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Family Structure and Children's Health in the United States: Findings From the National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007

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Family Structure and Children's Health in the United States: Findings From the National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007

Data From the National Health Interview Survey

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Abstract

Objectives

This report presents statistics from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected measures of physical health and limitations, access to or utilization of health care, and behavior or emotional well-being for children under age 18 by family structure, sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, parent's education, family income, poverty status, home tenure status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region.

Source of Data

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. Information about one randomly selected child per family is collected in a face-to-face interview with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child's health.

Highlights

Children in nuclear families were generally less likely than children in nonnuclear families to be in good, fair, or poor health; to have a basic action disability; to have learning disabilities or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; to lack health insurance coverage; to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months; to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability; to have gone without needed dental care due to cost in the past 12 months; to be poorly behaved; and to have definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months. Children living in single-parent families had higher prevalence rates than children in nuclear families for the various health conditions and indicators examined in this report. However, when compared with children living in other nonnuclear families, children in single-parent families generally exhibited similar rates with respect to child health, access to care, and emotional or behavioral difficulties.

Keywords: health and limitations • access to care • emotional or behavioral difficulties

Family Structure and Children's Health in the United States: Findings From the National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007

by Debra L. Blackwell, Ph.D., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

As divorce rates remain high and cohabitation becomes more commonplace, an increasing number of U.S. children will spend a larger proportion of their lives in a nontraditional family. The proportion of U.S. children likely to live part of their childhood in a married stepfamily increased from about one-seventh in the early 1970s to one-quarter in the early 1980s; if unmarried stepfamilies are also included, the proportions would be higher (1). In 1990, 3.5% of U.S. children lived with a parent and his or her cohabiting partner (2), while in 2002, 6% lived with a cohabiting parent and partner (3). Graefe and Lichter estimated that about one of four children will live in a family headed by a cohabiting couple at some point during their childhood (4). Using different data, Bumpass and Lu concluded that 40% of children would live in a cohabiting couple family during childhood (5). Additionally, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that in 2004, 10 million children under age 18, or 14% of all children, were living in households consisting of a biological or adoptive parent and another unrelated adult (6), while the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) reported that 35.8% of all births in 2004 were to unmarried women (7).

In view of the changing family structure distribution, new categories of families such as unmarried families or unmarried stepfamilies need to be studied so that the health characteristics of children in nontraditional families can be identified (1,8,9). Previous researchers have reported that children living in nontraditional families are disadvantaged financially, and are more likely to experience deleterious outcomes with respect to school (e.g., higher drop-out rates, poorer academic performance), behavior (e.g., delinquency, promiscuity), and mental health (9–17). A small number of published studies have found that children in two-parent families are more advantaged than children in other types of families with respect to health status or access to health care (18–21). However, these analyses were based on

survey data that did not collect information on cohabitation and parent-child relationships (e.g., biological, step, etc.), making the identification of nontraditional family types impossible.

The National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multi-purpose health survey conducted by NCHS, initiated an important step in identifying nontraditional families with the implementation of a new household rostering system and marital status variables in 1997. Detailed family structure variables distinguished between married parent families (with biological or adoptive children), unmarried parent families (with biological or adoptive children), parent-stepparent families (with children), and parent-cohabiting partner families (with children). Thus, NHIS data provide an opportunity to investigate the association of family structure with the health status and characteristics of U.S. children.

This report presents national prevalence estimates for selected health status and access to health care indicators among children by type of family structure. Because the association between children's health and family structure is likely to be modified by personal (e.g., sex, age, race/ethnicity), social (parental education), and economic (e.g., family income, poverty status, home tenure status, and health insurance coverage) characteristics, these factors are also controlled for in the report's detailed tables.

The family structure indicator used in this report consists of seven mutually exclusive categories that take into account parental marital status as well as the type of relationship between children aged 0–17 and any parents present in the family. Because NHIS defines children as family members who are aged 0–17 and adults as family members who are aged 18 and over, adult children (those aged 18 and over) are considered related adults regardless of their relationship (biological, adoptive, step, or foster) to their parents.

- A *nuclear family* consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are each biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family.
- A *single-parent family* consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated to the child or children).
- An *unmarried biological or adoptive family* consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are each biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family.
- A *blended family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another.
- A *cohabiting family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another.
- An *extended family* consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult who is not a parent (e.g., a grandparent). Any of the previously described family types that contained an adult child are categorized as an extended family.
- An *"other" family* consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents. Children being raised by their grandparents are included in this category, as are foster children living with at least two adults.

Data Source

Data from the 2001–2007 NHIS are pooled to provide national estimates for a broad range of health status indicators and measures of access to health care by family structure for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children under age 18. Pooled analyses are typically done to increase sample sizes for small populations (e.g., unmarried biological or adoptive and cohabiting families). Weighted estimates from such an analysis can be interpreted as either an estimate for the midpoint of the study period or as an "average" across the study period (22). Data from the 2001–2007 NHIS were selected for this analysis because the 2000 NHIS does not contain complete family structure information, and the 2008 NHIS was not available at the time these analyses were conducted. The family structure indicator used for this report is obtained from the 2001–2007 in-house Person or Family data files; a public-use version is also available but it combines all unmarried biological or adoptive families and cohabiting families into a single category. Most health estimates are derived from the 2001–2007 public-use Sample Child data files of the annual NHIS Basic Module; the remaining health estimates are derived from the 2001–2007 public-use Person data files. These estimates, which users can replicate with NHIS public-use data, are shown in Tables 1–66 for various subgroups of the population, including those defined by sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, parent's education, family income, poverty status, home tenure status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region. Appendix I contains brief technical notes and Appendix II contains definitions of terms used in this report.

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Its main objective is to monitor the health of the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. Persons in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes; hospitals for the chronically ill, disabled, or mentally handicapped; 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 are excluded from the sampling frame. More information on sample design can be found in "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004" (23).

The NHIS questionnaire, called the Basic Module or Core, is repeated annually and consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Child Core, and the Sample Adult Core (the latter is not used for this report). The Family Core collects information about all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. All members of the household aged 17 and over who are at home at the time of the interview are invited to participate and respond for themselves. For children and adults not at home during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member aged 18 and over residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question. Note that NHIS does not obtain independent evaluations directly from doctors or other health care professionals.

The Sample Child Core obtains additional information on the health of one randomly selected child aged 0–17 in the family; a knowledgeable adult in the family (usually a parent) provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary data source for this report, while information regarding demographic characteristics is derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for the 2001–2007 NHIS consisted of a total of 244,572 households, which yielded 630,884 persons in 249,570 families. There were 90,566 children aged 0–17 who were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 82,553 children, a conditional response rate of 91.1%. The average final response rate for the Sample Child component during 2001–2007 was 79.3% (24–30). However, detailed family structure information was not available in the first and second quarters

of 2004, so these sample child cases were omitted, and case weights for the sample child observations in the third and fourth quarters of 2004 were doubled to obtain an appropriate estimate of the U.S. child population for 2004. This adjustment yields a total of 83,849 observations for analysis. This sample results in a weighted, annualized estimate of 73.2 million children in the United States during 2001–2007.

Limitations of the Data

NHIS obtains information from respondents via an in-person interviewing process, with a typical interview averaging about 1 hour. No clinical measurements are taken. As a result, all NHIS data are based on subjective reports obtained from respondents who stated that they were knowledgeable about all family members' health status, access to medical care, and personal information. The NHIS interviewer has no way of verifying whether these family respondents are, in fact, knowledgeable. In addition, respondents may experience recall problems or have different cultural definitions of illness, either of which could result in inaccurate responses. Furthermore, as with all surveys, respondents may simply underreport characteristics or conditions that they consider undesirable. It is thus likely that some of the prevalence estimates presented in this report are conservative.

Despite the fact that multiple years of data were used for this analysis, cell counts in some of the more detailed cross-classification tables are small, particularly when a "rare" family structure is crossed with a "rare" health condition. The resulting percentages have relatively large standard errors that make the detection of statistically significant relationships difficult; some relationships between family structure and child health may thus go undetected as a result. Percentages with a relative standard error greater than 30% are identified by an asterisk in all tables; readers should use caution when attempting to interpret these statistics. For this reason, percentages indicated by an asterisk in the tables are not discussed in the text or shown in any figures in this report. In addition, frequencies may also be underestimates

due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables. See Appendix I for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

NHIS is a cross-sectional survey that does not obtain retrospective information from adult respondents regarding their marital histories or living arrangements. The family structure indicator used in this report cannot account for children's transitions into and out of different families, nor can it be used to estimate health outcomes for children who have ever lived in a particular type of family (e.g., cohabiting or single-parent families). Thus, we cannot distinguish between family structure *per se* and family instability, that is, repeated transitions into and out of different family types (15). Family structure, as measured in this report, is the type of family in which the sample child was living at the time of interview. Consequently, the tables in this report can only be used to understand the extent to which selected child health outcomes and family structure vary together; causality or directionality in the family structure and child health relationship cannot be determined from NHIS data. Lastly, while the tables show estimates by various age groups, the prevalence estimates presented in the tables are not age-adjusted.

Methods

Estimation Procedures

Estimates presented in this report were weighted to provide national health estimates; the record weight of the sample child was used to generate all estimates. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, and are based on population projections from the U.S. Census Bureau for noninstitutionalized civilians. Because 7 years of NHIS data were utilized, each weight was divided by seven before analyzing the data, in

order to annualize the resulting estimates.

The weights from the 2001 and 2002 NHIS were based on projections from the 1990 census, while the weights from the 2003–2007 NHIS were based on projections from the 2000 census. Prior to the release of the 2003 data, NCHS staff compared estimates for a number of health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights and the 2000 census-based weights and found that health estimates were extremely consistent regardless of the weighting schema used (26). Thus, the change in the census-based population controls used to create the 2003–2007 NHIS case weights should have little impact on data analyses that utilize the combined 2001–2007 data.

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages are shown for all children according to their family structure. Estimates are further disaggregated by various sociodemographic characteristics, such as sex, age, race and Hispanic origin, parent's education, family income, poverty status, home tenure status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, and region. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for children of unknown status with respect to family structure and each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages, in order to make the presentation of the data more straightforward. In most instances, the percentage unknown is small (typically less than 1%).

Additionally, some of the sociodemographic variables that are used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. Again, for most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. Health estimates for children with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables. Readers should refer to Appendix I for more information on the quantities of cases with unknown or missing values. The 2001–2007 NHIS Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files were used to minimize the exclusion of cases with incomplete information

regarding family income and poverty status.

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 that takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (31).

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

Measurement of Family Structure

NHIS is a cross-sectional, household-based survey that obtains information from its respondents at a specific time. It does not obtain detailed relationship histories from respondents because this would be beyond the scope of the survey. The household composition portion of the survey contains several filter questions at the outset of the interview that ask whether

all persons in the household live and eat together or if any of them have another residence where they usually live. Persons who do not routinely live and eat together as well as those who may regularly visit but maintain a residence elsewhere are not included in the interview. Individuals drift into and out of cohabiting unions gradually over time (32), so the use of these filter questions may result in more accurate estimates of some nontraditional families. A household roster is then completed and the relationships of all family members to the "family reference person"— typically the person who owns or rents the home—are established. To facilitate completion of the roster, respondents are given a flash card listing 17 possible family relationships; "spouse (husband/wife)" and "unmarried partner" are listed as separate items. Current marital status is obtained for all family members aged 14 and over; respondents self-report whether they are currently married, widowed, divorced, separated, never married, or living with a partner, and they identify which family member is their spouse or partner. Also, for each family member aged 17 and under, several questions ascertain whether one or both parents are present in the household and the nature of the relationship between the parent or parents and child (i.e., biological, adoptive, step, or foster).

Family structure is measured by a variable with seven mutually exclusive categories (see the family structure description in the Introduction) that takes into account parental marital status and the type of relationship (e.g., biological, adoptive, step) between children aged 0–17 and any parents present in the family. Children aged 17 and under who are emancipated minors are excluded from the analysis. A related family member is someone who is connected by ancestry, marriage, or legal adoption to the child or children. In the case of **nuclear** and **unmarried biological or adoptive families**, both parents must be biological or adoptive to all children in the family. **Single-parent families** may consist of one or more children living with a single parent (male or female) who may or may not be biologically related to the child or

children in the family. **Blended families** (i.e., parent and stepparent) are those in which the two adults present are married to one another and at least one child in the family is the biological or adopted child of one adult and the stepchild of the other adult. **Cohabiting families** consist of one or more children residing with a biological (or adoptive) parent and that parent's cohabiting partner who is unrelated to the child or children. Families with one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and one or more related adults, such as a grandparent or an adult sibling, are referred to as an **extended family**. Note that NHIS defines persons aged 18 and over as adults. As a result, any of the family types described previously with one or more adult children are considered extended families. This will result in smaller counts and percentages of the remaining family types, particularly nuclear families, and to a lesser extent, single-parent families. Lastly, a family with one or more children living with two or more related or unrelated adults (none of whom is a biological or adoptive parent to that child) is considered, for the purposes of this report, as an **"other" family**. Children being raised by their grandparents would be included in this category, as would foster children (as long as a minimum of two adults are present).

Measurement of Health Outcomes

This report examines children's health in three broad categories: physical health or limitations, access to or utilization of health care, and behavior or emotional well-being. In all instances, a knowledgeable adult (typically a parent) provided information on behalf of all sample children aged 0–17. Note that the second footnote in each table contains the verbatim text of the survey question that was the source of the estimates in the table, along with other pertinent information. Unless otherwise noted, questionnaire items and response categories did not change across the 2001–2007 surveys.

Information regarding good, fair, or poor health status [i.e., less than optimal health (33–37)], and impairments that limited crawling, walking, running, or playing was obtained from separate questions in the Family Core that asked about the child's current (i.e., at the time of the interview) health. Information regarding receipt of special education or Early Intervention Services (EIS) was also obtained from the Family Core, and was based on current as well as previous enrollment. Chronic condition status was based on a series of separate questions in the Sample Child Core that asked whether a doctor or health professional had ever said that the sample child had Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, autism, diabetes, arthritis, congenital heart disease, or any other heart condition. Likewise, prevalence estimates of ever having asthma, mental retardation, or any developmental delay were obtained from separate questions in the Sample Child Core that asked whether a doctor or other health professional had ever said that the sample child had these conditions. Frequency and percentage estimates of mental retardation and any developmental delay were combined for this analysis.

Information regarding hay fever, allergies (respiratory, skin, or digestive), and ear infections was obtained for sample children of all ages and was based on the 12-month period prior to the interview; information regarding frequent headaches or migraines was also based on the 12-month period prior to the interview, but was obtained only for sample children aged 3–17. Information on vision problems was obtained from a Sample Child Core question that asked whether the sample child had any "trouble seeing." If the child was aged 2 and over, the interviewer added "even when wearing glasses or contact lenses." Prevalence estimates of learning disabilities or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) were derived from separate questions in the Sample Child Core. Respondents were asked whether a representative from a school or a health professional had ever said that the sample child aged 3–17 had a learning

disability. Similarly, respondents were asked whether a doctor or health professional had ever said that the sample child aged 3–17 had ADHD or attention deficit disorder (ADD). Frequency and percentage estimates of learning disabilities and ADHD or ADD were combined for this analysis.

Basic action disability (Tables 27–28) is a new summary measure that takes into account four basic domains or functions that a child needs in order to participate in age-appropriate activities (38,39). These domains consist of sensory functions (e.g., hearing, vision), movement (e.g., walking, running, playing), cognitive functioning (e.g., ability to remember, learning disabilities, mental retardation, Down syndrome, autism), and emotional or behavioral functions (ADHD, emotional, or behavioral difficulties). Accordingly, children aged 4–17 were considered to have a basic action disability if they had any one of the following: a lot of trouble hearing or deafness; trouble seeing; limitations in their ability to crawl, walk, run, or play; difficulty remembering; mental retardation; Down syndrome; autism; a learning disability; ADHD; or definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties [from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ)]. Information regarding difficulty remembering came from a Family Core question; all other information was obtained from questions in the Sample Child Core.

Data on the number of school days missed were obtained from a question in the Sample Child Core that asked how many school days the sample child aged 5–17 missed in the past 12 months due to illness or injury. (Tables in this report utilize a cut-point of six or more days.) Information regarding use of prescription medications was based on a question in the Sample Child Core that asked whether the sample child aged 0–17 had a problem for which he or she had regularly taken prescription medication for at least 3 months.

Information regarding health care insurance coverage was obtained from various questions in the Family Core about type of coverage at the time of interview. Information about having a usual place of health care was obtained

from a question in the Sample Child Core that asked whether there was a place (e.g., doctor's office, health clinic, etc.) that the sample child "usually" went when he or she was sick or the parent or guardian needed advice about the child's health. Information regarding emergency room (ER) visits was obtained from a Sample Child Core question that asked the number of times during the past 12 months that the sample child had gone to a hospital ER about his or her health, including those times that resulted in a hospital admission. In addition, information regarding receipt of medical checkups was obtained from another question in the Sample Child Core that asked whether the sample child had received a "well-child check-up—that is, a general check-up when he or she was not sick or injured" during the past 12 months. Note that children under age 1 are not included in the tables showing medical checkups. The Sample Child Core also obtained information regarding the child's contacts with "an optometrist, ophthalmologist, or eye doctor (someone who prescribes glasses)" during the past 12 months.

NHIS contains several questions that obtain information regarding delaying medical care during the past 12 months due to cost or affordability concerns. Having medical care delayed due to concerns over cost was obtained from a question in the Family Core; all children aged 0–17 are shown in the resulting tables. In addition, the Sample Child Core included questions that asked whether the child "needed prescription medication but didn't get it because [the family] couldn't afford it" and whether the child "needed eyeglasses but didn't get them because [the family] couldn't afford it." These questions were asked of sample children aged 2–17.

Information regarding dental care was obtained from separate questions in the Sample Child Core that asked when the sample child had last visited any kind of dentist (including orthodontists, oral surgeons, or other dental specialists), and whether the sample child had needed dental care (including checkups) during the past 12 months but had not received it due to concerns over

cost. Note that only children aged 2–17 were included in the dental care tables. Information regarding behavior and emotional well-being was obtained from several questions from the SDQ that were included in the Sample Child Cores in 2001–2007. The SDQ is a behavioral screening questionnaire for children aged 4–17 that includes questions on both positive and negative behaviors as well as follow-up questions about the impact of these behaviors on the child and his or her family (40).

Data presented in this report are based only on those questions included in all 7 years of the 2001–2007 Sample Child Cores. Five behavior questions were asked of sample children aged 4–17 and were based on the 6-month period prior to the interview. Response categories for the five questions included "Not true," "Somewhat true," and "Certainly true" (as well as "Refused" or "Don't know"). The tables in this report include those cases where it was "certainly true" that the sample child was often unhappy, depressed, or tearful; "not true" that the sample child was generally well-behaved and usually did what adults requested; "certainly true" that the sample child had many worries or often seemed worried; "not true" that the sample child had a good attention span and saw chores or homework through to the end; and "certainly true" that the sample child got along better with adults than with other (age-appropriate) children.

The final SDQ question asked whether, "overall," the sample child had difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, or being able to get along with other people. Response categories included "No," "Yes, minor difficulties," "Yes, definite difficulties," "Yes, severe difficulties," "Refused," or "Don't know." Tables 63–64 show children with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties. Tables 65–66 are based on two questions in the Sample Child Core that asked, "During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker about [child's name]'s health?" and, for sample

children who had seen or talked with a general doctor or pediatrician during the past 12 months, "Did you see or talk with this general doctor because of an emotional or behavioral problem that [child's name] may have?" Only children with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties are included in these tables.

Further Information

Readers interested in NHIS data can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the NCHS website: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm. The 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. Readers wishing access to in-house NHIS data should contact the NCHS Research Data Center via http://www.cdc.gov/rdc/.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mailing list. To do so, visit 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 list consists of approximately 3,000 persons worldwide who receive e-mail about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, and conferences.

Selected Results

This section includes selected graphs and a discussion of results based on the estimates shown in Figures 1–28 and Tables 1–66. Results are shown for three broad categories: physical health or limitations, access to or utilization of health care, and behavior or emotional well-being.

In addition, the results presented below utilize the following shorthand terms in describing mutually exclusive family types (see Appendix II):

● A *nuclear family* consists of one or

more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are each biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family.

- A *single-parent family* consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated to the child or children).

- An *unmarried biological or adoptive family* consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are each biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family.

- A *blended family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another.

- A *cohabiting family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another.

- An *extended family* consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult who is not a parent (e.g., grandparent, adult sibling). Any of the previously described family types that contained an adult child are categorized as an extended family. As a result, counts and percentages of the remaining family types—in particular, nuclear families and single-parent families—will be smaller.

- An *"other" family* consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents. Children being raised by their grandparents are included in this category, as well as foster children.

Family Structure Characteristics

The percent distribution of family structure for U.S. children in 2001–2007 is shown in Figure 1. These percentages can be interpreted as either an estimate for the midpoint of the study period or as an "average" across the study period.
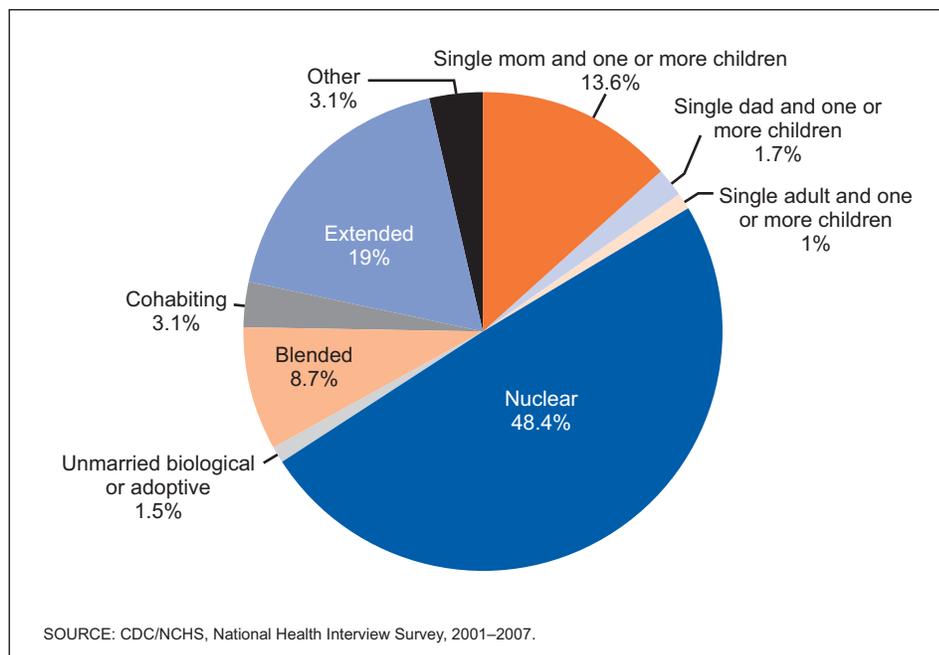
Figure 1. Percent distribution of family structure for children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007
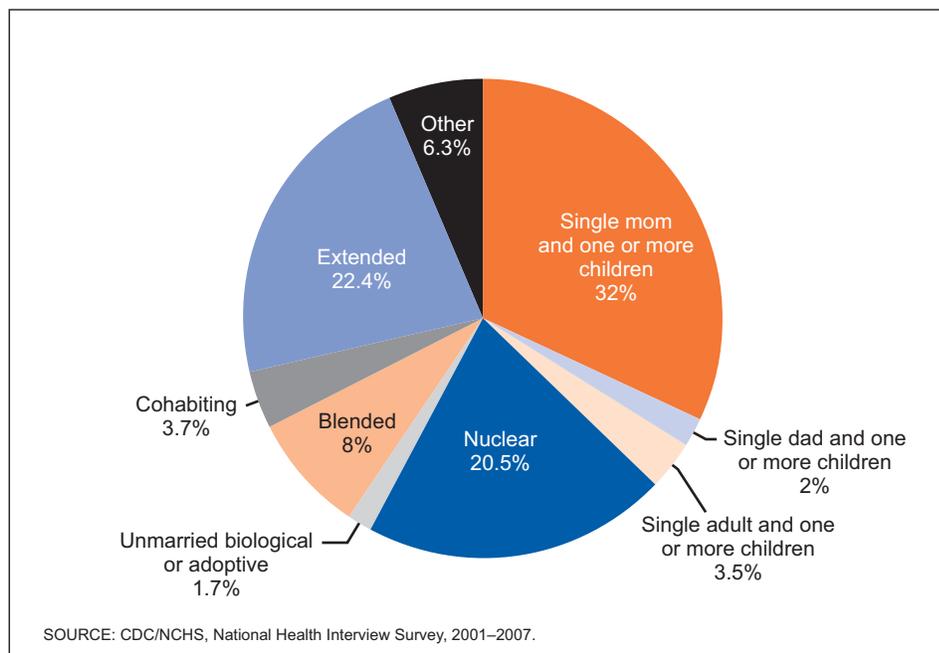
Figure 2. Percent distribution of family structure for non-Hispanic black children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007

