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Vital and Health Statistics

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December 2010

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009



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

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# Vital and Health Statistics

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Series 10, Number 247

## Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

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  
December 2010  
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# Contents

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Abstract .....	1
Introduction .....	1
Methods .....	2
Data Source .....	2
Estimation Procedures .....	3
Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights .....	3
Age Adjustment .....	3
Income and Poverty Status Changes .....	3
Sample Reductions in the 2009 National Health Interview Survey .....	4
Data Limitations .....	4
Variance Estimation and Significance Testing .....	4
Further Information .....	4
Selected Highlights .....	5
Asthma .....	5
Allergies .....	5
Learning Disability and ADHD .....	5
Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months .....	5
Respondent-assessed Health Status .....	6
School Days Missed Due to Illness or Injury .....	6
Usual Place of Health Care .....	6
Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional .....	6
Selected Measures of Health Care Access .....	6
Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months .....	7
Dental Care .....	7
References .....	7
Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods .....	49
Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms .....	52
Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates .....	55
<b>Detailed Tables</b>	
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, 2009 .....	9
2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	11
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, 2009 .....	13
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, 2009 .....	15
5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	17

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, 2009 .....	19
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, 2009 .....	21
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, 2009 .....	24
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, 2009 .....	27
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, 2009 .....	29
11.	Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	31
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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	34
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, 2009 .....	37
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, 2009 .....	39
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, 2009 .....	41
16.	Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	43
17.	Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	45
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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	47

**Appendix Tables**

I.	Age distribution used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–18: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population .....	49
II.	Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2009 .....	50
III.	Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2009 .....	50
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, 2009 .....	55
V.	Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	57
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, 2009 .....	59
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, 2009 .....	61
VIII.	Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	63
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, 2009 .....	65
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, 2009 .....	68
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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009 .....	71
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, 2009 .....	74

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, 2009 ..... 76

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, 2009 ..... 78

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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009..... 80

**Objectives**

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under age 18, 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 days missed due to illness or injury, 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.

*New in 2009*—Data on food and skin allergies, previously combined in “other allergies,” are presented separately in this report.

**Data Source**

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 2009, most U.S. children aged 17 and under had excellent or very good health (84%). However, 8% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Fourteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children aged 3–17 had a learning disability, and an estimated 9% of children had ADHD.

**Keywords:** health conditions • access to care • unmet medical need • ADHD

# Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

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## Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s 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 aged 17 and under. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced 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 days missed due to illness or injury, 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, 2009” (1).] Estimates are derived from the Sample Child and the Family Core components 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](#), the definitions of terms used in this report; and [Appendix III](#), the 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. For a more complete explanation of these changes see Series 10, No. 150, [Appendix IV](#) (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).



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,” 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.

The NHIS sample 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 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. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in the 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 and over 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/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.html>.

## Methods

### Data Source

The main objective of 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 or physically or intellectually disabled, and 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 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 NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative’s manual (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. Any responsible family member equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state may respond to questions in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska this age is 19 and in Mississippi it is 21. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 and over, see above) 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 2009 consisted of 33,856 households, which yielded 88,446 persons in 34,640 families. A total of 12,404 children aged 17 and under were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 11,156 sample children, a conditional response rate of 89.9%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the final family response rate of 81.6%, yielding a rate of 73.4% (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 respondent-assessed health status, 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 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/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, note 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, no income information is available for about 5% of sample children in the 2009 survey, and only a broad range for their families' income was provided for about 14% 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 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. Unless otherwise specified, the percentages in the first set ([Tables 1–18](#)) were 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 2009 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.

## Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, 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 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 unfolding bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up amount questions 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 2007–2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2009 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

## Sample Reductions in the 2009 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2008, the 2009 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics decided to reduce the size of the 2009 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2009 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during January–March 2009. The 2009 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006, 2007, and 2008 sample reductions. The timing of the reduction was different in 2009 than in 2006, 2007, and 2008; the 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September and the 2008 reduction occurred during October–December. Newly available funding later in 2009 permitted an expansion during October–December to increase that quarter's normal sample size by approximately 50%. The net effect of the January–March reduction and the

October–December expansion is that the 2009 NHIS sample size is approximately the same as it would be if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

## Data Limitations

As mentioned above, 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 1997–2009 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of the Asian population as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults aged 65 and over, 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 2006–2009 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, 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

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 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 greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Estimates with relative standard errors 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. Estimated percentages 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 estimated percentages are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups).

### Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- Over 10 million U.S. children aged 17 and under (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 7.1 million children still have asthma (10%).
- Boys (17%) 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 (22%) or to still have asthma (17%) than Hispanic children (13% and 8%) or non-Hispanic white children (12% and 8%).
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (18%) or to still have asthma (14%) than children in families that were not poor (13% and 8%).

- Children who lived in the West (7%) were less likely to still have asthma than children who lived in the Northeast (11%), the Midwest (11%), or the South (10%).
- Children in fair or poor health (49%) were about four times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and almost five and one-half times as likely to still have asthma (43%) as children in excellent or very good health (12% and 8%).

### Allergies ([Table 2](#))

- Ten percent of U.S. children aged 17 and under suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 11% from respiratory allergies, 5% from food allergies, and 12% from skin allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever (10%) than black children (8%).
- Black children were more likely to have had skin allergies (18%) than white children (11%) or Asian children (13%).
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic children to have had each type of allergy including hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies.
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies and hay fever than children with parents who had less education.
- Children in fair or poor health were at least twice as likely to have had respiratory allergies (26%) or food allergies (12%) as children in excellent or very good health (10% and 5%).

### Learning Disability and ADHD ([Table 3](#))

- In 2009, 5 million children aged 3–17 had a learning disability (8%); 11% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Black children (9%) and white children (8%) were more likely to

have a learning disability than Asian children (3%).

- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability (12%) was more than twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (5%).
- Five million children aged 3–17 had ADHD (9%). Boys (12%) were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (5%).
- Hispanic children were less likely to have ADHD (5%) than non-Hispanic white children (10%) or non-Hispanic black children (10%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have learning disabilities (11%) or ADHD (11%) compared with children in two-parent families (7% and 8%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost six times as likely to have a learning disability (35% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (21% and 8%).

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

- In 2009, more than 9.5 million children in the United States had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (14%).
- Boys (16%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Seventeen percent of youths aged 12–17 were on regular medication compared with 15% of children aged 5–11 and 7% of children aged 4 and under.
- White children (14%) and black children (14%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (5%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than Hispanic children (8%).

- Children whose parent had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children whose parent did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (10%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (16%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

### Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2009, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (42 million or 57%), and another almost 20 million children had very good health (27%).
- As the level of parent education increased, the percentage of children with excellent health increased.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. About 44% of children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 65% of children in families that were not poor.
- Children with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health (65%) than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (45%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were four times as likely to be in fair or poor health (4%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

### School Days Missed Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 9 and 10)

- About one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17) missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Asian children (43%) were more likely than black (34%) or white

children (24%) to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Five 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 almost twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (7%) compared with children in two-parent families (4%).

### Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11 and 12)

- In 2009, almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (95%). 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 (92%).
- Seventy-six percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% 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, 75% used a doctor's office as their usual place of care; 24%, a clinic; 1%, a hospital outpatient clinic; and 1%, an emergency room.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (40%) than children in families that were not poor (15%).
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 86% with private health insurance, compared with 61% with Medicaid or other public coverage, used a doctor's office for that care.
- Five percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care.
- Children living in the West (29%) or the Midwest (28%) were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children living in the South (20%) or the Northeast (17%).

### Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional (Tables 13 and 14)

- Three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children whose parent had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months (78%) than children whose parent had less education (72% and 68%).
- 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 over one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage.

### Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2009, 6 million children had no health insurance coverage (8%).
- American Indian or Alaska Native children (19%) were at least twice as likely as white (8%), black (7%), or Asian (8%) children to be uninsured for health care.
- Twelve percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 13% 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 and near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured for health care, to have unmet medical need, and to have delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.

- Almost 2 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (3%), and medical care for 3.5 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (5%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care and to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.

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

- In 2009, 10.4 million children living in the United States had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months (14%); 5.0 million children had two or more visits (7%).
- Asian children were less likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (4%) than black children (11%) or white children (6%).
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (10%) than children in two-parent families (5%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (10%) than children with no health insurance (6%) or children with private health insurance (4%).

## Dental Care (Tables 17 and 18)

- In 2009, 4.6 million (7%) children aged 2–17 had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had unmet dental need (9%) than those in two-parent families (6%) or in single-father families (6%).
- Uninsured children (27%) were almost seven times as likely to have unmet dental need as children with private health insurance (4%) and almost four times as likely as

children with Medicaid or other public coverage (7%).

- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (65%) than non-Hispanic black children (55%) or Hispanic children (54%).
- Thirty-five percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 14% of children with Medicaid and 12% of children with private health insurance.

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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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
				Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	10,196	7,111	13.9 (0.42)	9.7 (0.37)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	73,996	10,196	7,111	13.8 (0.42)	9.6 (0.37)
Sex					
Male	37,818	6,210	4,268	16.6 (0.68)	11.4 (0.61)
Female	36,177	3,986	2,843	11.1 (0.54)	7.9 (0.46)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
0–4 years	21,134	1,668	1,332	7.9 (0.67)	6.3 (0.60)
5–11 years	27,943	4,246	2,997	15.2 (0.72)	10.7 (0.63)
12–17 years	24,918	4,282	2,781	17.2 (0.78)	11.2 (0.68)
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	71,276	9,719	6,734	13.8 (0.42)	9.5 (0.37)
White	55,807	6,829	4,544	12.3 (0.47)	8.2 (0.40)
Black or African American	11,293	2,441	1,893	21.9 (1.25)	17.0 (1.22)
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	75	*57	*10.1 (3.11)	*7.5 (2.71)
Asian	3,023	347	232	11.3 (1.61)	7.6 (1.40)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	*27	†	*11.3 (5.32)	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,720	476	377	18.1 (2.61)	14.1 (1.97)
Black or African American and white	1,224	213	182	17.6 (3.29)	15.1 (3.19)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	*118	*86	*20.9 (7.72)	*15.6 (4.92)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	2,051	1,276	12.9 (0.80)	7.9 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	1,153	757	10.4 (0.86)	6.7 (0.73)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	8,145	5,835	14.2 (0.48)	10.2 (0.43)
White, single race	40,952	5,056	3,473	12.3 (0.55)	8.4 (0.48)
Black or African American, single race	10,544	2,300	1,788	22.1 (1.31)	17.3 (1.27)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>					
Mother and father	51,421	5,964	4,003	11.9 (0.51)	8.0 (0.45)
Mother, no father	18,113	3,546	2,616	19.6 (0.98)	14.5 (0.88)
Father, no mother	2,259	256	170	10.6 (1.84)	7.2 (1.55)
Neither mother nor father	2,203	430	322	20.4 (3.54)	16.1 (3.42)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	9,221	1,172	871	12.9 (1.27)	9.5 (1.15)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	14,626	2,262	1,555	15.6 (1.02)	10.7 (0.92)
More than high school diploma	47,674	6,306	4,337	13.4 (0.51)	9.2 (0.44)
Family income <sup>13</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	23,406	3,928	2,906	17.4 (0.87)	12.8 (0.79)
\$35,000 or more	46,961	5,937	3,971	12.6 (0.51)	8.5 (0.43)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	1,205	813	13.1 (1.24)	8.9 (1.08)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	1,341	921	10.6 (0.91)	7.3 (0.79)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	1,166	785	13.2 (1.29)	8.9 (1.08)
\$100,000 or more	16,133	2,225	1,452	13.5 (0.87)	8.9 (0.73)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>					
Poor	14,714	2,623	2,009	18.3 (1.21)	14.0 (1.11)
Near poor	15,542	2,198	1,475	14.4 (0.99)	9.6 (0.85)
Not poor	38,921	4,884	3,276	12.5 (0.53)	8.4 (0.45)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>					
Private	40,817	5,188	3,472	12.5 (0.54)	8.4 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	24,656	3,951	2,918	16.8 (0.83)	12.3 (0.75)
Other	2,135	340	276	16.1 (2.42)	13.0 (2.22)
Uninsured	6,139	693	427	10.7 (1.21)	6.9 (1.03)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>			Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	5,387	3,865	14.0 (0.58)	10.1 (0.52)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	3,048	2,055	13.3 (0.73)	8.9 (0.60)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,762	1,191	14.8 (1.14)	10.0 (1.04)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,906	1,386	15.3 (1.06)	11.1 (0.90)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	2,608	1,934	14.8 (1.00)	10.9 (0.93)
South . . . . .	25,946	3,696	2,529	14.4 (0.65)	9.8 (0.61)
West . . . . .	17,723	1,986	1,261	11.4 (0.77)	7.2 (0.59)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	7,364	4,920	12.1 (0.43)	8.1 (0.37)
Good . . . . .	10,805	2,209	1,666	20.4 (1.47)	15.5 (1.34)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	623	526	49.1 (4.70)	43.3 (4.47)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>8</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>9</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>10</sup>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."

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	7,198	8,206	3,854	8,913	9.9 (0.40)	11.2 (0.43)	5.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.47)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	7,198	8,206	3,854	8,913	9.8 (0.40)	11.1 (0.42)	5.2 (0.32)	12.1 (0.47)
Sex									
Male	37,818	4,036	4,751	2,069	4,602	10.8 (0.57)	12.7 (0.61)	5.4 (0.48)	12.2 (0.65)
Female	36,177	3,162	3,455	1,785	4,311	8.9 (0.55)	9.7 (0.52)	4.9 (0.37)	12.0 (0.61)
Age <sup>5</sup>									
0–4 years	21,134	858	1,620	1,185	2,912	4.1 (0.46)	7.7 (0.70)	5.6 (0.66)	13.8 (0.92)
5–11 years	27,943	3,103	3,664	1,374	3,808	11.1 (0.67)	13.1 (0.82)	4.9 (0.48)	13.7 (0.81)
12–17 years	24,918	3,237	2,923	1,295	2,193	13.0 (0.79)	11.8 (0.71)	5.2 (0.52)	8.8 (0.60)
Race									
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,276	6,825	7,868	3,699	8,472	9.7 (0.40)	11.1 (0.44)	5.2 (0.32)	11.9 (0.47)
White	55,807	5,626	6,222	2,805	5,840	10.2 (0.47)	11.2 (0.52)	5.0 (0.32)	10.5 (0.51)
Black or African American	11,293	835	1,242	625	2,005	7.5 (0.72)	11.2 (0.89)	5.5 (0.67)	17.9 (1.18)
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	*104	*63	†	*96	*13.6 (5.18)	*7.4 (3.27)	†	12.5 (3.51)
Asian	3,023	236	314	134	410	7.6 (1.43)	10.1 (1.62)	4.4 (0.88)	13.4 (1.70)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	†	*28	†	†	†	*11.6 (5.31)	*17.0 (7.86)	*21.9 (8.82)
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,720	373	339	155	441	14.8 (2.81)	13.1 (2.05)	5.6 (1.35)	15.9 (2.32)
Black or African American and white	1,224	*135	135	*48	233	*11.2 (3.45)	11.4 (2.77)	*3.7 (1.43)	18.4 (3.98)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	*147	*89	†	*56	*27.1 (8.33)	*16.0 (5.04)	†	*9.6 (3.36)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	1,063	1,256	652	1,493	6.6 (0.57)	7.7 (0.60)	4.0 (0.44)	9.0 (0.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	706	791	377	849	6.4 (0.65)	7.0 (0.71)	3.2 (0.47)	7.3 (0.63)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	6,135	6,950	3,202	7,420	10.7 (0.49)	12.2 (0.52)	5.6 (0.39)	13.0 (0.58)
White, single race	40,952	4,697	5,143	2,186	4,541	11.4 (0.60)	12.6 (0.66)	5.3 (0.41)	11.2 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	10,544	774	1,173	607	1,913	7.5 (0.76)	11.3 (0.93)	5.7 (0.71)	18.3 (1.23)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>									
Mother and father	51,421	5,073	5,404	2,785	5,683	10.2 (0.48)	10.7 (0.49)	5.4 (0.41)	11.0 (0.51)
Mother, no father	18,113	1,797	2,296	968	2,897	9.9 (0.81)	12.7 (0.86)	5.3 (0.53)	16.2 (1.06)
Father, no mother	2,259	*102	220	*41	117	4.2 (1.26)	10.1 (2.98)	*1.6 (0.55)	5.2 (1.30)
Neither mother nor father	2,203	226	286	61	215	9.5 (2.30)	12.4 (2.21)	2.7 (0.74)	11.3 (2.15)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	9,221	462	618	340	1,051	5.1 (0.70)	6.5 (0.82)	3.7 (0.63)	11.3 (1.32)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,626	1,271	1,417	640	1,549	8.7 (0.83)	9.7 (0.83)	4.4 (0.82)	10.7 (0.96)
More than high school diploma	47,674	5,232	5,881	2,814	6,097	11.2 (0.52)	12.5 (0.57)	5.9 (0.39)	12.8 (0.59)
Family income <sup>12</sup>									
Less than \$35,000	23,406	1,902	2,700	1,169	3,094	8.5 (0.62)	11.7 (0.77)	5.0 (0.54)	13.3 (0.85)
\$35,000 or more	46,961	4,922	5,251	2,531	5,579	10.5 (0.52)	11.2 (0.50)	5.4 (0.40)	12.0 (0.56)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	770	895	502	948	8.3 (0.99)	9.8 (0.98)	5.4 (0.78)	10.4 (0.95)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	1,293	1,553	593	1,464	10.2 (1.12)	12.3 (1.17)	4.7 (0.61)	11.7 (1.18)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	912	1,028	507	1,113	10.4 (1.13)	11.7 (1.11)	5.7 (0.95)	12.4 (1.19)
\$100,000 or more	16,133	1,947	1,776	928	2,055	11.8 (0.83)	10.9 (0.74)	5.8 (0.85)	13.1 (0.99)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>									
Poor	14,714	1,214	1,655	695	1,984	8.5 (0.80)	11.2 (0.99)	4.7 (0.72)	13.6 (1.13)
Near poor	15,542	1,253	1,746	771	1,815	8.2 (1.00)	11.4 (0.94)	5.0 (0.59)	11.7 (0.98)
Not poor	38,921	4,251	4,448	2,222	4,741	10.9 (0.53)	11.5 (0.51)	5.7 (0.45)	12.3 (0.59)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>									
Private	40,817	4,573	4,833	2,376	4,877	11.1 (0.58)	11.8 (0.59)	5.9 (0.51)	12.1 (0.66)
Medicaid or other public	24,656	1,888	2,433	968	2,918	8.2 (0.64)	10.1 (0.66)	3.9 (0.37)	11.7 (0.75)
Other	2,135	150	270	185	380	7.4 (1.90)	12.7 (2.33)	8.4 (1.88)	17.5 (2.39)
Uninsured	6,139	581	649	325	687	9.1 (1.34)	10.3 (1.40)	5.0 (0.94)	11.5 (1.44)

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years								
	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)			
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	3,684	3,891	2,179	4,962	9.6 (0.52)	10.2 (0.60)	5.6 (0.50)	12.9 (0.69)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	2,342	2,782	1,149	2,850	10.3 (0.77)	12.0 (0.77)	4.9 (0.44)	12.2 (0.79)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,172	1,533	527	1,101	9.9 (1.06)	13.0 (1.17)	4.4 (0.59)	9.4 (0.93)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,121	1,130	613	1,442	9.0 (0.91)	9.1 (0.74)	4.9 (0.63)	11.7 (0.86)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	1,573	2,031	862	2,273	8.9 (0.73)	11.5 (0.80)	4.9 (0.60)	12.8 (0.98)
South . . . . .	25,946	2,624	3,652	1,353	3,143	10.3 (0.66)	14.2 (0.89)	5.2 (0.53)	12.1 (0.81)
West . . . . .	17,723	1,880	1,393	1,026	2,055	10.8 (0.95)	8.0 (0.71)	5.8 (0.74)	11.6 (0.99)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	5,746	6,294	3,107	7,077	9.5 (0.44)	10.3 (0.43)	5.0 (0.33)	11.4 (0.48)
Good . . . . .	10,805	1,249	1,605	608	1,553	11.5 (1.08)	14.9 (1.28)	5.7 (0.88)	14.5 (1.18)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	204	307	139	283	15.7 (2.98)	25.5 (3.90)	11.5 (2.43)	21.4 (3.86)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	
				Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>			Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	61,638	5,059	5,288	8.3 (0.37)	8.6 (0.39)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	61,638	5,059	5,288	8.2 (0.37)	8.6 (0.40)
Sex					
Male	31,356	3,321	3,689	10.6 (0.61)	11.8 (0.64)
Female	30,281	1,738	1,599	5.8 (0.43)	5.3 (0.41)
Age <sup>6</sup>					
3–4 years	8,776	245	*133	2.8 (0.69)	*1.5 (0.54)
5–11 years	27,943	2,120	2,121	7.6 (0.58)	7.6 (0.53)
12–17 years	24,918	2,695	3,035	10.8 (0.66)	12.2 (0.78)
Race					
One race <sup>7</sup>	59,450	4,771	5,012	8.1 (0.38)	8.5 (0.40)
White	46,717	3,759	4,057	8.1 (0.42)	8.7 (0.47)
Black or African American	9,232	863	904	9.3 (1.00)	9.8 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native	683	†	†	*11.0 (5.35)	†
Asian	2,588	78	*21	3.0 (0.78)	*0.8 (0.34)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	230	–	†	–	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,188	289	277	13.9 (2.75)	13.4 (2.52)
Black or African American and white	1,019	*147	*158	*14.8 (4.56)	16.8 (4.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	441	*104	*74	21.7 (5.28)	*16.1 (4.87)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino	13,308	940	659	7.3 (0.71)	5.1 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American	9,279	571	395	6.4 (0.85)	4.4 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino	48,329	4,119	4,629	8.5 (0.44)	9.5 (0.47)
White, single race	34,724	2,963	3,460	8.5 (0.51)	9.9 (0.59)
Black or African American, single race	8,653	793	857	9.1 (1.03)	10.0 (0.96)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>					
Mother and father	42,237	2,885	3,100	6.9 (0.41)	7.5 (0.46)
Mother, no father	15,293	1,728	1,694	11.3 (1.00)	11.0 (0.79)
Father, no mother	2,036	180	178	8.5 (1.85)	8.3 (1.74)
Neither mother nor father	2,072	266	316	12.1 (2.00)	15.0 (3.11)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>					
Less than high school diploma	7,416	800	517	10.9 (1.44)	7.0 (1.02)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	12,139	1,124	1,182	9.2 (0.83)	9.7 (0.90)
More than high school diploma	39,801	2,857	3,263	7.3 (0.45)	8.4 (0.49)
Family income <sup>13</sup>					
Less than \$35,000	18,827	2,197	2,030	12.0 (0.84)	11.2 (0.75)
\$35,000 or more	39,690	2,686	3,091	6.7 (0.41)	7.7 (0.49)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7,645	621	805	8.1 (1.01)	10.4 (1.35)
\$50,000–\$74,999	10,752	896	852	8.3 (0.94)	8.0 (0.87)
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,385	455	406	6.1 (1.03)	5.4 (0.94)
\$100,000 or more	13,908	714	1,027	5.1 (0.55)	7.3 (0.73)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>					
Poor	11,625	1,329	1,215	11.9 (1.07)	11.0 (0.97)
Near poor	13,127	1,388	1,372	10.8 (0.93)	10.7 (0.98)
Not poor	32,728	2,038	2,384	6.1 (0.43)	7.2 (0.47)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>					
Private	34,859	2,231	2,497	6.3 (0.46)	7.1 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public	19,382	2,294	2,321	12.5 (0.82)	12.6 (0.84)
Other	1,813	158	137	9.3 (2.07)	8.2 (1.94)
Uninsured	5,357	360	305	6.4 (1.14)	5.1 (0.95)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Large MSA . . . . .	32,285	2,503	2,381	7.8 (0.55)	7.4 (0.48)
Small MSA . . . . .	19,369	1,589	1,811	8.4 (0.64)	9.6 (0.75)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9,983	968	1,096	9.5 (0.87)	10.8 (1.26)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	10,494	973	1,013	9.2 (0.93)	9.6 (0.95)
Midwest . . . . .	14,957	1,500	1,432	10.1 (0.92)	9.7 (0.91)
South . . . . .	21,648	1,639	2,089	7.7 (0.57)	9.8 (0.67)
West . . . . .	14,538	948	754	6.6 (0.68)	5.1 (0.66)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	51,250	3,255	3,878	6.4 (0.39)	7.7 (0.41)
Good . . . . .	9,217	1,378	1,147	14.8 (1.21)	12.4 (1.12)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,169	427	264	35.3 (4.35)	21.4 (3.60)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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)?”

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One 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.

<sup>8</sup>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 “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>9</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>10</sup>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.”

