9 (0.68)	13.2 (0.54)	1.4 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	60.0 (0.97)	27.7 (0.84)	11.5 (0.63)	0.7 (0.14)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	52.2 (1.63)	25.3 (1.34)	19.2 (1.19)	3.2 (0.69)
Family structure ⁷					
Mother and father	100.0	58.7 (0.80)	26.6 (0.72)	13.5 (0.56)	1.2 (0.16)
Mother, no father	100.0	48.1 (1.34)	29.0 (1.21)	19.7 (1.04)	3.2 (0.47)
Father, no mother	100.0	53.7 (3.36)	30.4 (3.14)	14.1 (2.45)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	44.4 (3.28)	15.7 (2.02)	35.8 (3.45)	*4.1 (2.03)
Parent's education ⁸					
Less than high school diploma	100.0	39.9 (1.79)	27.0 (1.56)	29.1 (1.64)	4.0 (0.69)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	48.3 (1.41)	29.4 (1.28)	20.3 (1.13)	2.0 (0.37)
More than high school	100.0	62.1 (0.83)	26.5 (0.72)	10.3 (0.54)	1.1 (0.18)
Family income ¹⁰					
Less than \$35,000	100.0	45.3 (1.22)	28.0 (1.08)	23.5 (0.99)	3.2 (0.41)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	60.8 (0.86)	26.2 (0.75)	11.9 (0.59)	1.1 (0.19)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	51.3 (1.78)	27.5 (1.60)	19.1 (1.54)	*2.1 (0.64)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	56.6 (1.76)	27.8 (1.52)	14.4 (1.37)	1.3 (0.34)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	63.2 (1.81)	27.1 (1.65)	8.9 (1.06)	*0.7 (0.27)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	70.0 (1.35)	23.1 (1.26)	6.4 (0.69)	*0.5 (0.19)
Poverty status ¹¹					
Poor	100.0	43.0 (1.66)	26.9 (1.45)	25.7 (1.40)	4.4 (0.70)
Near poor	100.0	48.6 (1.56)	26.7 (1.36)	22.5 (1.29)	2.1 (0.46)
Not poor	100.0	63.4 (0.83)	26.6 (0.78)	9.2 (0.47)	0.9 (0.15)
Health insurance coverage ¹²					
Private	100.0	61.8 (0.87)	26.9 (0.76)	10.4 (0.54)	0.9 (0.15)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	46.0 (1.16)	26.6 (0.98)	23.9 (1.03)	3.5 (0.47)
Other	100.0	54.2 (4.18)	29.8 (3.74)	14.9 (2.93)	†
Uninsured	100.0	47.6 (2.18)	27.3 (1.98)	23.0 (1.85)	2.2 (0.64)

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status ¹			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Place of residence					
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	57.0 (0.87)	26.4 (0.77)	14.9 (0.62)	1.7 (0.23)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	55.0 (1.33)	27.0 (1.07)	16.2 (0.99)	1.9 (0.33)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	52.8 (1.86)	28.5 (1.55)	16.9 (1.39)	1.8 (0.45)
Region					
Northeast	100.0	55.6 (1.57)	26.9 (1.33)	15.7 (1.30)	1.7 (0.46)
Midwest	100.0	54.8 (1.53)	29.3 (1.23)	14.5 (1.05)	1.5 (0.34)
South	100.0	55.6 (1.12)	27.3 (0.98)	15.1 (0.81)	2.0 (0.30)
West	100.0	56.9 (1.41)	23.8 (1.12)	17.6 (1.11)	1.7 (0.32)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– 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 percentages.

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, percentages 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 \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹									
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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)	17.0 (0.53)	81.7 (0.55)	1.2 (0.19)	26.0 (1.46)	71.0 (1.49)	3.0 (0.53)	30.7 (4.55)	60.6 (4.86)	8.7 (2.53)	
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	17.0 (0.53)	81.8 (0.55)	1.2 (0.19)	26.1 (1.46)	71.0 (1.49)	2.9 (0.52)	31.1 (4.27)	60.3 (4.45)	8.6 (2.50)	
Sex										
Male	17.1 (0.73)	81.8 (0.77)	1.1 (0.28)	25.7 (1.98)	71.8 (1.99)	2.5 (0.63)	30.0 (5.95)	62.5 (6.30)	*7.5 (3.18)	
Female	17.0 (0.77)	81.7 (0.79)	1.4 (0.23)	26.3 (2.16)	70.2 (2.30)	3.5 (0.89)	31.9 (6.75)	57.6 (7.38)	*10.5 (4.22)	
Age										
1–4 years	21.3 (1.15)	77.2 (1.18)	1.5 (0.41)	34.3 (3.27)	61.4 (3.39)	*4.2 (1.34)	48.9 (10.16)	36.6 (8.75)	*14.5 (6.68)	
5–11 years	16.3 (0.84)	82.8 (0.89)	*0.9 (0.31)	26.2 (2.32)	72.1 (2.35)	*1.7 (0.73)	30.5 (7.31)	64.2 (7.80)	†	
12–17 years	15.1 (0.87)	83.5 (0.89)	1.4 (0.26)	20.8 (2.31)	75.7 (2.40)	3.4 (0.87)	20.4 (5.19)	71.0 (6.17)	*8.6 (3.87)	
Race										
1 race ⁴	17.0 (0.55)	81.7 (0.56)	1.3 (0.19)	25.9 (1.48)	70.9 (1.52)	3.1 (0.55)	31.4 (4.75)	60.4 (5.07)	*8.3 (2.65)	
White	16.2 (0.61)	82.4 (0.64)	1.3 (0.23)	25.5 (1.81)	71.0 (1.85)	3.5 (0.68)	23.5 (5.24)	65.4 (6.17)	*11.2 (4.09)	
Black or African American	19.5 (1.35)	79.4 (1.41)	*1.1 (0.35)	28.0 (3.01)	70.2 (3.07)	*1.9 (0.93)	40.7 (10.09)	56.9 (10.11)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	20.4 (5.73)	79.0 (5.67)	†	*23.3 (8.62)	75.4 (9.25)	†	*54.7 (18.25)	*45.3 (18.25)	–	
Asian	22.9 (2.53)	76.2 (2.55)	†	27.1 (6.42)	68.3 (6.89)	†	†	*36.3 (17.95)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	79.1 (14.29)	–	–	100 (0.00)	–	–	–	–	
2 or more races ⁵	16.7 (2.82)	83.3 (2.82)	–	26.8 (7.96)	73.2 (7.96)	–	†	64.2 (12.84)	†	
Black or African American and white	*11.7 (4.41)	88.3 (4.41)	–	*27.1 (11.04)	72.9 (11.04)	–	–	92.1 (8.33)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*20.0 (6.86)	80.0 (6.86)	–	*36.2 (17.11)	63.8 (17.11)	–	†	*66.2 (22.37)	†	
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	25.2 (1.31)	73.8 (1.32)	1.0 (0.29)	28.5 (2.25)	67.4 (2.43)	4.1 (1.06)	30.2 (6.68)	64.0 (7.16)	*5.7 (2.85)	
Mexican or Mexican American	25.9 (1.62)	73.4 (1.63)	*0.7 (0.31)	29.8 (2.74)	65.7 (2.99)	4.5 (1.32)	27.0 (7.56)	66.9 (8.36)	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.3 (0.57)	83.4 (0.59)	1.3 (0.21)	24.7 (1.90)	72.8 (1.93)	2.5 (0.60)	31.0 (6.00)	58.6 (6.33)	*10.4 (3.62)	
White, single race	13.6 (0.66)	85.0 (0.70)	1.4 (0.27)	23.4 (2.62)	73.2 (2.66)	3.4 (0.93)	*18.7 (7.81)	63.8 (9.92)	*17.5 (7.96)	
Black or African American, single race	19.4 (1.41)	79.4 (1.47)	*1.1 (0.36)	26.9 (3.13)	71.9 (3.15)	†	40.2 (10.83)	57.1 (10.86)	†	
Family structure ⁷										
Mother and father	16.2 (0.61)	82.7 (0.64)	1.2 (0.22)	26.4 (1.91)	69.9 (1.97)	3.8 (0.76)	32.2 (6.34)	59.2 (6.70)	*8.5 (3.86)	
Mother, no father	19.6 (1.11)	78.7 (1.14)	1.7 (0.38)	25.9 (2.50)	73.0 (2.50)	*1.2 (0.52)	33.5 (7.47)	55.6 (7.88)	*11.0 (4.10)	
Father, no mother	19.8 (2.93)	80.1 (2.93)	†	*8.5 (3.96)	83.0 (6.78)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–	
Neither mother nor father	16.0 (3.27)	82.7 (3.38)	†	29.9 (6.04)	68.2 (6.09)	†	†	82.1 (12.66)	–	
Parent's education ⁸										
Less than high school diploma	23.8 (1.76)	74.6 (1.86)	*1.6 (0.65)	30.0 (3.41)	66.2 (3.45)	*3.7 (1.16)	32.0 (8.59)	63.1 (8.74)	†	
High school diploma or GED ⁹	19.9 (1.31)	78.8 (1.31)	1.3 (0.34)	27.3 (2.70)	70.9 (2.70)	*1.7 (0.62)	*27.8 (8.77)	68.6 (9.00)	†	
More than high school	15.3 (0.62)	83.5 (0.65)	1.2 (0.24)	22.8 (2.27)	73.5 (2.36)	3.8 (0.99)	34.1 (7.39)	50.1 (8.07)	*15.8 (5.41)	