Note that single-parent families are disaggregated into single mother, single father, and single adult (such as an adult sibling, aunt or uncle, or grandparent) in order to facilitate comparisons with previous publications. Roughly 48% of all children were living in a "traditional" nuclear family, and approximately 2% of children lived in

an unmarried biological or adoptive family. In other words, one-half of all children lived with two biological or adoptive parents in 2001–2007. In addition, roughly 14% of children lived with a single mother (either biological or adoptive) in 2001–2007, while nearly 2% lived with a single father and 1% lived with a related or unrelated single
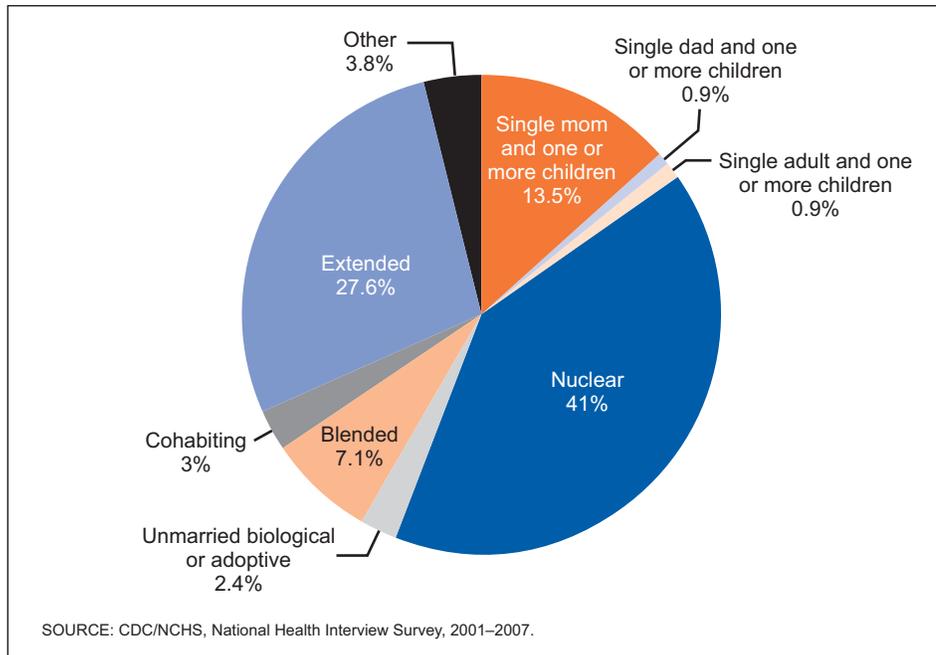
Figure 3. Percent distribution of family structure for Hispanic children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007
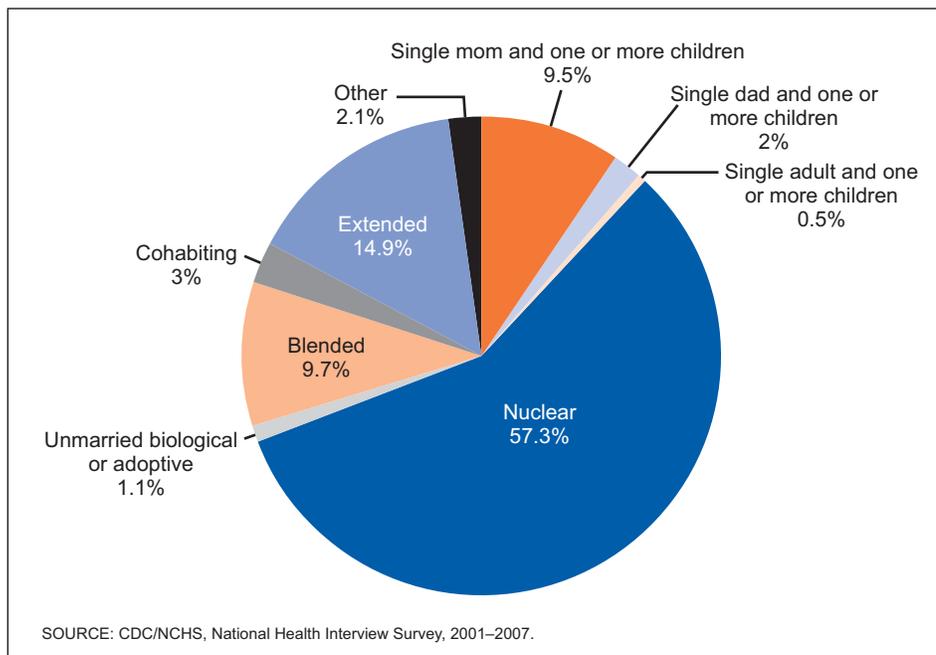
Figure 4. Percent distribution of family structure for non-Hispanic white children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007

adult. Approximately 19% of children resided with a biological or adoptive parent and another adult relative (such as an adult sibling or a grandparent) in an extended family in 2001–2007, 9% resided with a biological or adoptive parent and stepparent in a blended family, and 3% lived with a biological

or adoptive parent and that parent's cohabiting partner. Lastly, other families consisting of one or more children living with two or more related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents made up approximately 3% of the distribution.

Only 0.1% of children could not be assigned to a designated category.

The results in Figure 1 change considerably when the percent distribution of family structure is disaggregated by race/ethnicity or poverty status, the two correlates of family structure mentioned most commonly in the literature (41). Figures 2–4 show percent distributions of family structure for non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white children. Fifty-seven percent of non-Hispanic white children lived in nuclear families, compared with 21% of non-Hispanic black children and 41% of Hispanic children. In contrast, non-Hispanic black and Hispanic children were more likely than non-Hispanic white children to live in single-parent or extended families. For example, 10% of non-Hispanic white children lived with a single mother, compared with 14% of Hispanic children and 32% of non-Hispanic black children. A similar picture emerges if family structure is disaggregated by poverty status (Figures 5–7). Thirty-three percent of poor children (those in families with income below the poverty threshold) lived in single-mother families, compared with 18% of near poor children (those in families with income of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold) and 6% of not poor children (those in families with income 200% of the poverty threshold or greater). Poor children were also much less likely to be living in nuclear families: 25% of poor children lived in nuclear families, while 37% of near poor, and 61% of not poor children lived in nuclear families.

Figure 8 shows the percent distribution of family structure across the 7-year study period. Note that in this figure (and in the remainder of the report), children living with single mothers, single fathers, and single adults are combined into the single-parent category described in the Introduction. While the trend lines appear relatively flat, there are nevertheless measurable changes in the distributions during the study period. For example, the percentage of nuclear families declined
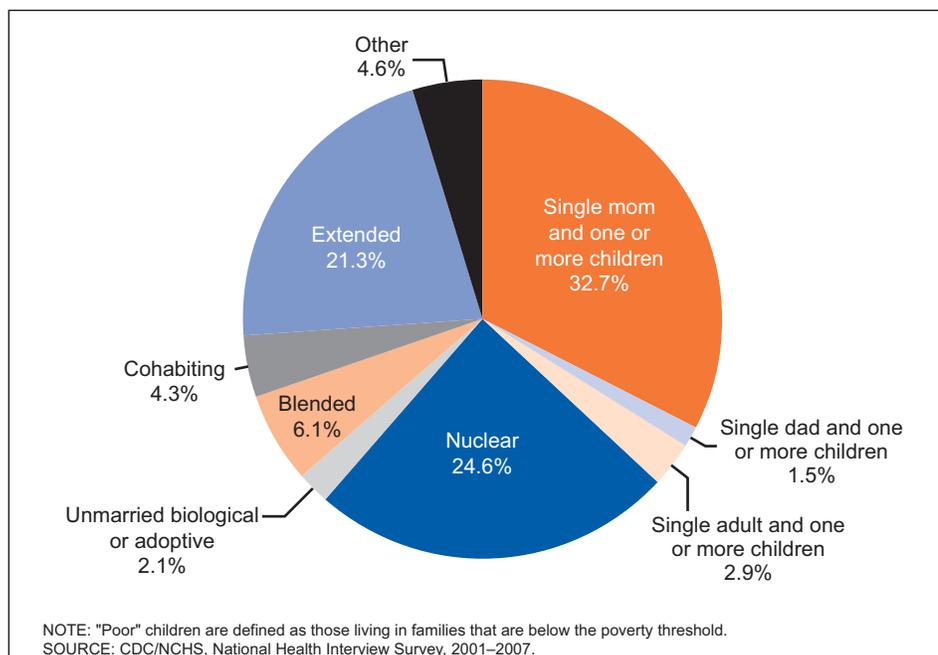
Figure 5. Percent distribution of family structure for poor children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007
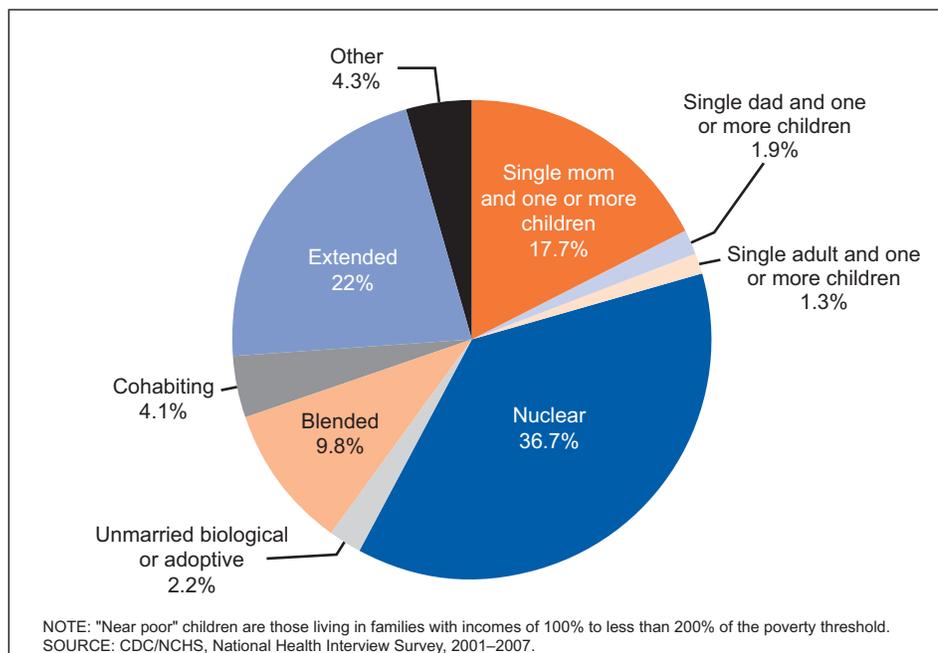
Figure 6. Percent distribution of family structure for near poor children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007

from 49.6% in 2001 to 47.3% in 2007; blended families also declined from 9.8% in 2001 to 8.3% in 2007. On the other hand, the percentage of other families more than doubled during the study period, from 1.7% in 2001 to 3.7% in 2007.

Measures of Physical Health and Limitations

Health status and chronic conditions

Overall, 12.6 million U.S. children under age 18 (17.2%) were in good,

fair, or poor health (Tables 1–2) and 1.8 million U.S. children under age 18 (2.5%) had one or more chronic conditions (Tables 3–4).

- As Figure 9 illustrates, children in nuclear (12%) and blended (17.5%) families were least likely to be in good, fair, or poor health, while children in other families (30%) were most likely to be in good, fair, or poor health. Children in single-parent families (3.2%) were more likely to have one or more chronic conditions than children in nuclear (2.2%), unmarried biological or adoptive (1.9%), or extended (2.4%) families, and were comparable to children living in the remaining family types (Figure 10).

- Nearly 22% of Hispanic children living in nuclear families were in good, fair, or poor health compared with Hispanic children living in single-parent (28.8%), unmarried biological or adoptive (27.8%), extended (30.8%), or other (35.4%) families. Non-Hispanic white children in nuclear families (9.2%) were least likely to be in good, fair, or poor health relative to non-Hispanic white children in the remaining family types. Likewise, non-Hispanic black children in nuclear families (16.7%) were least likely to be in good, fair, or poor health relative to non-Hispanic black children in the remaining family types.

- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (27.1%) were less likely to be in good, fair, or poor health than children in extended (36.4%) or other (40.4%) families. Among near poor families, 19.2% of children in nuclear families were in good, fair, or poor health compared with 22.5% of children in single-parent families, 23.3% in blended families, 26.4% in extended families, and 32.9% in other families. Among not poor families, children in nuclear families (8.5%) were least likely to be in good, fair, or poor health. Children living in not poor single-parent families (3.3%) were more likely to have one or more chronic conditions than
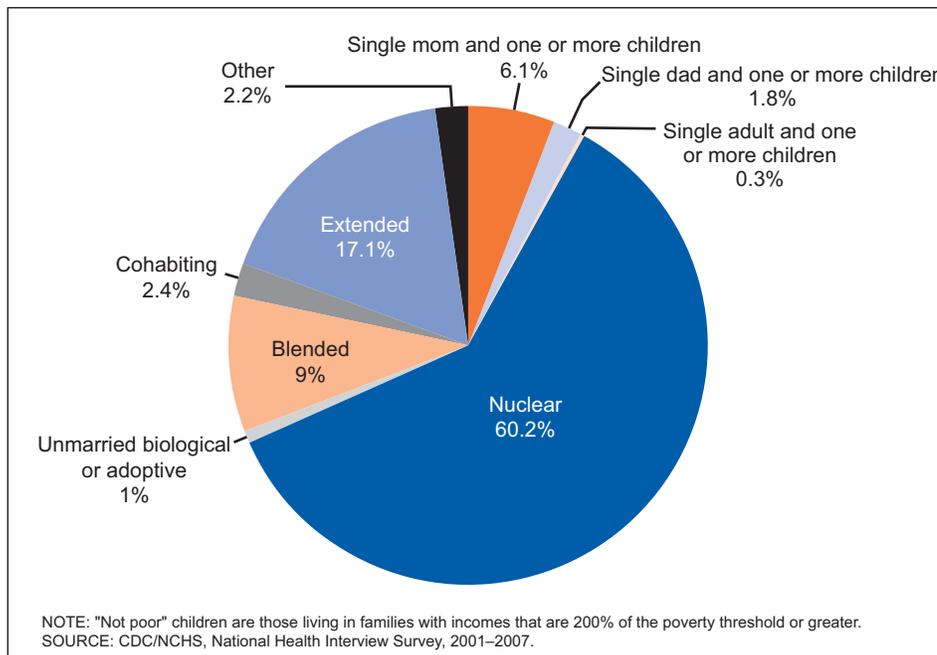
Figure 7. Percent distribution of family structure for not poor children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007
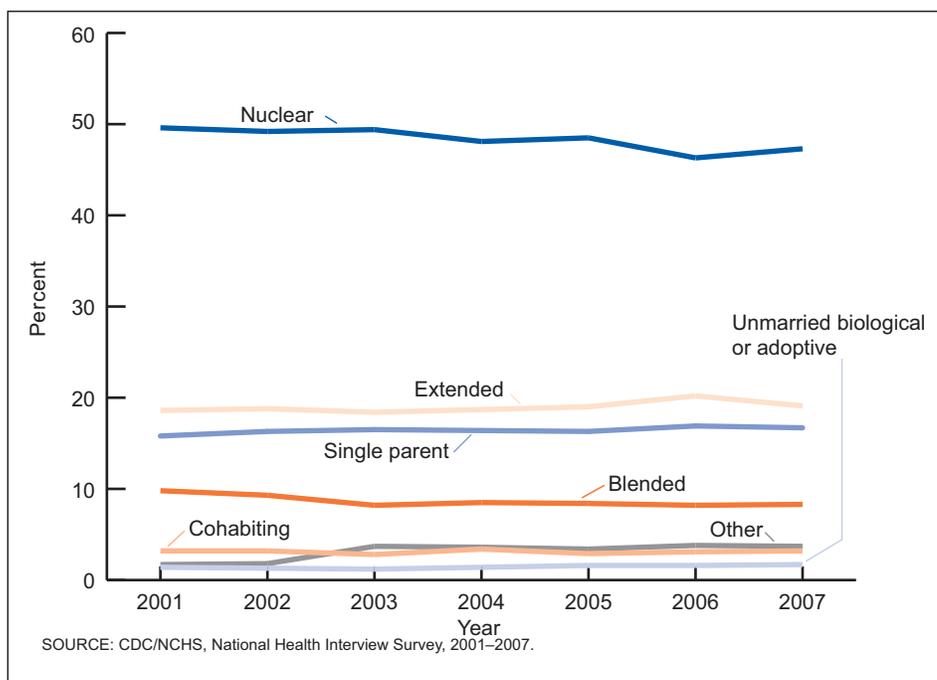
Figure 8. Percent distribution of family structure across the study period for children under age 18: United States, 2001–2007

children in not poor nuclear (2.3%) or extended (2.2%) families. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of chronic conditions among children living in poor or near poor families.

- Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of chronic conditions

among children whose more highly educated parent was either a high school dropout or a high school graduate or equivalent. However, when at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in nuclear families (2.3%) were less likely than children in single-parent

(3.6%) or cohabiting (4.3%) families to have one or more chronic conditions.

- Among children with private health insurance, those living in nuclear families (9%) were least likely to be in good, fair, or poor health. Among children with Medicaid, those living in extended (32.5%) and other (35.3%) families were most likely to be in good, fair, or poor health.

Asthma, hay fever, and allergies

In the past 12 months, 9 million U.S. children under age 18 (12.7%) had ever had asthma, 7.2 million children (9.9%) had hay fever, 8.4 million U.S. children (11.6%) had respiratory allergies, and 8.8 million children (12%) had digestive or skin allergies (Tables 5–12).

- Children living with biological or adoptive parents—either in nuclear families or unmarried biological or adoptive families—were less likely to have ever suffered from asthma than children in the remaining family types (Figure 11).
- Children in single-parent families were more likely than children in nuclear families to have asthma regardless of their gender, race/ethnicity, parent's education, family's poverty status, place of residence, or region.
- Among children with private health insurance, those living in nuclear families (10.4%) were less likely to have asthma than children in single-parent (15.3%), unmarried biological or adoptive (15.5%), blended (13.7%), extended (13.9%), or other (18.7%) families. Among children with Medicaid, those living in nuclear (11.4%) and unmarried biological or adoptive (9.3%) families were less likely to have asthma than children in single-parent (20%), blended (15.3%), cohabiting (16.5%), extended (16.4%), or other (17%) families.
- Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (5.8%) were least likely to have hay fever in the past 12 months (Figure 12). Children in unmarried
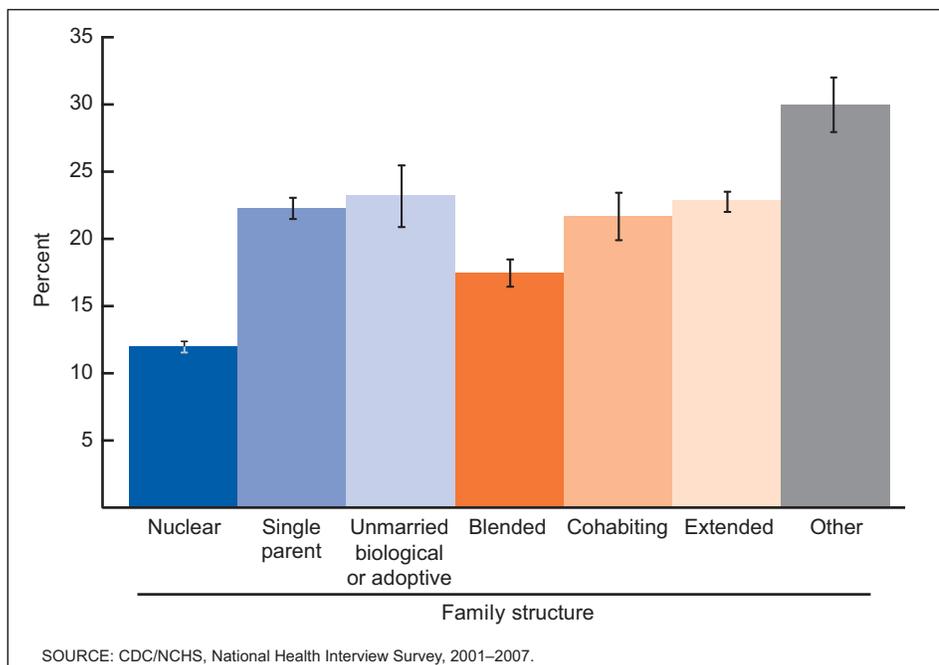
Figure 9. Percentages of children under age 18 in good, fair, or poor health, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
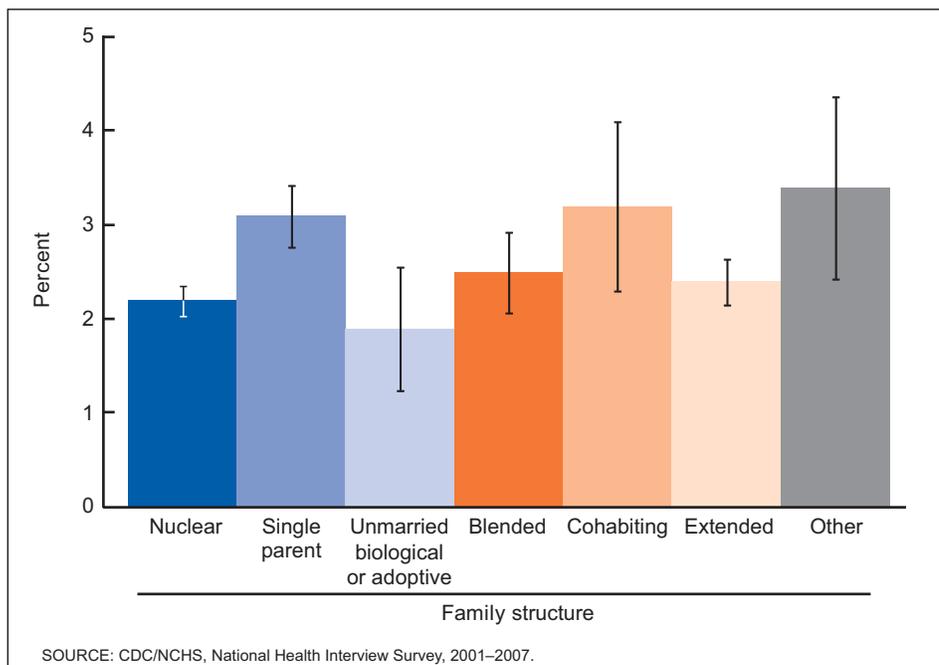
Figure 10. Percentages of children under age 18 with one or more selected chronic conditions, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

biological or adoptive families (8.4%) were also less likely to have respiratory allergies in the past 12 months than children in nuclear (11.3%), single-parent (12.8%), blended (12%), extended (11.2%), or other (12.8%) families, and were comparable to children in cohabiting families (Figure 13).

- Among Hispanic children, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (5.6%) were less likely than children in single-parent (8.2%) or blended (8.8%) families to have hay fever. Among non-Hispanic white children, those in unmarried

biological or adoptive families (7.2%) were less likely than children in nuclear (11.2%), single-parent (12%), blended (10.9%), extended (12.2%), or other (11.4%) families to have hay fever. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of hay fever among non-Hispanic black children.

- Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of hay fever among children whose more highly educated parent was a high school dropout. When at least one parent was either a high school graduate or had more than a high school diploma, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families were less likely to have hay fever than children in nuclear, single-parent, blended, or extended families.

- Among near poor families, children living in cohabiting families (5.4%) were less likely to have hay fever than children living in single-parent (9.2%), blended (8.7%), or other (10.4%) families. Among not poor families, children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (5.8%) were least likely to have hay fever. Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families that owned or were buying their homes were also least likely to have hay fever (6.3%). Among families that rented their homes, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (5.7%) were less likely than children in single-parent (8.3%), blended (8.1%), or other (9.7%) families to have hay fever.

- Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of respiratory allergies among Hispanic children. Non-Hispanic white children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (9%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies in the past 12 months than non-Hispanic white children in nuclear (12.2%), single-parent (15.5%), blended (13.4%), extended (14.1%), or other (15.3%) families. Among non-Hispanic black children, those in cohabiting families (7.7%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children in single-parent families (11.1%).
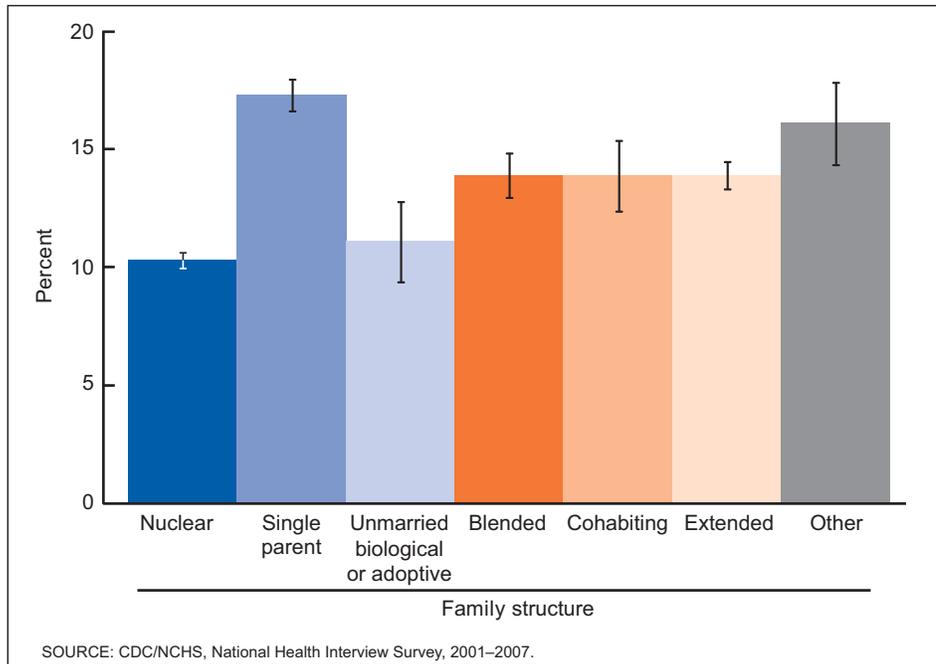
Figure 11. Percentages of children under age 18 who ever had asthma, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
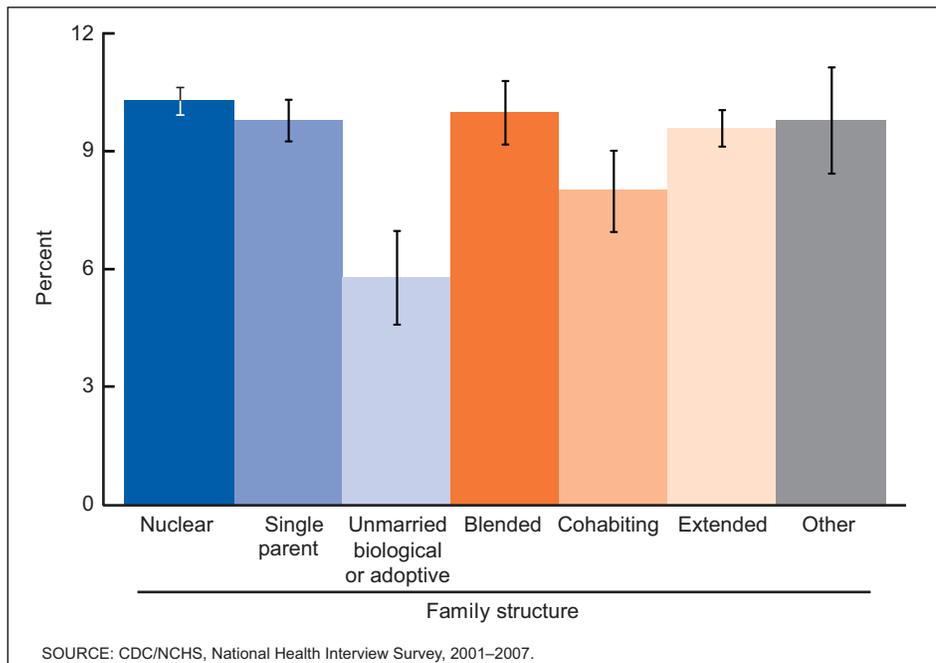
Figure 12. Percentages of children under age 18 who had hay fever in the past 12 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, children in nuclear families (7.2%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies in the past 12 months than children in single-parent families (9.1%). When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (7.1%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children in single-parent (11.2%) or extended (10.1%) families. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (10.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (15.3%) or other (20%) families to have respiratory allergies.

- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (9.2%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children in single-parent families (11.8%). Among near poor families, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (6.9%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children living in single-parent (12.9%), blended (10.6%), or other (13%) families. Among not poor families, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (8.6%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children in the remaining family types, with the exception of other families.

- Among children living in large metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (5.4%) were least likely to have respiratory allergies. Among children living in small MSAs, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (10%) were less likely to have respiratory allergies than children in single-parent families (14.1%). Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of respiratory allergies among children who did not live in an MSA.

- Children in single-parent families (13.1%) were more likely to have digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months than children in nuclear (11.8%) or extended (11.4%) families, and were comparable to children living in the remaining family types.

- Hispanic children living in single-parent families (10.4%) were more likely than Hispanic children in nuclear (8.7%) or extended (8.2%) families to have digestive or skin allergies. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of digestive or skin allergies among non-Hispanic children.

- Among poor families, children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (6.2%) were less likely than children in single-parent
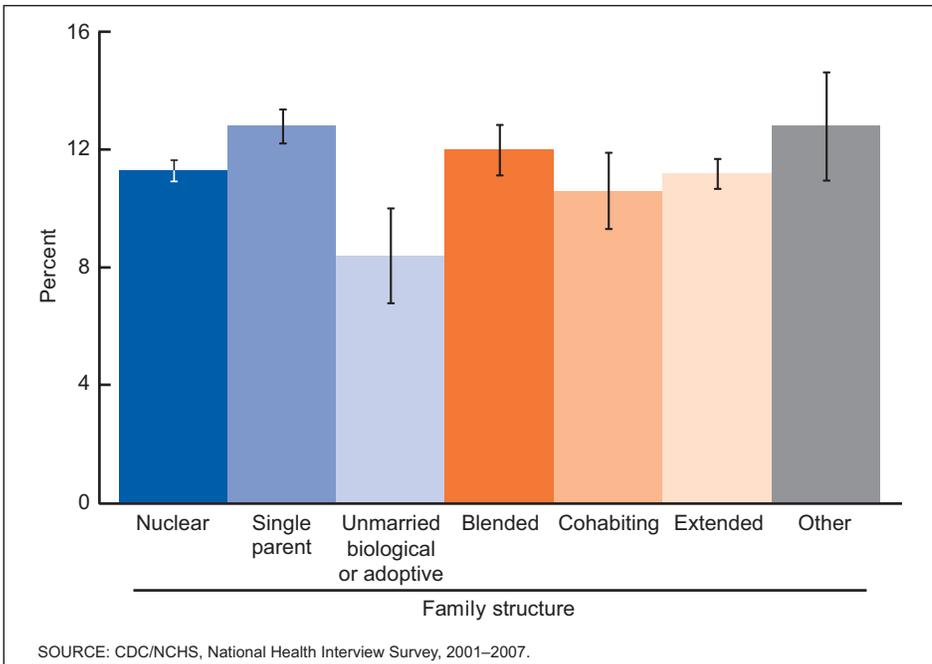
Figure 13. Percentages of children under age 18 who had respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
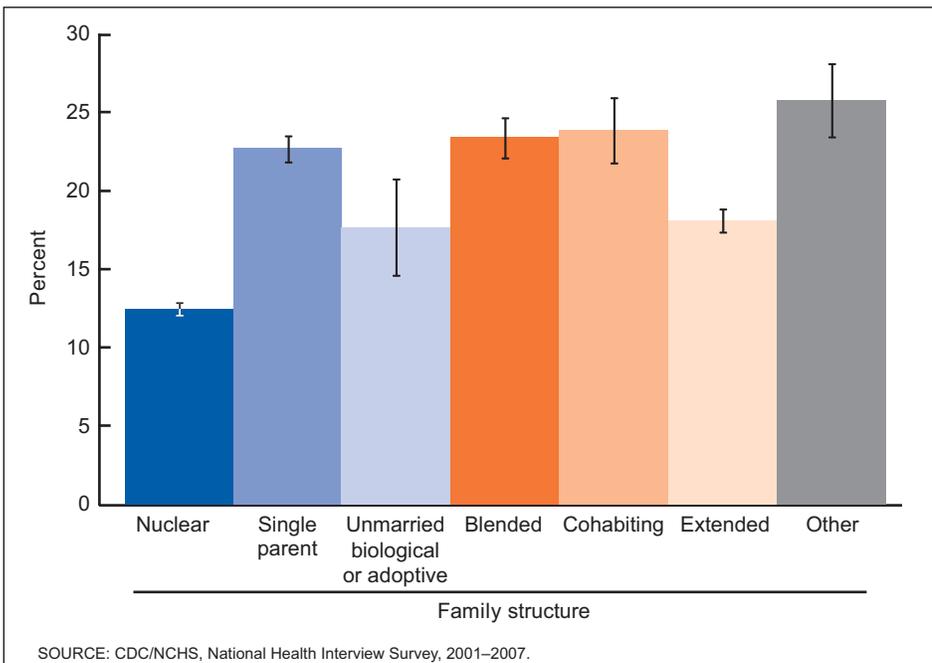
Figure 14. Percentages of children aged 4–17 who had a basic action disability, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

(13.2%), blended (12%), extended (11%), or other (11.1%) families to have digestive or skin allergies. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of digestive or skin allergies among children living in near poor or not poor families.

Headaches or migraines and ear infections

Overall, nearly 3.7 million U.S. children aged 3–17 (6%) had frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months, while 4.2 million U.S. children

under age 18 (5.8%) had three or more ear infections the past 12 months (Tables 13–16).

- Children aged 3–17 in nuclear families (4.5%) were less likely to have frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months than children in single-parent (8%), blended (6.6%), cohabiting (7.6%), extended (7.1%), or other (7.6%) families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families.

- Among children aged 12–17, those in nuclear families (7.6%) were less likely to have headaches or migraines than children in single-parent (11.6%), cohabiting (12.8%), extended (9.7%), or other (11.4%) families.

- Hispanic children living in nuclear families (4%) were less likely to have frequent headaches or migraines than children in single-parent (7.9%), blended (5.9%), cohabiting (7.4%), or extended (5.8%) families. Non-Hispanic white children living in nuclear families (4.8%) were less likely to have frequent headaches or migraines than children in nonnuclear families, with the exception of unmarried biological or adoptive families. Non-Hispanic black children living in nuclear families (4.1%) were less likely to have frequent headaches or migraines than those in single-parent (7.7%), blended (6.5%), extended (7.2%), or other (9.5%) families.

- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (6.6%) were less likely to have frequent headaches or migraines than children in single-parent (8.8%) or other (13.2%) families. Among near poor families, children in nuclear families (5.4%) were less likely than children in single-parent (8.5%) or extended (7.3%) families to have frequent headaches or migraines. Among not poor families, children in nuclear families (4.1%) were less likely than children in single-parent (6.6%), blended (6.4%), cohabiting (7.3%),

or extended (6.7%) families to have frequent headaches or migraines.

- Among children of all ages, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (8.3%) were more likely to have three or more ear infections in the past 12 months than children in nuclear (5.9%), single-parent (6%), blended (5.1%), extended (5.4%), or other (5.3%) families, and were comparable to children living in cohabiting families.

- Hispanic children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (9.1%) were more likely than Hispanic children in nuclear (5.8%), single-parent (5.9%), blended (4.8%), or extended (5.6%) families to have three or more ear infections in the past 12 months. Non-Hispanic white children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (9.4%) were more likely than non-Hispanic white children in nuclear (6.4%), blended (5.4%), or extended (6%) families to have three or more ear infections. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of ear infections among non-Hispanic black children.

- Among children living in the Northeast, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (12.9%) were more likely to have three or more ear infections in the past 12 months than children in nuclear (5.9%), single-parent (4.7%), blended (5.9%), extended (5%), or other (6%) families. Among children in the South, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (8.8%) were more likely to have three or more ear infections than children in blended (5.4%) or other (4.9%) families. Family structure was unrelated to the prevalence of ear infections in the Midwest and West regions of the United States.

Developmental delays and limitations

Overall, 2.6 million U.S. children under age 18 (3.6%) had mental retardation or any developmental delay; 1.4 million U.S. children under age 18 (1.9%) had an impairment or health problem that limited their crawling,

walking, running, or playing; and 1.3 million U.S. children under age 18 (1.8%) received special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem. In addition, 1.7 million U.S. children under age 18 (2.3%) experienced vision problems and 9.7 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (17.2%) had a basic action disability (Tables 17–26).

- Children living in nuclear families (3%) were less likely than children in single-parent (4.6%), blended (3.8%), cohabiting (4.5%), extended (3.6%), or other (6.6%) families to have mental retardation or any developmental delay, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families. Children in other families had the highest prevalence rates of mental retardation or any developmental delay.

- Among Hispanic children, those in nuclear families (2.4%) were less likely than children in single-parent (4.2%) or other (5.1%) families to have mental retardation or any developmental delay. Among non-Hispanic white children, those living in nuclear families (3.3%) were less likely to have mental retardation or any developmental delay than children living in single-parent (4.9%), cohabiting (5.5%), or other (7.7%) families. Among non-Hispanic black children, those in nuclear families (2.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent families (4.1%) to have mental retardation or any developmental delay.

- Children in nuclear families (1.4%) were less likely than children in single-parent (2.7%), blended (2.6%), extended (2%), or other (2.6%) families to have an impairment or health problem that limited their crawling, walking, running, or playing, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families or cohabiting families.

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, children in nuclear families (1.1%) were less likely than children in single-parent families (3%) to have

an impairment or problem limiting activity. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear families (1.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (2.6%) or blended (3.9%) families to have an impairment or problem limiting activity. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in nuclear families (1.4%) were less likely to have such an impairment or health problem than children in single-parent (2.7%), blended (2%), or extended (2.1%) families.

- Among poor families, children living in nuclear families (1.7%) were less likely to have impairments or health problems limiting activity than children in single-parent (3.2%), blended (4.5%), or extended (2.7%) families. Among near poor families, children in nuclear families (2%) were less likely to have impairments or health problems limiting activity than children in single-parent families (2.9%). Among not poor families, children living in nuclear families (1.3%) were less likely to have impairments or health problems limiting activity than children in single-parent (2%), blended (2%), or extended (1.7%) families.

- Less than 1% of children living in nuclear families received special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem compared with 3.3% of children in single-parent families, 2.3% of children in blended families, 3.3% of children in cohabiting families, 2.1% of children in extended families, and 5.2% of children in other families. Children living in nuclear families were comparable to those living in unmarried biological or adoptive families regarding the receipt of special education or EIS. Children in other families were most likely to receive special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem.

- Among children with Medicaid, those living in nuclear families (1.5%) were less likely to receive special education or EIS for emotional or behavioral problems

than children in single-parent (4.4%), blended (3.7%), cohabiting (4.6%), extended (3.3%), or other (8%) families. With the exception of children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families, children with Medicaid living in other families were most likely to receive special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem.

- Children living in nuclear families (1.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (3.2%), blended (2.6%), cohabiting (3.6%), extended (2.6%), or other (3%) families to have vision problems, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families. Among children aged 5–17, those in nuclear families (2.2%) were less likely than children in single-parent (3.8%), blended (3.2%), cohabiting (4.4%), extended (3.1%), or other (3.4%) families to have vision problems, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses.
- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (2.6%) were less likely to have vision problems than children in single-parent families (4%). Family structure was not related to vision problems among children living in near poor families. Among not poor families, children in nuclear families (1.6%) were less likely than children in single-parent (2.5%), blended (2.4%), or extended (2.5%) families to have vision problems.
- Children aged 4–17 living in nuclear families (12.5%) were less likely than children in single-parent (22.7%), unmarried biological or adoptive (17.7%), blended (23.4%), cohabiting (23.9%), extended (18.1%), or other (25.8%) families to have a basic action disability (Figure 14).
- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, children in nuclear families (11.3%) were less likely than children in single-parent (23.9%), blended (21.5%), cohabiting (25.8%), or extended (15.9%) families to have a basic action disability. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear

families (14.4%) were less likely than children in single-parent (22.7%), blended (25.4%), cohabiting (22.4%), or extended (19.4%) families to have a basic action disability. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in nuclear families (12.3%) were least likely to have such a disability.

- Among children with Medicaid health insurance, those living in nuclear families (16.8%) were less likely to have a basic action disability than children in single-parent (26.7%), blended (28.1%), cohabiting (25.5%), extended (22.8%), or other (32.3%) families.

Learning disabilities and missed school days

Overall, 6.9 million U.S. children aged 3–17 (11.4%) had a learning disability or ADHD. In addition, 8.1 million U.S. children aged 5–17 (15.8%) missed 6 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (Tables 27–30).

- Children aged 3–17 living in nuclear families (8.1%) were less likely than children in single-parent (14.9%), blended (16.1%), cohabiting (15.6%), extended (12.1%), or other (19%) families to have a learning disability or ADHD (Figure 15), and were comparable to those living in unmarried biological or adoptive families.
- Roughly 11% of boys living in nuclear families had a learning disability or ADHD compared with 20.4% of boys in single-parent families, 21.5% in blended families, 19.9% in cohabiting families, 15.7% in extended families, and 22.7% in other families. Five percent of girls living in nuclear families had a learning disability or ADHD compared with 9.5% of girls in single-parent families, 10.5% in blended families, 11% in cohabiting families, 8.1% in extended families, and 15% in other families.
- Among Hispanic children, those in nuclear families (6.6%) were less

likely than children in single-parent (11.3%), blended (11.7%), extended (8.1%), or other (11.4%) families to have a learning disability or ADHD. Among non-Hispanic white children, those living in nuclear families (9%) were less likely to have a learning disability or ADHD than children living in single-parent (17.4%), blended (18%), cohabiting (18.2%), extended (15.1%), or other (22.3%) families. Among non-Hispanic black children, those in nuclear families (5.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (13.2%), blended (12.1%), cohabiting (13.7%), extended (11.4%), or other (20.2%) families to have a learning disability or ADHD.

- Children with private health insurance living in nuclear families (7.8%) were less likely to have a learning disability or ADHD than children with private health insurance living in single-parent (13%), blended (15.6%), cohabiting (15.6%), extended (10.8%), or other (14.1%) families. Children with Medicaid living in nuclear families (11.1%) were less likely to have a learning disability or ADHD than children with Medicaid living in single-parent (17.3%), blended (19.5%), cohabiting (16.4%), extended (15.9%), or other (24.6%) families. Similarly, 5.7% of uninsured children living in nuclear families had a learning disability or ADHD compared with 14.1% of uninsured children living in single-parent families, 12.9% in blended families, 13.2% in cohabiting families, 9.8% in extended families, and 12.2% in other families.
- Children in nuclear families were generally less likely than children in the remaining family types to have a learning disability or ADHD regardless of parent's education, income, poverty status, place of residence, or region.
- Children aged 5–17 living in nuclear families (13.3%) were less likely to miss school for 6 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury than children aged 5–17 living in single-parent (19.7%),
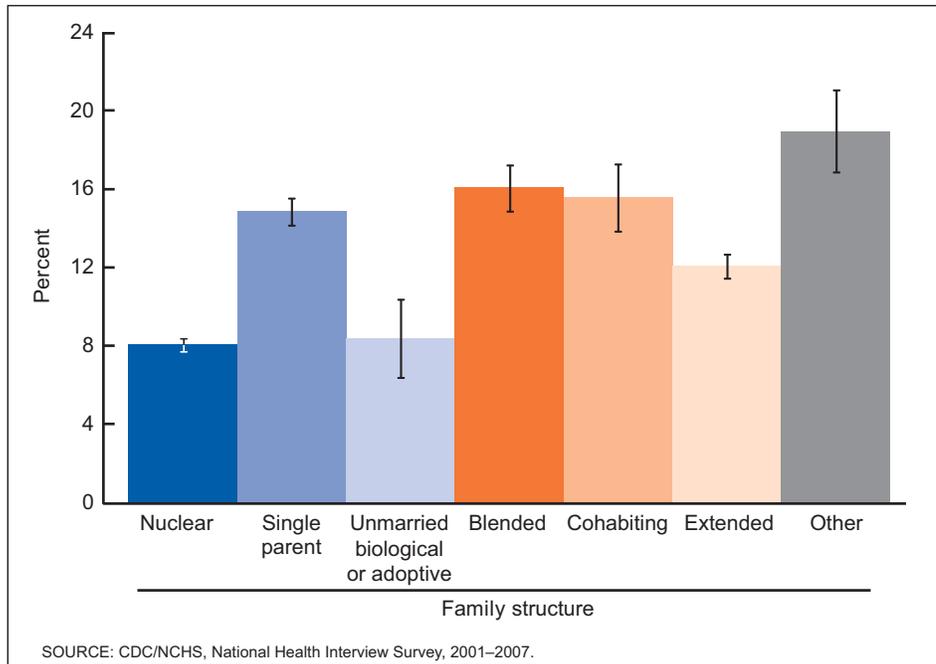
Figure 15. Percentages of children aged 3–17 who had ever been told of having a learning disability or ADHD, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
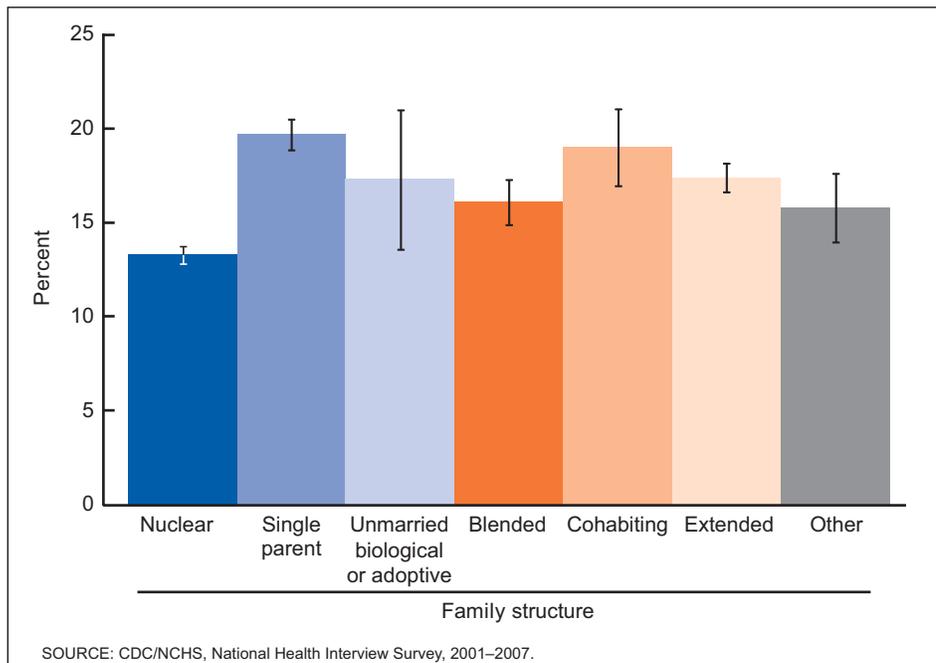
Figure 16. Percentages of children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

blended (16.1%), cohabiting (19%), extended (17.4%), or other (15.8%) families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (Figure 16).

- Among Hispanic children, 10.5% of those in nuclear families missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months compared with 19.9% of children in single-parent families, 13.5% in blended families, 17.7% in cohabiting families, and 13.5% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 14.8% of those in nuclear families missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months compared with 23.5% of children in single-parent families, 18% in blended families, 21.2% in cohabiting families, 21.5% in extended families, and 19.3% in other families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 7.6% of those in nuclear families missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months compared with 14.2% of children in single-parent families, 11.1% in blended families, 14.1% in extended families, and 12.8% in other families.

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, 13.1% of children living in nuclear families missed 6 or more days of school in the past 12 months compared with 24.4% of children in single-parent families, 22.3% in blended families, and 19.9% in cohabiting families. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear families (16%) were less likely than children in extended families (20.1%) to miss 6 or more school days. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, 12.7% of children in nuclear families missed 6 or more days of school compared with 18.9% of children in single-parent families, 21% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 15.2% in blended families, 17.8% in cohabiting families, and 17.3% in extended families.

- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (16.3%) were less likely than children in single-parent (22.3%) or blended families (22.3%) to miss 6 or more days of school in the past 12 months. Among near poor families, children in nuclear families (13.9%) were less likely than children in single-parent (20.6%), blended (18.2%), cohabiting (19.3%), or extended (17.5%) families to miss 6 or more days of school. Among not poor families, children in nuclear families
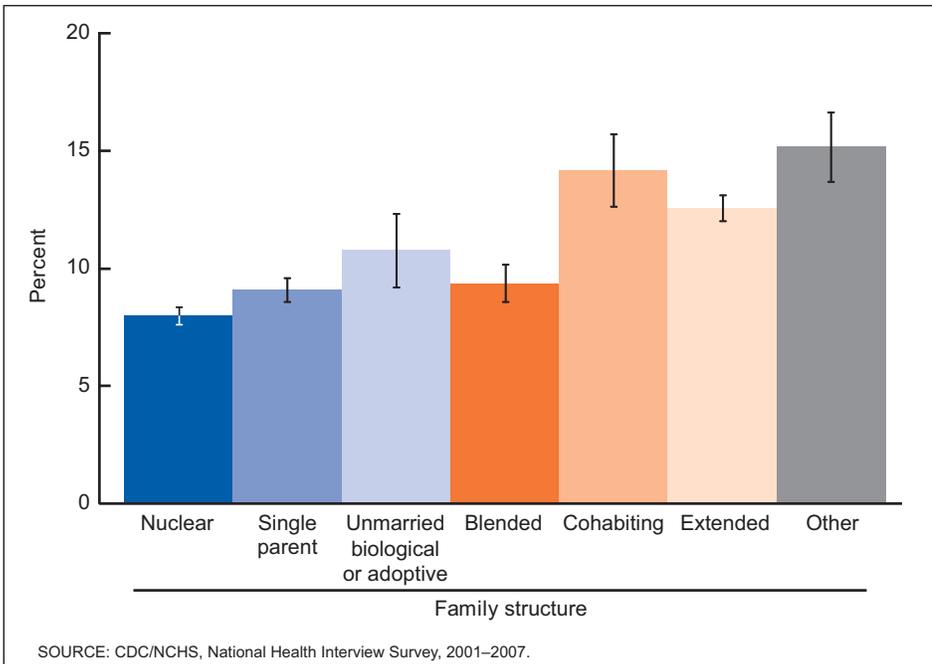
Figure 17. Percentages of children under age 18 who did not have health insurance, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
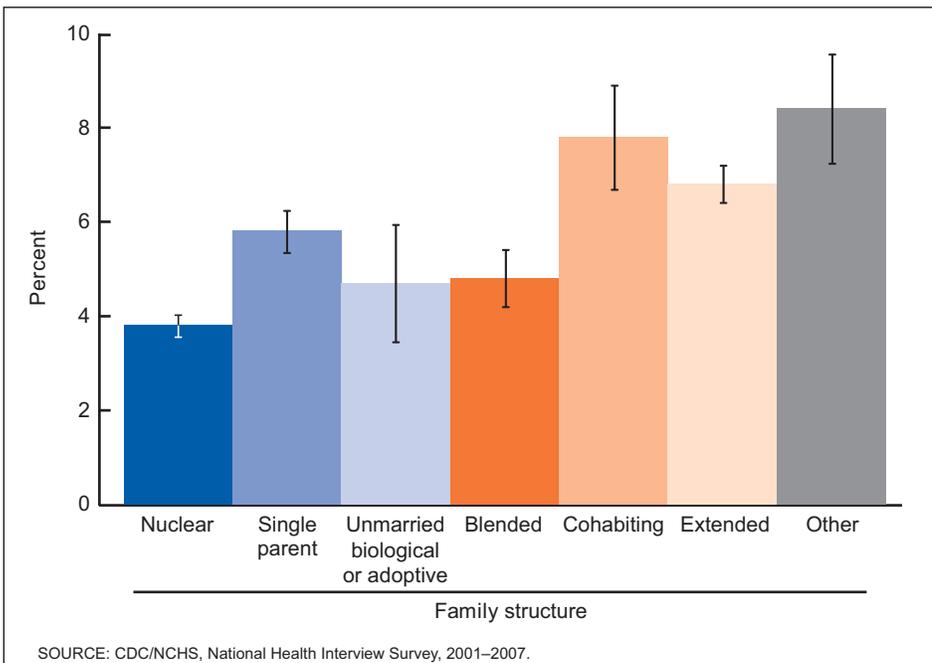
Figure 18. Percentages of children under age 18 without a usual place of health care, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

(12.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (15.9%), cohabiting (18%), or extended (17.1%) families to miss 6 or more school days.