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	9,873	13.5 (0.49)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	9,873	13.3 (0.48)
Sex			
Male	37,818	5,892	15.8 (0.70)
Female	36,177	3,980	11.1 (0.56)
Age <sup>5</sup>			
0–4 years	21,134	1,383	6.5 (0.56)
5–11 years	27,943	4,179	15.0 (0.83)
12–17 years	24,918	4,311	17.3 (0.84)
Race			
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,276	9,390	13.3 (0.50)
White	55,807	7,595	13.7 (0.59)
Black or African American	11,293	1,560	13.9 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	*56	*7.2 (2.73)
Asian	3,023	163	5.3 (1.10)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	358	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,720	483	18.4 (2.34)
Black or African American and white	1,224	220	18.7 (3.77)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	*134	24.4 (6.34)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	1,339	8.4 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	923	8.3 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	8,534	14.9 (0.59)
White, single race	40,952	6,428	15.6 (0.76)
Black or African American, single race	10,544	1,444	13.8 (0.99)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>			
Mother and father	51,421	6,324	12.6 (0.57)
Mother, no father	18,113	3,000	16.5 (0.92)
Father, no mother	2,259	196	8.3 (1.55)
Neither mother nor father	2,203	352	15.7 (2.38)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>			
Less than high school diploma	9,221	953	10.4 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,626	1,788	12.3 (0.87)
More than high school	47,674	6,771	14.4 (0.65)
Family income <sup>12</sup>			
Less than \$35,000	23,406	3,446	15.3 (0.75)
\$35,000 or more	46,961	6,140	13.1 (0.60)
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	1,112	12.1 (1.20)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	1,519	12.1 (1.08)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	1,153	13.0 (1.41)
\$100,000 or more	16,133	2,356	14.3 (0.95)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>			
Poor	14,714	2,143	15.2 (0.99)
Near poor	15,542	2,083	13.6 (1.03)
Not poor	38,921	5,174	13.3 (0.62)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>			
Private	40,817	5,546	13.4 (0.70)
Medicaid or other public	24,656	3,645	15.7 (0.74)
Other	2,135	319	15.8 (2.37)
Uninsured	6,139	331	5.2 (0.84)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	4,560	11.9 (0.69)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	3,520	15.4 (0.86)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,793	15.2 (1.13)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,619	13.0 (0.91)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	2,743	15.6 (1.03)
South . . . . .	25,946	3,967	15.5 (0.96)
West . . . . .	17,723	1,544	8.8 (0.77)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	6,879	11.3 (0.48)
Good . . . . .	10,805	2,260	20.8 (1.37)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	734	56.0 (4.47)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	73,994	42,091	19,772	10,821	1,296
Sex					
Male . . . . .	37,818	21,226	10,310	5,566	707
Female . . . . .	36,177	20,864	9,462	5,255	589
Age					
0–4 years . . . . .	21,232	13,037	5,155	2,779	256
5–11 years . . . . .	28,142	15,760	7,704	4,174	500
12–17 years . . . . .	24,621	13,294	6,913	3,868	540
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	71,350	40,700	18,984	10,405	1,246
White . . . . .	55,943	32,630	15,055	7,407	844
Black or African American . . . . .	11,353	5,833	2,861	2,303	348
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	708	340	227	141	†
Asian . . . . .	3,041	1,704	806	485	46
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	306	*193	*36	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	2,644	1,391	787	416	50
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,144	536	360	223	*24
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	552	240	*176	123	*14
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16,521	7,794	4,736	3,513	479
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,543	5,150	3,338	2,755	299
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,473	34,297	15,036	7,308	817
White, single race . . . . .	41,069	25,583	10,821	4,246	412
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,612	5,485	2,672	2,128	319
Family structure <sup>7</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	51,528	31,037	13,373	6,433	676
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,029	8,710	5,131	3,652	529
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,319	1,273	685	339	*23
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,119	1,071	583	396	68
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,009	3,705	2,497	2,466	337
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	14,730	7,314	4,162	2,915	335
More than high school . . . . .	47,425	29,670	12,348	4,863	536
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	22,493	10,402	6,345	5,021	724
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	45,611	28,332	11,912	4,868	495
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	8,994	4,772	2,516	1,546	156
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,196	6,969	3,494	1,533	200
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,733	5,479	2,377	807	70
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	15,687	11,112	3,526	982	68
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	14,007	6,215	3,793	3,516	482
Near poor . . . . .	15,063	7,684	4,362	2,646	367
Not poor . . . . .	37,876	24,405	9,738	3,415	318
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Private . . . . .	41,097	26,473	10,353	3,910	360
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	24,351	11,152	7,055	5,370	774
Other . . . . .	2,126	1,318	534	240	*33
Uninsured . . . . .	6,021	3,019	1,737	1,139	122
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	39,154	22,436	10,354	5,654	705
Small MSA . . . . .	23,105	13,358	6,030	3,296	417
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,735	6,297	3,388	1,870	175

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Region		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			
Northeast . . . . .	12,465	7,369	3,045	1,871	180
Midwest . . . . .	17,277	9,769	4,906	2,316	284
South . . . . .	26,314	15,061	6,916	3,814	509
West . . . . .	17,939	9,891	4,904	2,820	324

† 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 greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>5</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	56.8 (0.62)	26.8 (0.54)	14.7 (0.42)	1.8 (0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	56.9 (0.62)	26.7 (0.54)	14.6 (0.42)	1.8 (0.11)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (0.72)	27.3 (0.64)	14.7 (0.50)	1.9 (0.14)
Female . . . . .	100.0	57.6 (0.74)	26.2 (0.64)	14.6 (0.47)	1.6 (0.14)
Age <sup>4</sup>					
0–4 years . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (0.94)	24.3 (0.79)	13.1 (0.62)	1.2 (0.15)
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (0.79)	27.4 (0.74)	14.8 (0.53)	1.8 (0.16)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	28.1 (0.74)	15.7 (0.60)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	57.0 (0.62)	26.7 (0.54)	14.6 (0.43)	1.8 (0.11)
White . . . . .	100.0	58.3 (0.72)	27.0 (0.63)	13.3 (0.49)	1.5 (0.12)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	51.3 (1.38)	25.2 (1.12)	20.4 (1.08)	3.1 (0.35)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	47.9 (5.33)	32.2 (5.37)	19.8 (4.17)	†
Asian . . . . .	100.0	55.8 (2.43)	26.5 (2.15)	16.2 (1.68)	1.5 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	65.1 (11.92)	*11.4 (4.92)	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	52.1 (2.79)	29.7 (2.44)	16.1 (1.89)	2.1 (0.51)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	46.7 (4.21)	31.0 (3.54)	20.0 (3.48)	*2.3 (0.82)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	43.9 (6.23)	32.0 (6.31)	21.6 (4.27)	*2.6 (1.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	46.7 (1.10)	28.9 (0.97)	21.3 (0.92)	3.0 (0.28)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	44.3 (1.30)	29.1 (1.21)	23.9 (1.13)	2.7 (0.31)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	59.7 (0.70)	26.2 (0.62)	12.7 (0.46)	1.4 (0.12)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.85)	26.3 (0.76)	10.3 (0.54)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American only, single race . . . . .	100.0	51.6 (1.40)	25.2 (1.17)	20.1 (1.06)	3.0 (0.35)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	60.0 (0.73)	26.1 (0.64)	12.6 (0.48)	1.3 (0.11)
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	48.4 (1.08)	28.4 (0.95)	20.2 (0.84)	2.9 (0.27)
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (3.16)	29.1 (2.92)	14.1 (1.87)	*0.8 (0.30)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	51.1 (2.79)	27.2 (2.58)	18.7 (2.17)	2.9 (0.66)
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	41.0 (1.59)	27.7 (1.38)	27.5 (1.32)	3.8 (0.42)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	49.5 (1.33)	28.3 (1.15)	19.8 (1.03)	2.3 (0.30)
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	62.5 (0.76)	26.1 (0.68)	10.3 (0.45)	1.1 (0.11)
Family income <sup>11</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	45.6 (1.05)	28.5 (0.90)	22.6 (0.88)	3.3 (0.27)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	62.1 (0.75)	26.1 (0.67)	10.7 (0.45)	1.1 (0.11)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	52.7 (1.63)	28.2 (1.52)	17.3 (1.19)	1.8 (0.32)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	57.2 (1.37)	28.6 (1.28)	12.5 (0.94)	1.6 (0.29)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	62.5 (1.73)	27.4 (1.53)	9.3 (0.93)	0.8 (0.21)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	70.9 (1.10)	22.5 (1.02)	6.2 (0.58)	0.4 (0.10)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	43.6 (1.40)	27.4 (1.23)	25.3 (1.19)	3.6 (0.34)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	50.6 (1.37)	29.1 (1.24)	17.8 (1.00)	2.5 (0.31)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	64.5 (0.76)	25.7 (0.70)	9.0 (0.44)	0.8 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>					
Private . . . . .	100.0	64.6 (0.78)	25.1 (0.69)	9.4 (0.44)	0.9 (0.11)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	44.8 (1.01)	29.4 (0.93)	22.4 (0.82)	3.4 (0.25)
Other . . . . .	100.0	61.7 (3.27)	25.4 (3.03)	11.3 (2.05)	*1.6 (0.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	50.8 (1.80)	28.7 (1.55)	18.6 (1.50)	1.9 (0.41)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (0.80)	26.5 (0.70)	14.5 (0.54)	1.8 (0.15)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.5 (1.10)	26.2 (0.98)	14.4 (0.78)	1.8 (0.20)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	53.6 (1.76)	28.9 (1.54)	16.0 (1.21)	1.5 (0.24)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (1.54)	24.4 (1.27)	15.0 (1.08)	1.4 (0.23)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	56.5 (1.29)	28.4 (1.11)	13.4 (0.91)	1.6 (0.24)
South . . . . .	100.0	57.2 (0.99)	26.4 (0.92)	14.5 (0.65)	2.0 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	55.0 (1.25)	27.4 (1.09)	15.8 (0.91)	1.8 (0.22)

† 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 greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person 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 VIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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 <sup>2</sup>								
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	10,894	46,710	684	2,734	7,389	238	423	663	195
Sex									
Male . . . . .	5,878	23,359	298	1,520	3,697	*164	268	351	*102
Female . . . . .	5,016	23,350	386	1,215	3,692	*74	155	312	*92
Age									
1–4 years . . . . .	3,509	10,895	147	744	1,554	†	*103	*100	†
5–11 years . . . . .	4,015	18,997	*292	1,198	2,885	*111	122	262	*58
12–17 years . . . . .	3,370	16,818	245	793	2,950	*107	198	302	*116
Race									
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	10,569	45,020	651	2,601	7,088	230	413	647	*180
White . . . . .	7,835	36,580	505	1,927	4,982	*164	238	425	*131
Black or African American . . . . .	1,802	6,170	117	480	1,618	*57	161	203	*49
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	138	482	†	*34	*87	–	†	–	–
Asian . . . . .	617	1,691	†	149	349	†	*13	†	–
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	†	*97	–	†	†	†	–	†	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	325	1,690	†	*133	301	†	†	†	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	148	744	†	†	165	–	†	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	*66	313	†	*52	*86	†	†	–	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	3,112	8,353	134	976	2,327	*48	210	226	*70
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	2,125	5,587	*80	781	1,831	*22	*121	144	†
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	7,782	38,357	550	1,759	5,062	190	212	438	*125
White, single race . . . . .	5,019	29,114	392	1,039	2,856	*123	*51	211	†
Black or African American only, single race . . . . .	1,682	5,770	*114	447	1,512	*54	145	191	*46
Family structure <sup>7</sup>									
Mother and father . . . . .	7,567	33,734	326	1,681	4,259	*140	154	380	*126
Mother, no father . . . . .	2,528	10,248	333	830	2,676	92	243	225	*64
Father, no mother . . . . .	372	1,466	–	*70	206	†	†	†	†
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	428	1,262	†	154	248	–	†	*45	–
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>									
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	1,666	4,253	*68	588	1,591	†	135	187	†
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	2,041	8,370	113	768	2,096	*38	*89	197	*33
More than high school . . . . .	6,747	32,723	478	1,210	3,341	*177	182	225	*129

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	3,633	12,154	246	1,485	3,354	70	336	384	*113
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	6,838	32,034	432	1,102	3,656	*166	*87	261	†
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	1,333	5,693	†	318	1,219	*66	†	*54	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	1,931	8,106	†	355	1,173	†	*23	*116	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	1,286	6,255	*78	188	559	†	†	†	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	2,288	11,980	172	240	704	†	†	*37	†
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	2,174	7,229	146	1,136	2,326	*44	211	260	*95
Near poor . . . . .	2,421	9,155	*175	573	2,075	*58	*113	163	†
Not poor . . . . .	5,717	27,205	330	811	2,437	*128	58	198	*44
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Private . . . . .	5,614	28,778	443	943	2,641	*109	*120	196	†
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	3,951	12,707	186	1,502	3,621	*78	245	378	*121
Other . . . . .	394	1,316	†	*62	*193	†	†	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	908	3,814	*47	173	868	†	†	*72	†
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	5,686	24,612	373	1,395	3,778	*104	248	328	†
Small MSA . . . . .	3,398	14,752	188	845	2,295	*105	*115	237	*129
Not in MSA . . . . .	1,810	7,346	*123	494	1,316	†	*59	*98	†
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	1,558	8,222	*70	453	1,337	*34	*67	67	†
Midwest . . . . .	2,280	11,791	*75	625	1,719	†	*44	*187	*65
South . . . . .	4,236	15,832	369	1,019	2,475	*83	208	250	*61
West . . . . .	2,820	10,865	170	638	1,858	*48	*105	160	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

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

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One 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.

<sup>5</sup>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 “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.”

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>											
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)											
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	18.5 (0.56)	80.3 (0.58)	1.2 (0.19)	26.6 (1.52)	71.2 (1.58)	2.3 (0.55)	33.4 (4.37)	52.3 (4.52)	14.3 (3.29)			
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	18.7 (0.57)	80.1 (0.59)	1.2 (0.19)	26.4 (1.52)	71.3 (1.58)	2.3 (0.56)	33.0 (4.42)	51.8 (4.61)	15.2 (3.84)			
Sex												
Male	19.7 (0.84)	79.3 (0.84)	1.0 (0.19)	28.4 (2.24)	68.6 (2.28)	*3.0 (0.95)	35.5 (5.52)	50.4 (5.91)	*14.1 (4.64)			
Female	17.4 (0.73)	81.3 (0.79)	1.4 (0.34)	24.6 (1.96)	73.9 (2.01)	*1.5 (0.50)	29.1 (6.16)	55.4 (6.78)	*15.5 (4.82)			
Age <sup>4</sup>												
1–4 years	24.1 (1.32)	74.9 (1.33)	1.0 (0.24)	32.1 (2.94)	67.0 (2.96)	†	46.0 (11.13)	44.6 (11.56)	†			
5–11 years	17.2 (0.81)	81.5 (0.89)	*1.3 (0.40)	28.6 (2.64)	68.8 (2.69)	*2.7 (0.95)	27.5 (6.07)	59.3 (7.14)	*13.2 (4.66)			
12–17 years	16.5 (0.87)	82.3 (0.90)	1.2 (0.24)	20.6 (2.30)	76.6 (2.43)	*2.8 (1.05)	32.2 (6.69)	49.0 (6.71)	*18.8 (6.85)			
Race												
One race <sup>5</sup>	18.6 (0.58)	80.2 (0.60)	1.2 (0.20)	26.4 (1.56)	71.3 (1.61)	2.3 (0.57)	33.5 (4.48)	52.6 (4.66)	13.9 (3.39)			
White	17.3 (0.64)	81.6 (0.67)	1.1 (0.23)	27.4 (1.90)	70.3 (1.96)	*2.3 (0.73)	31.8 (5.93)	52.7 (6.10)	*15.5 (4.68)			
Black or African American	22.3 (1.41)	76.3 (1.49)	1.5 (0.43)	22.3 (2.79)	75.0 (2.87)	*2.6 (1.01)	36.6 (6.91)	51.2 (7.18)	*12.2 (4.00)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	21.0 (5.08)	76.0 (5.08)	†	*31.0 (11.04)	69.0 (11.04)	–	100 (0.00)	–	–			
Asian	26.2 (2.72)	73.4 (2.72)	†	30.0 (6.47)	68.4 (6.53)	†	48.3 (12.90)	51.7 (12.90)	–			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54.0 (10.61)	46.0 (10.61)	–	28.1 (7.47)	64.7 (0.00)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–			
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	16.0 (2.46)	82.5 (2.55)	*1.5 (0.73)	30.1 (7.94)	67.5 (7.63)	†	*30.0 (13.17)	*44.8 (13.85)	25.2 (6.44)			
Black or African American and white	16.4 (4.38)	82.8 (4.45)	†	*26.7 (11.64)	73.3 (11.64)	–	†	58.2 (10.67)	*24.8 (9.14)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	17.3 (5.16)	82.5 (5.17)	†	*39.5 (12.85)	49.0 (10.99)	†	54.4 (0.00)	–	45.6 (0.00)			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race												
Hispanic or Latino	26.4 (1.21)	72.5 (1.21)	1.1 (0.26)	28.5 (2.36)	70.0 (2.34)	1.5 (0.43)	46.0 (7.35)	39.7 (6.38)	*14.3 (5.27)			
Mexican or Mexican American	26.9 (1.57)	72.1 (1.56)	1.0 (0.30)	29.2 (2.70)	70.0 (2.67)	*0.8 (0.34)	38.0 (8.85)	46.3 (8.42)	*15.7 (6.30)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	16.6 (0.62)	82.2 (0.65)	1.2 (0.23)	25.5 (1.91)	71.8 (1.99)	2.7 (0.77)	27.4 (4.99)	57.1 (5.41)	15.5 (4.58)			
White, single race	14.5 (0.71)	84.4 (0.76)	1.1 (0.29)	26.5 (2.70)	70.6 (2.80)	*2.9 (1.19)	*16.7 (5.85)	63.6 (9.27)	*19.7 (8.26)			
Black or African American, single race	22.2 (1.47)	76.3 (1.56)	*1.5 (0.46)	22.3 (2.93)	75.0 (3.02)	*2.7 (1.07)	33.5 (6.41)	53.9 (6.95)	*12.5 (4.34)			
Family structure <sup>8</sup>												
Mother and father	17.9 (0.66)	81.3 (0.67)	0.8 (0.13)	27.6 (1.99)	70.1 (2.07)	*2.3 (0.85)	23.5 (5.18)	59.1 (6.26)	17.4 (5.17)			
Mother, no father	19.2 (1.08)	78.2 (1.23)	2.6 (0.71)	23.5 (2.49)	73.9 (2.54)	2.6 (0.77)	43.3 (6.56)	44.1 (5.93)	*12.6 (4.55)			
Father, no mother	19.5 (2.71)	80.5 (2.71)	–	30.9 (9.10)	67.3 (9.09)	†	*47.9 (15.66)	26.7 (6.52)	†			
Neither mother nor father	24.4 (3.58)	74.3 (3.62)	*1.3 (0.64)	37.0 (7.05)	63.0 (7.05)	–	*27.5 (12.45)	72.5 (12.45)	–			
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>												
Less than high school diploma	27.6 (2.06)	71.3 (2.09)	*1.1 (0.40)	26.7 (2.79)	72.2 (2.85)	†	40.8 (8.27)	47.1 (6.92)	†			
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	19.4 (1.41)	79.5 (1.42)	1.0 (0.28)	26.9 (2.69)	71.8 (2.71)	*1.3 (0.47)	28.8 (7.81)	60.2 (8.34)	*11.0 (4.19)			
More than high school	16.7 (0.64)	82.1 (0.68)	1.2 (0.26)	25.6 (2.33)	70.8 (2.46)	3.7 (1.11)	31.6 (6.05)	47.5 (5.99)	21.0 (5.99)			

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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
Family income <sup>11</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	22.2 (1.17)	76.2 (1.17)	1.6 (0.30)	30.1 (2.47)	68.5 (2.44)	1.4 (0.42)	40.4 (5.10)	45.9 (4.96)	13.7 (3.59)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	17.3 (0.68)	81.6 (0.71)	1.1 (0.26)	22.8 (2.10)	74.0 (2.24)	*3.2 (1.02)	*20.4 (6.32)	62.5 (7.76)	*17.1 (6.78)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	19.0 (1.56)	80.7 (1.56)	†	20.1 (3.48)	75.6 (3.66)	*4.3 (1.82)	*33.9 (13.98)	59.2 (14.70)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	18.8 (1.31)	79.5 (1.48)	†	23.3 (3.25)	73.1 (3.72)	†	*16.7 (6.55)	57.3 (11.41)	*26.0 (10.08)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	16.4 (1.45)	82.6 (1.48)	*1.0 (0.38)	24.7 (5.10)	72.8 (5.29)	†	*20.7 (8.80)	70.2 (7.99)	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16.0 (1.20)	82.9 (1.23)	1.2 (0.29)	26.9 (5.09)	71.5 (5.11)	†	†	74.3 (13.49)	†
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	22.2 (1.58)	76.2 (1.62)	1.6 (0.39)	32.0 (3.12)	66.8 (3.12)	*1.2 (0.52)	38.9 (5.94)	44.8 (6.07)	16.3 (4.52)
Near poor . . . . .	20.4 (1.26)	78.0 (1.35)	*1.5 (0.74)	21.8 (2.81)	76.1 (2.87)	*2.1 (0.72)	31.9 (7.33)	52.4 (7.87)	*15.6 (6.17)
Not poor . . . . .	17.1 (0.74)	81.9 (0.75)	1.0 (0.17)	24.9 (2.42)	71.6 (2.62)	*3.5 (1.37)	*18.8 (6.03)	65.5 (8.04)	*15.7 (5.95)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>									
Private . . . . .	16.1 (0.70)	82.6 (0.73)	1.3 (0.30)	26.5 (2.72)	70.7 (2.78)	*2.7 (1.09)	34.8 (8.60)	52.5 (7.49)	†
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	23.1 (1.18)	75.7 (1.20)	1.1 (0.25)	28.3 (2.07)	70.2 (2.08)	*1.5 (0.50)	32.4 (5.59)	51.5 (5.61)	16.1 (4.46)
Other . . . . .	22.8 (3.44)	76.7 (3.47)	†	29.1 (8.10)	69.1 (8.16)	†	*42.4 (15.57)	*22.8 (9.32)	*34.8 (12.48)
Uninsured . . . . .	19.1 (1.78)	80.0 (1.80)	*1.0 (0.34)	16.7 (3.22)	79.0 (3.83)	†	*25.0 (9.64)	60.2 (8.92)	†
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	18.4 (0.77)	80.3 (0.80)	1.2 (0.31)	26.6 (2.13)	71.4 (2.14)	*2.0 (0.61)	39.0 (6.39)	53.7 (6.28)	*7.3 (3.15)
Small MSA . . . . .	18.2 (1.05)	80.8 (1.07)	1.0 (0.25)	26.2 (2.64)	70.6 (2.89)	*3.2 (1.34)	26.3 (6.02)	48.4 (5.99)	25.3 (6.21)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.4 (1.35)	79.3 (1.34)	*1.3 (0.42)	26.9 (3.41)	71.5 (3.50)	†	*34.6 (13.32)	58.0 (13.60)	†
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	15.8 (1.23)	83.5 (1.23)	*0.7 (0.25)	25.6 (3.32)	72.7 (3.40)	†	46.4 (9.13)	43.3 (8.87)	†
Midwest . . . . .	15.9 (1.10)	83.6 (1.11)	*0.5 (0.16)	26.3 (3.25)	70.7 (3.35)	†	*14.1 (5.18)	63.2 (8.47)	*22.7 (7.94)
South . . . . .	20.6 (0.94)	77.6 (0.98)	1.8 (0.47)	28.2 (2.62)	69.5 (2.73)	*2.3 (0.83)	40.0 (6.42)	46.9 (6.37)	*13.1 (4.40)
West . . . . .	20.0 (1.26)	78.7 (1.29)	1.3 (0.31)	25.2 (2.87)	73.0 (2.93)	*1.8 (0.83)	29.9 (7.35)	59.3 (7.14)	*10.8 (5.39)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns 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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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.”

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.