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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Current health status ¹								
	Excellent or very good			Good			Fair or 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 income¹⁰									
Less than \$35,000	21.2 (1.10)	77.3 (1.10)	1.5 (0.34)	29.3 (2.23)	68.3 (2.26)	2.4 (0.69)	33.4 (6.42)	59.4 (6.62)	*7.2 (2.71)
\$35,000 or more	15.8 (0.60)	83.1 (0.64)	1.1 (0.24)	24.7 (2.26)	71.3 (2.35)	4.1 (0.93)	25.9 (6.89)	66.5 (7.62)	†
\$35,000–\$49,999	20.6 (1.50)	78.4 (1.52)	*0.9 (0.40)	25.8 (3.46)	70.7 (3.60)	*3.5 (1.49)	*25.1 (11.32)	67.3 (12.73)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	17.0 (1.18)	82.2 (1.23)	*0.8 (0.32)	27.4 (4.91)	68.0 (4.96)	*4.6 (1.97)	†	72.1 (12.15)	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	14.3 (1.38)	83.5 (1.56)	*2.2 (0.88)	19.7 (4.69)	73.7 (5.46)	*6.6 (2.46)	*37.1 (17.06)	62.9 (17.06)	–
\$100,000 or more	12.8 (1.01)	86.4 (1.04)	*0.8 (0.24)	21.2 (4.43)	76.9 (4.52)	†	*45.7 (21.95)	*54.3 (21.95)	–
Poverty status¹¹									
Poor	24.0 (1.71)	73.8 (1.77)	2.2 (0.62)	29.1 (2.97)	68.2 (3.07)	*2.8 (0.98)	33.1 (7.56)	61.4 (7.78)	*5.5 (2.74)
Near poor	19.2 (1.20)	80.0 (1.20)	*0.8 (0.27)	30.4 (3.28)	66.9 (3.30)	*2.8 (0.95)	*30.5 (9.88)	62.8 (10.50)	†
Not poor	15.2 (0.64)	83.6 (0.67)	1.2 (0.26)	23.2 (2.29)	72.6 (2.41)	4.2 (1.14)	*23.9 (7.56)	65.0 (8.59)	†
Health insurance coverage¹²									
Private	15.3 (0.63)	83.5 (0.66)	1.2 (0.25)	22.6 (2.05)	73.8 (2.23)	3.7 (1.02)	36.5 (8.61)	49.9 (8.83)	*13.6 (6.31)
Medicaid or other public	22.3 (1.23)	76.5 (1.25)	1.1 (0.29)	29.6 (2.48)	67.5 (2.55)	2.9 (0.75)	29.7 (6.23)	64.2 (6.58)	*6.1 (2.42)
Other	15.5 (3.10)	83.1 (3.22)	†	*27.6 (8.83)	68.7 (9.23)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–
Uninsured	15.6 (1.47)	82.7 (1.53)	*1.8 (0.65)	24.7 (4.04)	73.9 (4.08)	†	*24.4 (8.50)	65.7 (10.10)	†
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹³	17.9 (0.75)	80.8 (0.78)	1.3 (0.31)	25.2 (1.78)	71.2 (1.95)	3.6 (0.79)	38.7 (6.94)	51.6 (7.01)	*9.7 (3.68)
Small MSA ¹³	16.3 (0.92)	82.9 (0.96)	0.8 (0.22)	27.6 (2.71)	71.0 (2.63)	*1.4 (0.59)	26.4 (7.22)	67.1 (8.01)	†
Not in MSA ¹³	16.0 (1.34)	82.2 (1.35)	1.8 (0.46)	25.0 (4.23)	70.4 (4.38)	*4.6 (1.77)	*16.0 (6.94)	73.9 (9.56)	†
Region									
Northeast	16.9 (1.21)	81.6 (1.26)	*1.5 (0.48)	25.7 (3.11)	72.4 (3.25)	*1.9 (0.89)	*36.5 (13.02)	60.5 (13.29)	†
Midwest	15.6 (1.14)	83.6 (1.16)	*0.8 (0.27)	25.9 (3.85)	70.5 (3.82)	*3.7 (1.45)	40.6 (11.57)	36.1 (10.35)	*23.3 (9.72)
South	18.3 (0.89)	79.9 (0.92)	1.7 (0.39)	28.4 (2.35)	68.6 (2.33)	3.0 (0.76)	23.5 (6.43)	70.8 (6.80)	*5.7 (2.77)
West	16.6 (1.12)	82.8 (1.14)	*0.7 (0.24)	22.9 (2.58)	73.8 (2.84)	*3.3 (1.15)	31.4 (7.19)	63.5 (7.70)	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Current 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?"

²Unknowns 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.

³Total 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.

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹³MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