Measures of Access to or Utilization of Health Care

Lack of health insurance coverage

Overall, 7 million U.S. children under age 18 (9.6%) lacked health

insurance coverage (Tables 31–32).

- Children living in nuclear families (8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (9.1%), unmarried biological or adoptive (10.8%), blended (9.4%), cohabiting (14.2%), extended (12.6%), or other (15.2%) families to lack health insurance coverage (Figure 17).

- Among children under age 5, 6% of those living in nuclear families lacked health insurance coverage compared with 8.9% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 12.6% of children in cohabiting families, 11.6% of children in extended families, and 12.6% of children in other families. Among children aged 5–17, 8.9% of children living in nuclear families lacked health insurance coverage compared with 13.9% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 14.8% of children in cohabiting families, 12.8% of children in extended families, and 16% of children in other families.

- Hispanic children in single-parent families (12.5%) were less likely to lack health insurance coverage than Hispanic children in nuclear (19.9%), unmarried biological or adoptive (18.8%), blended (17.6%), cohabiting (18.5%), extended (22.9%), or other (26.3%) families. However, non-Hispanic children in nuclear families (5.7%) were less likely to lack health insurance coverage than non-Hispanic children in single-parent (8.4%), blended (7.9%), cohabiting (13.3%), extended (8.6%), or other (12%) families.

- Among children living in families with a combined family income less than $20,000 in the previous calendar year, 9.7% in single-parent families did not have health insurance coverage compared with 20.8% in nuclear families, 15.6% in blended families, 14.9% in cohabiting families, 16.9% in extended families, and 16.1% in other families. Similar percents with respect to lacking health insurance coverage were obtained for children living in poor families or when the

more highly educated parent did not graduate from high school.

- Among children living in the West, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (16.7%) were more likely than children in nuclear (10.2%), single-parent (11.5%), or blended (11%) families to lack health insurance coverage. This pattern was not apparent in the remaining three regions of the United States.

Lack of usual place of care

Overall, 3.7 million U.S. children under age 18 (5%) lacked a usual place of health care (Tables 33–34).

- Children living in nuclear families (3.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (5.8%), blended (4.8%), cohabiting (7.8%), extended (6.8%), or other (8.4%) families to lack a usual place of health care, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (Figure 18).
- Hispanic children living in nuclear families (9.9%) were less likely than Hispanic children in cohabiting (13.9%), extended (13.2%), or other (15.9%) families to lack a usual place of health care. Non-Hispanic white children living in nuclear families (2.2%) were less likely than non-Hispanic white children in single-parent (5.3%), blended (3.6%), cohabiting (7.6%), extended (3.4%), or other (6.6%) families to lack a usual place of health care. Family structure was unrelated to lacking a usual place of health care among non-Hispanic black children.
- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, children living in nuclear families (14.5%) were more likely to lack a usual place of health care than children in single-parent (8.3%), unmarried biological or adoptive (6.8%), or blended (7%) families. However, when at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear families (5%) were less likely to lack a usual place of health care than children in cohabiting (7.5%) or extended (6.3%) families.

Similarly, when at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in nuclear families (2.4%) were less likely to lack a usual place of care than children in single-parent (4.4%), blended (4.3%), cohabiting (6.2%), or extended (3.9%) families. Similar patterns of percentages with respect to lacking a usual place of health care were obtained for children living in poor, near poor, and not poor families.

- Children living in nuclear families that owned or were buying their homes (2.6%) were less likely to lack a usual place of health care than children in single-parent (4.8%), blended (3.6%), cohabiting (6.6%), extended (5.1%) or other (6.4%) families that owned or were buying their homes. Children living in nuclear families that rented their homes (8.5%) were more likely to lack a usual place of health care than children in single-parent (6.3%) or unmarried biological or adoptive (4.5%) families that rented, but were less likely to lack a usual place of health care than children in extended (10.7%) or other (13.2%) families that rented their homes.
- Among children living in the Northeast, 1.3% of those in nuclear families lacked a usual place of health care compared with 2.5% of children in extended families. Among children living in the Midwest, 2.6% of those in nuclear families lacked a usual place of health care compared with 4.2% of children in single-parent families, 5.5% of children in cohabiting families, and 4.6% of children in extended families. Among children living in the South, 4.7% of those in nuclear families lacked a usual place of health care compared with 7.3% of children in single-parent families, 10.2% of children in cohabiting families, 8.1% of children in extended families, and 9.8% of children in other families. Among children living in the West, 5.7% of those in nuclear families lacked a usual place of health care compared with 8.2% of single-parent families, 8.7% of children in blended

families, 9.8% of children in cohabiting families, 9.6% of children in extended families, and 12% of children in other families.

Prescription medication usage

Overall, 9.4 million U.S. children under age 18 (12.9%) had a problem that required regular use of a prescription medication for at least 3 months (Tables 35–36).

- Children in unmarried biological or adoptive families (9.2%) were least likely to have had a problem requiring the regular use of a prescription medication for at least 3 months (Figure 19).
- Among young children under age 5, 11% of those living in single-parent families had a problem that required regular use of a prescription medication for at least 3 months compared with 7.2% of children in nuclear families, 6.1% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 6.8% in blended families, and 7.5% in extended families.
- Hispanic children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (6.2%) were less likely to have a problem requiring regular use of a prescription medication than Hispanic children in single-parent (11%), blended (9.5%), or other (11.9%) families. Among non-Hispanic white children, those living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (11.4%) were less likely to have a problem requiring regular use of a prescription medication than children in single-parent (18.6%), blended (17.7%), extended (17.1%), or other (19%) families. Non-Hispanic black children living in nuclear families (10.2%) were less likely to have a problem requiring prescription medication than non-Hispanic black children in other families (15.1%).
- Among poor families, children in nuclear families (9.1%) were less likely than children in single-parent (15.5%), blended (15%), extended (11.6%), or other (14.5%) families to have a problem requiring prescription medication. Among near
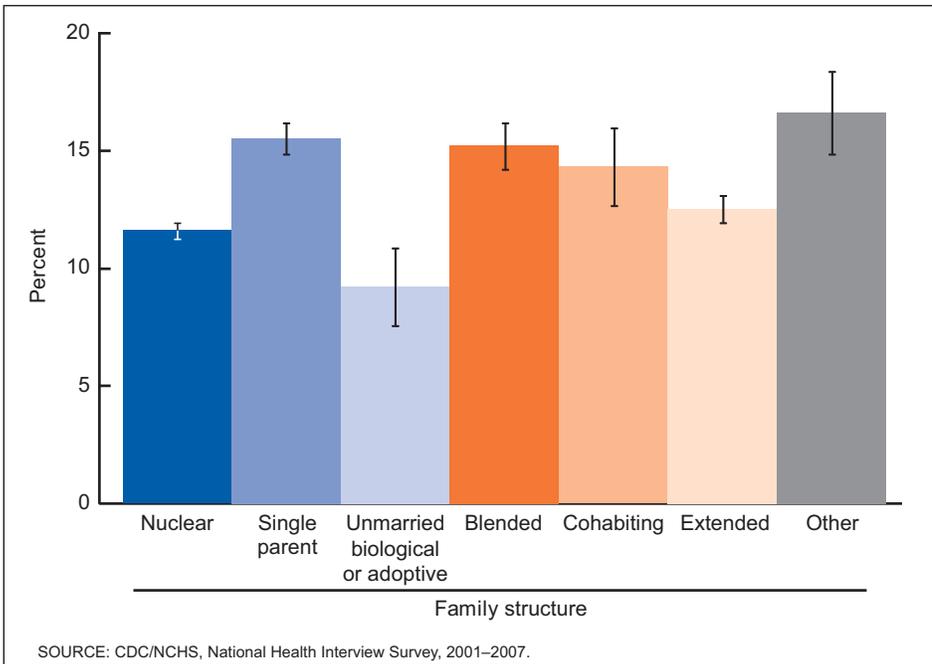
Figure 19. Percentages of children under age 18 with a problem for which prescription medications were used for at least 3 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007
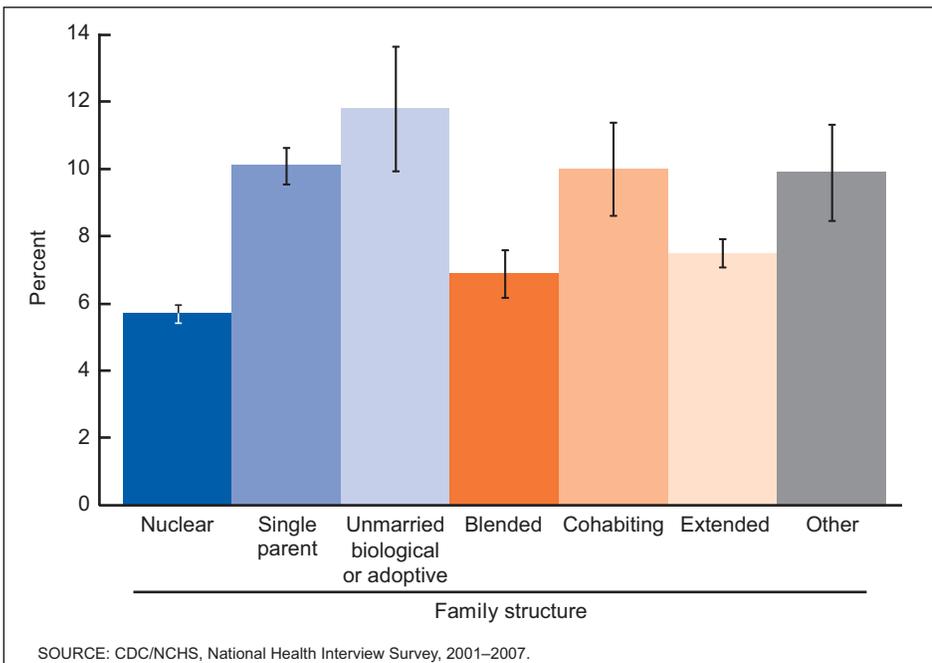
Figure 20. Percentages of children under age 18 who had two or more visits to the emergency room in the past 12 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

poor families, children in nuclear families (9.7%) were less likely than children in single-parent (15.7%), blended (15.3%), cohabiting (15.1%), or other (16.9%) families to have a problem requiring prescription medication. Among not poor families, children in unmarried

biological or adoptive families (7.9%) were least likely to have a problem requiring prescription medication.

• Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families that owned or were buying their homes (10.6%) were less likely to have a

problem requiring prescription medication than children in single-parent (16.3%), blended (15.7%), or other (19.2%) families that owned or were buying their homes. Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families that rented their homes (8%) were less likely to have a problem requiring prescription medication than children in single-parent (15%), blended (14%), cohabiting (13.5%), or extended (11%) families that rented their homes.

• Among children with private health insurance, children in unmarried biological or adoptive families were least likely to have a problem requiring prescription medication. Among children with Medicaid, 12% of children in nuclear families had a problem that required prescription medication compared with 17.1% of children in single-parent families, 16.5% in blended families, 15.5% in cohabiting families, 14.3% in extended families, and 20.3% in other families.

Receipt of medical care

Overall, 5.2 million U.S. children under age 18 (7.2%) had two or more visits to a hospital ER in the past 12 months; 19.4 million U.S. children aged 1–17 (28.4%) did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months; and 14.9 million U.S. children aged 2–17 (23%) saw or talked with an eye doctor during the past 12 months. In addition, nearly 2.8 million U.S. children under age 18 (3.8%) had medical care delayed during the past 12 months due to concerns over the cost, 1.8 million U.S. children aged 2–17 (2.8%) did not receive needed prescription medication due to lack of affordability, and 1.4 million U.S. children aged 2–17 (2.2%) did not get needed eyeglasses due to lack of affordability (Tables 37–48).

• Children living in nuclear families (5.7%) were least likely to have two or more ER visits in the past 12 months (Figure 20).

• Among children under age 5, 7.2% of those in nuclear families had two
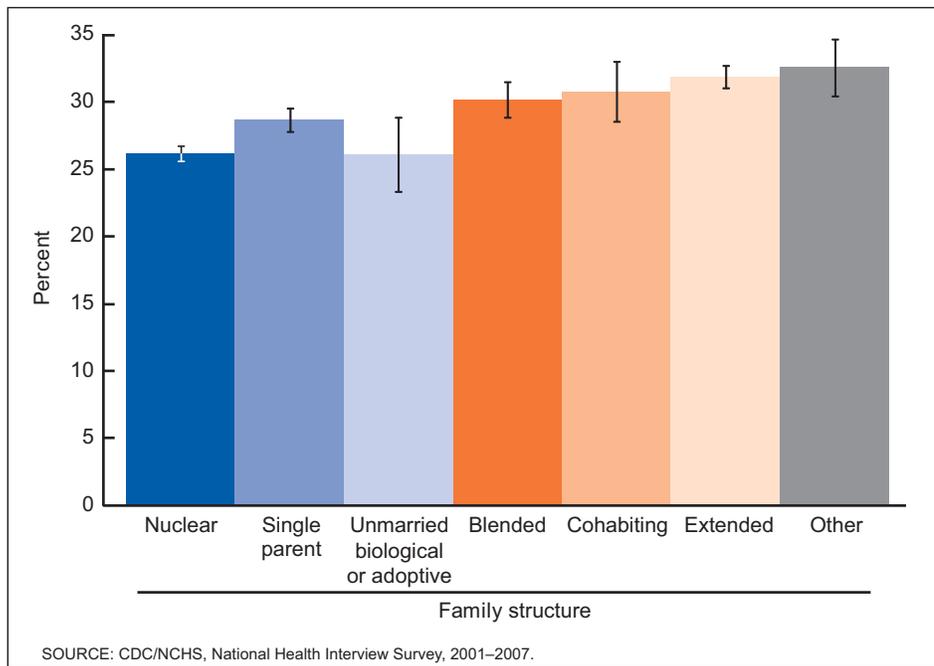
Figure 21. Percentages of children under age 18 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

or more ER visits in the past 12 months compared with 17% of children in single-parent families, 13.1% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 10.4% in blended families, 15% in cohabiting families, 12% in extended families, and 15% in other families. Among older children aged 12–17, 4.9% of those in nuclear families had two or more ER visits in the past 12 months compared with 8.3% of children in single-parent families, 8.5% in cohabiting families, 5.8% in extended families, and 9.4% in other families.

- Among children with private health care insurance, 5% of those in nuclear families had two or more ER visits in the past 12 months compared with 6.7% of children in single-parent families, 10.9% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, and 5.8% in extended families. Among children covered by Medicaid, 8.8% of those in nuclear families had two or more ER visits in the past 12 months compared with 13.5% of children in single-parent families, 12.7% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 13.8% in cohabiting families, and 11.3% in extended

families.

- Children living in nuclear families (26.2%) were less likely to lack a medical checkup in the past 12 months than children in single-parent (28.7%), blended (30.2%), cohabiting (30.8%), extended (31.9%), or other (32.6%) families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (Figure 21).
- Nearly 15% of children under age 5 living in nuclear families did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months compared with 19.8% of children in the same age group living in cohabiting families and 19.3% of children in the same age group living in extended families.
- Among Hispanic children, those in single-parent families (30.2%) were less likely to lack a medical checkup in the past 12 months than children in nuclear (34%), cohabiting (37.4%), extended (38.3%), or other (39.3%) families. Among non-Hispanic white children, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (23.3%) were less likely to lack a medical checkup than children in single-parent (32.9%), blended (31.5%), cohabiting (32.6%), extended (31%), or other

(34.8%) families. Among non-Hispanic black children, those in unmarried biological or adoptive families (14.4%) were less likely to lack a medical checkup than children in nuclear (21.1%), single-parent (22.4%), blended (23.5%), extended (24.5%), or other (24.9%) families.

- Among poor families, 26.5% of children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months compared with 37.1% of children living in nuclear families, 35.9% in extended families, and 36% in other families. Among not poor families, 23% of children living in nuclear families did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months compared with 28% of children in single-parent families, 29.9% in blended families, 29.9% in cohabiting families, 28.5% in extended families, and 28.3% in other families.
- Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (12.5%) were less likely to have seen or spoken with an eye doctor during the past 12 months than children in nuclear (22.7%), single-parent (23.6%), blended (23.8%), cohabiting (20.4%), extended (24%), or other (22.3%) families.
- Among young children aged 2–4, 4% of those living in unmarried biological or adoptive families had seen an eye doctor in the past 12 months compared with 6.4% of children in nuclear families and 6.9% of children in single-parent families. Among children aged 5–11, 13.5% of those in unmarried biological or adoptive families had seen an eye doctor in the past 12 months compared with 23% of children in nuclear families, 23.7% in single-parent families, 24.8% in blended families, 21.1% in cohabiting families, 20% in extended families, and 23.1% in other families. Among older children aged 12–17, children in nuclear families (34%) were more likely to have seen an eye doctor in the past 12 months than children in
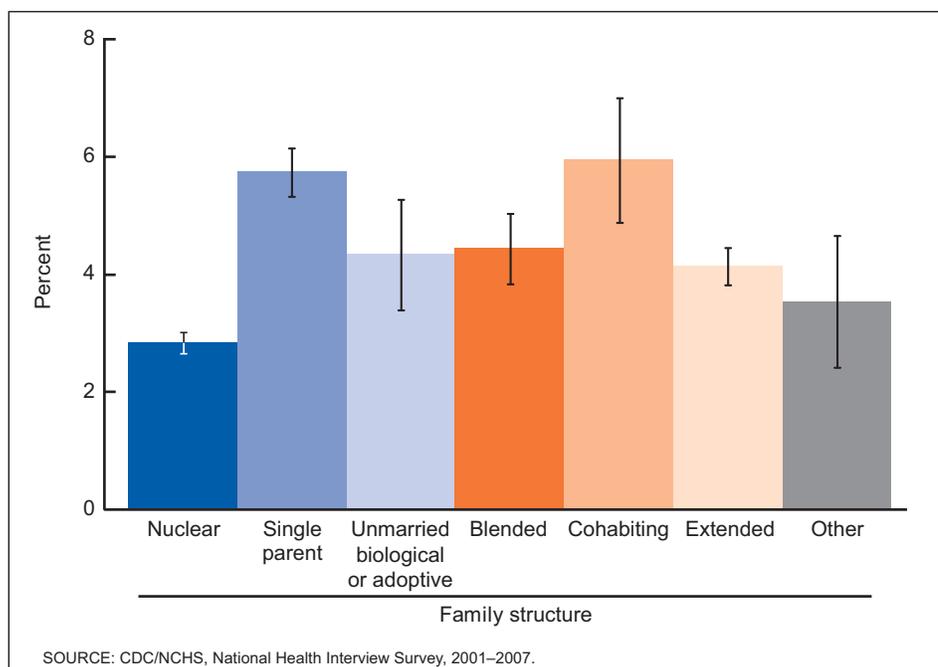
Figure 22. Percentages of children under age 18 who had medical care delayed during the past 12 months due to concerns over cost, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

single-parent (29.7%), blended (28.6%), cohabiting (27%), extended (31.7%), or other (26.7%) families.

- Children living in cohabiting families (5.9%) were more likely to have medical care delayed during the past 12 months due to concerns over cost than children in nuclear (2.8%), blended (4.4%), extended (4.1%), or other (3.5%) families, and were comparable to children living in single-parent or unmarried biological or adoptive families (Figure 22).

- Family structure was unrelated to delays in receiving medical care due to concerns over cost among children whose more highly educated parent was a high school dropout. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, children in nuclear families (2.4%) were less likely to have medical care delayed due to cost than children in single-parent (6.8%), unmarried biological or adoptive (5.2%), blended (3.7%), cohabiting (5.8%), or extended (3.9%) families.

- Among children with private health insurance, those in nuclear families (1.7%) were less likely than children in single-parent (4.1%), blended

(2.4%), or extended (2.4%) families to have medical care delayed due to concerns over cost. Among children with Medicaid, family structure was unrelated to delays in receiving medical care due to concerns over cost. Among uninsured children, those in other families (9.9%) were less likely to have medical care delayed due to concerns over cost than children in nuclear (14.2%), single-parent (25.5%), blended (20.6%), cohabiting (18.1%), or extended (15.2%) families.

- Children aged 2–17 living in nuclear families (1.8%) were least likely to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability.

- Among Hispanic children, those in nuclear families (3.5%) were less likely to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability than children in single-parent (5%), cohabiting (6.7%), or extended (5%) families. Among non-Hispanic white children, those in nuclear families (1.4%) were less likely to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability than children in single-parent

(4.7%), blended (2.4%), cohabiting (4.2%), or extended (2.9%) families. Among non-Hispanic black children, those in other families (2.3%) were less likely to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability than children in single-parent (4%) or blended (4.5%) families.

- Children living in nuclear families that owned or were buying their homes (1.3%) were less likely to have prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability than children in single-parent (3.4%), blended (2.3%), cohabiting (4.1%), or extended (2.8%) families that owned or were buying their homes. Children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families that rented their homes (2.6%) were less likely to have prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability than children in single-parent (5.1%), blended (4.7%), cohabiting (4.6%), or extended (5.5%) families that rented their homes.

- Among children with private health insurance coverage, 1% of those in nuclear families had prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability compared with 3.2% of children in single-parent families, 1.9% of children in blended families, and 2% of children in extended families. Among children covered by Medicaid, 1.6% of those in other families had prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability compared with 2.6% of children in nuclear families, 3.8% of children in single-parent families, 3.7% of children in blended families, 3.6% of children in cohabiting families, and 4% of children in extended families. Among uninsured children, 14.8% of those in single-parent families had prescription medication delayed due to lack of affordability compared with 8.2% of children in nuclear families, 9.3% of children in blended families, 10% of children in extended families, and 9.7% of children in other families.

- Children aged 2–17 living in nuclear families (1.3%) were less likely to
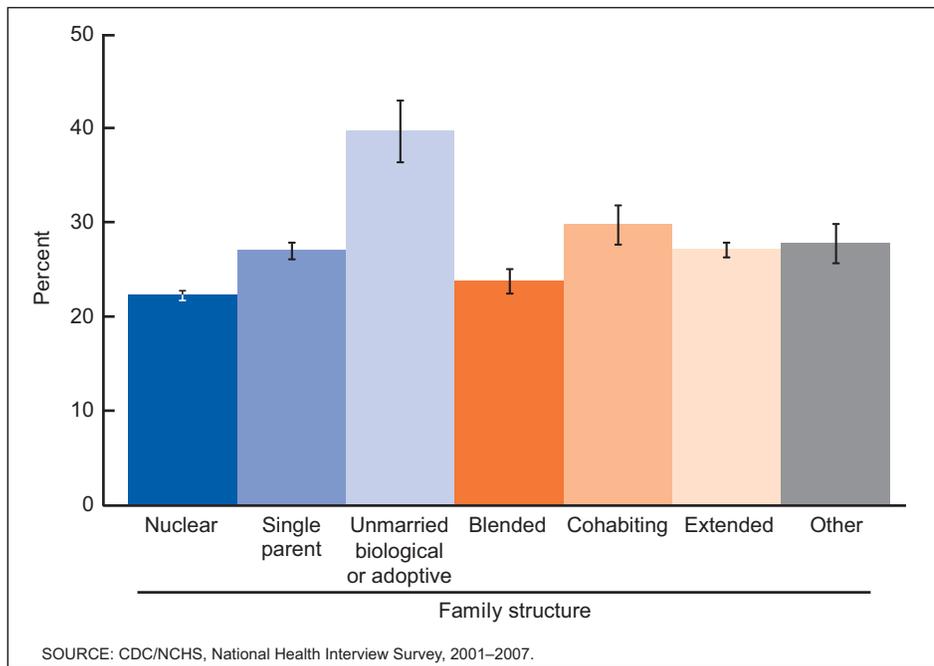
Figure 23. Percentages of children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist in the past 12 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

have receipt of needed eyeglasses delayed during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability than children living in single-parent (3.4%), blended (2.7%), cohabiting (2.8%), extended (2.9%), or other (2.5%) families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families.

- Among Hispanic children, 2.5% of those living in nuclear families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses in the past 12 months compared with 3.7% of children in extended families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 1.1% of those in nuclear families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses compared with 3.7% of children in single-parent families, 2.4% in blended families, 2.7% in cohabiting families, and 2.3% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 1.3% of those in nuclear families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses compared with 3.1% of children in single-parent families, 2.8% in blended families, and 3.2% in extended families.
- Among children with private health insurance coverage, 2.9% of those in

single-parent families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses in the past 12 months compared with 0.7% of children in nuclear families, 1.8% of children in blended families, and 1.7% of children in extended families. Among children covered by Medicaid, 3.4% of those in extended families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses compared with 1.9% of children in nuclear and 1.9% in other families. Among uninsured children, 9.1% of those in single-parent and also in blended families were delayed in receiving needed eyeglasses compared with 5.7% of children in nuclear families; children in single-parent families (but not those in blended families) were also more likely to experience delays in receiving needed eyeglasses than children in cohabiting families (5.6%).

Dental care

Overall, 15.9 million U.S. children aged 2–17 (24.6%) had not seen a dentist in the past 12 months, and 4.2 million U.S. children aged 2–17 (6.4%) did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost (Tables 49–52).