<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	52,861	13,561	14,672	15,163	6,063	2,571	372
Sex							
Male . . . . .	26,997	6,704	7,753	7,928	2,961	1,126	*241
Female . . . . .	25,865	6,857	6,920	7,234	3,103	1,445	131
Age							
5–11 years . . . . .	27,943	6,853	8,188	8,108	3,116	1,142	269
12–17 years . . . . .	24,918	6,708	6,485	7,054	2,947	1,429	*103
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	51,033	13,129	14,219	14,556	5,846	2,468	362
White . . . . .	40,063	9,374	11,300	11,973	4,749	1,989	314
Black or African American . . . . .	8,004	2,721	2,024	1,961	827	388	*30
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	545	*71	*149	*162	*117	†	†
Asian . . . . .	2,241	940	657	403	*149	*66	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	179	†	*89	*56	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	1,829	432	454	607	217	102	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	863	168	187	361	80	*51	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	393	*84	*107	*87	*102	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	11,078	3,689	3,005	2,665	1,098	404	†
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	7,743	2,539	2,169	1,883	732	260	†
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	41,784	9,872	11,667	12,497	4,966	2,167	259
White, single race . . . . .	30,031	6,046	8,546	9,561	3,787	1,611	208
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	7,494	2,505	1,908	1,877	757	370	*27
Family structure <sup>7</sup>							
Mother and father . . . . .	35,860	9,201	10,491	10,340	3,724	1,517	307
Mother, no father . . . . .	13,259	3,222	3,272	3,697	1,998	928	57
Father, no mother . . . . .	1,855	610	484	556	138	*29	†
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	1,887	527	425	569	203	98	†
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	6,344	2,186	1,565	1,604	619	295	*40
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	10,530	2,899	2,655	2,894	1,345	518	†
More than high school . . . . .	33,944	7,913	9,998	10,079	3,882	1,655	234
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	15,770	4,441	3,578	4,556	1,944	928	*161
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	34,388	8,224	10,335	10,054	3,797	1,607	208
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	6,633	1,738	1,764	1,818	735	514	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	9,201	2,464	2,584	2,499	1,110	408	*115
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	6,329	1,348	1,963	2,007	658	290	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	12,225	2,674	4,025	3,731	1,294	394	*50
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>							
Poor . . . . .	9,756	2,856	2,097	2,866	1,101	604	†
Near poor . . . . .	11,080	2,900	2,763	3,132	1,492	687	*55
Not poor . . . . .	28,538	6,591	8,860	8,497	3,095	1,181	158

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>					
Private . . . . .	30,357	7,196	9,039	9,077	3,467	1,189	*155
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	15,994	4,222	3,851	4,485	2,002	1,071	*185
Other . . . . .	1,432	323	451	441	137	72	–
Uninsured . . . . .	4,878	1,778	1,206	1,146	458	231	*32
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	27,742	7,393	7,720	7,962	3,067	1,177	*190
Small MSA . . . . .	16,495	4,053	4,580	4,631	2,024	935	*123
Not in MSA . . . . .	8,625	2,114	2,372	2,570	972	459	*59
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	9,084	2,244	2,408	2,502	1,121	603	*63
Midwest . . . . .	12,705	2,882	3,815	3,776	1,388	643	*87
South . . . . .	18,538	4,993	5,010	5,439	2,065	828	*90
West . . . . .	12,534	3,441	3,439	3,445	1,489	497	†
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	43,756	11,351	12,748	12,626	4,808	1,632	293
Good . . . . .	8,046	2,091	1,850	2,251	1,057	641	*29
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,057	116	74	286	199	298	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 5–17 years" column.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>5</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>						
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school	
		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	25.8 (0.70)	28.1 (0.68)	28.9 (0.73)	11.6 (0.49)	4.9 (0.30)	0.7 (0.16)	
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	25.9 (0.71)	28.0 (0.68)	28.9 (0.73)	11.6 (0.49)	4.9 (0.30)	0.7 (0.16)	
Sex								
Male	100.0	25.1 (0.89)	29.0 (0.98)	29.7 (1.04)	11.1 (0.67)	4.2 (0.41)	*0.9 (0.28)	
Female	100.0	26.7 (1.03)	27.0 (0.94)	28.1 (1.00)	12.1 (0.75)	5.6 (0.45)	0.5 (0.14)	
Age <sup>4</sup>								
5–11 years	100.0	24.8 (0.90)	29.6 (0.97)	29.3 (0.98)	11.3 (0.68)	4.1 (0.41)	1.0 (0.25)	
12–17 years	100.0	27.1 (1.06)	26.2 (0.93)	28.5 (1.09)	11.9 (0.75)	5.8 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.18)	
Race								
One race <sup>5</sup>	100.0	25.9 (0.72)	28.2 (0.69)	28.8 (0.74)	11.5 (0.51)	4.9 (0.31)	0.7 (0.16)	
White	100.0	23.6 (0.81)	28.5 (0.80)	30.2 (0.87)	12.0 (0.58)	5.0 (0.36)	0.8 (0.20)	
Black or African American	100.0	34.1 (1.67)	25.6 (1.52)	24.7 (1.58)	10.3 (1.06)	4.9 (0.73)	*0.4 (0.16)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*13.6 (4.09)	28.4 (8.13)	31.2 (6.55)	*22.9 (7.39)	†	†	
Asian	100.0	43.0 (2.92)	29.6 (2.72)	17.6 (2.20)	6.3 (1.77)	2.9 (0.84)	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	49.9 (11.71)	*31.6 (11.10)	†	†	–	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	100.0	23.5 (3.37)	24.8 (3.51)	33.5 (3.71)	12.1 (2.30)	5.7 (1.40)	†	
Black or African American and white	100.0	19.0 (4.23)	21.1 (4.70)	42.6 (6.22)	10.2 (3.01)	*6.0 (2.18)	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*21.6 (6.71)	27.8 (8.27)	21.2 (5.67)	26.4 (7.33)	†	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.7 (1.27)	27.3 (1.27)	24.3 (1.20)	10.0 (0.77)	3.7 (0.52)	†	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.2 (1.48)	28.1 (1.60)	24.5 (1.50)	9.6 (0.87)	3.5 (0.65)	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.8 (0.80)	28.2 (0.79)	30.2 (0.85)	12.0 (0.58)	5.2 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)	
White, single race	100.0	20.3 (0.96)	28.8 (0.95)	32.2 (1.05)	12.7 (0.73)	5.3 (0.44)	0.7 (0.19)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.5 (1.70)	25.7 (1.59)	25.3 (1.65)	10.1 (1.09)	5.0 (0.75)	*0.4 (0.17)	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>								
Mother and father	100.0	25.9 (0.85)	29.5 (0.83)	29.1 (0.92)	10.5 (0.55)	4.3 (0.36)	0.9 (0.23)	
Mother, no father	100.0	24.4 (1.20)	25.0 (1.27)	28.1 (1.32)	15.1 (1.17)	7.0 (0.67)	*0.4 (0.13)	
Father, no mother	100.0	33.6 (3.45)	26.5 (3.12)	30.4 (3.86)	7.6 (1.75)	*1.6 (0.80)	†	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	27.4 (3.17)	24.4 (3.04)	32.5 (3.91)	10.7 (2.55)	4.9 (1.27)	†	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>								
Less than high school diploma	100.0	34.6 (2.02)	24.9 (1.71)	25.4 (2.04)	9.8 (1.11)	4.6 (0.71)	*0.6 (0.26)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	100.0	27.7 (1.54)	25.7 (1.46)	27.8 (1.60)	13.0 (1.12)	4.9 (0.62)	†	
More than high school	100.0	23.4 (0.84)	29.6 (0.87)	29.9 (0.88)	11.5 (0.63)	4.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.17)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	100.0	28.5 (1.31)	22.8 (1.08)	29.1 (1.39)	12.5 (0.87)	6.0 (0.57)	*1.0 (0.39)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	24.0 (0.81)	30.3 (0.86)	29.4 (0.84)	11.1 (0.61)	4.7 (0.38)	0.6 (0.16)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	26.4 (1.79)	26.9 (1.95)	27.6 (1.92)	11.2 (1.41)	7.7 (1.10)	†	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	27.0 (1.66)	28.0 (1.67)	27.2 (1.65)	12.2 (1.39)	4.4 (0.68)	*1.3 (0.48)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	21.2 (1.76)	31.4 (2.03)	31.8 (2.05)	10.5 (1.17)	4.6 (0.96)	†	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	21.9 (1.31)	33.2 (1.46)	30.7 (1.45)	10.6 (0.97)	3.2 (0.48)	*0.4 (0.19)	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>								
Poor	100.0	29.8 (1.78)	21.5 (1.39)	29.8 (1.95)	11.3 (1.02)	6.4 (0.77)	*1.2 (0.58)	
Near poor	100.0	26.3 (1.37)	25.1 (1.47)	28.4 (1.54)	13.5 (1.31)	6.2 (0.72)	*0.5 (0.20)	
Not poor	100.0	23.1 (0.85)	31.3 (0.89)	30.0 (0.89)	10.8 (0.60)	4.1 (0.39)	0.6 (0.14)	

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					11 or more days	Did not go to school
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days			
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)						
Private . . . . .	100.0	23.9 (0.87)	30.0 (0.93)	30.2 (0.92)	11.5 (0.69)	3.9 (0.36)	*0.5 (0.16)	
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (1.24)	24.1 (1.11)	28.4 (1.31)	12.6 (0.88)	7.0 (0.64)	*1.1 (0.39)	
Other . . . . .	100.0	22.6 (3.23)	31.5 (4.23)	31.3 (4.22)	9.6 (2.14)	5.0 (1.46)	–	
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	36.4 (2.41)	25.3 (1.85)	23.6 (2.09)	9.3 (1.34)	4.8 (0.98)	*0.7 (0.33)	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.8 (0.87)	28.1 (0.90)	29.0 (0.94)	11.2 (0.68)	4.2 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.24)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (1.33)	28.0 (1.27)	28.3 (1.31)	12.4 (0.87)	5.7 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.27)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.6 (1.98)	27.9 (1.77)	30.2 (2.08)	11.3 (1.27)	5.3 (0.79)	*0.7 (0.28)	
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	24.9 (1.68)	27.0 (1.79)	28.0 (1.75)	12.5 (1.27)	6.8 (0.93)	*0.7 (0.25)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (1.34)	30.5 (1.36)	30.0 (1.52)	10.9 (1.00)	5.0 (0.66)	*0.7 (0.24)	
South . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (1.26)	27.2 (1.12)	29.5 (1.33)	11.2 (0.80)	4.5 (0.45)	*0.5 (0.15)	
West . . . . .	100.0	27.6 (1.40)	27.8 (1.38)	27.7 (1.30)	11.9 (1.01)	4.0 (0.55)	†	
Current health status								
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (0.77)	29.4 (0.75)	29.1 (0.79)	11.1 (0.53)	3.7 (0.28)	0.7 (0.17)	
Good . . . . .	100.0	26.3 (1.72)	23.6 (1.59)	28.5 (1.83)	13.3 (1.34)	8.0 (1.06)	*0.4 (0.14)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (2.77)	7.2 (1.96)	28.3 (5.24)	19.9 (3.98)	29.7 (4.58)	†	

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>					Doesn't go to one place most often	
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place		
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>										
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	3,570	70,379	16,545	52,410	480	718	112	85	
Sex										
Male	37,818	1,863	35,933	8,361	26,863	195	413	*35	*49	
Female	36,177	1,707	34,445	8,184	25,547	285	305	*77	*35	
Age										
0–4 years	21,134	770	20,345	4,966	14,962	*149	231	†	†	
5–11 years	27,943	1,202	26,733	6,196	20,085	151	213	*55	†	
12–17 years	24,918	1,598	23,300	5,383	17,363	181	274	*40	*43	
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,276	3,485	67,744	15,944	50,411	455	709	112	85	
White	55,807	2,773	52,999	12,001	40,140	245	430	99	*67	
Black or African American	11,293	476	10,805	3,031	7,418	138	186	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	†	728	349	351	†	†	–	–	
Asian	3,023	156	2,868	494	2,281	†	†	–	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	†	*345	*70	†	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,720	85	2,634	600	1,998	†	†	–	–	
Black or African American and white	1,224	*32	1,190	250	927	†	†	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	†	536	214	316	†	†	–	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	1,314	15,184	6,119	8,622	197	191	†	*29	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	1,006	10,454	4,569	5,560	*141	136	†	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	2,256	55,194	10,426	43,788	283	527	95	*55	
White, single race	40,952	1,567	39,372	6,487	32,426	*76	252	*82	*41	
Black or African American, single race	10,544	424	10,109	2,745	7,032	122	181	†	†	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father	51,421	2,348	49,037	10,376	37,883	*211	432	*53	*62	
Mother, no father	18,113	768	17,336	4,977	11,878	187	226	*51	†	
Father, no mother	2,259	245	2,012	528	1,426	†	*20	†	†	
Neither mother nor father	2,203	*209	1,994	663	1,223	*57	†	†	†	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,221	973	8,242	3,789	4,182	*93	*142	†	*32	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,626	918	13,696	3,864	9,568	*88	129	*28	†	
More than high school	47,674	1,458	46,194	8,192	37,302	165	406	*75	*37	
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	23,406	1,457	21,931	8,076	13,174	249	350	*49	*25	
\$35,000 or more	46,961	1,904	45,047	7,878	36,538	175	338	*59	*51	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	649	8,657	2,273	6,154	*88	112	†	*15	
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	546	12,026	2,244	9,625	*53	*68	†	†	
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	284	8,662	1,338	7,182	†	*92	†	†	
\$100,000 or more	16,133	424	15,702	2,022	13,576	†	*67	*20	†	

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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>					Doesn't go to one place most often	
		No	Yes	Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place		
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>								
Poor . . . . .	14,714	1,095	13,602	5,354	7,797	196	212	†	†	
Near poor . . . . .	15,542	867	14,675	4,452	9,862	*114	190	*44	†	
Not poor . . . . .	38,921	1,297	37,614	5,729	31,441	91	259	*44	*43	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Private . . . . .	40,817	958	39,841	5,330	34,165	*41	199	*58	*36	
Medicaid or other public. . . . .	24,656	952	23,691	8,660	14,480	152	346	†	†	
Other . . . . .	2,135	*107	2,028	770	1,130	†	*67	†	–	
Uninsured . . . . .	6,139	1,526	4,601	1,697	2,518	228	*107	*27	*24	
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA. . . . .	38,826	1,692	37,125	8,066	28,113	312	536	*33	*55	
Small MSA. . . . .	23,370	1,289	22,055	5,110	16,648	116	116	*38	†	
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	589	11,199	3,369	7,649	†	*66	*41	†	
Region										
Northeast. . . . .	12,479	324	12,151	2,048	9,923	*40	118	†	†	
Midwest. . . . .	17,848	669	17,155	4,727	12,071	*117	*195	*36	†	
South . . . . .	25,946	1,373	24,560	4,917	19,178	181	203	*34	*35	
West. . . . .	17,723	1,204	16,513	4,852	11,238	*143	203	*28	*32	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good. . . . .	61,874	2,869	58,966	12,870	45,082	294	529	100	83	
Good . . . . .	10,805	607	10,189	3,306	6,513	*172	167	†	†	
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	*91	1,224	370	814	†	*23	–	–	

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.



**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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>						
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often	
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	4.8 (0.28)	95.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	74.5 (0.78)	0.7 (0.12)	1.0 (0.14)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	4.8 (0.28)	95.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	74.5 (0.78)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	
Sex										
Male	4.9 (0.39)	95.1 (0.39)	100.0	23.2 (0.90)	74.9 (0.94)	0.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.03)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Female	4.7 (0.42)	95.3 (0.42)	100.0	23.8 (0.95)	74.2 (1.00)	0.8 (0.20)	0.9 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Age <sup>5</sup>										
0–4 years	3.6 (0.52)	96.4 (0.52)	100.0	24.4 (1.17)	73.5 (1.24)	*0.7 (0.29)	1.1 (0.26)	†	†	
5–11 years	4.3 (0.42)	95.7 (0.42)	100.0	23.2 (1.07)	75.2 (1.09)	0.6 (0.15)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)	†	
12–17 years	6.4 (0.56)	93.6 (0.56)	100.0	23.1 (0.95)	74.6 (0.99)	0.8 (0.20)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.06)	
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup>	4.9 (0.29)	95.1 (0.29)	100.0	23.5 (0.76)	74.5 (0.79)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.15)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	
White	5.0 (0.35)	95.0 (0.35)	100.0	22.6 (0.86)	75.8 (0.90)	0.5 (0.11)	0.8 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Black or African American	4.2 (0.52)	95.8 (0.52)	100.0	28.2 (1.65)	68.5 (1.70)	1.3 (0.28)	1.7 (0.39)	†	†	
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	91.3 (4.73)	100.0	48.0 (8.13)	47.8 (8.07)	†	†	–	–	
Asian	5.4 (0.99)	94.6 (0.99)	100.0	17.4 (2.08)	79.8 (2.33)	†	†	–	†	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	95.7 (2.35)	100.0	*25.5 (7.70)	66.4 (10.79)	†	–	–	–	
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	3.1 (0.88)	96.9 (0.88)	100.0	22.7 (2.44)	75.9 (2.48)	†	†	–	–	
Black or African American and white	*2.7 (1.21)	97.3 (1.21)	100.0	20.5 (3.41)	78.5 (3.47)	†	†	–	–	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	96.1 (2.96)	100.0	41.6 (6.32)	57.4 (6.32)	†	†	–	–	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	8.3 (0.68)	91.7 (0.68)	100.0	40.2 (1.60)	56.9 (1.64)	1.3 (0.33)	1.2 (0.21)	†	*0.2 (0.09)	
Mexican or Mexican American	9.2 (0.87)	90.8 (0.87)	100.0	43.5 (2.04)	53.5 (2.07)	*1.3 (0.43)	1.3 (0.28)	†	†	
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.9 (0.31)	96.1 (0.31)	100.0	18.9 (0.76)	79.4 (0.79)	0.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.17)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)	
White, single race	3.8 (0.40)	96.2 (0.40)	100.0	16.5 (0.88)	82.4 (0.91)	*0.2 (0.08)	0.6 (0.16)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)	
Black or African American, single race	4.0 (0.51)	96.0 (0.51)	100.0	27.2 (1.66)	69.5 (1.69)	1.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.42)	†	†	
Family structure <sup>9</sup>										
Mother and father	4.6 (0.35)	95.4 (0.35)	100.0	21.1 (0.84)	77.4 (0.87)	0.4 (0.13)	0.9 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.04)	
Mother, no father	4.2 (0.42)	95.8 (0.42)	100.0	28.7 (1.28)	68.6 (1.33)	1.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.13)	†	
Father, no mother	11.2 (2.34)	88.8 (2.34)	100.0	25.5 (3.32)	71.9 (3.39)	†	*1.0 (0.45)	†	†	
Neither mother nor father	7.5 (2.23)	92.5 (2.23)	100.0	35.0 (3.49)	60.6 (3.57)	*2.4 (1.04)	†	†	†	
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	10.8 (1.24)	89.2 (1.24)	100.0	46.4 (2.31)	50.4 (2.29)	*1.2 (0.36)	1.6 (0.47)	†	*0.4 (0.18)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	6.2 (0.66)	93.8 (0.66)	100.0	28.3 (1.43)	69.8 (1.45)	*0.7 (0.27)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.10)	†	
More than high school	3.1 (0.27)	96.9 (0.27)	100.0	17.7 (0.77)	80.8 (0.80)	0.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)	

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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
<b>Family income<sup>12</sup></b>				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	6.4 (0.58)	93.6 (0.58)	100.0	36.9 (1.31)	60.0 (1.37)	1.2 (0.26)	1.6 (0.28)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	4.0 (0.33)	96.0 (0.33)	100.0	17.5 (0.77)	81.1 (0.80)	0.4 (0.10)	0.7 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7.0 (1.01)	93.0 (1.01)	100.0	26.2 (1.76)	71.1 (1.82)	*1.0 (0.43)	1.3 (0.37)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	4.3 (0.70)	95.7 (0.70)	100.0	18.6 (1.36)	80.1 (1.38)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.6 (0.20)	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	3.1 (0.67)	96.9 (0.67)	100.0	15.5 (1.40)	82.9 (1.49)	†	*1.0 (0.46)	†	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	2.6 (0.43)	97.4 (0.43)	100.0	12.9 (1.08)	86.4 (1.09)	†	*0.4 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.05)	†
<b>Poverty status<sup>13</sup></b>									
Poor . . . . .	7.8 (0.92)	92.2 (0.92)	100.0	39.8 (1.77)	56.7 (1.84)	1.5 (0.40)	1.6 (0.35)	†	†
Near poor . . . . .	5.6 (0.66)	94.4 (0.66)	100.0	30.3 (1.39)	67.3 (1.44)	*0.8 (0.25)	1.3 (0.34)	*0.3 (0.12)	†
Not poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.33)	96.7 (0.33)	100.0	15.2 (0.72)	83.6 (0.75)	0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.05)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>14</sup></b>									
Private . . . . .	2.3 (0.28)	97.7 (0.28)	100.0	13.3 (0.74)	85.8 (0.74)	*0.1 (0.04)	0.5 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	4.0 (0.57)	96.0 (0.57)	100.0	36.8 (1.37)	60.9 (1.39)	0.7 (0.15)	1.4 (0.26)	†	†
Other . . . . .	*4.5 (1.65)	95.5 (1.65)	100.0	37.6 (3.93)	56.3 (4.03)	†	*3.4 (1.03)	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	24.2 (1.70)	75.8 (1.70)	100.0	37.4 (2.42)	54.5 (2.64)	4.9 (1.25)	2.2 (0.65)	*0.6 (0.29)	*0.4 (0.19)
<b>Place of residence<sup>15</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	4.4 (0.34)	95.6 (0.34)	100.0	21.7 (0.86)	75.8 (0.90)	0.8 (0.20)	1.4 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.05)
Small MSA . . . . .	5.5 (0.61)	94.5 (0.61)	100.0	23.1 (1.40)	75.5 (1.45)	0.5 (0.15)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.0 (0.66)	95.0 (0.66)	100.0	30.1 (2.52)	68.4 (2.67)	†	*0.6 (0.25)	*0.4 (0.17)	†
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	2.6 (0.44)	97.4 (0.44)	100.0	16.8 (1.47)	81.7 (1.49)	*0.3 (0.12)	1.0 (0.20)	†	†
Midwest . . . . .	3.7 (0.55)	96.3 (0.55)	100.0	27.5 (1.57)	70.4 (1.68)	*0.7 (0.24)	*1.1 (0.36)	*0.2 (0.10)	†
South . . . . .	5.4 (0.47)	94.6 (0.47)	100.0	20.0 (1.18)	78.1 (1.23)	0.8 (0.18)	0.8 (0.22)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.05)
West . . . . .	6.8 (0.70)	93.2 (0.70)	100.0	29.3 (1.75)	68.3 (1.81)	*0.9 (0.38)	1.2 (0.32)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.09)
<b>Current health status</b>									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	4.7 (0.32)	95.3 (0.32)	100.0	21.8 (0.75)	76.5 (0.78)	0.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.04)
Good . . . . .	5.5 (0.59)	94.5 (0.59)	100.0	32.5 (1.73)	64.0 (1.82)	*1.7 (0.66)	1.6 (0.44)	†	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	5.7 (1.58)	94.3 (1.58)	100.0	29.2 (4.38)	67.7 (4.47)	†	*1.8 (0.79)	–	–

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>						
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	55,399	11,806	4,105	849	1,321
Sex						
Male	37,818	27,731	6,318	2,301	382	739
Female	36,177	27,669	5,488	1,804	467	582
Age						
0–4 years	21,134	18,582	1,784	413	–	266
5–11 years	27,943	20,095	5,116	1,696	300	546
12–17 years	24,918	16,722	4,906	1,996	548	509
Race						
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,276	53,253	11,397	3,988	834	1,297
White	55,807	41,869	8,739	3,158	661	980
Black or African American	11,293	8,500	1,833	577	118	196
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	578	121	*44	†	†
Asian	3,023	2,076	592	198	*45	73
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	*230	*111	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,720	2,146	409	*117	†	†
Black or African American and white	1,224	992	178	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	425	*69	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	11,815	2,624	1,095	274	596
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	7,978	1,945	876	232	387
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	43,584	9,182	3,010	575	725
White, single race	40,952	31,340	6,375	2,112	404	430
Black or African American, single race	10,544	7,908	1,715	562	110	185
Family structure <sup>8</sup>						
Mother and father	51,421	38,594	8,159	2,975	544	834
Mother, no father	18,113	13,748	2,788	865	236	343
Father, no mother	2,259	1,524	414	166	*36	*69
Neither mother nor father	2,203	1,534	444	99	*32	*75
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than high school diploma	9,221	6,346	1,504	651	216	460
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,626	10,372	2,489	1,107	267	261
More than high school	47,674	37,030	7,283	2,236	334	523
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	23,406	17,589	3,391	1,354	327	626
\$35,000 or more	46,961	35,429	7,639	2,557	489	621
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	6,854	1,373	666	160	235
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	9,087	2,230	848	133	222
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	6,723	1,559	424	*119	*54
\$100,000 or more	16,133	12,765	2,477	619	*77	111
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor	14,714	11,162	1,956	844	197	535
Near poor	15,542	11,358	2,423	1,131	274	265
Not poor	38,921	29,787	6,391	1,804	331	409
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Private	40,817	31,018	6,912	1,873	321	356
Medicaid or other public	24,656	19,380	3,401	1,109	143	509
Other	2,135	1,682	323	*119	†	–
Uninsured	6,139	3,161	1,139	989	373	451

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>				
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	29,108	6,209	2,011	478	742
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	17,537	3,771	1,315	274	292
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	8,754	1,826	778	*96	287
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	10,086	1,693	265	†	234
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	13,093	3,186	1,005	195	253
South . . . . .	25,946	19,518	4,001	1,561	286	454
West . . . . .	17,723	12,702	2,926	1,274	332	380
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	46,070	10,094	3,504	699	1,133
Good . . . . .	10,805	8,195	1,616	583	127	165
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	1,134	*96	†	†	†