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	31.0 (0.82)	28.4 (0.70)	25.5 (0.69)	10.7 (0.53)	4.0 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	100.0	30.9 (0.82)	28.4 (0.70)	25.5 (0.70)	10.7 (0.53)	3.9 (0.29)	0.5 (0.10)
Sex							
Male	100.0	31.2 (1.20)	29.3 (1.01)	24.6 (1.00)	11.3 (0.75)	3.5 (0.36)	*0.3 (0.09)
Female	100.0	30.8 (1.04)	27.4 (0.99)	26.5 (0.96)	10.2 (0.68)	4.5 (0.47)	0.7 (0.18)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	29.7 (1.03)	29.3 (0.98)	26.8 (0.99)	10.7 (0.70)	3.0 (0.34)	0.6 (0.15)
12–17 years	100.0	32.4 (1.16)	27.3 (1.04)	24.1 (0.95)	10.8 (0.74)	5.1 (0.49)	*0.3 (0.12)
Race							
1 race ⁴	100.0	31.0 (0.83)	28.3 (0.71)	25.5 (0.71)	10.8 (0.53)	3.9 (0.30)	0.5 (0.10)
White	100.0	29.2 (0.97)	28.5 (0.80)	26.0 (0.83)	11.3 (0.59)	4.4 (0.37)	0.6 (0.12)
Black or African American	100.0	37.2 (1.64)	27.2 (1.68)	24.3 (1.69)	9.0 (1.15)	2.2 (0.46)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	25.7 (6.24)	29.2 (5.72)	31.0 (6.67)	†	*3.0 (1.39)	†
Asian	100.0	44.7 (3.26)	26.0 (2.93)	18.1 (2.66)	*8.2 (2.80)	*2.9 (1.07)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	–	59.0 (16.61)	†	†	†	–
2 or more races ⁵	100.0	30.4 (3.95)	31.8 (3.86)	24.8 (3.32)	*8.4 (2.56)	*4.6 (1.53)	–
Black or African American and white	100.0	25.1 (7.25)	39.2 (7.58)	21.9 (5.63)	*13.0 (5.68)	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*22.0 (6.89)	28.6 (7.34)	32.8 (6.37)	†	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	38.3 (1.37)	28.3 (1.28)	21.0 (1.11)	8.1 (0.81)	3.8 (0.53)	*0.5 (0.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	39.2 (1.64)	28.4 (1.64)	20.7 (1.32)	7.7 (1.02)	3.4 (0.61)	*0.6 (0.24)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	29.2 (0.94)	28.4 (0.82)	26.6 (0.82)	11.4 (0.63)	4.0 (0.35)	0.5 (0.11)
White, single race	100.0	26.4 (1.16)	28.6 (0.97)	27.5 (1.02)	12.3 (0.73)	4.6 (0.44)	0.6 (0.15)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	36.9 (1.67)	27.5 (1.74)	24.4 (1.72)	9.0 (1.18)	2.1 (0.47)	†
Family structure ⁷							
Mother and father	100.0	31.1 (1.00)	29.0 (0.86)	26.0 (0.85)	10.1 (0.60)	3.4 (0.34)	0.4 (0.11)
Mother, no father	100.0	29.5 (1.48)	27.2 (1.39)	25.0 (1.40)	12.3 (1.09)	5.7 (0.68)	*0.4 (0.19)
Father, no mother	100.0	32.9 (3.51)	28.7 (3.33)	24.4 (3.22)	10.0 (2.68)	*3.5 (1.41)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	37.5 (3.98)	22.7 (3.06)	19.4 (3.28)	13.6 (3.28)	*5.4 (1.85)	†
Parent's education ⁸							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	38.4 (2.18)	25.3 (2.06)	21.8 (1.79)	10.2 (1.36)	3.2 (0.65)	*1.0 (0.45)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	100.0	31.8 (1.54)	27.9 (1.49)	23.7 (1.29)	11.7 (1.08)	4.2 (0.58)	*0.6 (0.24)
More than high school	100.0	28.8 (1.08)	29.4 (0.95)	27.2 (0.92)	10.4 (0.66)	4.0 (0.39)	*0.3 (0.08)
Family income ¹⁰							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	33.3 (1.32)	24.3 (1.17)	22.9 (1.33)	13.3 (1.08)	5.4 (0.65)	*0.8 (0.26)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	29.2 (1.08)	30.0 (0.94)	27.0 (0.92)	9.9 (0.62)	3.5 (0.35)	0.4 (0.11)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	33.2 (1.94)	27.5 (1.87)	23.9 (1.84)	11.0 (1.42)	4.1 (0.73)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	28.0 (1.76)	28.0 (1.78)	29.0 (1.88)	10.9 (1.29)	3.4 (0.66)	*0.7 (0.32)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	27.4 (2.15)	31.2 (1.96)	27.0 (1.88)	10.8 (1.54)	3.2 (0.77)	†
\$100,000 or more	100.0	29.0 (1.76)	32.6 (1.63)	27.1 (1.54)	7.8 (0.93)	3.3 (0.68)	†

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, 2007—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
Poverty status ¹¹		Percent distribution ² (standard error)					
Poor	100.0	33.5 (1.97)	23.3 (1.73)	23.1 (1.88)	13.7 (1.44)	5.9 (0.97)	†
Near poor	100.0	32.5 (1.72)	26.4 (1.73)	24.0 (1.48)	11.8 (1.32)	4.6 (0.66)	*0.7 (0.29)
Not poor	100.0	28.4 (1.10)	30.6 (0.98)	27.3 (0.94)	9.8 (0.64)	3.4 (0.38)	0.4 (0.12)
Health insurance coverage ¹²							
Private	100.0	29.5 (1.07)	30.6 (0.94)	26.5 (0.90)	9.6 (0.61)	3.4 (0.35)	*0.4 (0.11)
Medicaid or other public.	100.0	32.5 (1.42)	23.9 (1.31)	23.8 (1.31)	13.8 (1.18)	5.5 (0.70)	*0.7 (0.26)
Other	100.0	25.2 (4.34)	31.7 (4.52)	29.5 (5.04)	*11.5 (3.77)	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	36.9 (2.31)	25.6 (2.05)	22.9 (1.99)	9.9 (1.51)	4.1 (0.79)	*0.7 (0.28)
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹³	100.0	33.5 (0.97)	27.8 (0.94)	24.6 (0.92)	10.1 (0.68)	3.6 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.09)
Small MSA ¹³	100.0	29.4 (1.84)	30.3 (1.33)	25.3 (1.32)	10.4 (0.94)	3.9 (0.48)	*0.7 (0.22)
Not in MSA ¹³	100.0	26.3 (1.86)	26.2 (1.64)	28.6 (1.72)	13.3 (1.62)	5.1 (0.86)	*0.5 (0.24)
Region							
Northeast	100.0	29.2 (1.64)	28.5 (1.64)	24.6 (1.59)	12.0 (1.39)	5.3 (0.90)	*0.4 (0.20)
Midwest	100.0	28.2 (1.82)	29.2 (1.62)	28.1 (1.67)	9.6 (0.99)	4.3 (0.66)	*0.6 (0.24)
South	100.0	30.5 (1.16)	27.8 (1.08)	26.1 (1.08)	11.6 (0.93)	3.3 (0.43)	*0.6 (0.17)
West	100.0	36.0 (2.07)	28.3 (1.44)	22.3 (1.29)	9.6 (0.99)	3.7 (0.55)	†
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	100.0	30.7 (0.87)	29.6 (0.77)	25.9 (0.77)	10.3 (0.58)	3.1 (0.30)	0.4 (0.10)
Good	100.0	33.5 (1.88)	23.2 (1.73)	24.3 (1.59)	11.9 (1.20)	6.3 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.29)
Fair or poor	100.0	20.7 (4.24)	15.7 (4.02)	18.7 (4.02)	19.0 (4.26)	24.1 (4.58)	†

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Number 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?"

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

³Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In 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.

⁵The 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.

⁶Persons 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.

⁷Family 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."