- Children aged 2–17 living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (39.6%) were least likely to have seen a dentist in the past 12 months (Figure 23).
- Among children aged 12–17, 13.3% of those in nuclear families had not seen a dentist in the past 12 months compared with 22.3% of children in single-parent families, 22% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 18.1% in blended families, 25.1% in cohabiting families, 20.9% in extended families, and 25.3% in other families.
- Among Hispanic children aged 2–17, 29.9% of those in single-parent families had not seen a dentist in the past 12 months compared with 35% of children in nuclear families, 41.2% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 37.2% in cohabiting families, 36.8% in extended families, and 40.2% in other families. Among non-Hispanic white children aged 2–17, 18.8% of those in nuclear families had not seen a dentist in the past 12 months compared with 24.4% of children in single-parent families, 43.1% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 22.4% in blended families, 27.8% in cohabiting families, and 23.6% in other families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 26.7% of those living in nuclear families had not seen a dentist in the past 12 months compared with 31.5% of children in extended families.
- Among children with private health insurance, 18.2% of those in nuclear families did not see a dentist within the past 12 months compared with 19.9% of children in single-parent families, 35.6% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, and 20.2% of children in blended families. Among children with Medicaid, 23.4% of those in other families did not see a dentist within the past 12 months compared with 30% of children in nuclear families, 29% of children in single-parent families, 38.3% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 31.1% of children in cohabiting families, and 30.6% of
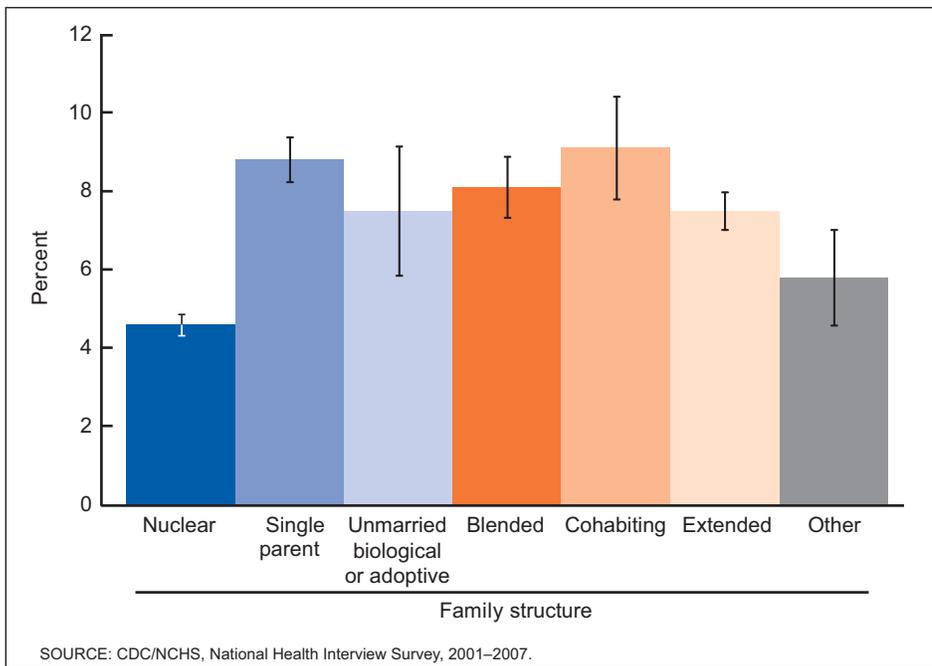
Figure 24. Percentages of children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

children in extended families. Among uninsured children, 42.9% of those in blended families did not see a dentist within the past 12 months compared with 49.4% of children in nuclear families, 55% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 54.6% of children in extended families, and 55.3% of children in other families. Overall, 50% of uninsured children did not see a dentist within the past 12 months.

- Children aged 2–17 living in nuclear families (4.6%) were less likely than children of the same age in single-parent (8.8%), unmarried biological or adoptive (7.5%), blended (8.1%), cohabiting (9.1%), or extended (7.5%) families to lack receipt of needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost, and were comparable to children living in other families (Figure 24).
- Nearly 8% of Hispanic children living in nuclear families did not receive needed dental care due to cost compared with 10.7% of Hispanic children living in blended families and 9.3% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 3.9% of those living in nuclear families did not receive

needed dental care due to cost compared with 10.3% of children in single-parent families, 7.2% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 8.1% in blended families, 10.4% in cohabiting families, and 6.6% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 3.4% of those living in cohabiting families did not receive needed dental care due to cost compared with 6.7% of children in single-parent families, 6.5% in blended families, and 6.5% in extended families.

- Among poor families, 5.3% of children living in other families did not receive needed dental care due to cost compared with 9.3% of children in nuclear families, 9.1% in single-parent families, 11.5% in blended families, 11.8% in cohabiting families, and 10.3% in extended families. Among near poor families, 8.7% of children living in nuclear families did not receive needed dental care due to cost compared with 10.6% of children in single-parent families, 12.1% in blended families, and 10.9% in extended families. Among not poor families, 3.1% of children living in nuclear families did not receive needed dental care due to cost

compared with 6.9% of children in single-parent families, 5.9% in blended families, 8.1% in cohabiting families, and 4.9% in extended families.

Measures of Behavior or Emotional Well-being

During the past 6 months, approximately 1.7 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (3%) were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful; 2 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (3.6%) were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested; 3.3 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (5.9%) had many worries or often seemed worried; 6.2 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (11.2%) generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end; and 6.3 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (11.3%) certainly got along better with adults than children. Lastly, 2.9 million U.S. children aged 4–17 (5.1%) had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties and 1.1 million U.S. children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem during the last 12 months (39.9%) (Tables 53–66).

- Two percent of children aged 4–17 living in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months compared with 4.4% of children in single-parent families, 3.7% of children in blended families, 3.4% of children in extended families, and 4.9% of children in other families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families or cohabiting families.
- Among Hispanic children, 3% of those in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months compared with 4.9% of children in single-parent families and 5.6% in blended families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 1.7% of those in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.
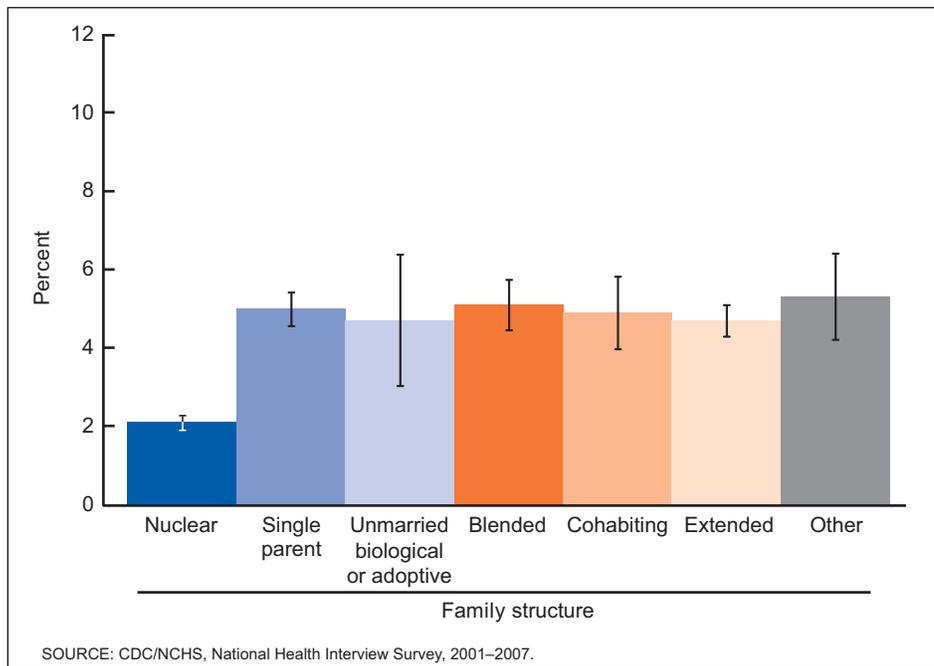
Figure 25. Percentages of children aged 4–17 who were generally not well behaved or did not usually do who adults requested in the past 6 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

6 months compared with 4.1% of children in single-parent families, 3.1% in blended families, and 3.3% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 2.2% of those in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months compared with 4.2% of children in single-parent families and 5.1% in other families.

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, 3.7% of children living in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months compared with 6.7% of children in single-parent families and 7.7% in blended families. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear families (2.3%) were less likely than children in single-parent (3.7%), blended (4.2%), or extended (3.4%) families to often exhibit unhappy, depressed, or tearful behavior. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, 1.8% of children in nuclear families were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful compared with 3.7% of children in single-parent families, 2.9% in

blended families, and 3.1% in extended families. Similar percentages for often exhibiting unhappy, depressed, or tearful behavior are obtained when family structure is disaggregated by poverty status.

- About 2% of children aged 4–17 in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months compared with 5% of children in single-parent families, 4.7% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 5.1% of children in blended families, 4.9% of children in cohabiting families, 4.7% of children in extended families, and 5.3% of children in other families (Figure 25).

- Among Hispanic children, 3.5% of those in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months compared with 6% of children in single-parent families, 5.7% in blended families, and 5.1% in extended families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 1.8% of those in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or

did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months compared with 4.1% of children in single-parent families, 5.1% in blended families, 3.7% in cohabiting families, 4.2% in extended families, and 4.9% in other families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 2% of those in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months compared with 5.9% of children in single-parent families, 4.5% in blended families, 8% in cohabiting families, 5.7% in extended families, and 6.8% in other families.

- Among poor families, 4.2% of children in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months compared with 6.8% of children in single-parent families, 8.3% in blended families, 7% in extended families, and 8.7% in other families. Among near poor families, 2.7% of children in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested compared with 5% of children in single-parent families, 5.9% in blended families, 6.2% in cohabiting families, and 5.1% in extended families. Among not poor families, 1.8% of children in nuclear families were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested compared with 3% of children in single-parent families, 4.2% in blended families, 3.4% in cohabiting families, 3.7% in extended families, and 3.7% in other families.

- Children aged 4–17 living in nuclear families (4.1%) were less likely than children in single-parent (8.5%), blended (7.3%), cohabiting (7.6%), extended (6%), or other (9.8%) families to have many worries or often seem worried during the past 6 months, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families (Figure 26).

- Among Hispanic children, 4.5% of those in nuclear families had many worries or often seemed worried during the past 6 months compared
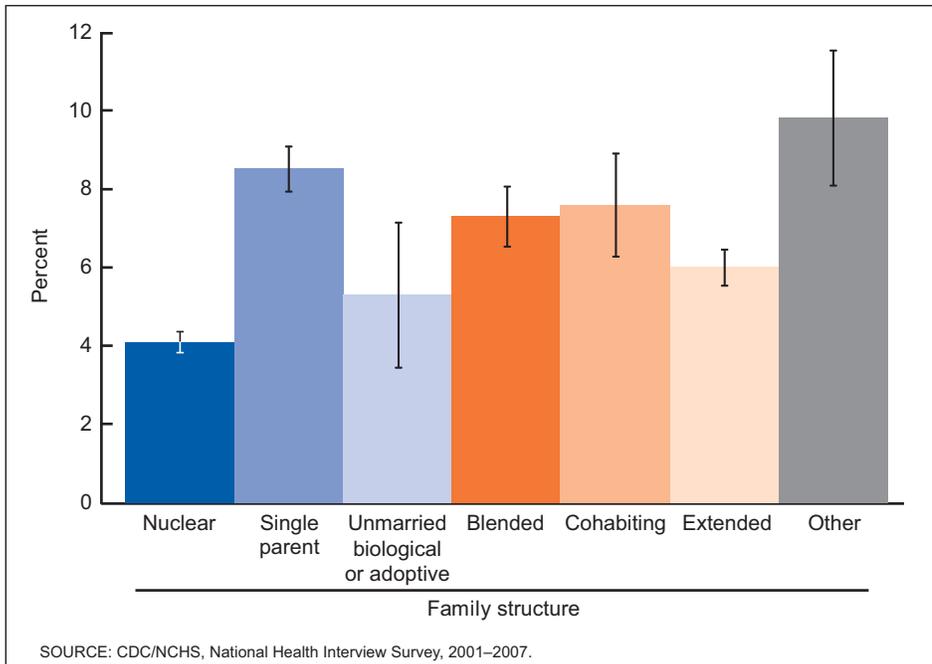
Figure 26. Percentages of children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried in the past 6 months, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

with 8.1% of children in single-parent families, 7.6% in blended families, 6.2% in extended families, and 7.9% in other families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 4.1% of those in nuclear families had many worries or often seemed worried compared with 10.5% of children in single-parent families, 7.7% in blended families, 8.4% in cohabiting families, 6.5% in extended families, and 12.4% in other families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 3.3% of those in nuclear families had many worries or often seemed worried compared with 5.5% of children in single-parent families, 5.2% in extended families, and 7.3% in other families.

- Children living in nuclear families that owned or were buying their homes (3.9%) were less likely to have many worries or often seem worried than children in single-parent (8.6%), blended (6.7%), cohabiting (8.5%), extended (5.2%), or other (10%) families that owned or were buying their homes. Children living in nuclear families that rented their homes (5.3%) were less likely to have many worries or often seem worried than children in single-parent (8.4%), blended

(8.6%), extended (8.3%), or other (8.6%) families that rented their homes.

- Nearly 8% of children aged 4–17 in nuclear families generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during the past 6 months compared with 14.7% of children in single-parent families, 15.6% of children in blended families, 16% of children in cohabiting families, 11.9% of children in extended families, and 18% of children in other families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families.

- Ten percent of boys living in nuclear families generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during the past 6 months compared with 18.1% of boys in single-parent families, 19.6% in blended families, 18.8% in cohabiting families, 14.4% in extended families, and 21.4% in other families. Nearly 6% of girls living in nuclear families generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during

the past 6 months compared with 11.4% of girls in single-parent families, 11.4% in blended families, 12.9% in cohabiting families, 9.3% in extended families, and 14.4% in other families.

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, 8.4% of children living in nuclear families generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end compared with 15% of children in single-parent families, 17.5% in blended families, 16.2% in cohabiting families, and 11.3% in extended families. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, children in nuclear families (9.8%) were less likely than children in single-parent (14.9%), blended (16.6%), cohabiting (16.1%), or extended (13.9%) families to generally exhibit a poor attention span or not usually see chores and homework through to the end. When at least one parent had more than a high school diploma, 7.4% of children in nuclear families generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end compared with 14.2% of children in single-parent families, 14.9% in blended families, 15.9% in cohabiting families, 11.2% in extended families, and 24% in other families.

- About 9% of children aged 4–17 in nuclear families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 13.8% of children in single-parent families, 12.4% of children in blended families, 12.5% of children in cohabiting families, 13% of children in extended families, and 15.2% of children in other families, and were comparable to children living in unmarried biological or adoptive families.

- Among Hispanic children, 12.7% of those in nuclear families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 17.5% of children in single-parent families and 19.5% in other families. Among non-Hispanic
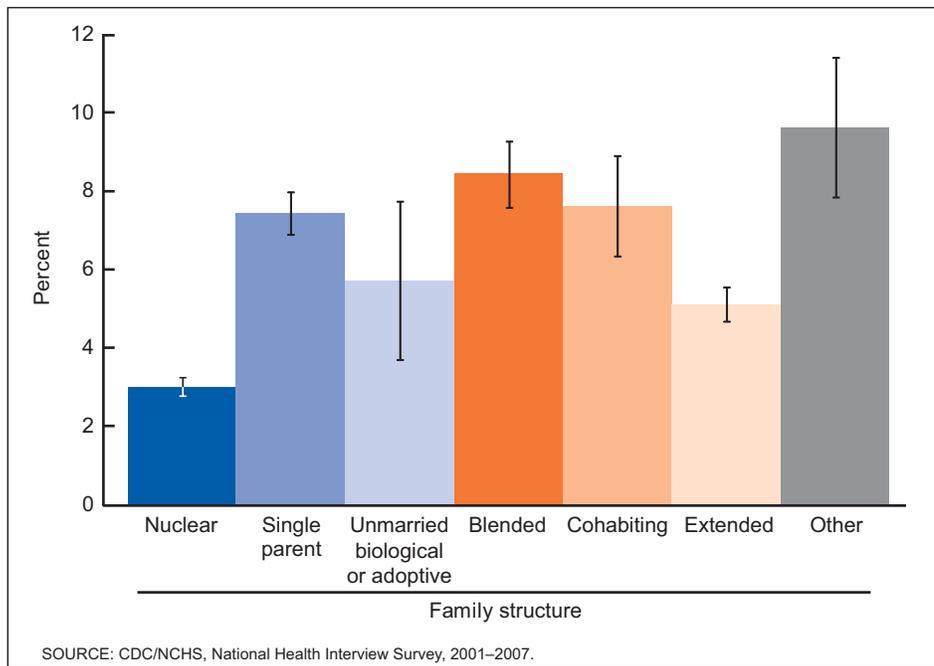
Figure 27. Percentages of children aged 4–17 who had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties, by family structure: United States, 2001–2007

white children, 7.6% of those in nuclear families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 11.4% of children in single-parent families, 12.0% in blended families, 11.3% in cohabiting families, 11.7% in extended families, and 14% in other families. Family structure was not related to the extent to which non-Hispanic black children certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months.

- When the more highly educated parent was a high school dropout, 13% of children living in nuclear families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 19.7% of children in single-parent families. When at least one parent was a high school graduate, 8.5% of children in unmarried biological or adoptive families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 13.6% of children in single-parent families, 14.2% in blended families, and 14% of children in extended families. When at least one parent had more than a high

school diploma, 8.1% of children living in nuclear families certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months compared with 11.5% of children in single-parent families, 11.3% in blended families, 11.8% in extended families, and 15.1% in other families.

- As Figure 27 illustrates, children aged 4–17 living in nuclear families (3%) were less likely to have definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties than children in single-parent (7.4%), unmarried biological or adoptive (5.7%), blended (8.4%), cohabiting (7.6%), extended (5.1%), or other (9.6%) families.
- Nearly 4% of boys living in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 9.3% of boys in single-parent families, 7.7% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 10.8% in blended families, 9.6% in cohabiting families, 6.2% in extended families, and 9.7% in other families. Two percent of girls living in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 5.5% of girls in single-parent families, 5.9%

in blended families, 5.4% in cohabiting families, 3.9% in extended families, and 9.5% in other families.

- Among Hispanic children, 2.1% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 5.8% of children in single-parent families, 6.8% in blended families, 5.7% in extended families, and 7.1% in other families. Among non-Hispanic white children, 3.3% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 8.2% of children in single-parent families, 8.5% in unmarried biological or adoptive families, 9% in blended families, 7.6% in cohabiting families, 6.4% in extended families, and 11.1% in other families. Among non-Hispanic black children, 2.3% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 6.4% of children in single-parent families, 6.8% in blended families, 7.3% in cohabiting families, 5.5% in extended families, and 9.4% in other families.
- Among children living in poor families, 3.8% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months compared with 8.9% of children in single-parent families, 9.4% in blended families, 7.2% in cohabiting families, 6.6% in extended families, and 9.7% in other families. Among children living in near poor families, 3.1% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 7.6% of children in single-parent families, 11.1% in blended families, 9.5% in cohabiting families, 5.4% in extended families, and 11% in other families. Among children living in not poor families, 2.9% of those in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties compared with 5.4% of children in single-parent families, 7.2% in blended families, 6.7% in cohabiting

families, 4.5% in extended families, and 8.5% in other families.

- Among children with private health insurance, 2.8% of those living in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months compared with 5.6% of children in single-parent families, 7.4% in blended families, 5.8% in cohabiting families, and 4.2% in extended families. Among children with Medicaid, 4.6% of those living in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months compared with 9.5% of children in single-parent families, 11.3% in blended families, 10.1% in cohabiting families, 7.6% in extended families, and 13.4% in other families. Among uninsured children, 2% of those living in nuclear families had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months compared with 7.2% of children in single-parent families, 9.3% in blended families, 5.6% in cohabiting families, 4% in extended families, and 5.1% in other families.

- Among children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties, 27.8% of those in other families had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem during the last 12 months compared with 39.9% of children with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties in nuclear families, 40.2% of children with such difficulties in single-parent families, and 43.5% of children with such difficulties in extended families.

Conclusion

The findings presented in this report indicate that children living in nuclear families—that is, in families consisting of two married adults who are the biological or adoptive parents of all children in the family—were generally healthier, more likely to have access to

health care, and less likely to have definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties than children living in nonnuclear families. For example, children in nuclear families were generally less likely than children in nonnuclear families to be in good, fair, or poor health; to have a basic action disability; or to have learning disabilities or ADHD. They were also less likely than children in nonnuclear families to lack health insurance coverage, to have had two or more ER visits in the past 12 months, to have receipt of needed prescription medication delayed during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability, or to have gone without needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost. Additionally, children living in nuclear families were less likely to be poorly behaved or to have definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties during the past 6 months than children living in nonnuclear family types.

These findings are consistent with previous research that concluded that children living with two parents were advantaged relative to children living in other types of families (18–21). Using data from the Child Health Supplement of the 1988 NHIS, Dawson (18,19) reported that children living with two biological parents were less likely to experience behavioral or emotional problems than children living in other family types. Dawson found small and inconsistent differences in prevalence estimates by family structure for most chronic conditions and indicators of physical health, but noted that children living in households with two parents were less likely to have had chronic asthma in the past 12 months than children living in households without fathers (18). Heck and Parker (20) found that children in two-parent families were less likely than children living with single mothers to have unmet health care needs and more likely to have employer-sponsored health insurance. Bramlett and Blumberg (21) reported that children living with two biological parents were more likely than children in single-mother or grandparent-only families to be in excellent or very good health and less likely to have asthma-related health issues during the

past year, to have ADHD, or to have moderate to severe emotional or behavior problems.

Relative to children living in nuclear families, children in single-parent families clearly had higher prevalence rates for the various health conditions and indicators examined in this report. However, when compared to children living in other nonnuclear families, children living in single-parent families generally exhibited comparable prevalence rates with respect to child health, access to care, and emotional or behavioral difficulties. This report combined children living with single mothers, single fathers, or some other related single adult into one category because the vast majority of single adult families in 2001–2007 were headed by mothers. If single-parent families were disaggregated by type of parent (i.e., mother, father, or some other adult), it is possible that children living in single-mother families might have slightly higher rates of health problems and less access to health care than children in single-father families, as well as other nonnuclear families, as earlier research (18–21) has found.

Children living in blended (i.e., stepparent), cohabiting, unmarried biological or adoptive, extended, and other families were generally disadvantaged relative to children in nuclear families, and were, for the most part, comparable to children living in single-parent families regarding most health status and access to care measures. However, few, if any, consistent patterns emerged in the prevalence estimates of children living in nonnuclear families. Interestingly, children living in unmarried biological families share some of the health characteristics of both nuclear and cohabiting families. Results in this report suggest that children in unmarried biological families generally fared well in terms of the prevalence of asthma, hay fever, and allergies and they were also least likely to have had a problem requiring the regular use of a prescription medication for at least 3 months. Conversely, they were more likely than children in the remaining family types to have three or more ear infections in the past 12 months and

least likely to have seen a dentist or had contact with an eye doctor in the past 12 months. Regarding some health measures, however, results were inconclusive due to the relatively small number of children in unmarried biological families. Additional research is needed to determine whether this particular family type is consistently and positively associated with indicators of child health, access to care, and behavioral or emotional well-being.

The association of children's health status, access to or utilization of care, and emotional well-being with family structure was mitigated in some instances by the introduction of various personal, social, and economic characteristics. Yet differences in child health and access to care by family structure generally persisted regardless of population subgroup, with children living in nuclear families remaining advantaged relative to children in nonnuclear families.

The findings in this report cannot be used to infer that family structure "caused" a particular child health outcome or that a child health outcome "caused" family structure. In fact, previous research has shown that causality may flow in both directions; that is, family structure may have consequences for child health outcomes, while children's health may have consequences for family structure (42,43). Ideally, a methodological approach should be used that more accurately reflects how children's health may select them into particular family structures, which, in turn, may have ramifications for their health outcomes. However, the cross-sectional design of NHIS and the lack of information in the data about marriage or union onset or duration makes this task impossible. However, there are certainly different ways to model family structure that are beyond the scope of this report. For example, analysts may wish to distinguish between mother-stepfather and father-stepmother families. Moreover, although the date at which marriages or unions began cannot be determined from NHIS, it is possible to determine whether single mothers have ever been married. It may make a

difference whether children are living with a never- versus ever-married mother (44). A postdivorce mother may have more goods and resources (e.g., alimony and child support payments) available to her than a never-married mother. No attempt was made in the current analysis to determine the marital status of single parents (formerly married versus never married) or to distinguish between mother-stepfather, father-stepmother, mother-cohabiting male partner, or father-cohabiting female partner families. The 2001–2007 NHIS data do allow for these possibilities, however.

Despite the data limitations discussed previously, the findings summarized in this report remain important, particularly given the sweeping changes in family formation and living arrangements currently taking place in the United States. This report is based on 7 years of NHIS survey data that contain numerous child health and access to health care measures for a sample of nearly 84,000 children. In addition, this study incorporates a detailed indicator of family structure that takes into account both parental marital status and the nature of parent-child relationships (e.g., biological, step, etc.), making the identification of nontraditional families possible. Very few nationally representative data sources contain reliable measures of both family structure and child health. Thus, NHIS provides a unique opportunity to understand the complicated relationships that exist between family structure and child health in the United States today.