– Quantity zero.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	75.1 (0.59)	16.2 (0.51)	5.7 (0.30)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	100.0	75.4 (0.60)	16.1 (0.51)	5.6 (0.30)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.17)
Sex						
Male	100.0	73.7 (0.82)	17.1 (0.69)	6.2 (0.44)	1.0 (0.15)	2.0 (0.26)
Female	100.0	76.6 (0.80)	15.4 (0.71)	5.1 (0.42)	1.3 (0.23)	1.6 (0.23)
Age <sup>5</sup>						
0–4 years	100.0	88.3 (0.81)	8.5 (0.70)	2.0 (0.34)	–	1.3 (0.21)
5–11 years	100.0	72.4 (1.04)	18.4 (0.88)	6.1 (0.53)	1.1 (0.22)	2.0 (0.32)
12–17 years	100.0	67.8 (1.04)	19.9 (0.89)	8.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.29)	2.1 (0.30)
Race						
One race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	75.0 (0.61)	16.3 (0.52)	5.7 (0.31)	1.2 (0.14)	1.8 (0.18)
White	100.0	75.4 (0.69)	15.9 (0.58)	5.8 (0.36)	1.2 (0.16)	1.8 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	75.4 (1.23)	16.6 (1.08)	5.2 (0.61)	1.1 (0.28)	1.7 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	71.7 (5.76)	15.9 (3.80)	*5.8 (2.36)	†	†
Asian	100.0	69.7 (2.34)	19.3 (1.99)	6.9 (1.32)	*1.6 (0.58)	2.5 (0.70)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	62.0 (11.12)	*31.8 (11.05)	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	78.0 (2.70)	15.8 (2.27)	*4.6 (1.47)	†	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	79.5 (3.66)	15.6 (3.32)	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	76.3 (6.64)	*12.7 (4.39)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	70.7 (1.06)	16.6 (0.86)	7.1 (0.61)	1.8 (0.29)	3.7 (0.45)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	68.6 (1.31)	17.5 (1.05)	8.1 (0.80)	2.3 (0.40)	3.5 (0.51)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	76.3 (0.68)	16.1 (0.59)	5.3 (0.34)	1.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.18)
White, single race	100.0	77.2 (0.83)	15.6 (0.71)	5.2 (0.44)	1.0 (0.19)	1.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	75.2 (1.27)	16.6 (1.11)	5.4 (0.65)	1.1 (0.29)	1.7 (0.38)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>						
Mother and father	100.0	74.9 (0.73)	16.4 (0.61)	6.0 (0.40)	1.1 (0.17)	1.7 (0.20)
Mother, no father	100.0	76.6 (1.07)	15.5 (0.93)	4.7 (0.45)	1.3 (0.26)	1.9 (0.34)
Father, no mother	100.0	71.8 (2.61)	17.3 (2.25)	6.8 (1.47)	*1.4 (0.53)	*2.7 (1.17)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	73.4 (2.80)	18.1 (2.50)	3.8 (0.88)	*1.0 (0.40)	*3.6 (1.29)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>						
Less than high school diploma	100.0	68.4 (1.61)	16.6 (1.23)	7.3 (0.81)	2.5 (0.57)	5.2 (0.91)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	71.5 (1.18)	17.2 (1.03)	7.8 (0.74)	1.8 (0.34)	1.8 (0.33)
More than high school	100.0	77.8 (0.72)	15.6 (0.62)	4.8 (0.37)	0.7 (0.14)	1.1 (0.16)
Family income <sup>12</sup>						
Less than \$35,000	100.0	74.5 (0.97)	15.1 (0.80)	6.2 (0.56)	1.5 (0.27)	2.7 (0.39)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	75.9 (0.73)	16.3 (0.62)	5.4 (0.38)	1.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.18)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	73.3 (1.63)	15.0 (1.21)	7.2 (1.05)	1.8 (0.44)	2.6 (0.67)
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	72.7 (1.38)	17.8 (1.26)	6.7 (0.80)	1.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	75.3 (1.72)	17.9 (1.55)	4.9 (0.83)	*1.3 (0.50)	*0.6 (0.19)
\$100,000 or more	100.0	80.1 (1.04)	15.0 (0.97)	3.8 (0.48)	*0.5 (0.14)	0.7 (0.18)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>						
Poor	100.0	74.7 (1.29)	13.9 (1.03)	6.1 (0.76)	1.5 (0.34)	3.8 (0.65)
Near poor	100.0	73.2 (1.27)	15.9 (1.05)	7.4 (0.77)	1.8 (0.37)	1.7 (0.31)
Not poor	100.0	77.1 (0.75)	16.4 (0.68)	4.6 (0.35)	0.8 (0.15)	1.0 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>						
Private	100.0	76.9 (0.80)	16.9 (0.72)	4.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	0.9 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public	100.0	77.7 (0.98)	14.6 (0.85)	4.9 (0.56)	0.7 (0.16)	2.1 (0.30)
Other	100.0	77.7 (3.56)	15.7 (3.35)	*6.0 (1.83)	†	–
Uninsured	100.0	53.8 (2.00)	18.8 (1.50)	14.8 (1.33)	5.6 (0.97)	7.1 (1.23)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	75.3 (0.78)	16.3 (0.67)	5.3 (0.38)	1.3 (0.19)	1.9 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	75.1 (1.23)	16.5 (1.02)	5.8 (0.55)	1.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.25)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	74.6 (1.25)	15.4 (1.18)	6.6 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.31)	2.5 (0.61)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	82.0 (1.34)	13.7 (1.26)	2.1 (0.40)	†	1.9 (0.41)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	73.5 (1.24)	18.2 (1.18)	5.7 (0.64)	1.1 (0.30)	1.5 (0.41)
South . . . . .	100.0	75.2 (1.00)	15.7 (0.82)	6.2 (0.53)	1.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.26)
West . . . . .	100.0	71.6 (1.24)	16.9 (0.97)	7.4 (0.64)	1.9 (0.33)	2.2 (0.36)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	74.5 (0.66)	16.7 (0.57)	5.8 (0.34)	1.2 (0.15)	1.9 (0.19)
Good . . . . .	100.0	76.9 (1.31)	15.1 (1.19)	5.4 (0.64)	1.1 (0.28)	1.5 (0.33)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	89.8 (2.21)	6.4 (1.84)	†	†	†

— Quantity zero.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,994	6,021	1,827	3,490	8.2 (0.36)	2.5 (0.16)	4.7 (0.26)
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	73,994	6,021	1,827	3,490	8.2 (0.36)	2.5 (0.16)	4.7 (0.26)
Sex							
Male	37,818	3,087	938	1,763	8.3 (0.43)	2.5 (0.20)	4.7 (0.30)
Female	36,177	2,934	889	1,727	8.2 (0.41)	2.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.33)
Age <sup>7</sup>							
0–4 years	21,232	1,323	434	818	6.3 (0.48)	2.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.41)
5–11 years	28,142	2,212	656	1,244	7.9 (0.43)	2.3 (0.23)	4.4 (0.33)
12–17 years	24,621	2,486	737	1,428	10.1 (0.53)	3.0 (0.25)	5.8 (0.40)
Race							
One race <sup>8</sup>	71,350	5,848	1,738	3,334	8.3 (0.36)	2.4 (0.16)	4.7 (0.27)
White	55,943	4,692	1,320	2,684	8.4 (0.43)	2.4 (0.19)	4.8 (0.33)
Black or African American	11,353	749	335	530	6.7 (0.58)	2.9 (0.37)	4.7 (0.46)
American Indian or Alaska Native	708	134	†	*29	18.9 (4.51)	†	*4.3 (1.93)
Asian	3,041	239	62	87	8.0 (1.11)	2.1 (0.59)	2.9 (0.71)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	306	*34	†	†	*10.6 (3.97)	†	†
Two or more races <sup>9</sup>	2,644	174	*89	156	6.7 (1.29)	*3.6 (1.11)	6.4 (1.50)
Black or African American and white	1,144	*55	*30	*63	4.6 (1.31)	*2.8 (1.12)	*6.1 (2.13)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	552	*67	*52	*70	*12.0 (4.02)	*10.0 (4.46)	*13.0 (4.98)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>10</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16,521	2,413	600	981	15.3 (0.86)	3.7 (0.35)	6.1 (0.58)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,543	1,832	427	713	16.6 (1.05)	3.8 (0.43)	6.3 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,473	3,609	1,226	2,509	6.3 (0.36)	2.1 (0.17)	4.4 (0.28)
White, single race	41,069	2,467	792	1,809	6.0 (0.46)	1.9 (0.20)	4.4 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	10,612	692	294	479	6.6 (0.60)	2.8 (0.38)	4.5 (0.47)
Family structure <sup>11</sup>							
Mother and father	51,528	3,917	1,117	2,188	7.7 (0.41)	2.2 (0.19)	4.3 (0.29)
Mother, no father	18,029	1,576	587	1,132	8.8 (0.59)	3.2 (0.32)	6.2 (0.53)
Father, no mother	2,319	296	85	115	11.9 (1.84)	3.1 (0.69)	4.6 (0.96)
Neither mother nor father	2,119	233	*38	56	9.9 (1.31)	*1.7 (0.66)	2.5 (0.75)
Parent's education <sup>12</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	9,009	1,498	289	451	17.1 (1.19)	3.2 (0.44)	5.0 (0.55)
High school diploma or GED <sup>13</sup>	14,730	1,560	431	741	10.7 (0.78)	2.9 (0.40)	5.0 (0.56)
More than high school	47,425	2,668	1,061	2,233	5.7 (0.34)	2.2 (0.19)	4.7 (0.32)
Family income <sup>14</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	22,493	2,508	726	1,312	11.6 (0.67)	3.2 (0.31)	6.0 (0.47)
\$35,000 or more	45,611	3,077	984	1,946	6.7 (0.40)	2.1 (0.20)	4.3 (0.30)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,994	1,166	310	538	13.2 (1.11)	3.5 (0.43)	6.0 (0.71)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,196	1,165	421	924	9.6 (0.86)	3.4 (0.53)	7.6 (0.82)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,733	362	122	206	4.2 (0.63)	1.4 (0.34)	2.4 (0.46)
\$100,000 or more	15,687	383	131	278	2.4 (0.52)	0.8 (0.22)	1.8 (0.29)
Poverty status <sup>15</sup>							
Poor	14,007	1,630	456	767	12.2 (0.86)	3.2 (0.40)	5.6 (0.61)
Near poor	15,063	1,818	491	997	12.3 (0.85)	3.3 (0.42)	6.7 (0.63)
Not poor	37,876	1,890	680	1,398	5.0 (0.39)	1.8 (0.19)	3.7 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>16</sup>							
Private	41,097	–	549	1,339	–	1.3 (0.17)	3.2 (0.30)
Medicaid or other public	24,351	–	422	736	–	1.7 (0.22)	3.0 (0.31)
Other	2,126	–	*25	48	–	*1.2 (0.45)	*2.2 (0.67)
Uninsured	6,021	6,021	829	1,361	100 (0.00)	13.6 (1.07)	22.5 (1.54)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
Place of residence <sup>17</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	39,154	3,043	1,022	1,948	7.8 (0.39)	2.6 (0.22)	5.0 (0.36)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,105	1,831	624	1,063	8.1 (0.73)	2.7 (0.32)	4.6 (0.41)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,735	1,148	180	479	9.8 (1.16)	1.5 (0.21)	4.1 (0.81)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	12,465	547	168	328	4.4 (0.78)	1.3 (0.28)	2.6 (0.38)
Midwest . . . . .	17,277	1,144	349	731	6.7 (0.71)	2.0 (0.29)	4.2 (0.50)
South . . . . .	26,314	2,797	741	1,342	10.7 (0.67)	2.8 (0.31)	5.1 (0.45)
West . . . . .	17,939	1,534	569	1,090	8.7 (0.68)	3.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.65)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,863	4,756	1,354	2,591	7.8 (0.36)	2.2 (0.17)	4.2 (0.27)
Good . . . . .	10,821	1,139	351	751	10.6 (0.92)	3.2 (0.38)	6.9 (0.64)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,296	122	118	146	9.1 (1.90)	8.8 (1.94)	10.8 (2.04)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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?”

<sup>3</sup>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?”

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>8</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One 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.

<sup>9</sup>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 “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>10</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>11</sup>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.”

<sup>12</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>13</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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.

<sup>16</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>17</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of “All children under 18 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children under 18 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using 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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	58,393	10,393	4,950	79.3 (0.52)	14.0 (0.45)	6.7 (0.32)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	58,393	10,393	4,950	79.2 (0.52)	14.1 (0.45)	6.7 (0.32)			
Sex										
Male	37,818	29,317	5,729	2,620	78.0 (0.76)	15.2 (0.67)	6.9 (0.44)			
Female	36,177	29,076	4,664	2,331	80.7 (0.70)	12.8 (0.59)	6.4 (0.46)			
Age <sup>5</sup>										
0–4 years	21,134	15,417	3,696	1,961	73.2 (1.05)	17.5 (0.90)	9.3 (0.70)			
5–11 years	27,943	22,626	3,587	1,653	81.2 (0.82)	12.9 (0.73)	5.9 (0.51)			
12–17 years	24,918	20,350	3,110	1,337	82.1 (0.77)	12.5 (0.70)	5.4 (0.43)			
Race										
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,276	56,359	10,008	4,651	79.5 (0.52)	14.0 (0.46)	6.5 (0.32)			
White	55,807	44,615	7,699	3,287	80.3 (0.60)	13.8 (0.53)	5.9 (0.36)			
Black or African American	11,293	8,218	1,837	1,195	73.2 (1.32)	16.2 (1.09)	10.6 (0.90)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	612	*122	*61	77.4 (4.67)	14.7 (3.98)	*7.8 (2.69)			
Asian	3,023	2,670	241	103	88.6 (1.55)	7.9 (1.28)	3.5 (0.91)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	*243	*110	†	68.8 (10.96)	*30.5 (10.84)	†			
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,720	2,034	384	299	75.5 (2.63)	14.0 (2.16)	10.5 (1.97)			
Black or African American and white	1,224	846	231	*144	70.4 (4.51)	18.1 (3.85)	11.4 (3.41)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	437	*41	*77	79.6 (5.24)	*6.8 (2.62)	*13.6 (4.50)			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	13,135	2,223	1,104	80.7 (0.93)	12.9 (0.85)	6.4 (0.52)			
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	9,362	1,408	667	82.6 (1.14)	11.8 (1.07)	5.6 (0.62)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	45,257	8,169	3,847	79.1 (0.61)	14.2 (0.54)	6.7 (0.38)			
White, single race	40,952	32,708	5,751	2,345	80.2 (0.74)	14.1 (0.64)	5.8 (0.45)			
Black or African American, single race	10,544	7,716	1,683	1,105	73.6 (1.37)	15.9 (1.15)	10.5 (0.94)			
Family structure <sup>9</sup>										
Mother and father	51,421	41,724	6,804	2,722	81.7 (0.63)	13.1 (0.53)	5.2 (0.35)			
Mother, no father	18,113	13,185	3,028	1,826	73.1 (1.13)	16.8 (0.95)	10.1 (0.72)			
Father, no mother	2,259	1,879	213	*161	81.0 (2.96)	10.5 (2.12)	*8.5 (2.83)			
Neither mother nor father	2,203	1,605	348	241	73.6 (3.22)	15.5 (2.54)	11.0 (2.31)			
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,221	7,184	1,218	795	78.8 (1.35)	13.0 (1.11)	8.3 (0.89)			
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,626	11,019	2,344	1,194	75.8 (1.21)	16.1 (1.04)	8.2 (0.80)			
More than high school	47,674	38,432	6,427	2,697	80.9 (0.63)	13.5 (0.55)	5.6 (0.36)			
Family income <sup>12</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	23,406	17,132	3,790	2,410	74.1 (0.98)	16.0 (0.81)	10.0 (0.68)			
\$35,000 or more	46,961	38,393	6,059	2,407	81.9 (0.63)	12.9 (0.54)	5.1 (0.34)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	7,227	1,411	650	78.0 (1.53)	15.2 (1.33)	6.8 (0.89)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	10,073	1,725	748	80.2 (1.31)	13.8 (1.17)	6.0 (0.74)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	7,410	1,112	415	83.1 (1.42)	12.2 (1.24)	4.6 (0.78)			
\$100,000 or more	16,133	13,682	1,811	595	85.0 (0.99)	11.3 (0.89)	3.7 (0.45)			
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>										
Poor	14,714	10,681	2,267	1,720	73.8 (1.30)	15.0 (1.08)	11.2 (0.95)			
Near poor	15,542	11,821	2,536	1,151	76.4 (1.17)	16.3 (1.02)	7.4 (0.71)			
Not poor	38,921	32,078	4,917	1,838	82.6 (0.66)	12.6 (0.56)	4.7 (0.34)			
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>										
Private	40,817	33,923	5,039	1,708	83.3 (0.65)	12.4 (0.57)	4.2 (0.32)			
Medicaid or other public	24,656	17,748	4,208	2,610	72.9 (1.00)	16.9 (0.87)	10.2 (0.70)			
Other	2,135	1,453	438	244	69.8 (3.01)	19.3 (2.91)	10.8 (2.02)			
Uninsured	6,139	5,099	679	347	82.2 (1.67)	12.0 (1.46)	5.8 (0.89)			

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	31,009	5,166	2,519	80.2 (0.70)	13.3 (0.61)	6.4 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	18,479	3,345	1,473	79.5 (0.95)	14.3 (0.87)	6.2 (0.50)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	8,905	1,881	958	75.8 (1.38)	15.9 (1.05)	8.3 (1.06)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	9,670	1,928	787	78.1 (1.31)	15.5 (1.15)	6.4 (0.83)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	13,865	2,640	1,277	78.1 (1.03)	14.8 (0.96)	7.1 (0.69)
South . . . . .	25,946	20,111	3,769	1,999	77.9 (0.91)	14.5 (0.75)	7.6 (0.55)
West . . . . .	17,723	14,747	2,057	887	83.5 (0.95)	11.5 (0.89)	4.9 (0.48)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	49,983	8,434	3,274	81.2 (0.56)	13.6 (0.49)	5.2 (0.30)
Good . . . . .	10,805	7,655	1,795	1,292	70.9 (1.44)	16.9 (1.19)	12.2 (1.16)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	753	164	384	55.4 (4.66)	12.9 (2.61)	31.7 (4.47)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.)

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>
				Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>				
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	65,743	4,657	61,040	39,561	11,628	4,315	2,184	7,583
Sex								
Male	33,533	2,518	30,990	20,281	5,556	2,206	1,215	4,051
Female	32,209	2,139	30,050	19,281	6,072	2,109	969	3,532
Age								
2–4 years	12,881	565	12,303	5,647	1,427	320	99	5,252
5–11 years	27,943	1,724	26,209	18,446	5,161	1,825	756	1,571
12–17 years	24,918	2,368	22,528	15,468	5,040	2,169	1,329	760
Race								
One race <sup>6</sup>	63,395	4,499	58,850	38,102	11,210	4,211	2,109	7,293
White	49,694	3,598	46,065	30,573	8,429	3,184	1,578	5,552
Black or African American	9,875	692	9,169	5,406	2,129	830	368	1,086
American Indian or Alaska Native	729	*53	675	351	*142	*58	†	*135
Asian	2,757	140	2,617	1,683	410	123	124	408
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	340	†	*323	*90	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,347	158	2,190	1,459	418	104	*75	290
Black or African American and white	1,078	*45	1,033	638	209	*43	*50	137
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	485	*62	423	252	*120	*31	†	*74
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race								
Hispanic or Latino	14,440	1,519	12,904	7,724	2,722	1,359	573	1,938
Mexican or Mexican American	10,020	1,108	8,905	5,222	1,896	1,026	413	1,371
Not Hispanic or Latino	51,303	3,138	48,136	31,837	8,906	2,956	1,611	5,645
White, single race	36,677	2,187	34,476	23,689	5,959	1,980	1,053	3,728
Black or African American, single race	9,244	625	8,605	5,033	2,021	760	338	1,039
Family structure <sup>9</sup>								
Mother and father	45,216	2,886	42,303	28,414	7,071	2,595	1,310	5,593
Mother, no father	16,279	1,485	14,779	8,857	3,693	1,334	679	1,557
Father, no mother	2,114	133	1,981	1,095	394	225	91	247
Neither mother nor father	2,134	153	1,977	1,196	469	161	*104	185
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>								
Less than high school diploma	7,917	766	7,137	3,945	1,638	737	503	1,038
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	12,987	1,080	11,904	6,609	2,769	1,088	555	1,774
More than high school	42,491	2,659	39,809	27,752	6,664	2,318	1,022	4,579
Family income <sup>12</sup>								
Less than \$35,000	20,223	2,078	18,130	10,222	4,372	1,844	992	2,659
\$35,000 or more	42,201	2,417	39,761	27,283	6,597	2,345	1,160	4,615
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,139	761	7,377	4,236	1,781	641	344	1,079
\$50,000–\$74,999	11,324	1,043	10,270	6,500	2,137	754	455	1,435
\$75,000–\$99,999	7,893	337	7,556	5,205	987	466	224	949
\$100,000 or more	14,844	276	14,557	11,343	1,691	485	136	1,152
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>								
Poor	12,477	1,227	11,241	6,209	2,681	1,196	662	1,680
Near poor	13,988	1,496	12,482	7,469	3,006	996	665	1,714
Not poor	34,881	1,581	33,282	23,511	5,048	1,845	760	3,581
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>								
Private	36,981	1,614	35,342	25,295	5,269	1,871	691	3,606
Medicaid or other public	20,908	1,399	19,491	11,570	4,444	1,470	658	2,590
Other	1,941	*61	1,880	1,072	420	*166	†	*258
Uninsured	5,675	1,578	4,094	1,466	1,463	794	811	1,111

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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>						
Large MSA . . . . .	34,571	2,390	32,150	21,013	6,058	2,310	971	3,933
Small MSA . . . . .	20,628	1,398	19,216	12,556	3,645	1,084	711	2,499
Not in MSA . . . . .	10,544	869	9,673	5,992	1,925	921	502	1,151
Region								
Northeast . . . . .	11,163	425	10,723	7,255	1,855	508	205	1,210
Midwest . . . . .	15,881	926	14,955	10,005	2,712	839	451	1,782
South . . . . .	23,064	1,831	21,207	13,360	4,234	1,729	1,006	2,594
West . . . . .	15,635	1,474	14,155	8,942	2,826	1,238	522	1,997
Current health status								
Excellent or very good . . . . .	54,826	3,661	51,124	33,824	9,110	3,305	1,799	6,464
Good . . . . .	9,692	799	8,891	5,218	2,236	859	332	924
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,222	197	1,023	519	282	150	*53	192
Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>								
Yes . . . . .	4,657	4,657	—	1,410	1,138	881	558	670
No . . . . .	61,040	—	61,040	38,151	10,490	3,434	1,626	6,913

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

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

— Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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)?"