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

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹³MSA 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.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)									
Total ⁴ (crude)	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	21.4 (0.67)	76.4 (0.70)	0.6 (0.09)	1.1 (0.23)	0.4 (0.11)	0.1 (0.05)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0								
Sex									
Male	6.0 (0.41)	94.0 (0.41)	100.0	21.6 (0.89)	76.2 (0.92)	0.7 (0.14)	0.8 (0.15)	*0.5 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.09)
Female	4.9 (0.39)	95.1 (0.39)	100.0	21.3 (0.84)	76.6 (0.90)	0.4 (0.12)	*1.3 (0.40)	*0.3 (0.09)	†
Age									
0–4 years	2.7 (0.41)	97.3 (0.41)	100.0	24.3 (1.22)	74.2 (1.26)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.8 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.09)	†
5–11 years	5.8 (0.47)	94.2 (0.47)	100.0	21.4 (0.93)	75.8 (0.99)	0.5 (0.15)	*1.4 (0.49)	*0.6 (0.23)	*0.2 (0.08)
12–17 years	7.3 (0.55)	92.7 (0.55)	100.0	18.9 (0.89)	79.1 (0.93)	0.7 (0.19)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.3 (0.15)	*0.2 (0.08)
Race									
1 race ⁵	5.5 (0.29)	94.5 (0.29)	100.0	21.4 (0.68)	76.5 (0.72)	0.6 (0.10)	1.0 (0.22)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.1 (0.05)
White	5.7 (0.36)	94.3 (0.36)	100.0	19.9 (0.72)	78.2 (0.76)	0.5 (0.10)	*0.8 (0.26)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.05)
Black or African American	4.5 (0.58)	95.5 (0.58)	100.0	24.4 (1.53)	72.6 (1.62)	1.2 (0.30)	1.7 (0.34)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.1 (1.88)	94.9 (1.88)	100.0	62.8 (6.94)	32.8 (6.71)	–	†	–	–
Asian	5.6 (1.20)	94.4 (1.20)	100.0	20.3 (2.49)	77.2 (2.60)	†	†	†	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	85.6 (13.09)	100.0	*38.3 (18.44)	61.7 (18.44)	–	–	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	*3.5 (1.10)	96.5 (1.10)	100.0	23.4 (2.97)	74.3 (3.03)	†	*1.8 (0.82)	–	–
Black or African American and white	†	96.6 (1.83)	100.0	25.7 (5.01)	71.8 (5.12)	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	96.7 (2.58)	100.0	30.6 (7.08)	68.6 (7.08)	†	–	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	9.9 (0.72)	90.1 (0.72)	100.0	36.8 (1.48)	61.0 (1.49)	0.8 (0.24)	1.1 (0.26)	†	†
Mexican or Mexican American	11.6 (0.97)	88.4 (0.97)	100.0	41.0 (1.85)	57.1 (1.86)	*0.8 (0.31)	*0.8 (0.25)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	4.3 (0.30)	95.7 (0.30)	100.0	17.6 (0.69)	80.2 (0.74)	0.5 (0.10)	1.0 (0.27)	0.5 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.06)
White, single race	4.3 (0.38)	95.7 (0.38)	100.0	14.6 (0.75)	83.5 (0.81)	0.4 (0.11)	*0.7 (0.33)	0.6 (0.18)	*0.2 (0.07)
Black or African American, single race	4.3 (0.59)	95.7 (0.59)	100.0	24.2 (1.54)	73.0 (1.62)	1.1 (0.30)	1.6 (0.35)	†	†
Family structure ⁸									
Mother and father	5.0 (0.32)	95.0 (0.32)	100.0	19.1 (0.74)	79.1 (0.80)	0.4 (0.08)	1.0 (0.28)	*0.4 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)
Mother, no father	5.5 (0.59)	94.5 (0.59)	100.0	27.9 (1.21)	69.5 (1.25)	1.0 (0.24)	1.0 (0.21)	†	†
Father, no mother	12.3 (2.34)	87.7 (2.34)	100.0	22.1 (3.80)	76.3 (3.83)	†	†	–	†
Neither mother nor father	9.7 (2.00)	90.3 (2.00)	100.0	28.5 (3.62)	64.9 (4.29)	†	*4.6 (1.63)	†	–
Parent's education ⁹									
Less than high school diploma	11.4 (1.08)	88.6 (1.08)	100.0	44.4 (1.94)	52.8 (1.97)	1.6 (0.42)	*1.0 (0.32)	†	†
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	7.2 (0.71)	92.8 (0.71)	100.0	25.1 (1.39)	72.8 (1.38)	0.8 (0.23)	*0.7 (0.22)	†	†
More than high school	3.5 (0.29)	96.5 (0.29)	100.0	15.7 (0.68)	82.4 (0.75)	*0.3 (0.09)	*1.0 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.07)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care ¹		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care ²					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
Percent distribution ³ (standard error)									
Family income ¹¹									
Less than \$35,000	8.3 (0.60)	91.7 (0.60)	100.0	33.8 (1.34)	62.6 (1.37)	1.1 (0.23)	1.6 (0.34)	*0.7 (0.24)	*0.2 (0.10)
\$35,000 or more	4.0 (0.32)	96.0 (0.32)	100.0	16.5 (0.70)	81.8 (0.74)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.9 (0.30)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.1 (0.05)
\$35,000–\$49,999	6.6 (0.85)	93.4 (0.85)	100.0	25.8 (1.66)	73.0 (1.66)	*0.6 (0.23)	*0.5 (0.17)	†	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	5.2 (0.73)	94.8 (0.73)	100.0	18.4 (1.39)	78.3 (1.56)	*0.4 (0.20)	†	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	2.6 (0.52)	97.4 (0.52)	100.0	14.9 (1.36)	83.6 (1.41)	†	*0.9 (0.39)	†	–
\$100,000 or more	2.0 (0.47)	98.0 (0.47)	100.0	9.5 (0.93)	89.8 (0.95)	†	†	–	†
Poverty status ¹²									
Poor	7.9 (0.81)	92.1 (0.81)	100.0	37.9 (1.78)	58.5 (1.81)	*1.1 (0.32)	1.8 (0.46)	†	†
Near poor	8.2 (0.80)	91.8 (0.80)	100.0	28.8 (1.59)	68.6 (1.62)	1.0 (0.25)	*0.8 (0.29)	*0.5 (0.19)	†
Not poor	3.3 (0.31)	96.7 (0.31)	100.0	13.9 (0.66)	84.4 (0.72)	*0.3 (0.10)	*1.0 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.14)	*0.1 (0.06)
Health insurance coverage ¹³									
Private	2.6 (0.27)	97.4 (0.27)	100.0	13.2 (0.61)	85.6 (0.66)	*0.3 (0.10)	*0.7 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.07)	†
Medicaid or other public	4.0 (0.47)	96.0 (0.47)	100.0	34.1 (1.34)	63.6 (1.35)	0.7 (0.17)	1.3 (0.27)	*0.3 (0.16)	†
Other	*3.1 (1.49)	96.9 (1.49)	100.0	30.4 (5.54)	60.7 (5.22)	†	*6.0 (2.26)	†	–
Uninsured	30.3 (1.99)	69.7 (1.99)	100.0	37.7 (2.86)	55.1 (2.94)	2.7 (0.74)	†	*2.2 (1.08)	*1.0 (0.44)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁴	4.6 (0.34)	95.4 (0.34)	100.0	19.7 (0.79)	78.1 (0.81)	0.6 (0.12)	1.3 (0.35)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.06)
Small MSA ¹⁴	6.2 (0.55)	93.8 (0.55)	100.0	20.7 (1.29)	76.9 (1.43)	*0.4 (0.15)	*1.0 (0.36)	*0.8 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.10)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	6.6 (0.88)	93.4 (0.88)	100.0	28.5 (2.19)	69.8 (2.20)	*0.9 (0.32)	†	*0.4 (0.18)	–
Region									
Northeast	2.4 (0.49)	97.6 (0.49)	100.0	13.4 (0.99)	84.9 (1.06)	*0.4 (0.16)	1.2 (0.30)	†	†
Midwest	4.1 (0.57)	95.9 (0.57)	100.0	26.2 (1.44)	71.6 (1.43)	*0.4 (0.17)	†	*0.4 (0.18)	†
South	6.7 (0.48)	93.3 (0.48)	100.0	16.6 (0.94)	81.0 (1.08)	0.7 (0.18)	1.1 (0.33)	*0.4 (0.18)	†
West	7.2 (0.70)	92.8 (0.70)	100.0	30.3 (1.83)	67.5 (1.82)	*0.6 (0.20)	*0.8 (0.26)	*0.7 (0.31)	†
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	5.3 (0.32)	94.7 (0.32)	100.0	19.9 (0.70)	78.3 (0.74)	0.4 (0.08)	1.0 (0.25)	0.4 (0.10)	*0.1 (0.05)
Good	6.4 (0.73)	93.6 (0.73)	100.0	29.0 (1.52)	68.1 (1.59)	1.4 (0.38)	*1.1 (0.34)	†	†
Fair or poor	*5.9 (1.90)	94.1 (1.90)	100.0	29.6 (4.40)	62.0 (4.72)	*2.6 (1.18)	*5.1 (1.85)	†	–

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Having 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?”