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Table 1. Frequencies of children under age 18 who were in good, fair, or poor health, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 in good, fair, or poor health	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	12,604	4,246	2,668	246	1,105	493	3,166	680
Sex								
Male	6,670	2,247	1,393	135	611	267	1,675	342
Female.	5,934	1,999	1,275	111	494	225	1,491	338
Age								
0–4 years	3,071	1,181	553	124	219	138	724	132
5–17 years	9,533	3,065	2,115	122	887	355	2,442	548
5–11 years	4,749	1,713	1,057	86	443	205	998	247
12–17 years	4,784	1,352	1,058	36	443	149	1,443	302
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	3,630	1,233	608	92	225	110	1,177	185
Mexican or Mexican American	2,669	998	331	61	159	77	898	144
Not Hispanic or Latino	8,973	3,013	2,060	154	880	383	1,989	495
White, single race.	5,461	2,308	886	99	623	247	1,074	223
Black or African American, single race	2,654	364	1,019	42	212	93	690	234
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	3,063	813	780	70	172	133	1,030	64
High school diploma or GED[6].	3,546	1,094	768	93	385	174	967	65
More than high school diploma	5,248	2,307	928	82	535	180	1,094	122
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	3,887	765	1,684	83	206	158	808	182
$20,000–$34,999	2,935	931	641	66	289	122	712	173
$35,000–$54,999	2,447	939	240	55	282	103	678	150
$55,000–$74,999	1,389	619	65	26	159	55	373	93
$75,000 or more	1,945	993	38	*16	169	55	593	81
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	4,168	898	1,480	79	243	171	1,047	250
Near poor	3,697	1,146	766	88	374	146	948	228
Not poor	4,739	2,202	423	79	488	175	1,171	202
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	6,810	2,867	738	83	658	173	1,877	414
Rented.	5,424	1,262	1,838	152	407	299	1,225	240
Some other arrangement.	298	97	82	*10	30	*14	48	*18
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,250	2,423	706	69	552	136	1,221	143
Medicaid.	5,400	1,169	1,622	150	384	263	1,400	412
Other.	232	79	50	*2	40	*7	39	*14
Uninsured	1,642	562	274	26	124	82	467	106
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	4,402	1,189	1,157	87	330	170	1,198	270
Small MSA	5,632	2,197	1,007	104	451	190	1,410	272
Not in MSA	2,570	859	504	55	324	133	557	138
Region								
Northeast	2,157	730	507	50	144	78	539	109
Midwest	2,758	941	610	48	278	121	619	140
South.	4,806	1,532	1,073	78	505	176	1,151	291
West	2,884	1,043	478	70	178	117	856	140

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the Family Core section of the survey that asked, "Would you say [child's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to health status and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 in good, fair, or poor health" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 2. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who were in good, fair, or poor health, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 in good, fair, or poor health	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Percent[2] (standard error)				
Total[3]	17.2 (0.20)	12.0 (0.24)	22.3 (0.48)	23.2 (1.41)	17.5 (0.61)	21.7 (1.09)	22.8 (0.44)	30.0 (1.23)
Sex								
Male	17.9 (0.26)	12.4 (0.32)	23.5 (0.68)	24.0 (1.89)	18.9 (0.94)	22.8 (1.59)	23.3 (0.59)	29.6 (1.72)
Female.	16.6 (0.27)	11.6 (0.33)	21.1 (0.64)	22.2 (2.12)	16.0 (0.87)	20.6 (1.49)	22.3 (0.62)	30.4 (1.85)
Age								
0–4 years	15.3 (0.33)	10.5 (0.36)	21.9 (1.09)	19.0 (1.65)	15.8 (1.36)	22.3 (2.19)	23.1 (0.87)	25.1 (2.34)
5–17 years	18.0 (0.23)	12.7 (0.29)	22.4 (0.51)	29.9 (2.56)	17.9 (0.70)	21.5 (1.30)	22.8 (0.49)	31.4 (1.43)
5–11 years	16.9 (0.29)	11.8 (0.35)	21.5 (0.70)	29.0 (2.89)	17.3 (0.97)	20.9 (1.73)	24.3 (0.83)	29.8 (2.01)
12–17 years	19.3 (0.31)	14.1 (0.46)	23.4 (0.72)	32.3 (5.19)	18.6 (1.01)	22.5 (1.93)	21.9 (0.60)	32.9 (2.14)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	26.3 (0.46)	21.9 (0.61)	28.8 (1.03)	27.8 (2.37)	22.9 (1.45)	26.7 (2.49)	30.8 (0.82)	35.4 (2.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	28.2 (0.58)	24.6 (0.75)	28.4 (1.42)	27.3 (2.44)	23.8 (1.77)	29.1 (3.16)	33.3 (1.02)	37.0 (2.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino	15.1 (0.21)	10.1 (0.25)	20.9 (0.53)	21.1 (1.72)	16.5 (0.68)	20.6 (1.20)	19.8 (0.51)	28.4 (1.45)
White, single race.	12.5 (0.23)	9.2 (0.27)	17.0 (0.64)	21.1 (2.10)	14.8 (0.75)	18.7 (1.41)	16.5 (0.61)	24.6 (2.03)
Black or African American, single race	24.9 (0.55)	16.7 (0.99)	25.6 (0.91)	23.8 (3.49)	24.9 (1.81)	23.6 (2.70)	28.8 (1.11)	34.7 (2.46)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	32.7 (0.63)	29.2 (1.07)	33.4 (1.22)	30.0 (2.85)	33.9 (2.63)	28.5 (2.45)	35.8 (1.10)	36.9 (4.99)
High school diploma or GED[6].	21.8 (0.41)	18.7 (0.61)	22.6 (0.84)	23.5 (2.21)	21.5 (1.29)	21.3 (1.84)	25.7 (0.83)	26.8 (3.87)
More than high school diploma	11.7 (0.20)	8.7 (0.23)	16.4 (0.57)	19.1 (2.34)	13.5 (0.67)	18.6 (1.62)	15.7 (0.51)	26.2 (3.37)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	30.0 (0.52)	25.8 (0.99)	28.7 (0.75)	26.9 (2.59)	31.2 (2.55)	30.0 (2.62)	37.5 (1.29)	38.0 (2.68)
$20,000–$34,999	23.2 (0.50)	20.2 (0.74)	20.7 (0.89)	23.2 (2.61)	25.5 (1.68)	22.8 (2.44)	28.9 (1.30)	33.2 (2.73)
$35,000–$54,999	17.4 (0.43)	14.3 (0.57)	13.3 (0.95)	21.3 (2.93)	18.0 (1.42)	19.0 (2.29)	24.1 (0.97)	29.0 (2.81)
$55,000–$74,999	12.8 (0.43)	9.9 (0.52)	10.2 (1.56)	22.4 (5.42)	13.2 (1.25)	18.5 (3.36)	17.7 (1.22)	30.6 (4.27)
$75,000 or more	8.6 (0.28)	6.6 (0.28)	6.9 (1.42)	17.1 (4.71)	9.6 (0.93)	15.0 (2.50)	13.8 (0.79)	18.2 (2.54)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	30.9 (0.55)	27.1 (1.03)	29.5 (0.86)	28.3 (2.85)	29.4 (2.33)	29.8 (2.61)	36.4 (1.18)	40.4 (2.60)
Near poor	22.7 (0.53)	19.2 (0.77)	22.5 (0.91)	24.3 (2.52)	23.3 (1.58)	21.8 (2.11)	26.4 (0.98)	32.9 (2.52)
Not poor	11.0 (0.21)	8.5 (0.23)	11.9 (0.59)	18.8 (2.18)	12.5 (0.68)	17.1 (1.43)	15.8 (0.54)	21.1 (1.58)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	13.8 (0.22)	10.2 (0.25)	17.1 (0.71)	21.2 (2.53)	15.4 (0.73)	18.7 (1.63)	19.4 (0.50)	27.2 (1.44)
Rented.	24.6 (0.38)	19.8 (0.64)	25.4 (0.66)	23.8 (1.74)	21.4 (1.25)	23.5 (1.48)	31.2 (0.87)	35.9 (2.36)
Some other arrangement.	21.0 (1.35)	16.2 (1.89)	23.2 (2.57)	35.1 (10.06)	22.3 (5.23)	*30.0 (12.20)	23.4 (3.49)	*30.8 (9.51)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	11.6 (0.19)	9.0 (0.23)	14.4 (0.57)	18.4 (2.21)	13.6 (0.68)	15.8 (1.56)	16.4 (0.50)	20.8 (2.13)
Medicaid.	28.6 (0.44)	24.9 (0.81)	28.6 (0.79)	26.9 (2.12)	26.7 (1.61)	25.9 (1.84)	32.5 (0.91)	35.3 (1.87)
Other	14.5 (1.06)	10.3 (1.21)	19.5 (2.88)	*14.6 (7.41)	18.8 (3.57)	*13.3 (6.11)	16.0 (2.24)	27.6 (7.42)
Uninsured	23.4 (0.64)	19.9 (1.03)	25.2 (1.45)	22.5 (3.97)	21.0 (2.31)	25.5 (2.92)	27.1 (1.17)	31.0 (2.86)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	21.0 (0.41)	14.2 (0.51)	24.9 (0.80)	23.0 (2.19)	21.3 (1.38)	25.8 (2.12)	26.6 (0.80)	33.9 (2.23)
Small MSA	14.6 (0.26)	10.7 (0.30)	19.4 (0.69)	22.6 (2.24)	14.2 (0.84)	18.4 (1.58)	19.7 (0.58)	28.0 (1.81)
Not in MSA	18.9 (0.50)	13.5 (0.62)	23.6 (1.17)	24.8 (3.15)	20.2 (1.14)	23.1 (2.08)	25.5 (1.32)	27.6 (2.40)
Region								
Northeast	16.5 (0.47)	11.0 (0.53)	23.6 (1.20)	27.8 (3.74)	17.8 (1.84)	22.2 (2.86)	20.6 (0.97)	32.9 (3.32)
Midwest	16.0 (0.40)	10.8 (0.50)	21.5 (0.94)	17.0 (2.46)	17.3 (1.23)	19.9 (2.14)	22.5 (1.03)	31.2 (3.04)
South.	18.0 (0.32)	12.6 (0.39)	22.3 (0.76)	23.9 (2.44)	19.0 (0.97)	20.8 (1.81)	23.8 (0.73)	29.6 (1.77)
West	17.9 (0.47)	13.3 (0.54)	22.0 (1.07)	25.8 (2.88)	14.3 (1.14)	25.5 (2.24)	23.5 (0.87)	27.7 (2.47)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Respondent-assessed health status is obtained from a question in the Family Core section of the survey that asked, "Would you say [child's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to health status and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 in good, fair, or poor health" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to is the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 3. Frequencies of children under age 18 who have ever been told they have one or more chronic conditions, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 ever told of having one or more chronic conditions	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	1,820	790	366	20	159	72	335	76
Sex								
Male	1,049	454	224	12	83	40	196	40
Female	771	337	142	*9	76	32	139	*37
Age								
0–4 years	406	198	57	*5	39	*15	72	*20
5–17 years	1,414	593	310	15	121	58	263	56
5–11 years	739	361	152	*8	67	25	102	*25
12–17 years	675	232	157	*7	54	33	161	31
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	266	90	54	*5	13	*16	79	10
Mexican or Mexican American	173	54	32	*4	*10	*8	58	*6
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,554	701	313	15	146	57	256	66
White, single race	1,152	599	173	*9	125	41	161	44
Black or African American, single race	288	63	113	*6	15	*10	68	15
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	194	48	55	*5	*10	*14	59	*3
High school diploma or GED[6]	405	126	98	*4	47	17	104	*8
More than high school diploma	1,176	614	203	11	101	42	170	*35
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	403	72	184	*6	*24	*21	80	15
$20,000–$34,999	307	91	84	*3	*25	*20	62	*22
$35,000–$54,999	317	135	62	*5	30	*13	64	*9
$55,000–$74,999	290	155	*22	*3	36	*10	55	*9
$75,000 or more	503	337	14	*3	45	*9	74	*22
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	404	75	157	*5	30	*21	93	*23
Near poor	370	119	90	*5	29	*25	80	21
Not poor	1,046	597	119	10	100	26	161	*33
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	1,227	654	135	8	113	30	230	58
Rented	551	125	224	12	41	40	97	11
Some other arrangement	37	*10	*6	*–	*5	*3	*5	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,058	617	134	*8	105	23	152	*19
Medicaid	607	122	196	*10	42	40	144	53
Other	35	15	*7	*–	*2	*4	*7	*1
Uninsured	118	34	29	*3	*10	*5	32	*4
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	507	184	136	*6	36	19	96	*30
Small MSA	956	445	162	10	89	37	176	36
Not in MSA	358	161	69	*5	34	16	63	10
Region								
Northeast	303	158	46	*5	25	*13	47	*10
Midwest	540	249	103	*8	59	*24	83	*14
South	668	250	156	*5	59	23	148	27
West	309	134	62	*3	*16	*13	57	*25

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of one or more chronic conditions is based on a series of separate questions that asked whether a doctor or health professional had ever said that the selected child had Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, autism, diabetes, arthritis, congenital heart disease, or any other heart condition. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to chronic conditions and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 ever told of having one or more chronic conditions" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 4. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who have ever been told they had one or more chronic conditions, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 ever told of having one or more chronic conditions	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	2.5 (0.07)	2.2 (0.10)	3.1 (0.20)	1.9 (0.40)	2.5 (0.26)	3.2 (0.55)	2.4 (0.15)	3.4 (0.59)
Sex								
Male	2.8 (0.11)	2.5 (0.15)	3.8 (0.30)	2.0 (0.55)	2.6 (0.36)	3.4 (0.77)	2.7 (0.23)	3.4 (0.71)
Female.	2.2 (0.10)	2.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.23)	*1.8 (0.58)	2.4 (0.40)	2.9 (0.78)	2.1 (0.19)	3.3 (0.97)
Age								
0–4 years	2.0 (0.13)	1.8 (0.15)	2.2 (0.36)	*0.8 (0.28)	2.8 (0.75)	*2.4 (1.08)	2.3 (0.32)	*3.9 (1.20)
5–17 years	2.7 (0.09)	2.5 (0.12)	3.3 (0.22)	3.7 (0.93)	2.4 (0.27)	3.5 (0.63)	2.5 (0.17)	3.2 (0.69)
5–11 years	2.6 (0.12)	2.5 (0.16)	3.1 (0.32)	*2.7 (0.95)	2.6 (0.40)	2.5 (0.67)	2.5 (0.31)	*3.0 (1.05)
12–17 years	2.7 (0.12)	2.4 (0.20)	3.5 (0.31)	*6.2 (2.26)	2.2 (0.37)	4.9 (1.21)	2.4 (0.20)	3.3 (0.90)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1.9 (0.12)	1.6 (0.16)	2.5 (0.35)	*1.6 (0.57)	1.3 (0.39)	*3.8 (1.66)	2.1 (0.21)	1.9 (0.51)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.8 (0.13)	1.3 (0.16)	2.7 (0.53)	*1.9 (0.80)	*1.6 (0.53)	*2.8 (1.22)	2.1 (0.25)	*1.5 (0.53)
Not Hispanic or Latino	2.6 (0.08)	2.4 (0.11)	3.2 (0.22)	2.1 (0.52)	2.7 (0.31)	3.0 (0.56)	2.6 (0.19)	3.8 (0.76)
White, single race.	2.6 (0.10)	2.4 (0.13)	3.3 (0.31)	*2.0 (0.63)	3.0 (0.37)	3.1 (0.72)	2.5 (0.23)	4.8 (1.24)
Black or African American, single race	2.7 (0.18)	2.9 (0.42)	2.8 (0.32)	*3.3 (1.32)	1.7 (0.44)	*2.4 (0.77)	2.9 (0.39)	2.2 (0.61)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	2.1 (0.17)	1.7 (0.26)	2.4 (0.37)	*2.3 (0.99)	*2.0 (0.74)	*2.9 (1.45)	2.0 (0.28)	*1.7 (0.84)
High school diploma or GED[6].	2.5 (0.15)	2.2 (0.24)	2.9 (0.33)	*1.1 (0.50)	2.6 (0.59)	2.1 (0.58)	2.8 (0.32)	*3.2 (1.30)
More than high school diploma	2.6 (0.09)	2.3 (0.12)	3.6 (0.31)	2.5 (0.68)	2.6 (0.30)	4.3 (0.94)	2.4 (0.21)	*7.5 (2.50)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	3.1 (0.18)	2.4 (0.35)	3.1 (0.27)	*2.1 (0.88)	3.6 (1.06)	*4.0 (1.38)	3.7 (0.46)	3.1 (0.82)
$20,000–$34,999	2.4 (0.17)	2.0 (0.24)	2.7 (0.35)	*1.1 (0.64)	*2.2 (0.67)	*3.7 (1.44)	2.5 (0.39)	*4.3 (1.47)
$35,000–$54,999	2.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.22)	3.4 (0.56)	*1.9 (0.83)	1.9 (0.41)	*2.3 (0.80)	2.3 (0.34)	*1.7 (0.63)
$55,000–$74,999	2.7 (0.20)	2.5 (0.27)	*3.4 (1.03)	*2.6 (1.38)	3.0 (0.65)	*3.4 (1.23)	2.6 (0.54)	*2.9 (0.98)
$75,000 or more	2.2 (0.13)	2.3 (0.16)	2.5 (0.73)	*3.1 (1.88)	2.5 (0.53)	*2.5 (1.01)	1.7 (0.24)	*4.9 (2.13)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	3.0 (0.19)	2.3 (0.34)	3.1 (0.30)	*1.6 (0.89)	3.7 (1.03)	*3.6 (1.29)	3.3 (0.40)	*3.7 (1.19)
Near poor	2.3 (0.16)	2.0 (0.24)	2.7 (0.38)	*1.5 (0.65)	1.8 (0.48)	*3.8 (1.24)	2.2 (0.32)	3.0 (0.81)
Not poor	2.4 (0.09)	2.3 (0.12)	3.3 (0.34)	2.5 (0.72)	2.6 (0.34)	2.6 (0.57)	2.2 (0.20)	*3.4 (1.05)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2.5 (0.09)	2.3 (0.12)	3.1 (0.33)	2.1 (0.58)	2.6 (0.34)	3.2 (0.75)	2.4 (0.18)	3.8 (0.77)
Rented	2.5 (0.12)	2.0 (0.19)	3.1 (0.25)	1.9 (0.56)	2.2 (0.45)	3.2 (0.80)	2.5 (0.27)	1.6 (0.48)
Some other arrangement.	2.6 (0.59)	*1.7 (0.58)	*1.6 (0.54)	*–	*3.7 (1.86)	*5.9 (4.64)	*2.7 (1.02)	*12.9 (9.11)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.3 (0.09)	2.3 (0.12)	2.7 (0.29)	*2.0 (0.62)	2.6 (0.34)	2.7 (0.64)	2.0 (0.19)	*2.7 (1.21)
Medicaid.	3.2 (0.16)	2.6 (0.28)	3.5 (0.30)	*1.8 (0.54)	2.9 (0.61)	4.0 (1.04)	3.3 (0.31)	4.5 (0.89)
Other.	2.2 (0.37)	2.0 (0.50)	*2.6 (0.96)	*–	*0.8 (0.49)	*7.2 (4.50)	*2.8 (0.99)	*1.6 (1.22)
Uninsured	1.7 (0.18)	1.2 (0.23)	2.7 (0.51)	*2.7 (1.63)	*1.7 (0.64)	*1.5 (0.78)	1.9 (0.42)	*1.1 (0.59)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.20)	2.9 (0.28)	*1.6 (0.64)	2.3 (0.45)	2.9 (0.71)	2.1 (0.23)	*3.8 (1.29)
Small MSA	2.5 (0.10)	2.2 (0.12)	3.1 (0.32)	2.1 (0.60)	2.8 (0.40)	3.6 (1.04)	2.5 (0.21)	3.7 (0.84)
Not in MSA	2.6 (0.16)	2.5 (0.26)	3.2 (0.45)	*2.1 (0.94)	2.2 (0.51)	2.8 (0.73)	2.9 (0.47)	2.0 (0.55)
Region								
Northeast	2.3 (0.16)	2.4 (0.25)	2.1 (0.32)	*2.6 (1.18)	3.1 (0.82)	*3.7 (1.90)	1.8 (0.26)	*3.0 (0.94)
Midwest	3.1 (0.18)	2.9 (0.24)	3.6 (0.48)	*2.7 (0.95)	3.7 (0.68)	*3.9 (1.26)	3.0 (0.39)	*3.2 (1.78)
South.	2.5 (0.12)	2.0 (0.15)	3.2 (0.32)	*1.6 (0.62)	2.2 (0.34)	2.7 (0.68)	3.1 (0.30)	2.8 (0.64)
West	1.9 (0.13)	1.7 (0.17)	2.9 (0.39)	*1.0 (0.50)	*1.3 (0.50)	*2.8 (0.89)	1.6 (0.21)	*4.8 (1.64)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of one or more chronic conditions is based on a series of separate questions that asked whether a doctor or health professional had ever said that the selected child had Down syndrome, muscular dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, autism, diabetes, arthritis, congenital heart disease, or any other heart condition. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to chronic conditions and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 ever told of having one or more chronic conditions" (see Appendix I).

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 5. Frequencies of children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	9,299	3,631	2,071	118	879	315	1,920	364
Sex								
Male	5,496	2,210	1,173	74	502	203	1,146	188
Female.	3,802	1,421	898	44	377	112	774	175
Age								
0–4 years	1,571	630	372	51	100	76	292	50
5–17 years	7,728	3,001	1,699	67	780	239	1,628	314
5–11 years	3,890	1,662	900	46	412	131	596	143
12–17 years	3,838	1,339	799	21	368	108	1,032	171
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,611	518	394	26	127	60	426	61
Mexican or Mexican American	912	326	168	13	68	33	266	38
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,687	3,113	1,677	92	752	255	1,494	303
White, single race.	5,130	2,510	780	53	563	149	930	147
Black or African American, single race	1,862	327	756	28	140	71	407	132
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,180	215	456	22	66	69	330	22
High school diploma or GED[6].	2,105	628	545	50	244	110	497	30
More than high school diploma	5,669	2,781	975	46	565	132	1,070	101
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	2,012	291	1,102	32	101	75	335	77
$20,000–$34,999	1,667	438	520	32	166	83	332	96
$35,000–$54,999	1,692	619	273	28	256	88	368	60
$55,000–$74,999	1,341	674	98	13	151	43	302	60
$75,000 or more	2,586	1,609	79	13	206	26	583	71
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	2,016	330	945	27	121	86	419	88
Near poor	2,147	554	583	47	247	106	480	131
Not poor	5,135	2,747	542	44	512	124	1,021	145
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	5,888	2,962	657	49	560	110	1,305	244
Rented.	3,204	605	1,361	67	291	199	575	106
Some other arrangement.	179	56	51	*2	22	*6	32	*12
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private.	5,420	2,795	750	58	556	101	1,032	128
Medicaid.	3,012	536	1,132	52	220	168	707	197
Other.	184	79	35	*–	23	*5	38	*3
Uninsured	657	213	152	*7	77	41	133	33
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,768	807	868	37	226	80	614	135
Small MSA	4,900	2,205	892	62	450	138	994	159
Not in MSA	1,631	619	311	*19	202	97	311	71
Region								
Northeast	1,929	795	443	31	144	48	400	66
Midwest	2,137	868	510	36	198	65	375	86
South.	3,363	1,247	766	30	354	130	689	147
West	1,870	721	353	21	183	72	456	65