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

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

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>					
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>	
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.1 (0.34)	92.9 (0.34)	100.0	61.0 (0.69)	17.9 (0.56)	6.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.30)	11.1 (0.43)	
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.6 (0.70)	17.8 (0.56)	6.6 (0.35)	3.3 (0.29)	11.6 (0.47)	
Sex										
Male	100.0	7.6 (0.52)	92.4 (0.52)	100.0	61.2 (0.99)	16.8 (0.74)	6.7 (0.52)	3.7 (0.46)	11.6 (0.60)	
Female	100.0	6.6 (0.45)	93.4 (0.45)	100.0	60.6 (0.93)	19.1 (0.78)	6.6 (0.48)	3.0 (0.32)	10.6 (0.58)	
Age <sup>6</sup>										
2–4 years	100.0	4.4 (0.70)	95.6 (0.70)	100.0	44.3 (1.65)	11.2 (1.15)	2.5 (0.44)	0.8 (0.20)	41.2 (1.64)	
5–11 years	100.0	6.2 (0.44)	93.8 (0.44)	100.0	66.5 (1.01)	18.6 (0.83)	6.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.38)	5.7 (0.58)	
12–17 years	100.0	9.5 (0.64)	90.5 (0.64)	100.0	62.5 (1.08)	20.4 (0.95)	8.8 (0.59)	5.4 (0.57)	3.1 (0.36)	
Race										
One race <sup>7</sup>	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.9 (0.70)	17.9 (0.58)	6.7 (0.36)	3.4 (0.30)	11.1 (0.44)	
White	100.0	7.2 (0.41)	92.8 (0.41)	100.0	62.3 (0.82)	17.2 (0.65)	6.5 (0.42)	3.2 (0.36)	10.9 (0.48)	
Black or African American	100.0	6.9 (0.78)	93.1 (0.78)	100.0	55.5 (1.55)	21.7 (1.25)	8.4 (0.77)	3.6 (0.60)	10.8 (0.90)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*7.6 (2.90)	92.4 (2.90)	100.0	50.4 (6.79)	21.4 (5.34)	*7.7 (3.09)	†	*15.3 (6.01)	
Asian	100.0	5.1 (1.09)	94.9 (1.09)	100.0	61.3 (2.58)	15.1 (1.82)	4.6 (0.92)	4.6 (1.25)	14.5 (2.04)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	92.6 (4.55)	100.0	42.3 (9.32)	*34.3 (10.77)	†	†	*12.6 (5.18)	
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	100.0	6.9 (1.65)	93.1 (1.65)	100.0	62.9 (3.19)	18.2 (2.77)	4.5 (1.17)	*3.3 (1.12)	11.0 (1.85)	
Black or African American and white	100.0	*4.4 (2.01)	95.6 (2.01)	100.0	59.2 (5.08)	19.4 (4.09)	*4.0 (1.69)	*4.9 (2.27)	12.4 (3.26)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*13.3 (5.57)	86.7 (5.57)	100.0	51.8 (7.06)	25.5 (6.56)	*5.9 (2.70)	†	15.0 (4.41)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.8 (0.82)	89.2 (0.82)	100.0	54.3 (1.41)	19.6 (1.06)	9.9 (0.88)	4.3 (0.54)	11.9 (0.69)	
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.4 (1.01)	88.6 (1.01)	100.0	52.7 (1.74)	19.6 (1.31)	10.8 (1.10)	4.5 (0.65)	12.4 (0.87)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.1 (0.37)	93.9 (0.37)	100.0	62.6 (0.77)	17.5 (0.65)	5.8 (0.38)	3.1 (0.33)	11.0 (0.52)	
White, single race	100.0	5.9 (0.45)	94.1 (0.45)	100.0	65.1 (0.93)	16.3 (0.80)	5.4 (0.48)	2.8 (0.41)	10.3 (0.61)	
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.6 (0.78)	93.4 (0.78)	100.0	55.2 (1.60)	22.0 (1.29)	8.2 (0.79)	3.6 (0.60)	11.0 (0.94)	
Family structure <sup>10</sup>										
Mother and father	100.0	6.4 (0.40)	93.6 (0.40)	100.0	63.8 (0.84)	15.9 (0.63)	5.9 (0.43)	3.0 (0.38)	11.5 (0.53)	
Mother, no father	100.0	9.0 (0.72)	91.0 (0.72)	100.0	55.1 (1.33)	22.9 (1.20)	8.2 (0.69)	4.2 (0.48)	9.7 (0.70)	
Father, no mother	100.0	5.8 (1.22)	94.2 (1.22)	100.0	52.4 (3.44)	18.4 (2.57)	10.2 (2.09)	4.0 (1.12)	14.9 (2.03)	
Neither mother nor father	100.0	6.4 (1.47)	93.6 (1.47)	100.0	56.6 (3.66)	22.0 (3.07)	6.6 (1.58)	3.9 (1.15)	10.8 (2.14)	
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.7 (0.95)	90.3 (0.95)	100.0	50.3 (2.02)	21.0 (1.76)	9.4 (0.97)	6.5 (1.09)	12.8 (1.18)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	100.0	8.3 (0.78)	91.7 (0.78)	100.0	51.8 (1.50)	21.7 (1.24)	8.5 (0.87)	4.2 (0.64)	13.7 (0.89)	
More than high school	100.0	6.3 (0.43)	93.7 (0.43)	100.0	66.1 (0.80)	15.8 (0.69)	5.6 (0.42)	2.5 (0.27)	10.1 (0.53)	
Family income <sup>13</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	100.0	10.6 (0.72)	89.4 (0.72)	100.0	51.2 (1.28)	22.2 (1.19)	9.5 (0.78)	5.2 (0.60)	11.9 (0.66)	
\$35,000 or more	100.0	5.7 (0.41)	94.3 (0.41)	100.0	65.1 (0.80)	15.7 (0.61)	5.6 (0.40)	2.7 (0.29)	10.9 (0.57)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	9.2 (1.11)	90.8 (1.11)	100.0	52.6 (1.94)	22.0 (1.59)	7.8 (1.15)	4.2 (0.69)	13.4 (1.26)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	9.1 (0.99)	90.9 (0.99)	100.0	57.8 (1.70)	19.0 (1.28)	6.7 (0.69)	3.9 (0.74)	12.6 (1.24)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	4.3 (0.90)	95.7 (0.90)	100.0	66.9 (1.75)	12.8 (1.20)	6.1 (1.10)	2.8 (0.71)	11.4 (0.98)	
\$100,000 or more	100.0	1.8 (0.34)	98.2 (0.34)	100.0	76.6 (1.28)	11.3 (0.94)	3.2 (0.51)	0.9 (0.23)	8.0 (0.90)	
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>										
Poor	100.0	10.1 (0.94)	89.9 (0.94)	100.0	49.9 (1.68)	22.2 (1.62)	9.9 (1.12)	5.7 (0.84)	12.3 (0.95)	
Near poor	100.0	10.9 (0.95)	89.1 (0.95)	100.0	54.4 (1.45)	21.7 (1.34)	7.3 (0.70)	4.9 (0.64)	11.6 (0.92)	
Not poor	100.0	4.5 (0.38)	95.5 (0.38)	100.0	67.7 (0.84)	14.5 (0.64)	5.3 (0.41)	2.1 (0.26)	10.4 (0.53)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>										
Private	100.0	4.3 (0.37)	95.7 (0.37)	100.0	68.9 (0.84)	14.2 (0.62)	5.1 (0.44)	1.9 (0.25)	9.9 (0.54)	
Medicaid or other public	100.0	6.9 (0.58)	93.1 (0.58)	100.0	56.4 (1.24)	22.0 (1.14)	7.4 (0.62)	3.5 (0.48)	10.7 (0.71)	
Other	100.0	*3.2 (1.03)	96.8 (1.03)	100.0	58.2 (3.93)	20.7 (2.99)	9.2 (2.53)	†	10.6 (2.30)	
Uninsured	100.0	27.1 (1.98)	72.9 (1.98)	100.0	25.8 (1.96)	25.4 (2.18)	13.6 (1.40)	13.5 (2.09)	21.8 (1.71)	

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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>					
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>	
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)								
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	7.0 (0.45)	93.0 (0.45)	100.0	61.7 (0.89)	17.8 (0.71)	6.8 (0.47)	2.8 (0.28)	10.9 (0.52)	
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.8 (0.60)	93.2 (0.60)	100.0	61.7 (1.27)	18.0 (1.02)	5.4 (0.46)	3.5 (0.54)	11.5 (0.81)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	8.1 (1.03)	91.9 (1.03)	100.0	57.2 (2.04)	18.4 (1.71)	8.7 (1.19)	4.7 (1.13)	11.1 (1.26)	
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.61)	96.2 (0.61)	100.0	65.8 (1.62)	16.8 (1.38)	4.6 (0.73)	1.9 (0.41)	11.0 (1.21)	
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.7 (0.66)	94.3 (0.66)	100.0	64.0 (1.39)	17.1 (1.24)	5.3 (0.64)	2.9 (0.68)	10.7 (0.93)	
South . . . . .	100.0	8.0 (0.57)	92.0 (0.57)	100.0	58.6 (1.18)	18.6 (0.92)	7.6 (0.59)	4.5 (0.61)	10.7 (0.57)	
West . . . . .	100.0	9.4 (0.82)	90.6 (0.82)	100.0	58.0 (1.44)	18.4 (1.02)	8.0 (0.81)	3.3 (0.42)	12.2 (0.93)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	6.7 (0.37)	93.3 (0.37)	100.0	62.6 (0.73)	16.9 (0.59)	6.1 (0.36)	3.3 (0.34)	11.1 (0.45)	
Good . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.85)	91.8 (0.85)	100.0	54.5 (1.82)	23.2 (1.57)	8.9 (1.17)	3.3 (0.55)	10.1 (0.98)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	13.7 (2.92)	86.3 (2.92)	100.0	45.6 (4.61)	22.7 (3.69)	11.1 (2.60)	*4.0 (1.59)	16.7 (3.55)	
Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>										
Yes . . . . .	100.0	100 (0.00)	—	100.0	30.7 (2.42)	24.1 (2.17)	17.7 (1.98)	10.9 (1.57)	16.6 (2.02)	
No . . . . .	100.0	—	100 (0.00)	100.0	63.4 (0.70)	17.5 (0.58)	5.7 (0.33)	2.7 (0.27)	10.7 (0.42)	

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
 † Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.  
 — Quantity zero.  
<sup>1</sup>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)?"  
<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."  
<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.  
<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.  
<sup>5</sup>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.  
<sup>6</sup>Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.  
<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.  
<sup>8</sup>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.  
<sup>9</sup>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 current (1997) 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.  
<sup>10</sup>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."  
<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.  
<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.  
<sup>13</sup>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.  
<sup>14</sup>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.  
<sup>15</sup>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 predominance 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).  
<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. 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.  
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

# Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2009 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 “respondent-assessed health status” (in Tables 5, 6, and VIII), “uninsured for health care,” “unmet medical need,” and “delayed care due to cost” (in Tables 15 and XIII) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used in order to produce more precise estimates because the data for these four variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin, place of residence, and on the sample design. These detailed sample design variables, place of residence variables, and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files 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 standards 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.

## Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages 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<sub>i</sub>* = rate in age group *i* in the population of interest,  
*p<sub>i</sub>* = standard population in age group *i*,  
*n* = total number of age groups used for age adjustment,

and

$$Est = \text{age-adjusted rate.}$$

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from 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 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/11/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf>.

**Table I. Age distribution used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–18: Projected 2000 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.

## 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



**Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2009**

Variable	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent of children	Reference table
Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age)	90	0.12	1,IV
Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age)	170	0.23	1,IV
Hay fever (children under 18 years of age)	208	0.28	2,V
Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age)	140	0.19	2,V
Digestive allergies (children under 18 years of age)	135	0.18	2,V
Skin allergies (children under 18 years of age)	114	0.15	2,V
Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years)	69	0.11	3,VI
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years)	71	0.11	3,VI
Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age)	8	0.01	4,VII
Respondent-assessed health status (children under 18 years of age)	0	0.00	5,6,VIII
Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years)	21	0.03	7,8,IX
School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years)	460	0.87	9,10,X
Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age)	48	0.06	11,12,XI
Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age)	28	0.04	11,12,XI
Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age)	517	0.70	13,14,XII
Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age)	399	0.54	15,XIII
Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age)	109	0.15	15,XIII
Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age)	50	0.07	15,XIII
Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age)	260	0.35	16,XIV
Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years)	46	0.07	17,18,XV
Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years)	472	0.72	17,18,XV

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, 2009**

Variable	Sample children <sup>1</sup>		All children <sup>2</sup>	
	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent	Weighted count (in thousands)	Percent
Parent's education <sup>3</sup>	2,474	3.34	2,830	3.83
Family income	3,629	4.90	5,890	7.96
Poverty status	4,819	6.51	7,048	9.53
Health insurance coverage	249	0.34	399	0.54
Respondent-assessed health status	2	0.00	15	0.02

<sup>1</sup>Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–4, 7–14, 16–18, IV–VII, IX–XII, and XIV–XV.

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 5, 6, 15, VIII, and XIII.

<sup>3</sup>Reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. 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.

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 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 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’s 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 1997–2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family’s combined income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who 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 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 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 2009 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’s 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 b) if the family income was less than \$35,000, whether or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family’s poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing instrument using information on the family’s size collected earlier in the interview.

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: a) those who supplied a dollar amount (82% for

sample children in 2009), b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (12% for sample children), c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family’s income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% for sample children), and d) those who provided no income information (3% 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. 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 poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2008 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2009 NHIS Survey Description Document: [ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health\\_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset\\_Documentation/NHIS/2009/srvydesc.pdf](ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2009/srvydesc.pdf).

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 4% of all children in the U.S. population and 3% of all sample children; poverty status information is missing for 10% of all children in the U.S. population and 7% of all sample children (unweighted results). See Appendix Table II for the weighted 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*—Recorded for each child at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

*Family income*—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources, including wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lives in the family), 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*—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*—Describes 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, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), 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 aged 64 and under, 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 CHIP.

*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, CHIP, 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 0.81% of all respondents (unweighted), coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 0.77% of the population aged 64 and under 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 Mexican or Mexican-American persons 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-American persons 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*—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. 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 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*—Classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1 million or more persons, small MSA of less than 1 million 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 MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data for 1995–2005, the MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to the Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The

2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan statistical areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2009 with estimates from earlier years. Those 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 2009 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 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, 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 MSAs, see the Census website at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metrodef.html>.

*Poverty status*—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/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (23–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which

now distinguish persons of “one race” from persons of “two or more races.” The category “one race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category “two or more races” refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. 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 “two or more races”).

Prior to 2003, “other race” was a separate race response on 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*—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 is indicated by parent report.

*Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)*—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 visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child. 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*—Includes medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners, as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

*Health status*—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 aged 17 and under.

*Hospital emergency room (ER) visits*—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*—Includes medication that can only be obtained with the approval of a licensed health care provider.

*Usual place of health care*—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 (Crude) 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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>		Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	
				Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>	Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	73,996	10,196	7,111	13.8 (0.42)	9.6 (0.37)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	10,196	7,111	13.9 (0.42)	9.7 (0.37)		
Sex							
Male	37,818	6,210	4,268	16.4 (0.67)	11.3 (0.61)		
Female	36,177	3,986	2,843	11.0 (0.53)	7.9 (0.46)		
Age							
0–4 years	21,134	1,668	1,332	7.9 (0.67)	6.3 (0.60)		
5–11 years	27,943	4,246	2,997	15.2 (0.72)	10.7 (0.63)		
12–17 years	24,918	4,282	2,781	17.2 (0.78)	11.2 (0.68)		
Race							
One race <sup>6</sup>	71,276	9,719	6,734	13.7 (0.42)	9.5 (0.37)		
White	55,807	6,829	4,544	12.3 (0.47)	8.2 (0.40)		
Black or African American	11,293	2,441	1,893	21.6 (1.24)	16.8 (1.20)		
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	75	*57	*9.5 (2.89)	*7.1 (2.54)		
Asian	3,023	347	232	11.5 (1.68)	7.7 (1.43)		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	*27	†	†	†		
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	2,720	476	377	17.5 (2.51)	13.8 (1.96)		
Black or African American and white	1,224	213	182	17.4 (3.21)	14.8 (3.08)		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	*118	*86	*21.2 (7.80)	*15.5 (4.81)		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	2,051	1,276	12.4 (0.76)	7.7 (0.61)		
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	1,153	757	10.1 (0.84)	6.6 (0.72)		
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	8,145	5,835	14.2 (0.49)	10.2 (0.43)		
White, single race	40,952	5,056	3,473	12.4 (0.57)	8.5 (0.49)		
Black or African American, single race	10,544	2,300	1,788	21.8 (1.30)	17.0 (1.26)		
Family structure <sup>9</sup>							
Mother and father	51,421	5,964	4,003	11.6 (0.50)	7.8 (0.44)		
Mother, no father	18,113	3,546	2,616	19.6 (0.98)	14.5 (0.88)		
Father, no mother	2,259	256	170	11.4 (1.98)	7.6 (1.59)		
Neither mother nor father	2,203	430	322	19.5 (2.81)	14.7 (2.66)		
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	9,221	1,172	871	12.7 (1.26)	9.5 (1.15)		
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	14,626	2,262	1,555	15.5 (1.02)	10.7 (0.93)		
More than high school diploma	47,674	6,306	4,337	13.2 (0.51)	9.1 (0.44)		
Family income <sup>12</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	23,406	3,928	2,906	16.8 (0.84)	12.4 (0.77)		
\$35,000 or more	46,961	5,937	3,971	12.7 (0.52)	8.5 (0.44)		
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	1,205	813	13.0 (1.27)	8.7 (1.09)		
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	1,341	921	10.7 (0.92)	7.3 (0.79)		
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	1,166	785	13.1 (1.29)	8.8 (1.08)		
\$100,000 or more	16,133	2,225	1,452	13.8 (0.89)	9.0 (0.75)		
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>							
Poor	14,714	2,623	2,009	17.9 (1.19)	13.7 (1.09)		
Near poor	15,542	2,198	1,475	14.2 (0.98)	9.5 (0.85)		
Not poor	38,921	4,884	3,276	12.6 (0.54)	8.4 (0.45)		

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>	Ever told had asthma <sup>1</sup>	Still have asthma <sup>2</sup>
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>		Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Private . . . . .	40,817	5,188	3,472	12.7 (0.56)	8.5 (0.48)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	24,656	3,951	2,918	16.0 (0.78)	11.9 (0.72)
Other . . . . .	2,135	340	276	15.9 (2.44)	12.9 (2.24)
Uninsured . . . . .	6,139	693	427	11.3 (1.25)	7.0 (1.05)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>					
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	5,387	3,865	13.9 (0.57)	10.0 (0.51)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	3,048	2,055	13.1 (0.70)	8.8 (0.59)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,762	1,191	14.9 (1.19)	10.1 (1.08)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,906	1,386	15.3 (1.06)	11.1 (0.90)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	2,608	1,934	14.6 (1.01)	10.9 (0.93)
South . . . . .	25,946	3,696	2,529	14.3 (0.64)	9.8 (0.60)
West . . . . .	17,723	1,986	1,261	11.2 (0.75)	7.1 (0.58)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	7,364	4,920	11.9 (0.43)	8.0 (0.37)
Good . . . . .	10,805	2,209	1,666	20.5 (1.47)	15.5 (1.34)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	623	526	47.4 (4.59)	40.0 (4.40)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
										Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	7,198	8,206	3,854	8,913	9.8 (0.40)	11.1 (0.42)	5.2 (0.32)	12.1 (0.47)	
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	7,198	8,206	3,854	8,913	9.9 (0.40)	11.2 (0.43)	5.2 (0.31)	12.1 (0.47)	
Sex										
Male	37,818	4,036	4,751	2,069	4,602	10.7 (0.57)	12.6 (0.61)	5.5 (0.49)	12.2 (0.66)	
Female	36,177	3,162	3,455	1,785	4,311	8.8 (0.54)	9.6 (0.51)	4.9 (0.37)	11.9 (0.60)	
Age										
0–4 years	21,134	858	1,620	1,185	2,912	4.1 (0.46)	7.7 (0.70)	5.6 (0.66)	13.8 (0.92)	
5–11 years	27,943	3,103	3,664	1,374	3,808	11.1 (0.67)	13.1 (0.82)	4.9 (0.48)	13.7 (0.81)	
12–17 years	24,918	3,237	2,923	1,295	2,193	13.0 (0.79)	11.8 (0.71)	5.2 (0.52)	8.8 (0.60)	
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,276	6,825	7,868	3,699	8,472	9.6 (0.40)	11.1 (0.44)	5.2 (0.32)	11.9 (0.48)	
White	55,807	5,626	6,222	2,805	5,840	10.1 (0.47)	11.2 (0.51)	5.0 (0.32)	10.5 (0.51)	
Black or African American	11,293	835	1,242	625	2,005	7.4 (0.72)	11.0 (0.89)	5.5 (0.69)	17.8 (1.16)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	*104	*63	†	*96	*13.1 (5.34)	*7.9 (3.62)	†	† 12.1 (3.49)	
Asian	3,023	236	314	134	410	7.8 (1.52)	10.5 (1.74)	4.4 (0.92)	13.6 (1.69)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	†	*28	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,720	373	339	155	441	13.7 (2.70)	12.5 (1.94)	5.7 (1.35)	16.2 (2.35)	
Black or African American and white	1,224	*135	135	*48	233	*11.0 (3.51)	11.1 (2.56)	*3.9 (1.56)	19.1 (4.31)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	*147	*89	†	*56	*26.4 (8.89)	*15.9 (4.84)	†	*10.1 (3.65)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	1,063	1,256	652	1,493	6.5 (0.56)	7.6 (0.59)	3.9 (0.44)	9.0 (0.63)	
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	706	791	377	849	6.2 (0.63)	6.9 (0.71)	3.3 (0.50)	7.4 (0.64)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	6,135	6,950	3,202	7,420	10.7 (0.50)	12.1 (0.51)	5.6 (0.39)	12.9 (0.58)	
White, single race	40,952	4,697	5,143	2,186	4,541	11.5 (0.61)	12.6 (0.65)	5.3 (0.41)	11.1 (0.65)	
Black or African American, single race	10,544	774	1,173	607	1,913	7.4 (0.76)	11.2 (0.92)	5.8 (0.73)	18.1 (1.22)	
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father	51,421	5,073	5,404	2,785	5,683	9.9 (0.48)	10.5 (0.48)	5.4 (0.41)	11.1 (0.52)	
Mother, no father	18,113	1,797	2,296	968	2,897	9.9 (0.82)	12.7 (0.86)	5.4 (0.54)	16.0 (1.06)	
Father, no mother	2,259	*102	220	*41	117	*4.5 (1.36)	9.7 (2.41)	*1.8 (0.63)	5.2 (1.24)	
Neither mother nor father	2,203	226	286	61	215	10.3 (2.37)	13.0 (2.37)	2.8 (0.77)	9.8 (1.80)	
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,221	462	618	340	1,051	5.0 (0.69)	6.7 (0.89)	3.7 (0.62)	11.4 (1.37)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,626	1,271	1,417	640	1,549	8.7 (0.86)	9.7 (0.83)	4.4 (0.86)	10.6 (0.98)	
More than high school diploma	47,674	5,232	5,881	2,814	6,097	11.0 (0.52)	12.4 (0.56)	5.9 (0.39)	12.8 (0.59)	
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	23,406	1,902	2,700	1,169	3,094	8.1 (0.60)	11.6 (0.78)	5.0 (0.53)	13.2 (0.84)	
\$35,000 or more	46,961	4,922	5,251	2,531	5,579	10.5 (0.53)	11.2 (0.50)	5.4 (0.40)	11.9 (0.56)	
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	770	895	502	948	8.3 (1.00)	9.6 (0.96)	5.4 (0.78)	10.2 (0.94)	
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	1,293	1,553	593	1,464	10.3 (1.14)	12.4 (1.16)	4.7 (0.61)	11.6 (1.17)	
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	912	1,028	507	1,113	10.3 (1.11)	11.5 (1.10)	5.7 (0.94)	12.5 (1.19)	
\$100,000 or more	16,133	1,947	1,776	928	2,055	12.1 (0.87)	11.0 (0.75)	5.8 (0.81)	12.8 (0.97)	
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor	14,714	1,214	1,655	695	1,984	8.3 (0.80)	11.3 (1.01)	4.7 (0.72)	13.5 (1.13)	
Near poor	15,542	1,253	1,746	771	1,815	8.1 (0.99)	11.2 (0.93)	5.0 (0.59)	11.7 (0.98)	
Not poor	38,921	4,251	4,448	2,222	4,741	11.0 (0.53)	11.4 (0.51)	5.7 (0.45)	12.2 (0.59)	
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Private	40,817	4,573	4,833	2,376	4,877	11.2 (0.60)	11.9 (0.59)	5.8 (0.50)	12.0 (0.65)	
Medicaid or other public	24,656	1,888	2,433	968	2,918	7.7 (0.60)	9.9 (0.66)	3.9 (0.38)	11.9 (0.76)	
Other	2,135	150	270	185	380	7.0 (1.80)	12.6 (2.44)	8.7 (1.92)	17.8 (2.54)	
Uninsured	6,139	581	649	325	687	9.5 (1.40)	10.6 (1.49)	5.3 (1.02)	11.2 (1.42)	

See footnotes at end of table.



**Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	Hay fever <sup>1</sup>	Respiratory allergies <sup>1</sup>	Food allergies <sup>1</sup>	Skin allergies <sup>1</sup>	
										Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>										
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	3,684	3,891	2,179	4,962	9.5 (0.52)	10.0 (0.59)	5.6 (0.51)	12.8 (0.69)	
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	2,342	2,782	1,149	2,850	10.1 (0.75)	11.9 (0.75)	4.9 (0.44)	12.2 (0.79)	
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,172	1,533	527	1,101	9.9 (1.08)	13.0 (1.19)	4.5 (0.60)	9.4 (0.94)	
Region										
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,121	1,130	613	1,442	9.0 (0.94)	9.1 (0.73)	4.9 (0.63)	11.6 (0.85)	
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	1,573	2,031	862	2,273	8.9 (0.72)	11.4 (0.79)	4.8 (0.59)	12.8 (0.98)	
South . . . . .	25,946	2,624	3,652	1,353	3,143	10.1 (0.66)	14.1 (0.89)	5.2 (0.53)	12.1 (0.82)	
West . . . . .	17,723	1,880	1,393	1,026	2,055	10.6 (0.94)	7.9 (0.70)	5.8 (0.77)	11.6 (1.02)	
Current health status										
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	5,746	6,294	3,107	7,077	9.3 (0.44)	10.2 (0.42)	5.0 (0.33)	11.5 (0.49)	
Good . . . . .	10,805	1,249	1,605	608	1,553	11.6 (1.10)	14.9 (1.29)	5.7 (0.88)	14.4 (1.19)	
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	204	307	139	283	16.0 (2.95)	23.9 (3.60)	10.7 (2.24)	21.5 (3.94)	

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.  
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Ever told had				
	All children 3–17 years	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	
				Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>			Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude) . . . . .	61,638	5,059	5,288	8.2 (0.37)	8.6 (0.40)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	61,638	5,059	5,288	8.3 (0.37)	8.6 (0.39)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	31,356	3,321	3,689	10.6 (0.62)	11.8 (0.64)
Female . . . . .	30,281	1,738	1,599	5.7 (0.42)	5.3 (0.40)
Age					
3–4 years . . . . .	8,776	245	*133	2.8 (0.69)	*1.5 (0.54)
5–11 years . . . . .	27,943	2,120	2,121	7.6 (0.58)	7.6 (0.53)
12–17 years . . . . .	24,918	2,695	3,035	10.8 (0.66)	12.2 (0.78)
Race					
One race <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	59,450	4,771	5,012	8.0 (0.38)	8.4 (0.40)
White . . . . .	46,717	3,759	4,057	8.1 (0.42)	8.7 (0.47)
Black or African American . . . . .	9,232	863	904	9.3 (0.99)	9.8 (0.92)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	683	†	†	†	†
Asian . . . . .	2,588	78	*21	3.0 (0.79)	*0.8 (0.33)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	230	–	†	–	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	2,188	289	277	13.3 (2.73)	12.7 (2.46)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,019	*147	*158	*14.7 (4.81)	15.5 (4.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	441	*104	*74	23.6 (6.38)	*16.8 (5.24)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	13,308	940	659	7.1 (0.69)	5.0 (0.60)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	9,279	571	395	6.2 (0.83)	4.3 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	48,329	4,119	4,629	8.5 (0.44)	9.6 (0.48)
White, single race . . . . .	34,724	2,963	3,460	8.5 (0.52)	10.0 (0.60)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	8,653	793	857	9.2 (1.02)	9.9 (0.96)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	42,237	2,885	3,100	6.8 (0.41)	7.3 (0.45)
Mother, no father . . . . .	15,293	1,728	1,694	11.3 (0.99)	11.1 (0.81)
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,036	180	178	8.8 (1.91)	8.8 (1.81)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,072	266	316	12.8 (2.16)	15.3 (3.10)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	7,416	800	517	10.8 (1.41)	7.0 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	12,139	1,124	1,182	9.3 (0.83)	9.7 (0.90)
More than high school diploma . . . . .	39,801	2,857	3,263	7.2 (0.45)	8.2 (0.49)
Family income <sup>12</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	18,827	2,197	2,030	11.7 (0.83)	10.8 (0.72)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	39,690	2,686	3,091	6.8 (0.42)	7.8 (0.50)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	7,645	621	805	8.1 (1.04)	10.5 (1.44)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	10,752	896	852	8.3 (0.97)	7.9 (0.89)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	7,385	455	406	6.2 (1.07)	5.5 (0.97)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	13,908	714	1,027	5.1 (0.56)	7.4 (0.75)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	11,625	1,329	1,215	11.5 (1.08)	10.5 (0.94)
Near poor . . . . .	13,127	1,388	1,372	10.6 (0.93)	10.5 (1.00)
Not poor . . . . .	32,728	2,038	2,384	6.2 (0.45)	7.3 (0.48)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>					
Private . . . . .	34,859	2,231	2,497	6.4 (0.47)	7.2 (0.50)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	19,382	2,294	2,321	11.9 (0.79)	12.0 (0.81)
Other . . . . .	1,813	158	137	8.7 (1.99)	7.5 (1.83)
Uninsured . . . . .	5,357	360	305	6.7 (1.17)	5.7 (1.07)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 3–17 years	Ever told had			
		Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>	Learning disability <sup>1</sup>	Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>3</sup>			Percent <sup>4</sup> (standard error)	
Large MSA . . . . .	32,285	2,503	2,381	7.8 (0.54)	7.4 (0.48)
Small MSA . . . . .	19,369	1,589	1,811	8.2 (0.64)	9.4 (0.74)
Not in MSA . . . . .	9,983	968	1,096	9.7 (0.90)	11.0 (1.27)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	10,494	973	1,013	9.3 (0.93)	9.7 (0.95)
Midwest . . . . .	14,957	1,500	1,432	10.0 (0.92)	9.6 (0.92)
South . . . . .	21,648	1,639	2,089	7.6 (0.57)	9.7 (0.66)
West . . . . .	14,538	948	754	6.5 (0.66)	5.2 (0.69)
Current health status					
Excellent or very good . . . . .	51,250	3,255	3,878	6.4 (0.38)	7.6 (0.41)
Good . . . . .	9,217	1,378	1,147	15.0 (1.23)	12.5 (1.13)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,169	427	264	36.7 (4.65)	22.7 (4.01)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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)?”

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

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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 “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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.”

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	73,996	9,873	13.3 (0.48)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	73,996	9,873	13.5 (0.49)
Sex			
Male . . . . .	37,818	5,892	15.6 (0.70)
Female . . . . .	36,177	3,980	11.0 (0.55)
Age			
0–4 years . . . . .	21,134	1,383	6.5 (0.56)
5–11 years . . . . .	27,943	4,179	15.0 (0.83)
12–17 years . . . . .	24,918	4,311	17.3 (0.84)
Race			
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	71,276	9,390	13.2 (0.49)
White . . . . .	55,807	7,595	13.6 (0.59)
Black or African American . . . . .	11,293	1,560	13.8 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	795	*56	*7.1 (2.66)
Asian . . . . .	3,023	163	5.4 (1.18)
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander . . . . .	358	†	†
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	2,720	483	17.8 (2.30)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	1,224	220	18.0 (3.66)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	556	*134	24.2 (6.03)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race			
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16,522	1,339	8.1 (0.61)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	11,476	923	8.0 (0.76)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	57,474	8,534	14.9 (0.59)
White, single race . . . . .	40,952	6,428	15.7 (0.77)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	10,544	1,444	13.7 (0.99)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>			
Mother and father . . . . .	51,421	6,324	12.3 (0.56)
Mother, no father . . . . .	18,113	3,000	16.6 (0.94)
Father, no mother . . . . .	2,259	196	8.7 (1.56)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	2,203	352	16.0 (2.39)
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>			
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	9,221	953	10.3 (1.04)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	14,626	1,788	12.2 (0.88)
More than high school . . . . .	47,674	6,771	14.2 (0.65)
Family income <sup>11</sup>			
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	23,406	3,446	14.7 (0.73)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	46,961	6,140	13.1 (0.60)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	9,306	1,112	12.0 (1.23)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	12,576	1,519	12.1 (1.07)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	8,946	1,153	12.9 (1.40)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	16,133	2,356	14.6 (0.98)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>			
Poor . . . . .	14,714	2,143	14.6 (0.94)
Near poor . . . . .	15,542	2,083	13.4 (1.02)
Not poor . . . . .	38,921	5,174	13.3 (0.63)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>			
Private . . . . .	40,817	5,546	13.6 (0.72)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	24,656	3,645	14.8 (0.69)
Other . . . . .	2,135	319	14.9 (2.36)
Uninsured . . . . .	6,139	331	5.4 (0.87)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>	Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>		Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	4,560	11.7 (0.68)
Small MSA. . . . .	23,370	3,520	15.1 (0.85)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	1,793	15.2 (1.15)
Region			
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	1,619	13.0 (0.93)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	2,743	15.4 (1.01)
South . . . . .	25,946	3,967	15.3 (0.95)
West . . . . .	17,723	1,544	8.7 (0.77)
Current health status			
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	6,879	11.1 (0.47)
Good . . . . .	10,805	2,260	20.9 (1.39)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	734	56.0 (4.38)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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 "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	56.9 (0.62)	26.7 (0.54)	14.6 (0.42)	1.8 (0.11)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	56.8 (0.62)	26.8 (0.54)	14.7 (0.42)	1.8 (0.11)
Sex					
Male . . . . .	100.0	56.1 (0.72)	27.3 (0.64)	14.7 (0.50)	1.9 (0.14)
Female . . . . .	100.0	57.7 (0.74)	26.2 (0.64)	14.5 (0.47)	1.6 (0.14)
Age					
0–4 years . . . . .	100.0	61.4 (0.94)	24.3 (0.79)	13.1 (0.62)	1.2 (0.15)
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (0.79)	27.4 (0.74)	14.8 (0.53)	1.8 (0.16)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	54.0 (0.84)	28.1 (0.74)	15.7 (0.60)	2.2 (0.19)
Race					
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	100.0	57.1 (0.62)	26.6 (0.54)	14.6 (0.43)	1.7 (0.11)
White . . . . .	100.0	58.3 (0.72)	26.9 (0.63)	13.2 (0.49)	1.5 (0.12)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	51.4 (1.38)	25.2 (1.12)	20.3 (1.07)	3.1 (0.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	48.0 (5.36)	32.0 (5.34)	19.9 (4.20)	†
Asian . . . . .	100.0	56.0 (2.44)	26.5 (2.16)	15.9 (1.68)	1.5 (0.44)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	63.2 (13.91)	*11.7 (5.11)	†	†
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	52.6 (2.77)	29.8 (2.42)	15.7 (1.82)	1.9 (0.45)
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	46.9 (4.10)	31.5 (3.55)	19.5 (3.31)	*2.1 (0.71)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	43.4 (6.57)	31.8 (6.47)	22.3 (4.50)	*2.5 (1.20)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race					
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	47.2 (1.11)	28.7 (0.97)	21.3 (0.92)	2.9 (0.26)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	44.6 (1.33)	28.9 (1.22)	23.9 (1.13)	2.6 (0.29)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	59.7 (0.70)	26.2 (0.62)	12.7 (0.46)	1.4 (0.11)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	62.3 (0.85)	26.4 (0.76)	10.3 (0.54)	1.0 (0.12)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	51.7 (1.40)	25.2 (1.17)	20.1 (1.06)	3.0 (0.35)
Family structure <sup>7</sup>					
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	60.2 (0.72)	26.0 (0.64)	12.5 (0.48)	1.3 (0.11)
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	48.3 (1.08)	28.5 (0.95)	20.3 (0.84)	2.9 (0.27)
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	54.9 (3.11)	29.5 (2.93)	14.6 (1.85)	*1.0 (0.38)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	50.5 (2.74)	27.5 (2.54)	18.7 (2.08)	3.2 (0.73)
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>					
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	41.1 (1.60)	27.7 (1.37)	27.4 (1.31)	3.7 (0.40)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	100.0	49.7 (1.33)	28.3 (1.14)	19.8 (1.03)	2.3 (0.30)
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	62.6 (0.77)	26.0 (0.68)	10.3 (0.44)	1.1 (0.11)
Family income <sup>10</sup>					
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	46.2 (1.06)	28.2 (0.89)	22.3 (0.87)	3.2 (0.25)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	62.1 (0.75)	26.1 (0.67)	10.7 (0.45)	1.1 (0.11)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	53.1 (1.64)	28.0 (1.52)	17.2 (1.19)	1.7 (0.31)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	57.1 (1.39)	28.6 (1.28)	12.6 (0.94)	1.6 (0.29)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	62.7 (1.75)	27.2 (1.54)	9.2 (0.93)	0.8 (0.21)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	70.8 (1.09)	22.5 (1.01)	6.3 (0.59)	0.4 (0.10)
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	44.4 (1.41)	27.1 (1.20)	25.1 (1.18)	3.4 (0.32)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	51.0 (1.38)	29.0 (1.24)	17.6 (1.00)	2.4 (0.30)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (0.76)	25.7 (0.70)	9.0 (0.44)	0.8 (0.11)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>					
Private . . . . .	100.0	64.4 (0.78)	25.2 (0.69)	9.5 (0.45)	0.9 (0.11)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	45.8 (1.00)	29.0 (0.91)	22.1 (0.81)	3.2 (0.24)
Other . . . . .	100.0	62.0 (3.41)	25.1 (3.10)	11.3 (2.08)	*1.6 (0.59)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	50.2 (1.74)	28.9 (1.53)	18.9 (1.52)	2.0 (0.42)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Respondent-assessed health status <sup>1</sup>			
		Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair or poor
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)			
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (0.80)	26.4 (0.70)	14.4 (0.54)	1.8 (0.15)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	57.8 (1.11)	26.1 (0.97)	14.3 (0.78)	1.8 (0.19)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	53.7 (1.76)	28.9 (1.52)	15.9 (1.21)	1.5 (0.24)
Region					
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	59.1 (1.54)	24.4 (1.26)	15.0 (1.08)	1.4 (0.23)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	56.6 (1.28)	28.4 (1.10)	13.4 (0.91)	1.6 (0.24)
South . . . . .	100.0	57.3 (1.00)	26.3 (0.91)	14.5 (0.65)	1.9 (0.18)
West . . . . .	100.0	55.1 (1.25)	27.3 (1.08)	15.7 (0.91)	1.8 (0.21)

† 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 greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>7</sup>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."

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>										
	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 <sup>2</sup> (standard error)										
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude) . . . . .	18.7 (0.57)	80.1 (0.59)	1.2 (0.19)	26.4 (1.52)	71.3 (1.58)	2.3 (0.56)	33.0 (4.42)	51.8 (4.61)	15.2 (3.84)		
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	18.5 (0.56)	80.3 (0.58)	1.2 (0.19)	26.6 (1.52)	71.2 (1.58)	2.3 (0.55)	33.4 (4.37)	52.3 (4.52)	14.3 (3.29)		
Sex											
Male . . . . .	19.9 (0.87)	79.1 (0.87)	1.0 (0.19)	28.2 (2.24)	68.7 (2.27)	*3.0 (0.97)	37.2 (6.16)	48.6 (6.40)	*14.2 (5.41)		
Female . . . . .	17.4 (0.72)	81.2 (0.78)	1.3 (0.33)	24.4 (1.99)	74.1 (2.04)	*1.5 (0.49)	27.7 (6.06)	55.8 (6.66)	*16.5 (5.47)		
Age											
1–4 years . . . . .	24.1 (1.32)	74.9 (1.33)	1.0 (0.24)	32.1 (2.94)	67.0 (2.96)	†	46.0 (11.13)	44.6 (11.56)	†		
5–11 years . . . . .	17.2 (0.81)	81.5 (0.89)	*1.3 (0.40)	28.6 (2.64)	68.8 (2.69)	*2.7 (0.95)	27.5 (6.07)	59.3 (7.14)	*13.2 (4.66)		
12–17 years . . . . .	16.5 (0.87)	82.3 (0.90)	1.2 (0.24)	20.6 (2.30)	76.6 (2.43)	*2.8 (1.05)	32.2 (6.69)	49.0 (6.71)	*18.8 (6.85)		
Race											
One race <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	18.8 (0.59)	80.0 (0.61)	1.2 (0.19)	26.2 (1.56)	71.5 (1.61)	2.3 (0.58)	33.3 (4.54)	52.2 (4.73)	14.5 (3.91)		
White . . . . .	17.4 (0.65)	81.4 (0.68)	1.1 (0.23)	27.2 (1.91)	70.4 (1.96)	*2.3 (0.74)	30.0 (5.67)	53.5 (6.13)	*16.5 (5.61)		
Black or African American . . . . .	22.3 (1.39)	76.3 (1.48)	1.4 (0.42)	22.3 (2.81)	75.1 (2.91)	*2.6 (1.01)	38.9 (7.82)	49.2 (7.79)	*11.9 (4.06)		
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	21.6 (5.25)	75.4 (5.03)	†	*27.9 (10.56)	72.1 (10.56)	–	100 (0.00)	–	–		
Asian . . . . .	26.6 (2.79)	72.9 (2.79)	†	29.6 (6.71)	69.2 (6.70)	†	*47.1 (18.97)	*52.9 (18.97)	–		
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	64.4 (16.09)	*35.6 (16.09)	–	†	78.2 (19.58)	†	–	100 (0.00)	–		
Two or more races <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	15.9 (2.39)	82.6 (2.48)	†	30.1 (8.16)	68.0 (8.17)	†	†	*39.7 (17.42)	†		
Black or African American and white . . . . .	16.4 (4.18)	82.7 (4.25)	†	*27.3 (13.56)	72.7 (13.56)	–	†	*58.5 (22.22)	†		
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	*17.5 (5.71)	82.3 (5.73)	†	*35.3 (13.56)	58.8 (14.09)	†	†	–	88.8 (14.09)		
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race											
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	26.8 (1.22)	72.0 (1.22)	1.2 (0.27)	29.1 (2.36)	69.5 (2.35)	*1.4 (0.44)	41.6 (7.13)	44.6 (6.59)	*13.8 (5.51)		
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	27.3 (1.56)	71.7 (1.56)	1.0 (0.30)	29.6 (2.77)	69.5 (2.73)	*0.8 (0.33)	38.3 (9.09)	45.5 (8.64)	*16.2 (7.89)		
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	16.7 (0.63)	82.2 (0.66)	1.2 (0.22)	25.1 (1.92)	72.2 (2.00)	2.7 (0.79)	27.4 (5.28)	56.5 (6.08)	*16.1 (5.19)		
White, single race . . . . .	14.5 (0.72)	84.3 (0.76)	1.1 (0.28)	25.9 (2.72)	71.1 (2.82)	*3.1 (1.26)	*15.3 (5.50)	63.7 (10.14)	*21.1 (10.34)		
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	22.2 (1.45)	76.3 (1.55)	1.5 (0.45)	22.2 (2.95)	75.1 (3.06)	*2.7 (1.07)	37.9 (8.27)	50.1 (8.25)	*12.0 (4.32)		
Family structure <sup>7</sup>											
Mother and father . . . . .	18.2 (0.68)	81.0 (0.69)	0.8 (0.14)	27.6 (2.00)	70.0 (2.07)	*2.3 (0.84)	23.4 (5.45)	57.5 (7.00)	*19.1 (6.47)		
Mother, no father . . . . .	19.3 (1.09)	78.2 (1.22)	2.5 (0.69)	23.1 (2.42)	74.4 (2.49)	2.6 (0.73)	45.7 (7.02)	42.3 (6.15)	*12.0 (4.10)		
Father, no mother . . . . .	20.2 (2.81)	79.8 (2.81)	–	*24.8 (9.05)	73.0 (9.03)	†	†	*50.3 (20.41)	†		
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	25.0 (3.66)	73.6 (3.70)	†	38.3 (7.61)	61.7 (7.61)	–	†	73.0 (14.58)	–		
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>											
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	27.8 (2.05)	71.0 (2.07)	*1.1 (0.40)	26.7 (2.76)	72.2 (2.81)	†	38.0 (8.14)	52.6 (7.62)	†		
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	19.4 (1.45)	79.5 (1.46)	1.1 (0.29)	26.5 (2.66)	72.2 (2.69)	*1.3 (0.46)	*27.9 (8.53)	61.7 (9.00)	*10.3 (3.88)		
More than high school . . . . .	16.9 (0.66)	81.9 (0.69)	1.2 (0.26)	25.6 (2.41)	70.7 (2.52)	*3.7 (1.12)	34.0 (7.17)	42.0 (7.29)	*24.0 (7.71)		

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Current health status <sup>1</sup>								
	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
Family income <sup>10</sup>									
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)									
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	22.7 (1.17)	75.8 (1.17)	1.5 (0.29)	30.3 (2.44)	68.3 (2.42)	1.4 (0.42)	40.3 (5.33)	46.1 (5.04)	13.6 (3.86)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	17.4 (0.70)	81.5 (0.72)	1.1 (0.25)	22.4 (2.09)	74.2 (2.26)	*3.4 (1.09)	*20.3 (6.48)	60.7 (9.26)	*19.0 (8.62)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	18.9 (1.54)	80.8 (1.54)	†	19.8 (3.53)	76.1 (3.79)	*4.1 (1.78)	*38.1 (17.74)	*56.4 (16.96)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	18.9 (1.33)	79.5 (1.47)	*1.6 (0.79)	22.4 (3.19)	73.8 (3.74)	†	*11.2 (5.54)	56.7 (15.49)	*32.1 (15.77)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	16.9 (1.55)	82.1 (1.58)	*1.0 (0.37)	24.5 (5.05)	72.7 (5.35)	†	†	66.6 (16.43)	†
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	15.8 (1.21)	83.0 (1.25)	1.2 (0.29)	25.0 (5.21)	73.2 (5.23)	†	†	76.7 (13.65)	†
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	22.8 (1.59)	75.7 (1.62)	1.5 (0.38)	32.4 (3.06)	66.3 (3.07)	*1.3 (0.53)	37.3 (6.39)	45.9 (6.12)	*16.8 (5.17)
Near poor . . . . .	20.6 (1.27)	77.9 (1.35)	*1.5 (0.71)	21.2 (2.79)	76.7 (2.86)	*2.2 (0.73)	38.5 (9.16)	55.4 (8.85)	†
Not poor . . . . .	17.2 (0.76)	81.8 (0.77)	1.0 (0.17)	24.0 (2.38)	72.2 (2.61)	*3.8 (1.48)	*19.3 (6.07)	66.1 (8.71)	*14.6 (6.39)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>									
Private . . . . .	16.1 (0.71)	82.6 (0.74)	1.3 (0.28)	25.5 (2.78)	71.5 (2.85)	*3.0 (1.23)	32.6 (8.83)	53.0 (10.16)	†
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	23.5 (1.17)	75.4 (1.18)	1.1 (0.24)	28.9 (2.06)	69.6 (2.07)	*1.5 (0.49)	33.0 (5.60)	50.8 (5.58)	16.3 (4.54)
Other . . . . .	22.9 (3.37)	76.6 (3.40)	†	*23.7 (8.09)	74.2 (8.38)	†	*53.5 (20.82)	†	†
Uninsured . . . . .	19.0 (1.80)	80.0 (1.82)	*1.0 (0.34)	15.9 (3.04)	79.9 (3.61)	†	*24.4 (11.23)	66.2 (11.91)	†
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	18.5 (0.78)	80.2 (0.81)	1.2 (0.30)	26.4 (2.17)	71.6 (2.20)	*2.0 (0.61)	39.5 (6.42)	52.1 (6.44)	*8.4 (4.18)
Small MSA . . . . .	18.5 (1.07)	80.4 (1.09)	1.0 (0.24)	26.0 (2.67)	70.7 (2.91)	*3.2 (1.37)	24.0 (6.84)	49.3 (7.14)	26.7 (7.50)
Not in MSA . . . . .	19.5 (1.38)	79.2 (1.37)	*1.3 (0.44)	26.9 (3.67)	71.5 (3.73)	†	*34.7 (11.93)	57.7 (13.35)	†
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	15.8 (1.22)	83.5 (1.22)	*0.7 (0.25)	24.9 (3.48)	73.3 (3.58)	*1.9 (0.89)	44.6 (11.75)	44.7 (10.53)	†
Midwest . . . . .	16.1 (1.14)	83.4 (1.15)	*0.5 (0.17)	25.8 (3.37)	71.1 (3.44)	†	*14.8 (5.43)	63.1 (9.77)	*22.1 (8.92)
South . . . . .	20.7 (0.93)	77.5 (0.98)	1.8 (0.46)	28.5 (2.62)	69.2 (2.76)	*2.3 (0.84)	40.1 (6.89)	48.2 (6.70)	*11.7 (3.94)
West . . . . .	20.4 (1.34)	78.4 (1.35)	1.2 (0.30)	25.1 (2.84)	73.0 (2.92)	*1.9 (0.90)	33.0 (9.27)	50.4 (9.73)	†

\* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.  
† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.  
– Quantity zero.  
<sup>1</sup>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?"  
<sup>2</sup>Unknowns 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.  
<sup>3</sup>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.  
<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.  
<sup>5</sup>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.  
<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.  
<sup>7</sup>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."  
<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)							
Total <sup>3</sup> (crude)	100.0	25.9 (0.71)	28.0 (0.68)	28.9 (0.73)	11.6 (0.49)	4.9 (0.30)	0.7 (0.16)
Total <sup>3</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	25.8 (0.70)	28.1 (0.68)	28.9 (0.73)	11.6 (0.49)	4.9 (0.30)	0.7 (0.16)
Sex							
Male	100.0	25.1 (0.89)	29.0 (0.97)	29.7 (1.04)	11.1 (0.67)	4.2 (0.40)	*0.9 (0.28)
Female	100.0	26.7 (1.03)	26.9 (0.93)	28.2 (1.00)	12.1 (0.75)	5.6 (0.46)	0.5 (0.13)
Age							
5–11 years	100.0	24.8 (0.90)	29.6 (0.97)	29.3 (0.98)	11.3 (0.68)	4.1 (0.41)	1.0 (0.25)
12–17 years	100.0	27.1 (1.06)	26.2 (0.93)	28.5 (1.09)	11.9 (0.75)	5.8 (0.46)	*0.4 (0.18)
Race							
One race <sup>4</sup>	100.0	26.0 (0.72)	28.1 (0.69)	28.8 (0.74)	11.6 (0.51)	4.9 (0.31)	0.7 (0.16)
White	100.0	23.6 (0.82)	28.5 (0.80)	30.2 (0.88)	12.0 (0.58)	5.0 (0.36)	0.8 (0.20)
Black or African American	100.0	34.2 (1.67)	25.5 (1.51)	24.7 (1.56)	10.4 (1.08)	4.9 (0.72)	*0.4 (0.15)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*13.6 (4.10)	28.6 (8.44)	31.2 (6.69)	*22.5 (7.55)	†	†
Asian	100.0	42.2 (2.97)	29.5 (2.74)	18.1 (2.28)	6.7 (1.95)	3.0 (0.88)	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	49.5 (12.18)	*31.3 (10.87)	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>5</sup>	100.0	23.7 (3.41)	24.9 (3.52)	33.3 (3.71)	11.9 (2.31)	5.6 (1.39)	†
Black or African American and white	100.0	19.7 (4.38)	21.8 (4.91)	42.1 (6.19)	9.3 (2.71)	*6.0 (2.22)	†
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*21.5 (6.57)	27.2 (7.97)	22.0 (6.12)	26.0 (7.07)	†	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>6</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	33.6 (1.28)	27.4 (1.28)	24.3 (1.20)	10.0 (0.76)	3.7 (0.52)	†
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	33.1 (1.50)	28.3 (1.62)	24.5 (1.52)	9.5 (0.87)	3.4 (0.62)	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	23.8 (0.81)	28.2 (0.78)	30.2 (0.85)	12.0 (0.58)	5.2 (0.36)	0.6 (0.14)
White, single race	100.0	20.3 (0.97)	28.7 (0.95)	32.1 (1.06)	12.7 (0.72)	5.4 (0.44)	0.7 (0.19)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	33.6 (1.70)	25.6 (1.57)	25.2 (1.63)	10.2 (1.12)	5.0 (0.75)	*0.4 (0.16)
Family structure <sup>7</sup>							
Mother and father	100.0	25.9 (0.85)	29.5 (0.83)	29.1 (0.92)	10.5 (0.55)	4.3 (0.36)	0.9 (0.23)
Mother, no father	100.0	24.5 (1.20)	24.8 (1.27)	28.1 (1.30)	15.2 (1.17)	7.0 (0.67)	0.4 (0.13)
Father, no mother	100.0	33.5 (3.39)	26.6 (3.11)	30.5 (3.75)	7.6 (1.75)	*1.6 (0.75)	†
Neither mother nor father	100.0	28.9 (3.42)	23.3 (3.06)	31.2 (3.92)	11.1 (2.61)	5.3 (1.36)	†
Parent's education <sup>8</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	100.0	34.7 (2.02)	24.8 (1.74)	25.4 (2.05)	9.8 (1.10)	4.7 (0.73)	*0.6 (0.26)
High school diploma or GED <sup>9</sup>	100.0	27.9 (1.56)	25.5 (1.44)	27.8 (1.60)	12.9 (1.13)	5.0 (0.63)	†
More than high school	100.0	23.4 (0.84)	29.6 (0.87)	29.9 (0.88)	11.5 (0.63)	4.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.17)
Family income <sup>10</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	100.0	28.5 (1.31)	22.9 (1.09)	29.2 (1.39)	12.5 (0.86)	5.9 (0.57)	*1.0 (0.40)
\$35,000 or more	100.0	24.0 (0.81)	30.2 (0.85)	29.4 (0.84)	11.1 (0.60)	4.7 (0.38)	0.6 (0.16)
\$35,000–\$49,999	100.0	26.4 (1.78)	26.8 (1.93)	27.6 (1.92)	11.2 (1.43)	7.8 (1.12)	†
\$50,000–\$74,999	100.0	26.8 (1.65)	28.1 (1.68)	27.2 (1.65)	12.1 (1.37)	4.4 (0.69)	*1.3 (0.49)
\$75,000–\$99,999	100.0	21.4 (1.78)	31.2 (2.01)	31.9 (2.05)	10.5 (1.16)	4.6 (0.95)	†
\$100,000 or more	100.0	22.0 (1.32)	33.1 (1.45)	30.7 (1.44)	10.6 (0.97)	3.2 (0.48)	*0.4 (0.19)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 5–17 years	Number of school days missed in past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	1–2 days	3–5 days	6–10 days	11 or more days	Did not go to school
Poverty status <sup>11</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>2</sup> (standard error)					
Poor . . . . .	100.0	29.6 (1.77)	21.8 (1.41)	29.7 (1.95)	11.4 (1.03)	6.3 (0.75)	†
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	26.3 (1.37)	25.1 (1.47)	28.4 (1.54)	13.5 (1.31)	6.2 (0.72)	*0.5 (0.19)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	23.2 (0.85)	31.2 (0.88)	29.9 (0.89)	10.9 (0.60)	4.2 (0.39)	0.6 (0.13)
Health insurance coverage <sup>12</sup>							
Private . . . . .	100.0	23.9 (0.87)	30.0 (0.92)	30.1 (0.92)	11.5 (0.69)	3.9 (0.35)	*0.5 (0.17)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	26.7 (1.23)	24.3 (1.14)	28.4 (1.31)	12.7 (0.87)	6.8 (0.63)	*1.2 (0.41)
Other . . . . .	100.0	22.7 (3.27)	31.7 (4.40)	31.0 (4.50)	9.6 (2.15)	5.1 (1.47)	–
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	36.7 (2.45)	24.9 (1.83)	23.6 (2.08)	9.4 (1.34)	4.8 (0.96)	*0.7 (0.30)
Place of residence <sup>13</sup>							
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	26.9 (0.87)	28.1 (0.90)	28.9 (0.93)	11.1 (0.67)	4.3 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.24)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.8 (1.33)	28.0 (1.28)	28.3 (1.31)	12.4 (0.87)	5.7 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.27)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	24.7 (2.03)	27.8 (1.77)	30.1 (2.11)	11.4 (1.28)	5.4 (0.80)	*0.7 (0.26)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	25.1 (1.75)	26.9 (1.78)	28.0 (1.75)	12.5 (1.27)	6.7 (0.90)	*0.7 (0.24)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	22.9 (1.34)	30.3 (1.35)	30.0 (1.53)	11.0 (1.01)	5.1 (0.69)	*0.7 (0.23)
South . . . . .	100.0	27.1 (1.25)	27.2 (1.12)	29.5 (1.32)	11.2 (0.80)	4.5 (0.45)	*0.5 (0.15)
West . . . . .	100.0	27.7 (1.40)	27.6 (1.39)	27.7 (1.30)	12.0 (1.02)	4.0 (0.55)	†
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	26.1 (0.77)	29.3 (0.75)	29.1 (0.79)	11.1 (0.53)	3.8 (0.28)	0.7 (0.17)
Good . . . . .	100.0	26.4 (1.76)	23.4 (1.59)	28.4 (1.83)	13.3 (1.35)	8.1 (1.05)	*0.4 (0.14)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	11.4 (2.88)	7.2 (1.89)	28.0 (4.84)	19.4 (3.92)	29.2 (4.52)	†

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>3</sup>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.

<sup>4</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One 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.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.”

<sup>8</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>9</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>10</sup>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.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>13</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
	Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)								
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	4.8 (0.28)	95.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	74.5 (0.78)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.14)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	4.8 (0.28)	95.2 (0.28)	100.0	23.5 (0.75)	74.5 (0.78)	0.7 (0.12)	1.0 (0.14)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)
Sex									
Male	4.9 (0.39)	95.1 (0.39)	100.0	23.3 (0.90)	74.8 (0.93)	0.5 (0.13)	1.2 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.03)	*0.1 (0.05)
Female	4.7 (0.42)	95.3 (0.42)	100.0	23.8 (0.95)	74.2 (1.00)	0.8 (0.21)	0.9 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.1 (0.05)
Age									
0–4 years	3.6 (0.52)	96.4 (0.52)	100.0	24.4 (1.17)	73.5 (1.24)	*0.7 (0.29)	1.1 (0.26)	†	†
5–11 years	4.3 (0.42)	95.7 (0.42)	100.0	23.2 (1.07)	75.2 (1.09)	0.6 (0.15)	0.8 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
12–17 years	6.4 (0.56)	93.6 (0.56)	100.0	23.1 (0.95)	74.6 (0.99)	0.8 (0.20)	1.2 (0.25)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.2 (0.06)
Race									
One race <sup>5</sup>	4.9 (0.29)	95.1 (0.29)	100.0	23.5 (0.76)	74.4 (0.79)	0.7 (0.13)	1.0 (0.15)	0.2 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)
White	5.0 (0.35)	95.0 (0.35)	100.0	22.7 (0.86)	75.8 (0.90)	0.5 (0.12)	0.8 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American	4.2 (0.53)	95.8 (0.53)	100.0	28.1 (1.63)	68.7 (1.68)	1.3 (0.28)	1.7 (0.40)	†	†
American Indian or Alaska Native	†	91.5 (4.88)	100.0	48.0 (8.03)	48.2 (7.91)	†	†	–	–
Asian	5.1 (0.95)	94.9 (0.95)	100.0	17.3 (2.09)	79.8 (2.37)	†	†	–	†
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	96.3 (2.24)	100.0	*20.3 (9.49)	64.4 (15.42)	†	–	–	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	3.1 (0.88)	96.9 (0.88)	100.0	22.8 (2.46)	75.9 (2.49)	†	†	–	–
Black or African American and white	*2.7 (1.20)	97.3 (1.20)	100.0	21.0 (3.58)	77.9 (3.64)	†	†	–	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	†	96.5 (2.70)	100.0	39.9 (6.51)	58.9 (6.46)	†	†	–	–
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	8.0 (0.65)	92.0 (0.65)	100.0	40.3 (1.59)	56.8 (1.63)	1.3 (0.34)	1.3 (0.22)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
Mexican or Mexican American	8.8 (0.83)	91.2 (0.83)	100.0	43.7 (2.03)	53.2 (2.07)	*1.4 (0.46)	1.3 (0.29)	†	†
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.9 (0.31)	96.1 (0.31)	100.0	18.9 (0.75)	79.4 (0.79)	0.5 (0.12)	1.0 (0.17)	0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
White, single race	3.8 (0.40)	96.2 (0.40)	100.0	16.5 (0.87)	82.4 (0.90)	*0.2 (0.09)	0.6 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.04)
Black or African American, single race	4.0 (0.52)	96.0 (0.52)	100.0	27.2 (1.64)	69.6 (1.68)	1.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.42)	†	†
Family structure <sup>8</sup>									
Mother and father	4.6 (0.35)	95.4 (0.35)	100.0	21.2 (0.85)	77.3 (0.87)	*0.4 (0.13)	0.9 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.04)
Mother, no father	4.2 (0.43)	95.8 (0.43)	100.0	28.7 (1.27)	68.6 (1.33)	1.1 (0.30)	1.3 (0.29)	*0.3 (0.12)	†
Father, no mother	10.9 (2.24)	89.1 (2.24)	100.0	26.3 (3.44)	70.9 (3.50)	†	*1.0 (0.45)	†	†
Neither mother nor father	9.5 (2.82)	90.5 (2.82)	100.0	33.2 (3.18)	61.3 (3.30)	*2.9 (1.36)	†	†	†
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	10.6 (1.24)	89.4 (1.24)	100.0	46.0 (2.29)	50.7 (2.28)	*1.1 (0.34)	*1.7 (0.55)	†	*0.4 (0.17)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	6.3 (0.67)	93.7 (0.67)	100.0	28.2 (1.42)	69.9 (1.45)	*0.6 (0.25)	0.9 (0.19)	*0.2 (0.10)	†
More than high school	3.1 (0.27)	96.9 (0.27)	100.0	17.7 (0.77)	80.8 (0.80)	0.4 (0.08)	0.9 (0.17)	*0.2 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
Family income <sup>11</sup>									
Less than \$35,000	6.2 (0.56)	93.8 (0.56)	100.0	36.8 (1.31)	60.1 (1.38)	1.1 (0.24)	1.6 (0.29)	*0.2 (0.09)	*0.1 (0.05)
\$35,000 or more	4.1 (0.33)	95.9 (0.33)	100.0	17.5 (0.77)	81.1 (0.80)	0.4 (0.11)	0.8 (0.16)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7.0 (1.01)	93.0 (1.01)	100.0	26.3 (1.78)	71.1 (1.85)	*1.0 (0.46)	1.3 (0.37)	†	*0.2 (0.08)
\$50,000–\$74,999	4.3 (0.70)	95.7 (0.70)	100.0	18.7 (1.36)	80.1 (1.38)	*0.4 (0.16)	*0.6 (0.19)	†	†
\$75,000–\$99,999	3.2 (0.71)	96.8 (0.71)	100.0	15.5 (1.40)	82.9 (1.49)	†	*1.1 (0.47)	†	†
\$100,000 or more	2.6 (0.43)	97.4 (0.43)	100.0	12.9 (1.06)	86.5 (1.08)	†	*0.4 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	†

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 with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	Has usual place of health care <sup>1</sup>		All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care	Location of usual place of health care <sup>2</sup>					
	No	Yes		Clinic	Doctor's office	Emergency room	Hospital outpatient	Some other place	Doesn't go to one place most often
<b>Poverty status<sup>12</sup></b>				Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Poor . . . . .	7.4 (0.85)	92.6 (0.85)	100.0	39.4 (1.78)	57.3 (1.85)	1.4 (0.40)	1.6 (0.33)	†	†
Near poor . . . . .	5.6 (0.66)	94.4 (0.66)	100.0	30.4 (1.39)	67.2 (1.44)	*0.8 (0.24)	1.3 (0.35)	*0.3 (0.11)	†
Not poor . . . . .	3.3 (0.33)	96.7 (0.33)	100.0	15.2 (0.71)	83.6 (0.74)	0.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.05)
<b>Health insurance coverage<sup>13</sup></b>									
Private . . . . .	2.3 (0.28)	97.7 (0.28)	100.0	13.4 (0.73)	85.8 (0.74)	*0.1 (0.04)	0.5 (0.15)	*0.1 (0.05)	*0.1 (0.04)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	3.9 (0.53)	96.1 (0.53)	100.0	36.6 (1.37)	61.1 (1.39)	0.6 (0.14)	1.5 (0.28)	†	†
Other . . . . .	*5.0 (2.01)	95.0 (2.01)	100.0	38.0 (4.05)	55.7 (4.22)	†	*3.3 (1.01)	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	24.9 (1.72)	75.1 (1.72)	100.0	36.9 (2.39)	54.7 (2.63)	5.0 (1.22)	*2.3 (0.71)	*0.6 (0.27)	*0.5 (0.22)
<b>Place of residence<sup>14</sup></b>									
Large MSA . . . . .	4.4 (0.34)	95.6 (0.34)	100.0	21.7 (0.86)	75.7 (0.91)	0.8 (0.20)	1.4 (0.24)	*0.1 (0.04)	*0.1 (0.05)
Small MSA . . . . .	5.5 (0.60)	94.5 (0.60)	100.0	23.2 (1.41)	75.5 (1.46)	0.5 (0.14)	0.5 (0.14)	*0.2 (0.08)	†
Not in MSA . . . . .	5.0 (0.66)	95.0 (0.66)	100.0	30.1 (2.51)	68.4 (2.66)	†	*0.6 (0.26)	*0.4 (0.16)	†
<b>Region</b>									
Northeast . . . . .	2.6 (0.44)	97.4 (0.44)	100.0	16.9 (1.45)	81.7 (1.48)	*0.3 (0.11)	1.0 (0.20)	†	†
Midwest . . . . .	3.8 (0.55)	96.2 (0.55)	100.0	27.6 (1.56)	70.4 (1.68)	*0.7 (0.25)	*1.1 (0.36)	*0.2 (0.10)	†
South . . . . .	5.3 (0.46)	94.7 (0.46)	100.0	20.0 (1.19)	78.1 (1.23)	0.7 (0.17)	0.8 (0.21)	*0.1 (0.06)	*0.1 (0.05)
West . . . . .	6.8 (0.71)	93.2 (0.71)	100.0	29.4 (1.75)	68.1 (1.81)	*0.9 (0.39)	1.2 (0.32)	*0.2 (0.08)	*0.2 (0.10)
<b>Current health status</b>									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	4.6 (0.32)	95.4 (0.32)	100.0	21.8 (0.75)	76.5 (0.78)	0.5 (0.09)	0.9 (0.14)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.04)
Good . . . . .	5.6 (0.61)	94.4 (0.61)	100.0	32.5 (1.73)	64.0 (1.83)	*1.7 (0.65)	1.6 (0.44)	†	†
Fair or poor . . . . .	6.9 (2.05)	93.1 (2.05)	100.0	30.3 (4.29)	66.7 (4.38)	†	*1.8 (0.80)	–	–

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?"

<sup>2</sup>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?"

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.



**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)						
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude) . . . . .	100.0	75.4 (0.60)	16.1 (0.51)	5.6 (0.30)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.17)
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted) . . . . .	100.0	75.1 (0.59)	16.2 (0.51)	5.7 (0.30)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.17)
Sex						
Male . . . . .	100.0	74.0 (0.82)	16.9 (0.68)	6.1 (0.44)	1.0 (0.14)	2.0 (0.26)
Female . . . . .	100.0	76.8 (0.82)	15.2 (0.70)	5.0 (0.42)	1.3 (0.22)	1.6 (0.23)
Age						
0–4 years . . . . .	100.0	88.3 (0.81)	8.5 (0.70)	2.0 (0.34)	–	1.3 (0.21)
5–11 years . . . . .	100.0	72.4 (1.04)	18.4 (0.88)	6.1 (0.53)	1.1 (0.22)	2.0 (0.32)
12–17 years . . . . .	100.0	67.8 (1.04)	19.9 (0.89)	8.1 (0.58)	2.2 (0.29)	2.1 (0.30)
Race						
One race <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	100.0	75.3 (0.62)	16.1 (0.52)	5.6 (0.31)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.17)
White . . . . .	100.0	75.6 (0.70)	15.8 (0.58)	5.7 (0.36)	1.2 (0.16)	1.8 (0.20)
Black or African American . . . . .	100.0	75.7 (1.22)	16.3 (1.07)	5.1 (0.61)	1.0 (0.28)	1.7 (0.37)
American Indian or Alaska Native . . . . .	100.0	72.7 (5.81)	15.3 (3.77)	*5.5 (2.18)	†	†
Asian . . . . .	100.0	69.6 (2.40)	19.8 (2.09)	6.6 (1.32)	*1.5 (0.52)	2.5 (0.70)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander . . . . .	100.0	64.2 (14.88)	*31.0 (14.27)	†	†	–
Two or more races <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	100.0	79.2 (2.56)	15.1 (2.10)	*4.3 (1.35)	†	†
Black or African American and white . . . . .	100.0	81.3 (3.63)	14.6 (3.09)	†	†	–
American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . . .	100.0	76.5 (6.41)	*12.5 (4.11)	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race						
Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	72.0 (1.04)	16.0 (0.84)	6.7 (0.58)	1.7 (0.27)	3.6 (0.43)
Mexican or Mexican American . . . . .	100.0	69.9 (1.31)	17.0 (1.04)	7.7 (0.77)	2.0 (0.36)	3.4 (0.49)
Not Hispanic or Latino . . . . .	100.0	76.4 (0.69)	16.1 (0.60)	5.3 (0.34)	1.0 (0.15)	1.3 (0.18)
White, single race . . . . .	100.0	77.1 (0.85)	15.7 (0.72)	5.2 (0.44)	1.0 (0.19)	1.1 (0.21)
Black or African American, single race . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (1.26)	16.4 (1.11)	5.4 (0.65)	1.0 (0.29)	1.8 (0.39)
Family structure <sup>8</sup>						
Mother and father . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (0.74)	16.0 (0.61)	5.8 (0.39)	1.1 (0.16)	1.6 (0.19)
Mother, no father . . . . .	100.0	76.5 (1.08)	15.5 (0.93)	4.8 (0.46)	1.3 (0.25)	1.9 (0.34)
Father, no mother . . . . .	100.0	69.0 (2.99)	18.8 (2.44)	7.5 (1.60)	*1.6 (0.65)	*3.1 (1.40)
Neither mother nor father . . . . .	100.0	70.2 (3.07)	20.3 (2.86)	4.5 (1.06)	*1.5 (0.57)	*3.4 (1.12)
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>						
Less than high school diploma . . . . .	100.0	69.1 (1.58)	16.4 (1.22)	7.1 (0.81)	2.4 (0.54)	5.0 (0.86)
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	100.0	71.5 (1.19)	17.2 (1.02)	7.6 (0.72)	1.8 (0.35)	1.8 (0.34)
More than high school . . . . .	100.0	78.1 (0.73)	15.4 (0.62)	4.7 (0.36)	0.7 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)
Family income <sup>11</sup>						
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (0.95)	14.6 (0.78)	5.8 (0.54)	1.4 (0.25)	2.7 (0.37)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	75.8 (0.76)	16.3 (0.63)	5.5 (0.38)	1.0 (0.16)	1.3 (0.18)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	73.8 (1.64)	14.8 (1.20)	7.2 (1.04)	1.7 (0.42)	2.5 (0.64)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	72.6 (1.41)	17.8 (1.27)	6.8 (0.81)	1.1 (0.29)	1.8 (0.39)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	75.7 (1.77)	17.6 (1.56)	4.8 (0.84)	*1.3 (0.53)	*0.6 (0.18)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	79.5 (1.08)	15.4 (1.01)	3.9 (0.49)	*0.5 (0.15)	0.7 (0.18)
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>						
Poor . . . . .	100.0	76.0 (1.26)	13.3 (0.99)	5.7 (0.73)	1.3 (0.31)	3.6 (0.61)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	73.5 (1.28)	15.7 (1.05)	7.3 (0.77)	1.8 (0.36)	1.7 (0.30)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	76.9 (0.78)	16.5 (0.69)	4.7 (0.36)	0.9 (0.16)	1.1 (0.17)
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>						
Private . . . . .	100.0	76.6 (0.83)	17.1 (0.74)	4.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.16)	0.9 (0.14)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	79.0 (0.93)	13.9 (0.81)	4.5 (0.52)	0.6 (0.14)	2.1 (0.28)
Other . . . . .	100.0	78.8 (3.90)	15.1 (3.58)	*5.6 (1.76)	†	–
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	51.7 (2.05)	18.6 (1.49)	16.2 (1.48)	6.1 (1.01)	7.4 (1.25)

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Time since last contact with a health care professional <sup>1</sup>				
		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 <sup>2</sup>
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>3</sup> (standard error)				
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	75.5 (0.78)	16.1 (0.67)	5.2 (0.38)	1.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.22)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	75.6 (1.25)	16.3 (1.02)	5.7 (0.54)	1.2 (0.23)	1.3 (0.25)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	74.6 (1.32)	15.6 (1.19)	6.6 (0.85)	*0.8 (0.32)	2.4 (0.58)
Region						
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	81.9 (1.35)	13.7 (1.26)	2.2 (0.40)	†	1.9 (0.42)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	73.8 (1.24)	18.0 (1.17)	5.7 (0.65)	1.1 (0.28)	1.4 (0.39)
South . . . . .	100.0	75.6 (1.02)	15.5 (0.82)	6.0 (0.54)	1.1 (0.21)	1.8 (0.26)
West . . . . .	100.0	72.1 (1.28)	16.6 (0.98)	7.2 (0.64)	1.9 (0.33)	2.2 (0.34)
Current health status						
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	74.9 (0.67)	16.4 (0.56)	5.7 (0.34)	1.1 (0.14)	1.8 (0.19)
Good . . . . .	100.0	76.7 (1.30)	15.1 (1.18)	5.5 (0.64)	1.2 (0.30)	1.5 (0.33)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	87.8 (2.76)	*7.4 (2.23)	†	†	†

– Quantity zero.

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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."