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

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

⁴Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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, 2007

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	74.5 (0.61)	16.2 (0.51)	5.5 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.24)
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	100.0	74.3 (0.61)	16.3 (0.51)	5.6 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.5 (0.24)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.6 (0.89)	16.4 (0.72)	5.9 (0.47)	1.2 (0.19)	2.9 (0.33)
Female	100.0	75.3 (0.78)	16.0 (0.69)	5.1 (0.38)	1.4 (0.22)	2.2 (0.30)
Age						
0–4 years	100.0	87.4 (0.89)	8.0 (0.67)	2.0 (0.36)	†	2.3 (0.43)
5–11 years	100.0	71.5 (1.08)	18.8 (0.96)	6.3 (0.51)	1.1 (0.18)	2.3 (0.36)
12–17 years	100.0	67.2 (1.07)	20.0 (0.92)	7.6 (0.55)	2.2 (0.34)	3.0 (0.41)
Race						
1 race ⁵	100.0	74.5 (0.63)	16.1 (0.52)	5.5 (0.30)	1.3 (0.15)	2.6 (0.25)
White	100.0	75.4 (0.69)	15.6 (0.56)	5.2 (0.34)	1.3 (0.18)	2.4 (0.26)
Black or African American	100.0	72.0 (1.45)	18.7 (1.25)	4.8 (0.61)	1.0 (0.27)	3.5 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	69.2 (6.33)	*19.3 (6.10)	*9.1 (3.30)	–	†
Asian	100.0	69.2 (2.56)	14.8 (2.03)	10.9 (1.96)	*1.9 (0.74)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	*41.3 (14.84)	*36.9 (15.21)	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁶	100.0	74.0 (3.00)	17.2 (2.52)	6.5 (1.50)	†	*0.5 (0.26)
Black or African American and white	100.0	73.9 (5.10)	20.0 (4.55)	*4.0 (1.93)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	77.1 (5.71)	*12.7 (4.33)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.3 (1.26)	16.2 (0.93)	6.8 (0.63)	2.0 (0.34)	4.7 (0.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	68.8 (1.67)	16.5 (1.20)	7.8 (0.83)	2.2 (0.43)	4.6 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	75.6 (0.69)	16.2 (0.59)	5.2 (0.34)	1.1 (0.17)	2.0 (0.25)
White, single race	100.0	77.1 (0.80)	15.5 (0.67)	4.7 (0.40)	1.1 (0.22)	1.6 (0.26)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	72.1 (1.51)	18.9 (1.32)	4.8 (0.63)	0.9 (0.25)	3.3 (0.69)
Family structure ⁸						
Mother and father	100.0	75.3 (0.72)	15.6 (0.59)	5.4 (0.35)	1.2 (0.18)	2.5 (0.27)
Mother, no father	100.0	73.0 (1.22)	18.2 (1.09)	5.6 (0.58)	1.3 (0.27)	1.9 (0.33)
Father, no mother	100.0	67.8 (3.19)	18.5 (2.96)	7.9 (1.67)	*2.3 (0.94)	*3.4 (1.12)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	71.3 (3.69)	11.8 (2.12)	6.9 (2.01)	*2.8 (1.14)	*7.2 (2.89)
Parent's education ⁹						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	67.9 (1.76)	17.0 (1.41)	7.9 (0.91)	1.7 (0.38)	5.5 (0.90)
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	100.0	72.8 (1.29)	17.6 (1.08)	5.5 (0.59)	1.9 (0.39)	2.2 (0.35)
More than high school	100.0	76.5 (0.73)	15.8 (0.64)	5.0 (0.38)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.24)
Family income ¹¹						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	73.0 (1.06)	15.8 (0.86)	6.3 (0.54)	1.5 (0.26)	3.4 (0.46)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.1 (0.77)	16.2 (0.64)	5.4 (0.39)	1.2 (0.19)	2.1 (0.29)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	70.3 (1.67)	19.0 (1.42)	6.7 (0.85)	1.9 (0.44)	2.1 (0.45)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	73.9 (1.41)	15.1 (1.22)	5.6 (0.68)	1.5 (0.43)	3.9 (0.75)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	74.7 (1.76)	16.8 (1.43)	6.2 (1.09)	*0.9 (0.34)	*1.4 (0.43)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	79.9 (1.19)	14.9 (1.07)	3.7 (0.53)	*0.6 (0.23)	*1.0 (0.32)
Poverty status ¹²						
Poor	100.0	72.4 (1.54)	15.6 (1.23)	6.5 (0.82)	1.3 (0.33)	4.1 (0.74)
Near poor	100.0	73.0 (1.32)	15.9 (1.07)	6.6 (0.68)	2.1 (0.43)	2.3 (0.41)
Not poor	100.0	76.1 (0.79)	15.9 (0.67)	4.9 (0.39)	1.0 (0.19)	2.1 (0.31)

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, 2007—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
Health insurance coverage ¹³		Percent distribution ³ (standard error)				
Private	100.0	76.2 (0.74)	16.3 (0.66)	4.8 (0.37)	1.0 (0.20)	1.7 (0.24)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	78.5 (1.09)	13.9 (0.90)	4.0 (0.44)	0.7 (0.18)	2.9 (0.45)
Other	100.0	74.1 (3.48)	19.8 (3.50)	4.5 (1.34)	†	†
Uninsured	100.0	49.7 (2.27)	21.5 (1.83)	16.2 (1.58)	5.1 (0.87)	7.5 (1.20)
Place of residence						
Large MSA ¹⁴	100.0	74.4 (0.79)	16.1 (0.67)	5.8 (0.43)	1.0 (0.19)	2.7 (0.33)
Small MSA ¹⁴	100.0	74.3 (1.19)	17.0 (1.02)	5.0 (0.49)	1.4 (0.26)	2.3 (0.43)
Not in MSA ¹⁴	100.0	75.0 (1.41)	14.8 (0.96)	6.0 (0.75)	1.9 (0.47)	2.4 (0.56)
Region						
Northeast	100.0	78.6 (1.33)	16.2 (1.14)	1.4 (0.26)	†	3.2 (0.72)
Midwest	100.0	73.8 (1.26)	16.9 (1.18)	6.1 (0.67)	0.9 (0.24)	2.3 (0.53)
South	100.0	75.2 (1.03)	15.5 (0.83)	5.7 (0.51)	1.7 (0.25)	1.9 (0.26)
West	100.0	71.0 (1.32)	16.5 (0.99)	7.7 (0.69)	1.5 (0.38)	3.3 (0.56)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good	100.0	74.1 (0.66)	16.7 (0.56)	5.6 (0.33)	1.3 (0.17)	2.3 (0.24)
Good	100.0	75.3 (1.46)	14.1 (1.21)	5.5 (0.67)	1.4 (0.34)	3.7 (0.67)
Fair or poor	100.0	83.2 (4.27)	*7.8 (2.74)	*3.1 (1.39)	†	†

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

¹Time 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."