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Ever told had asthma is based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to asthma and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 6. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	12.7 (0.16)	10.3 (0.20)	17.3 (0.41)	11.1 (1.04)	13.9 (0.57)	13.9 (0.91)	13.9 (0.35)	16.1 (1.06)
Sex								
Male	14.7 (0.23)	12.2 (0.30)	19.8 (0.61)	13.3 (1.53)	15.6 (0.78)	17.3 (1.41)	16.0 (0.52)	16.3 (1.40)
Female.	10.7 (0.21)	8.3 (0.27)	14.9 (0.52)	8.7 (1.38)	12.2 (0.82)	10.3 (1.10)	11.6 (0.48)	15.9 (1.64)
Age								
0–4 years	7.8 (0.23)	5.6 (0.27)	14.8 (0.79)	7.8 (1.00)	7.2 (0.93)	12.3 (1.63)	9.3 (0.58)	9.5 (1.45)
5–17 years	14.6 (0.20)	12.5 (0.27)	18.0 (0.47)	16.4 (2.14)	15.8 (0.66)	14.5 (1.08)	15.2 (0.42)	18.1 (1.29)
5–11 years	13.8 (0.27)	11.5 (0.34)	18.3 (0.66)	15.6 (2.33)	16.1 (0.97)	13.4 (1.34)	14.5 (0.67)	17.3 (1.62)
12–17 years	15.5 (0.30)	13.9 (0.45)	17.7 (0.66)	18.6 (4.70)	15.5 (0.92)	16.2 (1.85)	15.6 (0.53)	18.8 (2.01)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	11.7 (0.31)	9.2 (0.42)	18.7 (0.90)	7.9 (1.29)	12.9 (1.14)	14.5 (2.09)	11.2 (0.55)	11.6 (1.57)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.6 (0.34)	8.0 (0.47)	14.4 (1.10)	5.8 (1.45)	10.2 (1.31)	12.3 (2.51)	9.9 (0.64)	9.9 (1.62)
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.0 (0.18)	10.5 (0.23)	17.1 (0.45)	12.6 (1.39)	14.1 (0.64)	13.8 (1.00)	14.9 (0.43)	17.4 (1.29)
White, single race.	11.8 (0.21)	10.1 (0.25)	15.1 (0.61)	11.2 (1.75)	13.4 (0.71)	11.2 (1.10)	14.3 (0.55)	16.1 (1.82)
Black or African American, single race	17.5 (0.43)	15.0 (0.89)	19.0 (0.71)	16.0 (2.77)	16.5 (1.59)	18.1 (2.40)	17.1 (0.84)	19.8 (2.10)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	12.6 (0.44)	7.7 (0.63)	19.5 (0.98)	9.3 (2.03)	13.0 (1.93)	14.8 (2.11)	11.5 (0.73)	12.5 (2.76)
High school diploma or GED[6].	13.0 (0.31)	10.7 (0.51)	16.0 (0.70)	12.7 (1.93)	13.7 (1.15)	13.5 (1.42)	13.2 (0.61)	12.3 (3.22)
More than high school diploma	12.6 (0.20)	10.5 (0.24)	17.3 (0.58)	10.8 (1.55)	14.3 (0.68)	13.7 (1.38)	15.3 (0.52)	21.7 (3.31)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	15.6 (0.39)	9.8 (0.66)	18.8 (0.60)	10.3 (2.01)	15.3 (1.74)	14.2 (1.72)	15.5 (0.87)	16.3 (2.25)
$20,000–$34,999	13.2 (0.41)	9.5 (0.57)	16.8 (0.79)	11.2 (2.10)	14.6 (1.53)	15.6 (2.26)	13.5 (0.95)	18.4 (2.26)
$35,000–$54,999	12.1 (0.40)	9.5 (0.46)	15.1 (1.05)	11.0 (2.58)	16.4 (1.36)	16.4 (2.05)	13.1 (0.83)	11.6 (1.81)
$55,000–$74,999	12.3 (0.44)	10.8 (0.54)	15.4 (1.71)	11.6 (2.88)	12.6 (1.16)	14.6 (2.77)	14.3 (1.04)	19.5 (4.17)
$75,000 or more	11.5 (0.28)	10.8 (0.33)	14.3 (1.76)	13.5 (3.38)	11.7 (0.92)	7.0 (1.46)	13.5 (0.62)	16.1 (2.58)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	14.9 (0.40)	10.0 (0.69)	18.9 (0.66)	9.6 (2.12)	14.6 (1.73)	14.9 (1.86)	14.6 (0.84)	14.4 (2.07)
Near poor	13.2 (0.38)	9.3 (0.50)	17.2 (0.79)	12.9 (2.25)	15.4 (1.42)	15.8 (1.95)	13.4 (0.80)	18.7 (2.30)
Not poor	11.9 (0.19)	10.6 (0.24)	15.3 (0.65)	10.6 (1.45)	13.2 (0.65)	12.1 (1.21)	13.8 (0.46)	15.3 (1.49)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	12.0 (0.19)	10.5 (0.24)	15.3 (0.62)	12.5 (1.94)	13.1 (0.66)	11.9 (1.31)	13.5 (0.41)	16.0 (1.25)
Rented.	14.6 (0.29)	9.5 (0.43)	18.8 (0.55)	10.5 (1.30)	15.3 (1.08)	15.6 (1.34)	14.7 (0.66)	16.0 (1.97)
Some other arrangement.	12.7 (1.05)	9.3 (1.41)	14.3 (2.17)	*7.5 (4.36)	16.3 (3.77)	*12.7 (5.90)	15.7 (2.82)	*19.8 (8.89)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	12.0 (0.19)	10.4 (0.24)	15.3 (0.59)	15.5 (1.84)	13.7 (0.66)	11.7 (1.31)	13.9 (0.46)	18.7 (2.24)
Medicaid.	16.0 (0.35)	11.4 (0.61)	20.0 (0.65)	9.3 (1.45)	15.3 (1.33)	16.5 (1.52)	16.4 (0.70)	17.0 (1.45)
Other.	11.5 (0.89)	10.3 (1.41)	13.6 (2.24)	*–	10.9 (2.37)	*9.3 (3.97)	15.5 (2.30)	*6.7 (2.69)
Uninsured	9.4 (0.42)	7.6 (0.59)	14.0 (1.22)	6.6 (1.97)	13.1 (1.84)	12.7 (2.21)	7.7 (0.68)	9.7 (1.94)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	13.2 (0.29)	9.6 (0.38)	18.7 (0.66)	9.8 (1.53)	14.7 (1.14)	12.2 (1.49)	13.6 (0.57)	17.1 (2.08)
Small MSA	12.7 (0.22)	10.7 (0.28)	17.3 (0.63)	13.4 (1.70)	14.2 (0.80)	13.4 (1.37)	13.9 (0.51)	16.3 (1.50)
Not in MSA	12.0 (0.37)	9.7 (0.47)	14.6 (0.87)	8.7 (2.49)	12.6 (1.12)	16.9 (1.93)	14.2 (0.92)	14.2 (1.97)
Region								
Northeast	14.8 (0.41)	12.1 (0.54)	20.7 (1.01)	17.2 (2.80)	18.0 (1.65)	13.6 (1.93)	15.3 (0.84)	20.4 (2.79)
Midwest	12.4 (0.35)	10.0 (0.40)	18.0 (0.90)	12.7 (2.46)	12.3 (1.13)	10.7 (1.76)	13.6 (0.86)	19.2 (2.95)
South.	12.6 (0.26)	10.2 (0.34)	15.9 (0.62)	9.2 (1.63)	13.3 (0.88)	15.3 (1.54)	14.2 (0.56)	14.9 (1.48)
West	11.6 (0.30)	9.2 (0.38)	16.3 (0.87)	7.8 (1.48)	14.7 (1.26)	15.7 (2.10)	12.5 (0.65)	12.8 (1.98)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Ever told had asthma is obtained from the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to asthma and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who have ever been told they have asthma" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 7. Frequencies of children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	7,232	3,632	1,171	61	634	181	1,331	222
Sex								
Male	3,963	2,023	639	37	339	87	722	118
Female.	3,268	1,609	533	24	295	94	609	105
Age								
0–4 years	912	517	121	22	59	27	130	35
5–17 years	6,320	3,115	1,050	39	574	154	1,200	187
5–11 years	2,963	1,649	475	29	270	76	373	91
12–17 years	3,356	1,467	575	*10	305	77	827	96
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,047	430	172	19	87	28	272	40
Mexican or Mexican American	692	299	89	14	61	21	185	23
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,185	3,202	999	43	547	153	1,059	182
White, single race.	4,889	2,782	619	34	461	102	787	104
Black or African American, single race	826	172	313	*6	55	30	188	63
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	582	160	152	12	31	35	181	*10
High school diploma or GED[6].	1,276	464	245	18	145	59	322	*24
More than high school diploma	5,158	3,001	725	31	450	86	818	46
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	1,005	215	490	17	41	36	163	43
$20,000–$34,999	1,030	364	295	19	99	34	173	48
$35,000–$54,999	1,352	600	230	13	145	47	261	57
$55,000–$74,999	1,105	595	83	*6	142	27	223	29
$75,000 or more	2,739	1,858	74	*6	207	37	512	45
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	990	252	395	*14	50	35	193	49
Near poor	1,354	476	314	23	140	36	293	73
Not poor	4,888	2,904	462	24	444	110	844	100
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	5,404	3,109	537	25	464	92	1,029	149
Rented.	1,656	449	598	36	153	86	269	65
Some other arrangement.	150	64	34	*–	*11	*2	29	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,072	3,003	594	24	455	75	855	66
Medicaid.	1,465	352	455	32	103	75	326	123
Other.	134	69	23	*1	*10	*3	20	*9
Uninsured	549	204	99	*5	64	26	127	23
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,859	774	424	17	138	48	390	68
Small MSA	3,998	2,166	527	35	353	85	739	93
Not in MSA	1,375	692	220	*10	143	48	202	61
Region								
Northeast	1,250	638	210	*7	90	29	257	20
Midwest	1,564	819	258	17	135	35	259	41
South.	2,656	1,305	438	21	263	68	444	116
West	1,762	871	266	16	145	49	371	45

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of hay fever is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had hay fever?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to hay fever and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 8. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	9.9 (0.15)	10.3 (0.22)	9.8 (0.32)	5.8 (0.73)	10.0 (0.49)	8.0 (0.63)	9.6 (0.28)	9.8 (0.83)
Sex								
Male	10.6 (0.21)	11.2 (0.31)	10.8 (0.47)	6.6 (1.13)	10.5 (0.73)	7.4 (0.81)	10.1 (0.38)	10.2 (1.18)
Female.	9.2 (0.19)	9.4 (0.27)	8.9 (0.42)	4.9 (0.86)	9.6 (0.67)	8.6 (1.00)	9.1 (0.40)	9.4 (1.13)
Age								
0–4 years	4.6 (0.18)	4.6 (0.24)	4.8 (0.46)	3.4 (0.64)	4.3 (0.74)	4.3 (0.95)	4.2 (0.39)	6.8 (1.39)
5–17 years	12.0 (0.19)	13.0 (0.29)	11.2 (0.37)	9.6 (1.60)	11.6 (0.59)	9.3 (0.80)	11.2 (0.34)	10.7 (0.99)
5–11 years	10.5 (0.24)	11.4 (0.35)	9.7 (0.48)	9.7 (1.91)	10.6 (0.83)	7.8 (0.93)	9.1 (0.50)	11.0 (1.38)
12–17 years	13.6 (0.27)	15.3 (0.47)	12.8 (0.56)	*9.2 (2.81)	12.8 (0.82)	11.6 (1.48)	12.5 (0.45)	10.4 (1.36)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	7.6 (0.24)	7.6 (0.38)	8.2 (0.55)	5.6 (1.06)	8.8 (1.01)	6.7 (1.16)	7.1 (0.39)	7.7 (1.17)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.3 (0.29)	7.4 (0.47)	7.7 (0.70)	6.1 (1.33)	9.1 (1.19)	7.8 (1.53)	6.9 (0.45)	6.1 (1.16)
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.5 (0.17)	10.8 (0.25)	10.2 (0.36)	5.9 (0.95)	10.3 (0.56)	8.3 (0.74)	10.6 (0.36)	10.4 (1.02)
White, single race.	11.2 (0.20)	11.2 (0.27)	12.0 (0.53)	7.2 (1.34)	10.9 (0.65)	7.8 (0.85)	12.2 (0.48)	11.4 (1.40)
Black or African American, single race	7.8 (0.31)	7.9 (0.65)	7.9 (0.50)	*3.4 (1.28)	6.5 (1.01)	7.6 (1.48)	7.9 (0.60)	9.3 (1.65)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	6.2 (0.28)	5.7 (0.52)	6.5 (0.58)	5.3 (1.50)	6.2 (1.18)	7.6 (1.44)	6.3 (0.50)	*5.7 (2.12)
High school diploma or GED[6]	7.9 (0.26)	7.9 (0.45)	7.2 (0.48)	4.6 (1.05)	8.1 (0.84)	7.2 (1.04)	8.6 (0.51)	*9.8 (2.96)
More than high school diploma	11.5 (0.20)	11.4 (0.26)	12.9 (0.51)	7.1 (1.31)	11.4 (0.67)	8.9 (0.97)	11.8 (0.43)	10.0 (2.08)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	7.8 (0.27)	7.3 (0.58)	8.4 (0.43)	5.5 (1.48)	6.2 (1.06)	6.8 (1.19)	7.6 (0.62)	9.0 (1.81)
$20,000–$34,999	8.2 (0.32)	7.9 (0.52)	9.5 (0.63)	6.6 (1.68)	8.7 (1.06)	6.3 (1.47)	7.0 (0.58)	9.2 (1.73)
$35,000–$54,999	9.6 (0.32)	9.2 (0.48)	12.7 (0.96)	5.0 (1.30)	9.3 (1.05)	8.6 (1.61)	9.3 (0.62)	11.1 (1.88)
$55,000–$74,999	10.2 (0.39)	9.6 (0.53)	13.2 (1.61)	*5.2 (2.08)	11.9 (1.23)	9.1 (2.37)	10.6 (0.82)	9.3 (1.92)
$75,000 or more	12.2 (0.28)	12.4 (0.35)	13.3 (1.58)	*6.9 (2.34)	11.8 (1.06)	10.1 (1.83)	11.9 (0.56)	10.1 (2.17)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	7.3 (0.28)	7.6 (0.64)	7.9 (0.48)	*5.2 (1.56)	6.1 (1.15)	6.0 (1.12)	6.7 (0.54)	8.0 (1.61)
Near poor	8.3 (0.29)	8.0 (0.50)	9.2 (0.58)	6.3 (1.40)	8.7 (0.91)	5.4 (1.42)	8.2 (0.60)	10.4 (1.59)
Not poor	11.3 (0.20)	11.2 (0.26)	13.1 (0.63)	5.8 (1.06)	11.4 (0.66)	10.7 (1.25)	11.4 (0.42)	10.5 (1.24)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	11.0 (0.19)	11.1 (0.25)	12.5 (0.58)	6.3 (1.18)	10.9 (0.63)	9.9 (1.09)	10.7 (0.36)	9.8 (0.97)
Rented.	7.5 (0.22)	7.1 (0.39)	8.3 (0.39)	5.7 (0.97)	8.1 (0.73)	6.8 (0.81)	6.9 (0.43)	9.7 (1.69)
Some other arrangement.	10.6 (1.13)	10.9 (1.85)	9.7 (1.62)	*–	*8.2 (3.08)	*5.1 (3.07)	14.3 (2.80)	*13.9 (5.35)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	11.2 (0.19)	11.2 (0.26)	12.1 (0.52)	6.4 (1.20)	11.2 (0.64)	8.7 (1.11)	11.5 (0.41)	9.6 (1.46)
Medicaid.	7.8 (0.24)	7.5 (0.47)	8.0 (0.44)	5.7 (1.10)	7.2 (0.89)	7.4 (0.93)	7.6 (0.47)	10.6 (1.24)
Other.	8.4 (0.82)	9.0 (1.36)	8.9 (1.97)	*6.4 (6.27)	*4.8 (1.85)	*4.8 (2.75)	8.1 (1.74)	*18.0 (6.96)
Uninsured	7.8 (0.35)	7.2 (0.58)	9.1 (0.91)	*4.4 (1.69)	10.9 (1.65)	8.2 (1.73)	7.4 (0.60)	6.7 (1.32)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	8.9 (0.25)	9.2 (0.39)	9.1 (0.48)	4.5 (0.93)	8.9 (0.90)	7.3 (1.23)	8.7 (0.44)	8.5 (1.37)
Small MSA	10.4 (0.21)	10.6 (0.29)	10.2 (0.49)	7.5 (1.37)	11.1 (0.75)	8.2 (0.95)	10.4 (0.42)	9.5 (1.15)
Not in MSA	10.1 (0.39)	10.9 (0.59)	10.3 (0.81)	*4.4 (1.36)	8.9 (0.89)	8.3 (1.32)	9.2 (0.71)	12.4 (2.12)
Region								
Northeast	9.6 (0.34)	9.7 (0.48)	9.8 (0.82)	*3.6 (1.17)	11.2 (1.46)	8.2 (1.35)	9.8 (0.61)	6.1 (1.36)
Midwest	9.1 (0.28)	9.5 (0.40)	9.1 (0.62)	6.1 (1.74)	8.4 (0.95)	5.7 (1.12)	9.4 (0.65)	9.2 (2.12)
South.	10.0 (0.25)	10.7 (0.38)	9.1 (0.48)	6.6 (1.40)	9.9 (0.77)	8.1 (1.07)	9.2 (0.46)	11.8 (1.40)
West	10.9 (0.34)	11.1 (0.50)	12.3 (0.76)	5.9 (1.16)	11.6 (1.05)	10.6 (1.58)	10.2 (0.57)	8.9 (1.46)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of hay fever is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had hay fever?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to hay fever and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with hay fever in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Total includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 9. Frequencies of children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	8,418	3,973	1,523	89	754	240	1,551	289
Sex								
Male	4,688	2,239	847	49	439	135	832	146
Female.	3,731	1,733	676	40	314	105	719	143
Age								
0–4 years	1,506	776	240	43	97	57	235	58
5–17 years	6,912	3,197	1,283	46	657	183	1,316	231
5–11 years	3,568	1,839	649	33	336	100	488	125
12–17 years	3,344	1,358	634	13	321	83	828	107
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,132	445	191	24	82	36	302	52
Mexican or Mexican American	746	325	97	12	64	22	194	31
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,286	3,528	1,332	65	672	204	1,249	238
White, single race.	5,661	3,040	803	42	564	155	916	140
Black or African American, single race	1,088	221	441	17	74	31	231	73
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	722	201	213	14	39	30	215	*10
High school diploma or GED[6].	1,647	574	381	28	182	85	377	*19
More than high school diploma	5,787	3,187	860	46	526	124	951	93
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	1,435	276	727	31	63	53	220	65
$20,000–$34,999	1,358	444	398	21	138	48	244	66
$35,000–$54,999	1,514	681	230	15	177	62	296	54
$55,000–$74,999	1,281	675	87	*14	155	34	259	57
$75,000 or more	2,831	1,897	81	8	221	43	533	47
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	1,401	305	588	27	74	56	274	76
Near poor	1,676	545	438	25	171	52	355	90
Not poor	5,341	3,122	497	36	509	132	922	123
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	6,099	3,369	640	38	550	112	1,166	225
Rented.	2,113	526	838	48	182	114	349	55
Some other arrangement.	186	70	43	*2	*16	*15	32	*9
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,521	3,200	664	33	512	97	925	90
Medicaid.	2,126	471	715	47	157	104	466	167
Other.	158	66	31	*1	26	*4	26	*4
Uninsured	600	233	111	*7	58	34	130	28
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,123	851	493	20	170	58	438	92
Small MSA	4,555	2,327	726	46	390	122	825	119
Not in MSA	1,740	795	304	22	194	61	287	79
Region								
Northeast	1,398	686	262	11	107	26	268	37
Midwest	1,830	897	327	23	155	61	302	65
South.	3,748	1,697	716	32	377	110	659	156
West	1,442	692	218	*22	115	43	321	31

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of respiratory allergies is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any kind of respiratory allergy?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to respiratory allergies and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 10. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	11.6 (0.15)	11.3 (0.22)	12.8 (0.35)	8.4 (0.99)	12.0 (0.53)	10.6 (0.79)	11.2 (0.31)	12.8 (1.12)
Sex								
Male	12.6 (0.21)	12.4 (0.31)	14.3 (0.53)	8.7 (1.28)	13.7 (0.77)	11.6 (1.16)	11.6 (0.42)	12.6 (1.38)
Female.	10.5 (0.21)	10.1 (0.29)	11.2 (0.46)	8.0 (1.51)	10.2 (0.69)	9.6 (1.08)	10.8 (0.47)	12.9 (1.76)
Age								
0–4 years	7.5 (0.23)	6.9 (0.30)	9.6 (0.71)	6.6 (1.20)	7.1 (0.93)	9.3 (1.31)	7.5 (0.55)	11.1 (1.77)
5–17 years	13.1 (0.19)	13.3 (0.28)	13.6 (0.40)	11.2 (1.64)	13.3 (0.61)	11.1 (0.97)	12.3 (0.38)	13.3 (1.35)
5–11 years	12.7 (0.25)	12.7 (0.35)	13.2 (0.55)	11.0 (1.92)	13.1 (0.86)	10.2 (1.30)	11.9 (0.62)	15.1 (1.66)
12–17 years	13.5 (0.27)	14.2 (0.44)	14.1 (0.59)	11.8 (3.21)	13.5 (0.84)	12.6 (1.47)	12.6 (0.49)	11.6 (1.73)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	8.2 (0.25)	7.9 (0.38)	9.1 (0.61)	7.2 (1.93)	8.3 (0.91)	8.8 (1.39)	7.9 (0.42)	9.9 (1.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.9 (0.30)	8.0 (0.46)	8.4 (0.81)	5.5 (1.33)	9.6 (1.17)	8.3 (1.69)	7.2 (0.46)	8.1 (1.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.3 (0.18)	11.9 (0.25)	13.6 (0.41)	8.9 (1.12)	12.6 (0.60)	11.0 (0.91)	12.5 (0.41)	13.6 (1.38)
White, single race.	13.0 (0.21)	12.2 (0.27)	15.5 (0.60)	9.0 (1.46)	13.4 (0.71)	11.8 (1.16)	14.1 (0.54)	15.3 (2.07)
Black or African American, single race	10.2 (0.35)	10.1 (0.70)	11.1 (0.58)	9.5 (2.05)	8.7 (1.10)	7.7 (1.63)	9.7 (0.64)	10.9 (1.72)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	7.7 (0.34)	7.2 (0.59)	9.1 (0.68)	5.9 (1.68)	7.7 (1.51)	6.6 (1.33)	7.5 (0.64)	*5.8 (2.32)
High school diploma or GED[6].	10.1 (0.29)	9.8 (0.47)	11.2 (0.62)	7.1 (1.30)	10.2 (0.97)	10.4 (1.46)	10.1 (0.54)	7.9 (2.34)
More than high school diploma	12.9 (0.20)	12.1 (0.26)	15.3 (0.54)	10.8 (1.88)	13.3 (0.68)	12.9 (1.29)	13.7 (0.49)	20.0 (3.83)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	11.1 (0.36)	9.3 (0.68)	12.5 (0.51)	9.9 (1.90)	9.6 (1.39)	10.1 (1.83)	10.2 (0.71)	13.7 (2.25)
$20,000–$34,999	10.8 (0.34)	9.6 (0.52)	12.9 (0.69)	7.3 (1.66)	12.2 (1.34)	9.0 (1.60)	9.9 (0.83)	12.7 (2.02)
$35,000–$54,999	10.8 (0.34)	10.4 (0.49)	12.7 (0.94)	5.9 (1.50)	11.3 (1.07)	11.5 (1.75)	10.5 (0.71)	10.4 (1.88)
$55,000–$74,999	11.8 (0.41)	10.9 (0.48)	13.8 (1.62)	*12.2 (4.95)	12.9 (1.39)	11.6 (2.46)	12.3 (1.05)	18.5 (4.14)
$75,000 or more	12.6 (0.28)	12.7 (0.36)	14.5 (1.86)	8.7 (2.49)	12.6 (0.97)	11.8 (2.02)	12.4 (0.56)	10.7 (2.17)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	10.4 (0.37)	9.2 (0.67)	11.8 (0.57)	9.8 (2.06)	9.0 (1.37)	9.8 (1.84)	9.5 (0.72)	12.4 (2.06)
Near poor	10.3 (0.32)	9.1 (0.49)	12.9 (0.64)	6.9 (1.39)	10.6 (1.12)	7.9 (1.47)	9.9 (0.74)	13.0 (2.12)
Not poor	12.4 (0.20)	12.0 (0.25)	14.1 (0.64)	8.6 (1.71)	13.1 (0.68)	12.9 (1.23)	12.5 (0.45)	12.9 (1.39)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	12.4 (0.19)	12.0 (0.25)	14.9 (0.62)	9.6 (1.89)	12.9 (0.64)	12.1 (1.22)	12.1 (0.39)	14.7 (1.53)
Rented.	9.6 (0.25)	8.3 (0.42)	11.6 (0.43)	7.6 (1.09)	9.6 (0.89)	9.0 (0.93)	8.9 (0.53)	8.3 (1.44)
Some other arrangement.	13.1 (1.17)	11.8 (1.65)	12.0 (1.84)	*8.6 (4.28)	*11.6 (3.56)	*32.3 (12.20)	15.4 (3.03)	*15.8 (6.26)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	12.2 (0.19)	11.9 (0.25)	13.6 (0.56)	8.9 (1.33)	12.6 (0.65)	11.3 (1.33)	12.4 (0.44)	13.1 (2.55)
Medicaid.	11.3 (0.31)	10.0 (0.57)	12.7 (0.54)	8.4 (1.57)	11.0 (1.11)	10.3 (1.18)	10.8 (0.62)	14.4 (1.37)
Other	9.9 (0.84)	8.6 (1.13)	12.2 (2.29)	*9.6 (8.25)	12.3 (2.97)	*7.1 (3.79)	10.5 (2.05)	*7.7 (3.91)
Uninsured	8.6 (0.39)	8.2 (0.68)	10.2 (0.97)	*6.3 (2.15)	9.9 (1.64)	10.6 (2.04)	7.6 (0.63)	8.0 (1.96)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	10.2 (0.27)	10.2 (0.42)	10.6 (0.51)	5.4 (0.94)	11.0 (1.02)	8.8 (1.28)	9.7 (0.50)	11.5 (2.34)
Small MSA	11.9 (0.22)	11.4 (0.29)	14.1 (0.59)	10.0 (1.81)	12.3 (0.79)	11.8 (1.29)	11.6 (0.45)	12.2 (1.28)
Not in MSA	12.8 (0.38)	12.5 (0.58)	14.3 (0.80)	10.0 (2.22)	12.1 (1.00)	10.6 (1.40)	13.2 (0.87)	15.8 (2.33)
Region								
Northeast	10.8 (0.36)	10.4 (0.54)	12.3 (0.88)	6.3 (1.62)	13.3 (1.71)	7.5 (1.44)	10.3 (0.66)	11.1 (2.18)
Midwest	10.7 (0.30)	10.4 (0.40)	11.6 (0.70)	8.2 (1.94)	9.7 (1.02)	10.0 (1.53)	11.0 (0.78)	14.6 (3.68)
South.	14.1 (0.28)	13.9 (0.41)	14.9 (0.58)	9.9 (1.59)	14.2 (0.86)	13.0 (1.51)	13.7 (0.54)	15.9 (1.66)
West	9.0 (0.27)	8.9 (0.39)	10.0 (0.73)	*8.0 (2.44)	9.2 (0.92)	9.4 (1.40)	8.8 (0.57)	6.2 (1.27)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of respiratory allergies is based on the question, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any kind of respiratory allergy?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to respiratory allergies and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with respiratory allergies in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 11. Frequencies of children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	8,753	4,171	1,568	119	783	262	1,582	268
Sex								
Male	4,369	2,117	740	70	416	131	779	116
Female.	4,384	2,054	829	49	367	131	803	152
Age								
0–4 years	2,727	1,473	377	78	209	109	415	67
5–17 years	6,026	2,698	1,192	40	573	154	1,167	201
5–11 years	3,366	1,706	657	34	320	100	461	89
12–17 years	2,660	993	535	*7	253	54	706	112
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,231	487	219	27	93	46	313	46
Mexican or Mexican American	738	300	109	19	56	28	200	27
Not Hispanic or Latino	7,521	3,685	1,349	91	689	216	1,268	222
White, single race.	5,327	3,017	639	55	540	147	802	125
Black or African American, single race	1,509	328	590	30	110	45	325	81
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	762	172	240	17	35	53	228	*16
High school diploma or GED[6].	1,675	535	390	39	232	77	387	14
More than high school diploma	6,092	3,460	882	63	511	129	961	86
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000.	1,491	257	793	22	76	56	231	56
$20,000–$34,999	1,461	475	397	36	141	67	283	60
$35,000–$54,999	1,614	745	244	27	182	72	292	53
$55,000–$74,999	1,319	745	73	20	160	32	245	*44
$75,000 or more	2,868	1,948	62	13	224	36	530	55
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	1,507	287	659	17	99	61	315	68
Near poor	1,868	632	462	43	187	88	375	81
Not poor	5,377	3,252	447	58	497	113	892	118
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	5,902	3,405	545	42	528	103	1,110	170
Rented.	2,607	666	975	74	228	156	430	77
Some other arrangement.	217	95	47	*3	18	*3	32	*19
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,605	3,348	631	47	516	88	878	97
Medicaid.	2,297	467	788	58	196	128	524	137
Other.	215	114	43	*1	*19	*6	31	*2
Uninsured	617	236	104	13	52	40	140	31
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,478	941	640	42	211	67	488	90
Small MSA	4,770	2,494	681	57	425	133	850	130
Not in MSA	1,505	736	248	19	147	62	244	49
Region								
Northeast	1,633	771	308	22	111	44	334	44
Midwest	2,150	1,043	399	38	204	68	332	66
South.	3,024	1,420	564	31	301	94	510	104
West	1,946	937	298	27	167	57	406	54