<sup>2</sup>Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Total <sup>6</sup> (crude)	73,994	6,021	1,827	3,490	8.2 (0.36)	2.5 (0.16)	4.7 (0.26)
Total <sup>6</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,994	6,021	1,827	3,490	8.2 (0.36)	2.5 (0.16)	4.7 (0.26)
Sex							
Male	37,818	3,087	938	1,763	8.2 (0.42)	2.5 (0.20)	4.7 (0.30)
Female	36,177	2,934	889	1,727	8.2 (0.41)	2.5 (0.20)	4.8 (0.33)
Age							
0–4 years	21,232	1,323	434	818	6.3 (0.48)	2.1 (0.28)	3.9 (0.41)
5–11 years	28,142	2,212	656	1,244	7.9 (0.43)	2.3 (0.23)	4.4 (0.33)
12–17 years	24,621	2,486	737	1,428	10.1 (0.53)	3.0 (0.25)	5.8 (0.40)
Race							
One race <sup>7</sup>	71,350	5,848	1,738	3,334	8.2 (0.36)	2.4 (0.16)	4.7 (0.27)
White	55,943	4,692	1,320	2,684	8.4 (0.43)	2.4 (0.19)	4.8 (0.33)
Black or African American	11,353	749	335	530	6.7 (0.58)	3.0 (0.37)	4.7 (0.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native	708	134	†	*29	18.9 (4.57)	†	*4.1 (1.87)
Asian	3,041	239	62	87	7.9 (1.10)	2.0 (0.57)	2.9 (0.71)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	306	*34	†	†	*11.1 (4.14)	†	†
Two or more races <sup>8</sup>	2,644	174	*89	156	6.6 (1.25)	*3.4 (1.04)	5.9 (1.37)
Black or African American and white	1,144	*55	*30	*63	*4.9 (1.54)	*2.6 (1.02)	*5.5 (1.85)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	552	*67	*52	*70	*12.3 (4.10)	*9.4 (4.34)	*12.8 (4.88)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>9</sup> and race							
Hispanic or Latino	16,521	2,413	600	981	14.7 (0.84)	3.7 (0.36)	5.9 (0.59)
Mexican or Mexican American	11,543	1,832	427	713	16.0 (1.02)	3.7 (0.46)	6.2 (0.79)
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,473	3,609	1,226	2,509	6.3 (0.37)	2.1 (0.17)	4.4 (0.28)
White, single race	41,069	2,467	792	1,809	6.0 (0.46)	1.9 (0.20)	4.4 (0.36)
Black or African American, single race	10,612	692	294	479	6.6 (0.61)	2.8 (0.38)	4.5 (0.47)
Family structure <sup>10</sup>							
Mother and father	51,528	3,917	1,117	2,188	7.6 (0.40)	2.2 (0.19)	4.2 (0.30)
Mother, no father	18,029	1,576	587	1,132	8.8 (0.59)	3.3 (0.32)	6.3 (0.54)
Father, no mother	2,319	296	85	115	13.0 (2.10)	3.7 (0.84)	4.9 (0.98)
Neither mother nor father	2,119	233	*38	56	11.1 (1.46)	*1.8 (0.60)	2.6 (0.72)
Parent's education <sup>11</sup>							
Less than high school diploma	9,009	1,498	289	451	16.7 (1.19)	3.2 (0.43)	5.0 (0.54)
High school diploma or GED <sup>12</sup>	14,730	1,560	431	741	10.7 (0.77)	2.9 (0.41)	5.0 (0.56)
More than high school	47,425	2,668	1,061	2,233	5.6 (0.33)	2.2 (0.19)	4.7 (0.32)
Family income <sup>13</sup>							
Less than \$35,000	22,493	2,508	726	1,312	11.2 (0.65)	3.2 (0.32)	5.8 (0.48)
\$35,000 or more	45,611	3,077	984	1,946	6.8 (0.40)	2.2 (0.20)	4.3 (0.30)
\$35,000–\$49,999	8,994	1,166	310	538	13.0 (1.11)	3.5 (0.43)	6.0 (0.70)
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,196	1,165	421	924	9.6 (0.86)	3.5 (0.53)	7.6 (0.83)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,733	362	122	206	4.2 (0.62)	1.4 (0.35)	2.4 (0.46)
\$100,000 or more	15,687	383	131	278	2.4 (0.53)	0.8 (0.21)	1.8 (0.28)
Poverty status <sup>14</sup>							
Poor	14,007	1,630	456	767	11.7 (0.85)	3.3 (0.43)	5.5 (0.64)
Near poor	15,063	1,818	491	997	12.1 (0.84)	3.3 (0.41)	6.6 (0.62)
Not poor	37,876	1,890	680	1,398	5.0 (0.39)	1.8 (0.19)	3.7 (0.29)
Health insurance coverage <sup>15</sup>							
Private	41,097	–	549	1,339	–	1.3 (0.17)	3.3 (0.30)
Medicaid or other public	24,351	–	422	736	–	1.7 (0.24)	3.0 (0.32)
Other	2,126	–	*25	48	–	*1.2 (0.46)	*2.2 (0.68)
Uninsured	6,021	6,021	829	1,361	100 (0.00)	13.8 (1.04)	22.6 (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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Selected measures of health care access					
		Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>	Uninsured for health care <sup>1</sup>	Unmet medical need <sup>2</sup>	Delayed care due to cost <sup>3</sup>
Place of residence <sup>16</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>4</sup>			Percent <sup>5</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	39,154	3,043	1,022	1,948	7.8 (0.39)	2.6 (0.22)	5.0 (0.36)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,105	1,831	624	1,063	8.0 (0.72)	2.7 (0.32)	4.6 (0.41)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,735	1,148	180	479	9.8 (1.14)	1.5 (0.22)	4.1 (0.81)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	12,465	547	168	328	4.4 (0.78)	1.3 (0.28)	2.6 (0.38)
Midwest . . . . .	17,277	1,144	349	731	6.7 (0.71)	2.0 (0.29)	4.2 (0.50)
South . . . . .	26,314	2,797	741	1,342	10.7 (0.66)	2.8 (0.31)	5.1 (0.45)
West . . . . .	17,939	1,534	569	1,090	8.6 (0.67)	3.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.66)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,863	4,756	1,354	2,591	7.7 (0.36)	2.2 (0.17)	4.2 (0.27)
Good . . . . .	10,821	1,139	351	751	10.7 (0.93)	3.3 (0.38)	6.9 (0.64)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,296	122	118	146	9.5 (1.86)	9.1 (1.85)	11.2 (2.01)

† 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 greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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?”

<sup>2</sup>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?”

<sup>3</sup>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?”

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One 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.

<sup>8</sup>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 “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

<sup>9</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>10</sup>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.”

<sup>11</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

<sup>12</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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.

<sup>15</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>16</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of “All children under 18 years” in this table differ slightly from estimates of “All children under 18 years” in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>								
		None			One			Two or more		
		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)					
Total <sup>4</sup> (crude)	73,996	58,393	10,393	4,950	79.2 (0.52)	14.1 (0.45)	6.7 (0.32)			
Total <sup>4</sup> (age-adjusted)	73,996	58,393	10,393	4,950	79.3 (0.52)	14.0 (0.45)	6.7 (0.32)			
Sex										
Male	37,818	29,317	5,729	2,620	77.8 (0.76)	15.2 (0.67)	7.0 (0.45)			
Female	36,177	29,076	4,664	2,331	80.6 (0.71)	12.9 (0.61)	6.5 (0.46)			
Age										
0–4 years	21,134	15,417	3,696	1,961	73.2 (1.05)	17.5 (0.90)	9.3 (0.70)			
5–11 years	27,943	22,626	3,587	1,653	81.2 (0.82)	12.9 (0.73)	5.9 (0.51)			
12–17 years	24,918	20,350	3,110	1,337	82.1 (0.77)	12.5 (0.70)	5.4 (0.43)			
Race										
One race <sup>5</sup>	71,276	56,359	10,008	4,651	79.4 (0.53)	14.1 (0.46)	6.5 (0.32)			
White	55,807	44,615	7,699	3,287	80.2 (0.60)	13.8 (0.53)	5.9 (0.36)			
Black or African American	11,293	8,218	1,837	1,195	73.1 (1.32)	16.3 (1.10)	10.6 (0.91)			
American Indian or Alaska Native	795	612	*122	*61	76.9 (4.93)	15.4 (4.41)	*7.7 (2.60)			
Asian	3,023	2,670	241	103	88.6 (1.54)	8.0 (1.30)	3.4 (0.87)			
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	358	*243	*110	†	68.0 (14.31)	*30.6 (14.14)	†			
Two or more races <sup>6</sup>	2,720	2,034	384	299	74.8 (2.66)	14.1 (2.16)	11.0 (2.00)			
Black or African American and white	1,224	846	231	*144	69.3 (4.87)	18.9 (4.15)	*11.8 (3.63)			
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	556	437	*41	*77	78.7 (5.10)	*7.4 (2.87)	*13.9 (4.26)			
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>7</sup> and race										
Hispanic or Latino	16,522	13,135	2,223	1,104	79.8 (0.97)	13.5 (0.89)	6.7 (0.54)			
Mexican or Mexican American	11,476	9,362	1,408	667	81.9 (1.19)	12.3 (1.11)	5.8 (0.65)			
Not Hispanic or Latino	57,474	45,257	8,169	3,847	79.0 (0.61)	14.3 (0.54)	6.7 (0.38)			
White, single race	40,952	32,708	5,751	2,345	80.2 (0.73)	14.1 (0.64)	5.7 (0.45)			
Black or African American, single race	10,544	7,716	1,683	1,105	73.5 (1.37)	16.0 (1.16)	10.5 (0.94)			
Family structure <sup>8</sup>										
Mother and father	51,421	41,724	6,804	2,722	81.4 (0.64)	13.3 (0.54)	5.3 (0.36)			
Mother, no father	18,113	13,185	3,028	1,826	73.1 (1.13)	16.8 (0.94)	10.1 (0.72)			
Father, no mother	2,259	1,879	213	*161	83.4 (2.70)	9.4 (1.81)	*7.2 (2.27)			
Neither mother nor father	2,203	1,605	348	241	73.2 (3.05)	15.9 (2.48)	11.0 (2.16)			
Parent's education <sup>9</sup>										
Less than high school diploma	9,221	7,184	1,218	795	78.1 (1.41)	13.2 (1.14)	8.6 (0.97)			
High school diploma or GED <sup>10</sup>	14,626	11,019	2,344	1,194	75.7 (1.20)	16.1 (1.05)	8.2 (0.80)			
More than high school	47,674	38,432	6,427	2,697	80.8 (0.63)	13.5 (0.55)	5.7 (0.36)			
Family income <sup>11</sup>										
Less than \$35,000	23,406	17,132	3,790	2,410	73.4 (0.99)	16.2 (0.82)	10.3 (0.70)			
\$35,000 or more	46,961	38,393	6,059	2,407	81.9 (0.63)	12.9 (0.54)	5.1 (0.34)			
\$35,000–\$49,999	9,306	7,227	1,411	650	77.8 (1.55)	15.2 (1.34)	7.0 (0.93)			
\$50,000–\$74,999	12,576	10,073	1,725	748	80.3 (1.31)	13.8 (1.16)	6.0 (0.73)			
\$75,000–\$99,999	8,946	7,410	1,112	415	82.9 (1.45)	12.4 (1.27)	4.6 (0.77)			
\$100,000 or more	16,133	13,682	1,811	595	85.0 (0.98)	11.3 (0.88)	3.7 (0.46)			
Poverty status <sup>12</sup>										
Poor	14,714	10,681	2,267	1,720	72.8 (1.34)	15.5 (1.10)	11.7 (0.99)			
Near poor	15,542	11,821	2,536	1,151	76.2 (1.18)	16.4 (1.02)	7.4 (0.72)			
Not poor	38,921	32,078	4,917	1,838	82.6 (0.66)	12.7 (0.57)	4.7 (0.34)			
Health insurance coverage <sup>13</sup>										
Private	40,817	33,923	5,039	1,708	83.4 (0.64)	12.4 (0.57)	4.2 (0.32)			
Medicaid or other public	24,656	17,748	4,208	2,610	72.2 (0.99)	17.1 (0.86)	10.6 (0.72)			
Other	2,135	1,453	438	244	68.0 (3.46)	20.5 (3.39)	11.4 (2.06)			
Uninsured	6,139	5,099	679	347	83.2 (1.56)	11.1 (1.35)	5.7 (0.85)			

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, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children under 18 years	Emergency room visits in the past 12 months <sup>1</sup>					
		None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more
Place of residence <sup>14</sup>		Number in thousands <sup>2</sup>			Percent <sup>3</sup> (standard error)		
Large MSA . . . . .	38,826	31,009	5,166	2,519	80.1 (0.70)	13.4 (0.61)	6.5 (0.43)
Small MSA . . . . .	23,370	18,479	3,345	1,473	79.3 (0.96)	14.4 (0.88)	6.3 (0.51)
Not in MSA . . . . .	11,800	8,905	1,881	958	75.8 (1.34)	16.0 (1.05)	8.2 (1.03)
Region							
Northeast . . . . .	12,479	9,670	1,928	787	78.1 (1.31)	15.6 (1.15)	6.4 (0.83)
Midwest . . . . .	17,848	13,865	2,640	1,277	78.0 (1.05)	14.8 (0.98)	7.2 (0.70)
South . . . . .	25,946	20,111	3,769	1,999	77.7 (0.92)	14.6 (0.76)	7.7 (0.56)
West . . . . .	17,723	14,747	2,057	887	83.4 (0.95)	11.6 (0.88)	5.0 (0.49)
Current health status							
Excellent or very good . . . . .	61,874	49,983	8,434	3,274	81.0 (0.55)	13.7 (0.50)	5.3 (0.30)
Good . . . . .	10,805	7,655	1,795	1,292	71.3 (1.47)	16.7 (1.18)	12.0 (1.16)
Fair or poor . . . . .	1,315	753	164	384	57.9 (4.44)	12.6 (2.47)	29.5 (4.22)

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

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

<sup>1</sup>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.)"

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>4</sup>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.

<sup>5</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One 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 "One 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.

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>8</sup>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."

<sup>9</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>10</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>11</sup>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.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>14</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

**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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>
Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)									
Total <sup>5</sup> (crude)	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.6 (0.70)	17.8 (0.56)	6.6 (0.35)	3.3 (0.29)	11.6 (0.47)
Total <sup>5</sup> (age-adjusted)	100.0	7.1 (0.34)	92.9 (0.34)	100.0	61.0 (0.69)	17.9 (0.56)	6.7 (0.35)	3.4 (0.30)	11.1 (0.43)
Sex									
Male	100.0	7.5 (0.52)	92.5 (0.52)	100.0	60.9 (1.02)	16.7 (0.74)	6.6 (0.51)	3.6 (0.46)	12.2 (0.70)
Female	100.0	6.6 (0.45)	93.4 (0.45)	100.0	60.3 (0.93)	19.0 (0.79)	6.6 (0.48)	3.0 (0.32)	11.0 (0.61)
Age									
2–4 years	100.0	4.4 (0.70)	95.6 (0.70)	100.0	44.3 (1.65)	11.2 (1.15)	2.5 (0.44)	0.8 (0.20)	41.2 (1.64)
5–11 years	100.0	6.2 (0.44)	93.8 (0.44)	100.0	66.5 (1.01)	18.6 (0.83)	6.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.38)	5.7 (0.58)
12–17 years	100.0	9.5 (0.64)	90.5 (0.64)	100.0	62.5 (1.08)	20.4 (0.95)	8.8 (0.59)	5.4 (0.57)	3.1 (0.36)
Race									
One race <sup>6</sup>	100.0	7.1 (0.35)	92.9 (0.35)	100.0	60.6 (0.71)	17.8 (0.58)	6.7 (0.36)	3.4 (0.30)	11.6 (0.49)
White	100.0	7.2 (0.41)	92.8 (0.41)	100.0	62.0 (0.82)	17.1 (0.66)	6.5 (0.42)	3.2 (0.36)	11.3 (0.52)
Black or African American	100.0	7.0 (0.81)	93.0 (0.81)	100.0	55.1 (1.57)	21.7 (1.26)	8.5 (0.80)	3.7 (0.63)	11.1 (1.05)
American Indian or Alaska Native	100.0	*7.3 (2.69)	92.7 (2.69)	100.0	48.8 (7.03)	19.7 (5.70)	*8.1 (3.67)	†	*18.7 (7.34)
Asian	100.0	5.1 (1.08)	94.9 (1.08)	100.0	61.3 (2.68)	14.9 (1.81)	4.5 (0.91)	4.5 (1.26)	14.8 (2.24)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	100.0	†	95.1 (3.55)	100.0	*27.7 (12.12)	†	†	†	†
Two or more races <sup>7</sup>	100.0	6.7 (1.61)	93.3 (1.61)	100.0	62.2 (3.16)	17.8 (2.80)	4.4 (1.15)	*3.2 (1.06)	12.4 (2.16)
Black or African American and white	100.0	*4.2 (1.87)	95.8 (1.87)	100.0	59.2 (5.08)	19.4 (4.15)	*4.0 (1.76)	*4.7 (2.14)	12.7 (3.45)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	100.0	*12.8 (5.22)	87.2 (5.22)	100.0	51.8 (7.02)	24.6 (6.86)	*6.4 (3.05)	†	*15.2 (5.39)
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>8</sup> and race									
Hispanic or Latino	100.0	10.5 (0.81)	89.5 (0.81)	100.0	54.0 (1.43)	19.0 (1.05)	9.5 (0.84)	4.0 (0.51)	13.5 (0.84)
Mexican or Mexican American	100.0	11.1 (1.02)	88.9 (1.02)	100.0	52.6 (1.76)	19.1 (1.30)	10.3 (1.07)	4.2 (0.61)	13.8 (1.04)
Not Hispanic or Latino	100.0	6.1 (0.38)	93.9 (0.38)	100.0	62.5 (0.78)	17.5 (0.65)	5.8 (0.38)	3.2 (0.33)	11.1 (0.56)
White, single race	100.0	6.0 (0.46)	94.0 (0.46)	100.0	65.1 (0.95)	16.4 (0.81)	5.4 (0.49)	2.9 (0.42)	10.2 (0.63)
Black or African American, single race	100.0	6.8 (0.82)	93.2 (0.82)	100.0	54.8 (1.62)	22.0 (1.30)	8.3 (0.81)	3.7 (0.63)	11.3 (1.10)
Family structure <sup>9</sup>									
Mother and father	100.0	6.4 (0.40)	93.6 (0.40)	100.0	63.2 (0.86)	15.7 (0.63)	5.8 (0.42)	2.9 (0.37)	12.4 (0.61)
Mother, no father	100.0	9.1 (0.74)	90.9 (0.74)	100.0	54.9 (1.35)	22.9 (1.19)	8.3 (0.70)	4.2 (0.49)	9.7 (0.74)
Father, no mother	100.0	6.3 (1.37)	93.7 (1.37)	100.0	53.3 (3.50)	19.2 (2.69)	11.0 (2.23)	4.4 (1.26)	12.0 (2.11)
Neither mother nor father	100.0	7.2 (1.60)	92.8 (1.60)	100.0	56.5 (3.46)	22.2 (3.03)	7.6 (1.83)	4.9 (1.47)	8.8 (1.69)
Parent's education <sup>10</sup>									
Less than high school diploma	100.0	9.7 (0.95)	90.3 (0.95)	100.0	50.2 (2.03)	20.8 (1.77)	9.4 (0.96)	6.4 (1.08)	13.2 (1.22)
High school diploma or GED <sup>11</sup>	100.0	8.3 (0.78)	91.7 (0.78)	100.0	51.7 (1.53)	21.6 (1.28)	8.5 (0.86)	4.3 (0.66)	13.9 (1.22)
More than high school	100.0	6.3 (0.43)	93.7 (0.43)	100.0	65.6 (0.82)	15.7 (0.69)	5.5 (0.42)	2.4 (0.26)	10.8 (0.58)

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 visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.**

Selected characteristic	All children 2–17 years	Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>		All children 2–17 years	Time since last dental visit <sup>2</sup>				
		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	More than 5 years <sup>3</sup>
Family income <sup>12</sup>		Percent distribution <sup>4</sup> (standard error)							
Less than \$35,000 . . . . .	100.0	10.3 (0.71)	89.7 (0.71)	100.0	50.9 (1.29)	21.8 (1.18)	9.2 (0.76)	4.9 (0.57)	13.2 (0.79)
\$35,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	5.7 (0.42)	94.3 (0.42)	100.0	65.0 (0.81)	15.7 (0.62)	5.6 (0.40)	2.8 (0.30)	11.0 (0.63)
\$35,000–\$49,999 . . . . .	100.0	9.4 (1.16)	90.6 (1.16)	100.0	52.4 (1.98)	22.0 (1.60)	7.9 (1.21)	4.3 (0.70)	13.4 (1.36)
\$50,000–\$74,999 . . . . .	100.0	9.2 (1.03)	90.8 (1.03)	100.0	57.6 (1.67)	18.9 (1.29)	6.7 (0.68)	4.0 (0.77)	12.7 (1.23)
\$75,000–\$99,999 . . . . .	100.0	4.3 (0.93)	95.7 (0.93)	100.0	66.5 (1.84)	12.6 (1.18)	5.9 (1.08)	2.9 (0.74)	12.1 (1.46)
\$100,000 or more . . . . .	100.0	1.9 (0.34)	98.1 (0.34)	100.0	76.6 (1.33)	11.4 (0.96)	3.3 (0.53)	0.9 (0.23)	7.8 (1.00)
Poverty status <sup>13</sup>									
Poor . . . . .	100.0	9.8 (0.94)	90.2 (0.94)	100.0	50.0 (1.68)	21.6 (1.59)	9.6 (1.12)	5.3 (0.79)	13.5 (1.09)
Near poor . . . . .	100.0	10.7 (0.96)	89.3 (0.96)	100.0	53.9 (1.51)	21.7 (1.35)	7.2 (0.71)	4.8 (0.63)	12.4 (0.98)
Not poor . . . . .	100.0	4.5 (0.38)	95.5 (0.38)	100.0	67.7 (0.87)	14.5 (0.65)	5.3 (0.42)	2.2 (0.27)	10.3 (0.63)
Health insurance coverage <sup>14</sup>									
Private . . . . .	100.0	4.4 (0.38)	95.6 (0.38)	100.0	68.9 (0.86)	14.3 (0.62)	5.1 (0.44)	1.9 (0.25)	9.8 (0.60)
Medicaid or other public . . . . .	100.0	6.7 (0.58)	93.3 (0.58)	100.0	55.8 (1.23)	21.4 (1.12)	7.1 (0.60)	3.2 (0.44)	12.5 (0.85)
Other . . . . .	100.0	*3.1 (1.01)	96.9 (1.01)	100.0	55.3 (4.60)	21.7 (3.60)	8.5 (2.45)	†	13.3 (3.27)
Uninsured . . . . .	100.0	27.8 (2.00)	72.2 (2.00)	100.0	26.0 (1.97)	25.9 (2.28)	14.1 (1.40)	14.4 (2.18)	19.7 (1.74)
Place of residence <sup>15</sup>									
Large MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.9 (0.45)	93.1 (0.45)	100.0	61.3 (0.92)	17.7 (0.71)	6.7 (0.46)	2.8 (0.28)	11.5 (0.62)
Small MSA . . . . .	100.0	6.8 (0.61)	93.2 (0.61)	100.0	61.3 (1.26)	17.8 (1.03)	5.3 (0.45)	3.5 (0.52)	12.2 (0.89)
Not in MSA . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (1.04)	91.8 (1.04)	100.0	57.1 (2.06)	18.4 (1.71)	8.8 (1.19)	4.8 (1.16)	11.0 (1.24)
Region									
Northeast . . . . .	100.0	3.8 (0.63)	96.2 (0.63)	100.0	65.8 (1.59)	16.8 (1.40)	4.6 (0.74)	1.9 (0.41)	11.0 (1.20)
Midwest . . . . .	100.0	5.8 (0.69)	94.2 (0.69)	100.0	63.4 (1.44)	17.2 (1.28)	5.3 (0.66)	2.9 (0.67)	11.3 (0.94)
South . . . . .	100.0	7.9 (0.57)	92.1 (0.57)	100.0	58.3 (1.18)	18.5 (0.92)	7.5 (0.59)	4.4 (0.60)	11.3 (0.67)
West . . . . .	100.0	9.4 (0.84)	90.6 (0.84)	100.0	57.6 (1.47)	18.2 (1.03)	8.0 (0.78)	3.4 (0.43)	12.9 (1.15)
Current health status									
Excellent or very good . . . . .	100.0	6.7 (0.37)	93.3 (0.37)	100.0	62.1 (0.74)	16.7 (0.58)	6.1 (0.36)	3.3 (0.33)	11.9 (0.52)
Good . . . . .	100.0	8.2 (0.86)	91.8 (0.86)	100.0	54.5 (1.82)	23.4 (1.58)	9.0 (1.18)	3.5 (0.57)	9.7 (0.98)
Fair or poor . . . . .	100.0	16.1 (3.89)	83.9 (3.89)	100.0	43.4 (4.71)	23.6 (3.79)	12.6 (3.00)	*4.4 (1.92)	16.1 (3.85)
Unmet dental need <sup>1</sup>									
Yes . . . . .	100.0	100 (0.00)	–	100.0	30.3 (2.33)	24.4 (2.24)	18.9 (2.12)	12.0 (1.71)	14.4 (1.99)
No . . . . .	100.0	–	100 (0.00)	100.0	62.9 (0.71)	17.3 (0.58)	5.7 (0.32)	2.7 (0.26)	11.4 (0.48)

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

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

– Quantity zero.

<sup>1</sup>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)?”

<sup>2</sup>Based on the question, “About how long has it been since [child’s name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

<sup>3</sup>Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

<sup>4</sup>Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

<sup>5</sup>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.

<sup>6</sup>In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One 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 "One 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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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 current (1997) 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.

<sup>9</sup>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."

<sup>10</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

<sup>11</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>12</sup>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.

<sup>13</sup>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.

<sup>14</sup>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 predominance 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).

<sup>15</sup>MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

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

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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For answers to questions about this report or for a list of reports published in these series, contact:

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