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

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

⁴Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

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	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Total ⁶ (crude)	73,727	6,602	1,726	2,450	9.0 (0.38)	2.3 (0.17)	3.3 (0.21)
Total ⁶ (age-adjusted)	73,727	6,602	1,726	2,450	9.0 (0.38)	2.3 (0.17)	3.3 (0.21)
Sex							
Male	37,685	3,359	873	1,297	9.0 (0.43)	2.3 (0.21)	3.4 (0.27)
Female	36,042	3,243	854	1,153	9.1 (0.44)	2.4 (0.22)	3.2 (0.26)
Age							
0–4 years	20,526	1,484	389	481	7.3 (0.54)	1.9 (0.28)	2.3 (0.28)
5–11 years	28,001	2,397	657	925	8.6 (0.49)	2.4 (0.24)	3.3 (0.29)
12–17 years	25,200	2,721	679	1,044	10.9 (0.53)	2.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.32)
Race							
1 race ⁷	71,411	6,420	1,664	2,355	9.1 (0.38)	2.3 (0.18)	3.3 (0.21)
White	55,721	5,138	1,311	1,940	9.3 (0.41)	2.4 (0.21)	3.5 (0.25)
Black or African American	11,473	700	263	300	6.2 (0.60)	2.3 (0.36)	2.6 (0.39)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,083	*309	*59	*48	*28.6 (8.81)	*5.4 (2.18)	*4.4 (1.60)
Asian	2,998	253	*31	67	8.5 (1.35)	*1.1 (0.39)	2.2 (0.64)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	136	†	–	–	†	–	–
2 or more races ⁸	2,316	182	62	*95	7.9 (1.46)	2.7 (0.78)	*4.1 (1.30)
Black or African American and white	898	*76	*29	*18	8.5 (2.50)	*3.3 (1.32)	*2.1 (0.91)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	519	*68	–	†	*13.1 (4.30)	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	15,349	2,340	467	546	15.3 (0.76)	3.0 (0.34)	3.6 (0.37)
Mexican or Mexican American	10,721	1,812	349	415	17.0 (0.95)	3.3 (0.44)	3.9 (0.48)
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	4,262	1,259	1,904	7.4 (0.43)	2.2 (0.20)	3.3 (0.25)
White, single race	41,781	2,945	895	1,468	7.1 (0.48)	2.1 (0.25)	3.5 (0.31)
Black or African American, single race	10,937	667	255	288	6.2 (0.62)	2.3 (0.38)	2.6 (0.41)
Family structure ¹⁰							
Mother and father	52,454	4,442	981	1,425	8.5 (0.43)	1.9 (0.19)	2.7 (0.23)
Mother, no father	16,750	1,487	617	826	9.0 (0.68)	3.7 (0.41)	4.9 (0.50)
Father, no mother	2,345	337	61	112	14.7 (1.95)	2.6 (0.74)	4.8 (1.12)
Neither mother nor father	2,178	336	67	87	15.7 (1.91)	3.1 (0.90)	4.0 (1.01)
Parent's education ¹¹							
Less than high school diploma	9,021	1,744	369	432	19.4 (1.24)	4.1 (0.66)	4.8 (0.60)
High school diploma or GED ¹²	16,044	1,893	420	564	11.9 (0.91)	2.6 (0.42)	3.5 (0.51)
More than high school	45,116	2,417	854	1,361	5.4 (0.35)	1.9 (0.19)	3.0 (0.25)
Family income ¹³							
Less than \$35,000	21,097	2,756	861	1,155	13.1 (0.79)	4.1 (0.40)	5.5 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	43,483	2,972	695	1,039	6.9 (0.43)	1.6 (0.19)	2.4 (0.23)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,271	1,266	284	374	13.7 (1.20)	3.1 (0.62)	4.0 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,310	1,088	226	418	8.9 (0.96)	1.8 (0.36)	3.4 (0.52)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,735	383	138	148	4.4 (0.69)	1.6 (0.46)	1.7 (0.42)
\$100,000 or more	13,167	235	*47	99	1.8 (0.34)	*0.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.18)
Poverty status ¹⁴							
Poor	11,264	1,285	394	537	11.4 (1.05)	3.5 (0.53)	4.8 (0.62)
Near poor	14,360	2,265	594	761	15.8 (1.10)	4.1 (0.54)	5.3 (0.61)
Not poor	38,043	1,898	490	805	5.0 (0.34)	1.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.21)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁵							
Private	43,784	–	465	732	–	1.1 (0.14)	1.7 (0.18)
Medicaid or other public	20,938	–	383	566	–	1.8 (0.25)	2.7 (0.34)
Other	1,906	–	*22	*34	–	*1.1 (0.56)	*1.8 (0.67)
Uninsured	6,602	6,602	856	1,115	100.0 (0.00)	13.0 (1.35)	16.9 (1.52)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—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	Uninsured for health care ¹	Unmet medical need ²	Delayed care due to cost ³
		Number in thousands ⁴			Percent ⁵ (standard error)		
Place of residence							
Large MSA ¹⁶	38,453	2,967	916	1,197	7.8 (0.40)	2.4 (0.23)	3.1 (0.25)
Small MSA ¹⁶	23,670	2,327	582	879	9.9 (0.74)	2.5 (0.35)	3.7 (0.45)
Not in MSA ¹⁶	11,604	1,308	228	375	11.3 (1.23)	2.0 (0.37)	3.2 (0.55)
Region							
Northeast	12,209	631	*140	298	5.2 (0.67)	*1.1 (0.38)	2.4 (0.48)
Midwest	17,079	1,098	294	508	6.5 (0.64)	1.7 (0.32)	3.0 (0.47)
South	26,891	3,050	887	1,064	11.4 (0.65)	3.3 (0.34)	4.0 (0.38)
West	17,547	1,824	405	580	10.4 (0.92)	2.3 (0.31)	3.3 (0.40)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good	60,592	4,962	1,169	1,744	8.2 (0.39)	1.9 (0.17)	2.9 (0.21)
Good	11,843	1,472	468	604	12.5 (0.89)	4.0 (0.57)	5.1 (0.69)
Fair or poor	1,223	153	90	102	12.6 (3.22)	7.3 (1.49)	8.4 (1.60)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Uninsured for health care is based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: “[Are you/ls anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?”

²Unmet 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?”

³Delayed 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?”

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

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

⁶Total 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.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 Standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix I), 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹Persons 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.

¹⁰Family 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.”

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

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁶MSA 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: The estimates in this table came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Therefore, the estimates of children under 18 years of age in this table differ from estimates in other tables in this appendix, which came from the Sample Child File and used the Sample Child weight.

DATA SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)	Number in thousands ²	Percent ³ (standard error)			
Total ⁴ (crude)	73,728	58,333	9,459	5,313	79.8 (0.54)	12.9 (0.44)	7.3 (0.35)			
Total ⁴ (age-adjusted)	73,728	58,333	9,459	5,313	79.9 (0.54)	12.9 (0.44)	7.2 (0.35)			
Sex										
Male	37,686	29,297	5,222	2,828	78.4 (0.74)	14.0 (0.65)	7.6 (0.47)			
Female	36,042	29,037	4,237	2,484	81.2 (0.75)	11.8 (0.60)	6.9 (0.50)			
Age										
0–4 years	20,579	15,323	3,066	2,057	74.9 (1.06)	15.0 (0.85)	10.1 (0.69)			
5–11 years	27,932	22,715	3,341	1,592	82.2 (0.85)	12.1 (0.70)	5.8 (0.51)			
12–17 years	25,216	20,295	3,051	1,664	81.1 (0.88)	12.2 (0.71)	6.7 (0.58)			
Race										
1 race ⁵	71,316	56,476	9,169	5,071	79.9 (0.56)	13.0 (0.45)	7.2 (0.35)			
White	55,646	44,218	7,249	3,796	80.0 (0.64)	13.1 (0.52)	6.9 (0.40)			
Black or African American	11,429	8,649	1,504	1,101	76.9 (1.29)	13.4 (0.99)	9.8 (0.91)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,169	900	*201	*54	78.0 (3.94)	17.4 (3.36)	*4.6 (1.63)			
Asian	2,937	2,579	210	120	88.6 (1.70)	7.2 (1.38)	4.1 (1.04)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	134	*129	†	–	96.1 (3.37)	†	–			
2 or more races ⁶	2,412	1,857	290	242	77.7 (2.52)	12.1 (2.02)	10.1 (1.79)			
Black or African American and white	915	648	122	129	72.1 (4.78)	13.6 (3.71)	14.4 (3.52)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	540	422	*60	*57	78.2 (5.77)	*11.2 (4.34)	*10.6 (4.15)			
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race										
Hispanic or Latino	15,350	12,479	1,797	944	82.0 (0.90)	11.8 (0.75)	6.2 (0.55)			
Mexican or Mexican American	10,572	8,748	1,217	557	83.1 (1.13)	11.6 (0.94)	5.3 (0.63)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	58,378	45,854	7,662	4,369	79.2 (0.65)	13.2 (0.52)	7.5 (0.42)			
White, single race	41,811	33,018	5,601	2,918	79.5 (0.79)	13.5 (0.64)	7.0 (0.50)			
Black or African American, single race	10,862	8,185	1,437	1,065	76.6 (1.33)	13.5 (1.02)	10.0 (0.95)			
Family structure ⁸										
Mother and father	52,294	42,621	6,346	3,056	81.9 (0.61)	12.2 (0.50)	5.9 (0.36)			
Mother, no father	16,935	12,329	2,501	1,829	74.0 (1.23)	15.0 (0.97)	11.0 (0.85)			
Father, no mother	2,282	1,835	341	*91	80.9 (2.74)	15.1 (2.58)	*4.0 (1.30)			
Neither mother nor father	2,216	1,548	270	337	71.8 (3.14)	12.5 (2.49)	15.6 (2.58)			
Parent's education ⁹										
Less than high school diploma	9,038	7,003	1,138	802	78.3 (1.52)	12.7 (1.20)	9.0 (0.97)			
High school diploma or GED ¹⁰	16,005	12,528	2,030	1,364	78.7 (1.10)	12.8 (0.89)	8.6 (0.72)			
More than high school	45,877	36,794	5,975	2,786	80.8 (0.68)	13.1 (0.56)	6.1 (0.42)			
Family income ¹¹										
Less than \$35,000	22,058	16,027	3,385	2,444	73.3 (1.08)	15.5 (0.90)	11.2 (0.72)			
\$35,000 or more	45,218	37,136	5,356	2,471	82.6 (0.64)	11.9 (0.53)	5.5 (0.40)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,732	7,648	1,335	650	79.4 (1.44)	13.9 (1.28)	6.7 (0.90)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,702	10,360	1,508	794	81.8 (1.38)	11.9 (1.11)	6.3 (0.95)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	9,142	7,522	1,071	503	82.7 (1.38)	11.8 (1.18)	5.5 (0.85)			
\$100,000 or more	13,641	11,607	1,441	524	85.5 (1.05)	10.6 (0.89)	3.9 (0.56)			
Poverty status ¹²										
Poor	11,792	8,318	2,009	1,361	71.2 (1.60)	17.2 (1.32)	11.6 (1.04)			
Near poor	15,303	11,596	2,194	1,363	76.5 (1.25)	14.5 (1.07)	9.0 (0.85)			
Not poor	39,089	32,315	4,494	2,079	83.1 (0.66)	11.6 (0.54)	5.3 (0.39)			
Health insurance coverage ¹³										
Private	43,537	35,822	5,102	2,269	82.9 (0.64)	11.8 (0.53)	5.3 (0.40)			
Medicaid or other public	21,572	15,542	3,398	2,429	72.7 (1.06)	15.9 (0.87)	11.4 (0.75)			
Other	1,915	1,502	266	142	78.6 (3.72)	13.9 (3.08)	7.4 (1.91)			
Uninsured	6,410	5,238	661	468	82.3 (1.64)	10.4 (1.31)	7.4 (1.02)			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹									
		None			One			Two or more			
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
		Number in thousands ²			Percent ³ (standard error)						
Place of residence											
Large MSA ¹⁴	37,429	29,925	4,530	2,643	80.7 (0.70)	12.2 (0.57)	7.1 (0.45)				
Small MSA ¹⁴	24,354	19,332	3,253	1,568	80.0 (0.99)	13.5 (0.81)	6.5 (0.63)				
Not in MSA ¹⁴	11,945	9,076	1,676	1,102	76.6 (1.46)	14.1 (1.28)	9.3 (0.90)				
Region											
Northeast	12,351	9,515	1,603	1,135	77.7 (1.18)	13.1 (0.92)	9.3 (0.93)				
Midwest	17,448	13,681	2,275	1,405	78.8 (1.30)	13.1 (1.10)	8.1 (0.81)				
South	27,200	21,139	3,706	2,041	78.6 (0.92)	13.8 (0.71)	7.6 (0.57)				
West	16,730	14,000	1,874	732	84.3 (0.93)	11.3 (0.81)	4.4 (0.52)				
Current health status											
Excellent or very good	60,892	49,099	7,535	3,797	81.2 (0.59)	12.5 (0.48)	6.3 (0.36)				
Good	11,519	8,543	1,675	1,211	74.7 (1.47)	14.7 (1.20)	10.6 (1.11)				
Fair or poor	1,297	685	249	304	55.3 (4.61)	20.1 (3.76)	24.6 (3.99)				

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Emergency room visits 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.)"

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

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

⁴Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In 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.

⁶The 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.

⁷Persons 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.

⁸Family 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."

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

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁴MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table XV. 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, 2007

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Total ⁵ (crude)	100.0	6.3 (0.36)	93.7 (0.36)	100.0	59.3 (0.71)	17.4 (0.53)	7.7 (0.49)	2.6 (0.23)	12.9 (0.46)
Total ⁵ (age-adjusted)	100.0	6.4 (0.36)	93.6 (0.36)	100.0	59.6 (0.69)	17.5 (0.53)	7.7 (0.49)	2.6 (0.23)	12.5 (0.38)
Sex									
Male	100.0	5.5 (0.43)	94.5 (0.43)	100.0	58.1 (1.02)	18.4 (0.78)	7.8 (0.68)	2.3 (0.28)	12.9 (0.68)
Female	100.0	7.2 (0.54)	92.8 (0.54)	100.0	60.5 (0.98)	16.3 (0.72)	7.5 (0.71)	2.9 (0.36)	12.8 (0.66)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	2.1 (0.39)	97.9 (0.39)	100.0	38.2 (1.57)	8.8 (0.86)	3.2 (0.68)	*0.3 (0.14)	49.5 (1.56)
5–11 years	100.0	6.4 (0.54)	93.6 (0.54)	100.0	65.6 (1.05)	19.0 (0.85)	8.1 (0.78)	2.2 (0.34)	5.1 (0.46)
12–17 years	100.0	8.4 (0.65)	91.6 (0.65)	100.0	62.7 (1.06)	19.8 (0.86)	9.5 (0.84)	4.1 (0.43)	3.4 (0.43)
Race									
1 race ⁶	100.0	6.2 (0.35)	93.8 (0.35)	100.0	59.7 (0.71)	17.0 (0.54)	7.6 (0.49)	2.5 (0.23)	12.9 (0.47)
White	100.0	6.8 (0.43)	93.2 (0.43)	100.0	61.0 (0.82)	16.2 (0.60)	7.0 (0.58)	2.6 (0.28)	12.7 (0.52)
Black or African American	100.0	3.7 (0.54)	96.3 (0.54)	100.0	53.8 (1.63)	21.2 (1.34)	10.1 (1.14)	2.8 (0.48)	12.3 (1.12)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*6.3 (2.56)	93.7 (2.56)	100.0	59.1 (7.38)	26.3 (5.63)	*9.7 (3.52)	–	*8.0 (3.57)
Asian	100.0	4.1 (1.07)	95.9 (1.07)	100.0	58.9 (2.77)	11.8 (1.92)	9.0 (2.02)	*2.4 (0.93)	19.1 (2.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	84.7 (13.90)	100.0	59.7 (14.66)	†	–	–	†
2 or more races ⁷	100.0	11.5 (2.51)	88.5 (2.51)	100.0	45.8 (3.67)	29.5 (3.60)	*9.8 (3.52)	*3.7 (1.31)	13.1 (2.36)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*12.7 (4.09)	87.3 (4.09)	100.0	43.2 (6.16)	33.5 (6.36)	†	†	15.3 (3.64)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*16.7 (6.66)	83.3 (6.66)	100.0	42.6 (7.65)	33.4 (7.83)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	7.4 (0.65)	92.6 (0.65)	100.0	52.2 (1.36)	19.0 (0.97)	9.5 (1.14)	3.3 (0.50)	15.3 (0.95)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	8.5 (0.86)	91.5 (0.86)	100.0	50.0 (1.69)	18.7 (1.22)	10.8 (1.51)	3.7 (0.60)	16.0 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.1 (0.42)	93.9 (0.42)	100.0	61.1 (0.81)	17.0 (0.61)	7.3 (0.53)	2.4 (0.26)	12.3 (0.53)
White, single race	100.0	6.5 (0.54)	93.5 (0.54)	100.0	63.8 (0.96)	15.6 (0.70)	6.2 (0.63)	2.2 (0.32)	11.8 (0.62)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	3.8 (0.56)	96.2 (0.56)	100.0	53.8 (1.67)	21.2 (1.39)	10.5 (1.19)	2.9 (0.49)	11.8 (1.13)
Family structure ⁹									
Mother and father	100.0	5.5 (0.37)	94.5 (0.37)	100.0	62.6 (0.82)	15.7 (0.61)	6.6 (0.56)	2.1 (0.24)	12.8 (0.54)
Mother, no father	100.0	8.9 (0.94)	91.1 (0.94)	100.0	51.0 (1.41)	21.5 (1.14)	9.7 (1.00)	3.7 (0.56)	13.8 (0.94)
Father, no mother	100.0	7.3 (1.88)	92.7 (1.88)	100.0	57.4 (3.53)	18.7 (2.55)	13.7 (4.07)	*3.5 (1.07)	7.1 (1.79)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	*4.7 (1.82)	95.3 (1.82)	100.0	47.8 (3.56)	24.4 (3.34)	12.5 (3.14)	*4.8 (1.90)	13.3 (2.50)
Parent's education ¹⁰									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	8.6 (0.94)	91.4 (0.94)	100.0	45.4 (1.95)	20.7 (1.42)	12.4 (1.59)	4.6 (0.78)	17.3 (1.44)
High school diploma or GED ¹¹	100.0	8.3 (0.82)	91.7 (0.82)	100.0	51.9 (1.54)	20.5 (1.24)	9.6 (1.22)	3.2 (0.55)	14.5 (0.99)
More than high school	100.0	5.3 (0.45)	94.7 (0.45)	100.0	65.2 (0.86)	15.2 (0.63)	5.9 (0.52)	1.9 (0.24)	11.5 (0.54)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. 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, 2007—Con.

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need ¹		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental contact ²				
		Yes	No		6 months or less	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 2 years	More than 2 years, but not more than 5 years ago	More than 5 years ³
Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error)									
Family income ¹²									
Less than \$35,000	100.0	9.9 (0.76)	90.1 (0.76)	100.0	46.9 (1.25)	20.8 (1.01)	11.0 (1.05)	4.3 (0.55)	16.7 (1.00)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	5.2 (0.42)	94.8 (0.42)	100.0	64.5 (0.86)	16.1 (0.65)	6.2 (0.55)	1.9 (0.25)	11.2 (0.53)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	9.1 (1.07)	90.9 (1.07)	100.0	52.3 (2.02)	20.2 (1.57)	9.5 (1.32)	4.4 (0.85)	13.7 (1.18)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	7.1 (1.09)	92.9 (1.09)	100.0	58.6 (1.75)	18.2 (1.33)	7.3 (1.15)	2.4 (0.49)	12.7 (1.11)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	3.8 (0.77)	96.2 (0.77)	100.0	67.0 (1.79)	15.1 (1.32)	6.7 (1.44)	*1.1 (0.36)	10.5 (1.13)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	1.6 (0.38)	98.4 (0.38)	100.0	76.5 (1.43)	11.9 (1.06)	2.7 (0.62)	*0.3 (0.11)	8.6 (0.85)
Poverty status ¹³									
Poor	100.0	8.5 (1.06)	91.5 (1.06)	100.0	46.3 (1.77)	21.7 (1.47)	9.7 (1.41)	3.8 (0.73)	17.7 (1.45)
Near poor	100.0	11.2 (1.06)	88.8 (1.06)	100.0	49.8 (1.72)	19.5 (1.26)	10.5 (1.24)	4.5 (0.68)	15.0 (1.12)
Not poor	100.0	4.2 (0.38)	95.8 (0.38)	100.0	66.7 (0.87)	15.4 (0.68)	5.9 (0.57)	1.5 (0.22)	10.6 (0.54)
Health insurance coverage ¹⁴									
Private	100.0	4.1 (0.40)	95.9 (0.40)	100.0	66.8 (0.86)	15.4 (0.63)	5.2 (0.52)	1.7 (0.24)	10.8 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	5.6 (0.59)	94.4 (0.59)	100.0	52.6 (1.32)	20.1 (1.05)	9.7 (1.08)	3.0 (0.51)	14.9 (0.94)
Other	100.0	*5.6 (2.53)	94.4 (2.53)	100.0	63.9 (4.72)	16.2 (3.22)	*5.9 (2.56)	†	14.0 (3.17)
Uninsured	100.0	24.3 (1.88)	75.7 (1.88)	100.0	29.1 (2.06)	22.7 (1.90)	19.3 (2.29)	7.9 (1.03)	19.7 (1.62)
Place of residence									
Large MSA ¹⁵	100.0	5.1 (0.38)	94.9 (0.38)	100.0	59.7 (0.97)	17.3 (0.73)	7.3 (0.65)	2.5 (0.27)	12.9 (0.61)
Small MSA ¹⁵	100.0	8.0 (0.78)	92.0 (0.78)	100.0	60.2 (1.35)	16.9 (0.98)	7.9 (0.92)	2.4 (0.41)	12.8 (0.83)
Not in MSA ¹⁵	100.0	7.1 (0.90)	92.9 (0.90)	100.0	56.2 (1.59)	18.6 (1.27)	8.3 (1.23)	3.2 (0.72)	13.1 (1.29)
Region									
Northeast	100.0	3.6 (0.74)	96.4 (0.74)	100.0	62.8 (1.60)	16.4 (1.18)	4.7 (0.84)	2.1 (0.56)	13.4 (1.12)
Midwest	100.0	6.6 (0.90)	93.4 (0.90)	100.0	61.4 (1.37)	17.3 (1.12)	8.0 (1.14)	2.2 (0.46)	11.6 (1.00)
South	100.0	7.2 (0.57)	92.8 (0.57)	100.0	58.3 (1.18)	17.3 (0.85)	8.4 (0.81)	2.9 (0.42)	13.0 (0.79)
West	100.0	6.9 (0.66)	93.1 (0.66)	100.0	56.1 (1.59)	18.3 (1.17)	8.6 (1.07)	2.8 (0.41)	13.6 (0.90)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good	100.0	5.8 (0.36)	94.2 (0.36)	100.0	60.9 (0.80)	16.9 (0.58)	7.3 (0.53)	2.3 (0.24)	12.7 (0.50)
Good	100.0	8.8 (1.14)	91.2 (1.14)	100.0	51.4 (1.71)	19.8 (1.43)	10.1 (1.30)	3.5 (0.72)	14.1 (1.18)
Fair or poor	100.0	9.9 (2.37)	90.1 (2.37)	100.0	53.3 (5.01)	20.4 (3.94)	*5.9 (2.49)	*5.8 (2.01)	12.4 (3.42)
Unmet dental need ¹									
Yes	100.0	100 (0.00)	–	100.0	37.7 (2.87)	19.8 (2.24)	18.5 (2.67)	9.0 (1.41)	13.5 (1.80)
No	100.0	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	60.8 (0.72)	17.2 (0.55)	6.9 (0.48)	2.1 (0.22)	12.8 (0.48)

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error of greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standard of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Dental 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)?"

²Time 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 hygienists."

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

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

⁵Total 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, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶In 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.

⁷The 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.

⁸Persons 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.

⁹Family 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."

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

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Poverty 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. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification 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. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the prominence of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. 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).

¹⁵MSA 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, 2007. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

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Information Dissemination Staff
National Center for Health Statistics
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3311 Toledo Road, Room 5412
Hyattsville, MD 20782
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