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of digestive or skin allergies is based on separate questions, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any kind of food or digestive allergy?" and "During the past 12 months, has [the sample child] had eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to digestive or skin allergies and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 12. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3].	12.0 (0.15)	11.8 (0.21)	13.1 (0.37)	11.2 (0.96)	12.4 (0.55)	11.6 (0.87)	11.4 (0.32)	11.8 (0.98)
Sex								
Male	11.7 (0.22)	11.7 (0.31)	12.5 (0.52)	12.4 (1.43)	12.9 (0.80)	11.2 (1.17)	10.9 (0.44)	10.0 (1.20)
Female	12.3 (0.22)	11.9 (0.31)	13.8 (0.52)	9.8 (1.23)	11.9 (0.76)	12.0 (1.27)	12.0 (0.47)	13.7 (1.54)
Age								
0–4 years	13.6 (0.31)	13.1 (0.40)	14.9 (0.85)	12.0 (1.22)	15.2 (1.42)	17.6 (2.14)	13.3 (0.71)	12.7 (2.00)
5–17 years	11.4 (0.18)	11.2 (0.25)	12.7 (0.40)	9.9 (1.52)	11.6 (0.59)	9.3 (0.86)	10.9 (0.36)	11.6 (1.13)
5–11 years	12.0 (0.25)	11.8 (0.34)	13.4 (0.59)	11.4 (1.92)	12.6 (0.89)	10.1 (1.14)	11.2 (0.59)	10.9 (1.38)
12–17 years	10.7 (0.24)	10.3 (0.38)	11.9 (0.54)	*6.1 (2.00)	10.6 (0.82)	8.2 (1.33)	10.7 (0.45)	12.2 (1.77)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino.	8.9 (0.25)	8.7 (0.40)	10.4 (0.66)	8.2 (1.23)	9.5 (1.04)	11.2 (1.68)	8.2 (0.43)	8.8 (1.35)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.8 (0.29)	7.4 (0.41)	9.3 (0.88)	8.5 (1.57)	8.4 (1.20)	10.4 (1.77)	7.4 (0.50)	7.0 (1.45)
Not Hispanic or Latino	12.7 (0.18)	12.4 (0.24)	13.7 (0.42)	12.6 (1.28)	13.0 (0.62)	11.7 (1.00)	12.7 (0.41)	12.7 (1.19)
White, single race	12.2 (0.21)	12.1 (0.27)	12.3 (0.57)	11.7 (1.54)	12.9 (0.70)	11.2 (1.20)	12.4 (0.51)	13.8 (1.78)
Black or African American, single race	14.2 (0.41)	15.0 (0.90)	14.8 (0.69)	17.4 (2.75)	13.0 (1.48)	11.3 (1.81)	13.6 (0.87)	12.0 (1.82)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	8.1 (0.33)	6.2 (0.54)	10.3 (0.73)	7.3 (1.63)	7.0 (1.37)	11.5 (1.78)	7.9 (0.56)	*9.0 (2.93)
High school diploma or GED[6].	10.3 (0.31)	9.1 (0.48)	11.5 (0.62)	9.8 (1.49)	13.0 (1.14)	9.4 (1.32)	10.3 (0.60)	5.8 (1.72)
More than high school diploma	13.6 (0.20)	13.1 (0.26)	15.7 (0.58)	14.7 (1.74)	12.9 (0.71)	13.4 (1.37)	13.8 (0.50)	18.6 (3.17)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	11.5 (0.35)	8.7 (0.61)	13.6 (0.54)	7.2 (1.37)	11.5 (1.64)	10.5 (1.86)	10.8 (0.74)	11.6 (1.98)
$20,000–$34,999	11.6 (0.39)	10.3 (0.62)	12.8 (0.69)	12.8 (2.15)	12.5 (1.38)	12.6 (2.01)	11.5 (0.87)	11.6 (1.92)
$35,000–$54,999	11.5 (0.38)	11.4 (0.51)	13.5 (0.98)	10.5 (1.76)	11.7 (1.13)	13.3 (1.94)	10.3 (0.82)	10.2 (1.80)
$55,000–$74,999	12.1 (0.41)	12.0 (0.50)	11.4 (1.44)	17.0 (3.92)	13.4 (1.45)	10.8 (2.00)	11.7 (1.01)	14.4 (3.83)
$75,000 or more.	12.8 (0.28)	13.0 (0.36)	11.2 (1.59)	14.0 (3.26)	12.7 (1.15)	9.8 (1.87)	12.3 (0.61)	12.4 (2.27)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	11.2 (0.36)	8.7 (0.64)	13.2 (0.60)	6.2 (1.47)	12.0 (1.71)	10.6 (1.86)	11.0 (0.79)	11.1 (1.94)
Near poor	11.5 (0.35)	10.6 (0.59)	13.6 (0.71)	12.0 (1.82)	11.7 (1.16)	13.2 (1.82)	10.5 (0.68)	11.7 (2.20)
Not poor.	12.5 (0.20)	12.5 (0.26)	12.6 (0.65)	13.8 (1.61)	12.8 (0.72)	11.1 (1.11)	12.1 (0.43)	12.4 (1.41)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	12.0 (0.19)	12.1 (0.24)	12.7 (0.60)	10.6 (1.62)	12.4 (0.67)	11.2 (1.37)	11.5 (0.39)	11.2 (1.12)
Rented.	11.9 (0.26)	10.5 (0.46)	13.5 (0.47)	11.6 (1.20)	12.1 (1.00)	12.3 (1.18)	11.0 (0.57)	11.6 (1.76)
Some other arrangement	15.3 (1.17)	15.9 (1.82)	13.3 (1.90)	*10.0 (6.08)	13.8 (3.15)	*6.2 (3.64)	15.8 (3.15)	*32.2 (10.07)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private.	12.4 (0.19)	12.4 (0.25)	12.9 (0.58)	12.8 (1.67)	12.7 (0.68)	10.1 (1.28)	11.8 (0.44)	14.2 (2.14)
Medicaid.	12.2 (0.31)	10.0 (0.52)	13.9 (0.55)	10.3 (1.30)	13.7 (1.28)	12.7 (1.43)	12.2 (0.64)	11.7 (1.26)
Other.	13.5 (1.02)	14.8 (1.59)	16.9 (2.58)	*5.2 (3.76)	8.8 (2.29)	*10.0 (4.06)	12.9 (2.13)	*4.0 (2.06)
Uninsured.	8.8 (0.40)	8.4 (0.67)	9.6 (0.96)	11.5 (2.79)	8.9 (1.53)	12.5 (2.21)	8.1 (0.67)	9.2 (2.00)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	11.9 (0.28)	11.2 (0.41)	13.8 (0.58)	11.2 (1.52)	13.7 (1.12)	10.1 (1.45)	10.8 (0.53)	11.3 (1.92)
Small MSA	12.4 (0.21)	12.2 (0.29)	13.2 (0.58)	12.4 (1.45)	13.4 (0.83)	12.9 (1.36)	11.9 (0.47)	13.3 (1.36)
Not in MSA	11.1 (0.34)	11.5 (0.49)	11.7 (0.82)	8.7 (2.11)	9.2 (0.89)	10.8 (1.69)	11.1 (0.83)	9.8 (1.75)
Region								
Northeast	12.6 (0.36)	11.7 (0.49)	14.4 (0.88)	12.3 (2.34)	13.9 (1.49)	12.5 (2.54)	12.8 (0.71)	13.2 (2.35)
Midwest	12.5 (0.31)	12.0 (0.39)	14.1 (0.80)	13.5 (2.19)	12.7 (1.15)	11.2 (1.75)	12.1 (0.82)	14.8 (2.67)
South	11.4 (0.24)	11.6 (0.34)	11.8 (0.54)	9.6 (1.64)	11.3 (0.85)	11.1 (1.38)	10.5 (0.49)	10.6 (1.34)
West	12.1 (0.35)	12.0 (0.52)	13.7 (0.90)	9.9 (1.55)	13.4 (1.18)	12.3 (1.70)	11.2 (0.64)	10.7 (2.06)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1] A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of digestive or skin allergies is based on separate questions, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had any kind of food or digestive allergy?" and "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to digestive or skin allergies and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 13. Frequencies of children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	3,662	1,295	849	24	362	147	837	149
Sex								
Male	1,766	627	425	14	180	62	392	67
Female	1,896	668	424	10	183	85	445	82
Age								
3–4 years	51	21	*6	*1	*4	*3	*9	*6
5–17 years.	3,611	1,274	842	22	358	144	828	143
5–11 years	1,311	548	320	*11	150	59	186	37
12–17 years	2,300	726	522	12	208	85	642	105
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	613	182	143	*7	49	26	181	25
Mexican or Mexican American	393	125	77	*5	33	12	121	21
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3,049	1,113	705	17	313	121	656	124
White, single race	2,245	976	394	*6	253	87	466	63
Black or African American, single race	614	72	264	*6	48	25	143	56
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	500	126	156	*6	22	32	152	*7
High school diploma or GED[6]	900	271	234	*5	103	44	231	*11
More than high school diploma	2,118	896	410	*12	236	71	451	43
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	860	138	439	*4	46	39	139	56
$20,000–$34,999.	738	194	226	*10	63	35	175	34
$35,000–$54,999.	719	280	123	*5	101	26	160	24
$55,000–$74,999.	457	192	36	*1	62	*24	127	*14
$75,000 or more	889	491	25	*2	90	23	237	*21
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	880	170	369	*4	51	41	177	67
Near poor	901	251	259	*11	90	37	217	37
Not poor	1,881	874	221	*8	222	69	442	45
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2,335	1,028	318	10	237	70	583	89
Rented	1,235	236	506	13	112	76	246	46
Some other arrangement	80	28	23	*–	*11	*–	*5	*14
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2,029	938	319	*7	223	68	438	35
Medicaid	1,176	223	416	*9	100	54	284	91
Other	68	27	9	*1	*12	*7	*9	*3
Uninsured	383	106	103	*6	27	18	102	20
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,019	255	315	13	107	38	244	47
Small MSA.	1,788	722	363	8	152	63	418	62
Not in MSA	855	318	171	*2	103	46	175	40
Region								
Northeast	591	216	136	*5	44	27	142	*21
Midwest	868	319	211	*6	104	32	174	23
South.	1,456	494	364	*6	154	50	316	72
West	747	265	138	*8	61	38	205	32

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having frequent headaches or migraines is based on aquestion that asked, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had frequent or severe headaches, including migraines?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to frequent headaches or migraines and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. In order to be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

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

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–07 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

[9]Home tenure status is based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement. See Appendix II for more information.

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1,000,000 or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1,000,000. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 14. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	6.0 (0.12)	4.5 (0.16)	8.0 (0.32)	4.1 (0.81)	6.6 (0.42)	7.6 (0.75)	7.1 (0.27)	7.6 (0.81)
Sex								
Male.	5.6 (0.16)	4.2 (0.21)	8.1 (0.45)	4.3 (1.19)	6.4 (0.54)	6.2 (0.87)	6.4 (0.36)	6.6 (1.12)
Female	6.4 (0.18)	4.8 (0.22)	7.9 (0.43)	3.7 (1.05)	6.8 (0.64)	9.1 (1.34)	7.8 (0.41)	8.7 (1.23)
Age								
3–4 years	0.6 (0.10)	0.5 (0.12)	*0.5 (0.20)	*0.7 (0.68)	*0.7 (0.37)	*1.2 (0.84)	*0.8 (0.29)	*2.7 (1.52)
5–17 years.	6.8 (0.14)	5.3 (0.18)	8.9 (0.36)	5.5 (1.11)	7.3 (0.46)	8.7 (0.88)	7.7 (0.30)	8.2 (0.91)
5–11 years	4.7 (0.16)	3.8 (0.20)	6.5 (0.43)	*3.6 (1.19)	5.9 (0.59)	6.0 (1.02)	4.5 (0.37)	4.6 (0.90)
12–17 years.	9.3 (0.22)	7.6 (0.33)	11.6 (0.56)	10.5 (2.59)	8.7 (0.69)	12.8 (1.59)	9.7 (0.42)	11.4 (1.51)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	5.5 (0.21)	4.0 (0.33)	7.9 (0.60)	*3.7 (1.19)	5.9 (0.87)	7.4 (1.46)	5.8 (0.40)	5.9 (1.32)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.2 (0.26)	3.8 (0.39)	7.8 (0.81)	*3.8 (1.50)	5.9 (1.03)	5.4 (1.51)	5.6 (0.47)	6.9 (1.69)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	6.1 (0.14)	4.6 (0.18)	8.0 (0.37)	4.2 (1.04)	6.7 (0.46)	7.6 (0.87)	7.5 (0.34)	8.0 (0.99)
White, single race	6.1 (0.17)	4.8 (0.20)	8.3 (0.51)	*2.5 (0.88)	6.9 (0.54)	7.5 (1.01)	8.0 (0.44)	7.7 (1.32)
Black or African American, single race	6.9 (0.31)	4.1 (0.52)	7.7 (0.54)	*6.4 (2.32)	6.5 (1.05)	7.7 (1.88)	7.2 (0.66)	9.5 (1.75)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma.	6.6 (0.33)	5.6 (0.62)	7.9 (0.71)	*4.9 (1.65)	5.1 (1.08)	8.0 (1.83)	6.6 (0.59)	*5.0 (2.11)
High school diploma or GED[6]	6.6 (0.26)	5.5 (0.37)	7.9 (0.60)	*2.4 (0.93)	6.7 (0.77)	6.4 (1.19)	7.4 (0.53)	*6.4 (2.88)
More than high school diploma	5.6 (0.15)	4.2 (0.18)	8.0 (0.46)	5.3 (1.57)	6.8 (0.53)	8.5 (1.19)	7.2 (0.38)	10.5 (2.51)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	8.3 (0.33)	6.2 (0.64)	8.9 (0.48)	*2.7 (1.25)	8.7 (1.43)	9.4 (1.75)	8.0 (0.76)	14.3 (2.48)
$20,000–$34,999.	7.1 (0.34)	5.4 (0.54)	8.0 (0.60)	*6.6 (2.20)	6.5 (1.03)	7.7 (1.92)	8.6 (0.85)	7.5 (1.75)
$35,000–$54,999.	6.1 (0.28)	5.4 (0.43)	7.2 (0.78)	*3.4 (1.30)	7.5 (0.96)	5.7 (1.46)	6.7 (0.61)	5.4 (1.47)
$55,000–$74,999.	5.0 (0.30)	3.8 (0.34)	5.9 (1.30)	*2.3 (1.64)	5.9 (0.92)	9.0 (2.52)	6.8 (0.69)	*5.0 (1.82)
$75,000 or more	4.6 (0.20)	3.9 (0.25)	4.7 (0.93)	*4.2 (2.44)	5.6 (0.69)	6.7 (1.81)	6.1 (0.49)	*5.2 (1.59)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	8.1 (0.35)	6.6 (0.69)	8.8 (0.54)	*3.1 (1.51)	7.7 (1.30)	9.1 (1.77)	7.7 (0.80)	13.2 (2.29)
Near poor	6.7 (0.28)	5.4 (0.46)	8.5 (0.60)	*5.4 (1.66)	6.6 (0.95)	6.8 (1.59)	7.3 (0.62)	6.2 (1.23)
Not poor	5.1 (0.14)	4.1 (0.17)	6.6 (0.48)	3.5 (1.03)	6.4 (0.50)	7.3 (1.12)	6.7 (0.34)	5.3 (1.02)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	5.5 (0.14)	4.4 (0.17)	7.9 (0.51)	3.8 (1.01)	6.3 (0.49)	8.4 (1.33)	6.9 (0.32)	6.6 (0.82)
Rented	7.1 (0.24)	5.1 (0.44)	8.2 (0.41)	4.3 (1.25)	7.0 (0.78)	7.3 (0.97)	7.8 (0.54)	8.4 (1.72)
Some other arrangement	7.2 (0.99)	6.4 (1.55)	7.6 (1.61)	*–	*10.0 (3.21)	*–	*2.7 (1.12)	*30.0 (11.68)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5.2 (0.14)	4.2 (0.18)	7.0 (0.43)	*3.4 (1.07)	6.2 (0.48)	8.7 (1.39)	6.4 (0.31)	5.6 (1.19)
Medicaid	8.0 (0.29)	6.4 (0.53)	8.8 (0.53)	*3.1 (1.10)	8.5 (1.01)	6.7 (1.10)	8.8 (0.65)	9.3 (1.34)
Other	5.3 (0.76)	4.6 (1.07)	4.5 (1.16)	*19.0 (17.24)	*7.1 (2.41)	*13.3 (6.74)	*4.2 (1.39)	*6.0 (3.07)
Uninsured	6.2 (0.34)	4.3 (0.50)	10.1 (1.08)	*7.9 (2.87)	5.1 (1.18)	6.4 (1.46)	6.8 (0.68)	6.8 (1.63)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA.	5.9 (0.22)	3.9 (0.27)	7.8 (0.51)	6.2 (1.78)	8.1 (0.91)	6.9 (1.23)	6.5 (0.45)	7.0 (1.54)
Small MSA.	5.5 (0.16)	4.3 (0.21)	7.8 (0.48)	3.3 (0.96)	5.5 (0.52)	7.0 (1.11)	6.7 (0.37)	7.3 (1.19)
Not in MSA	7.4 (0.32)	6.0 (0.37)	9.1 (0.79)	*1.9 (1.01)	7.4 (0.93)	9.3 (1.72)	9.4 (0.80)	9.0 (1.71)
Region								
Northeast.	5.3 (0.26)	4.0 (0.34)	7.1 (0.73)	*4.4 (1.97)	6.1 (1.14)	9.0 (2.04)	6.1 (0.52)	*7.4 (2.26)
Midwest.	6.0 (0.24)	4.5 (0.32)	8.4 (0.68)	*3.6 (1.37)	7.5 (0.90)	6.2 (1.45)	7.3 (0.61)	5.9 (1.37)
South	6.6 (0.22)	5.0 (0.29)	8.6 (0.53)	*3.5 (1.74)	6.7 (0.66)	6.9 (1.08)	7.8 (0.50)	8.4 (1.24)
West.	5.6 (0.24)	4.2 (0.28)	7.1 (0.67)	*4.7 (1.45)	5.5 (0.77)	9.5 (1.92)	6.6 (0.56)	7.6 (1.96)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having frequent headaches or migraines is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had frequent or severe headaches, including migraines?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to frequent headaches or migraines and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 3–17 with frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 15. Frequencies of children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	4,249	2,097	715	88	323	158	748	120
Sex								
Male	2,249	1,111	378	50	168	83	401	59
Female	2,000	986	337	38	155	75	348	61
Age								
0–4 years	2,176	1,206	308	67	147	76	324	49
5–17 years.	2,073	892	407	21	177	82	424	71
5–11 years	1,465	713	263	14	134	54	244	43
12–17 years	607	178	144	*6	43	28	180	28
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	803	328	125	30	47	28	213	30
Mexican or Mexican American	536	242	64	18	32	14	144	22
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3,446	1,769	589	57	276	130	535	89
White, single race	2,787	1,598	363	44	228	105	388	61
Black or African American, single race	441	70	184	10	38	15	104	20
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	627	169	182	20	39	38	167	*12
High school diploma or GED[6]	947	301	182	37	105	56	252	*13
More than high school diploma	2,571	1,621	327	30	178	61	323	31
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	939	214	445	24	42	42	153	19
$20,000–$34,999.	721	240	150	25	76	37	158	35
$35,000–$54,999.	820	418	83	25	82	48	133	30
$55,000–$74,999.	619	397	16	*8	56	19	105	18
$75,000 or more	1,150	827	20	*6	68	*12	199	18
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	916	220	356	19	44	47	202	29
Near poor	938	311	219	31	101	49	184	43
Not poor	2,393	1,567	139	38	178	62	362	48
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	2,761	1,671	206	30	216	55	495	87
Rented	1,364	379	477	53	95	100	235	25
Some other arrangement	120	45	31	*4	*13	*2	16	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2,450	1,594	222	30	187	38	353	27
Medicaid	1,352	333	411	47	94	91	303	74
Other	100	49	17	*–	*11	*1	17	*6
Uninsured	334	120	63	10	30	28	72	11
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,094	426	249	22	79	40	242	36
Small MSA.	2,270	1,262	316	49	153	77	364	48
Not in MSA	884	409	149	17	91	41	142	35
Region								
Northeast	739	386	100	23	48	30	132	20
Midwest	994	504	180	18	73	40	157	21
South	1,690	760	337	29	143	63	309	48
West	826	447	98	18	59	24	150	31

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with

related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of ear infections is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had three or more ear infections?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to ear infections and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 16. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	5.8 (0.11)	5.9 (0.16)	6.0 (0.27)	8.3 (0.84)	5.1 (0.35)	7.0 (0.64)	5.4 (0.22)	5.3 (0.58)
Sex								
Male	6.0 (0.15)	6.1 (0.22)	6.4 (0.36)	8.9 (1.19)	5.2 (0.51)	7.1 (0.95)	5.6 (0.31)	5.1 (0.69)
Female	5.6 (0.15)	5.7 (0.22)	5.6 (0.37)	7.6 (1.11)	5.0 (0.50)	6.9 (0.92)	5.2 (0.32)	5.5 (0.93)
Age								
0–4 years	10.8 (0.27)	10.7 (0.36)	12.2 (0.73)	10.3 (1.16)	10.6 (1.05)	12.2 (1.72)	10.4 (0.61)	9.4 (1.48)
5–17 years.	3.9 (0.10)	3.7 (0.15)	4.3 (0.27)	5.0 (1.11)	3.6 (0.34)	5.0 (0.62)	4.0 (0.22)	4.1 (0.61)
5–11 years	5.2 (0.16)	4.9 (0.22)	5.3 (0.39)	4.8 (1.26)	5.2 (0.55)	5.5 (0.79)	5.9 (0.42)	5.2 (0.90)
12–17 years	2.4 (0.12)	1.9 (0.17)	3.2 (0.35)	*5.5 (2.35)	1.8 (0.33)	4.3 (0.99)	2.7 (0.24)	3.0 (0.83)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	5.8 (0.20)	5.8 (0.29)	5.9 (0.55)	9.1 (1.39)	4.8 (0.72)	6.8 (1.22)	5.6 (0.37)	5.9 (1.02)
Mexican or Mexican American	5.7 (0.24)	6.0 (0.34)	5.5 (0.67)	8.2 (1.47)	4.8 (0.84)	5.3 (1.30)	5.3 (0.44)	5.7 (1.22)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	5.8 (0.12)	6.0 (0.18)	6.0 (0.30)	7.9 (1.05)	5.2 (0.39)	7.0 (0.74)	5.3 (0.28)	5.1 (0.68)
White, single race	6.4 (0.15)	6.4 (0.20)	7.0 (0.43)	9.4 (1.47)	5.4 (0.45)	7.9 (0.94)	6.0 (0.38)	6.7 (1.14)
Black or African American, single race	4.1 (0.23)	3.2 (0.41)	4.6 (0.42)	5.5 (1.41)	4.4 (0.90)	3.7 (1.06)	4.3 (0.47)	3.0 (0.77)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	6.7 (0.30)	6.1 (0.47)	7.8 (0.71)	8.6 (1.77)	7.6 (1.49)	8.1 (1.49)	5.8 (0.51)	*6.7 (2.43)
High school diploma or GED[6]	5.8 (0.22)	5.1 (0.32)	5.4 (0.42)	9.4 (1.40)	5.9 (0.74)	6.9 (1.08)	6.7 (0.48)	*5.2 (1.74)
More than high school diploma	5.7 (0.14)	6.1 (0.19)	5.8 (0.36)	7.0 (1.19)	4.5 (0.41)	6.3 (0.98)	4.6 (0.29)	6.7 (1.79)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	7.3 (0.28)	7.2 (0.57)	7.6 (0.42)	7.7 (1.38)	6.3 (1.18)	8.0 (1.32)	7.1 (0.63)	4.0 (0.88)
$20,000–$34,999.	5.7 (0.25)	5.2 (0.36)	4.8 (0.46)	8.7 (1.63)	6.7 (0.85)	6.8 (1.40)	6.4 (0.64)	6.8 (1.48)
$35,000–$54,999.	5.8 (0.25)	6.4 (0.35)	4.6 (0.59)	9.7 (2.06)	5.3 (0.76)	8.9 (1.57)	4.7 (0.54)	5.8 (1.36)
$55,000–$74,999.	5.7 (0.28)	6.4 (0.40)	2.5 (0.68)	*7.3 (2.21)	4.6 (0.84)	6.4 (1.75)	5.0 (0.59)	5.8 (1.62)
$75,000 or more	5.1 (0.19)	5.5 (0.25)	3.5 (0.90)	*6.0 (2.40)	3.9 (0.57)	*3.3 (1.08)	4.6 (0.40)	4.0 (1.13)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	6.8 (0.27)	6.6 (0.53)	7.1 (0.45)	6.7 (1.41)	5.4 (0.99)	8.2 (1.50)	7.0 (0.59)	4.7 (1.25)
Near poor	5.8 (0.23)	5.2 (0.33)	6.4 (0.49)	8.5 (1.69)	6.3 (0.76)	7.3 (1.30)	5.1 (0.53)	6.2 (1.14)
Not poor	5.5 (0.13)	6.0 (0.18)	3.9 (0.34)	9.1 (1.25)	4.6 (0.42)	6.1 (0.84)	4.9 (0.32)	5.0 (0.78)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	5.6 (0.13)	5.9 (0.18)	4.8 (0.38)	7.6 (1.17)	5.1 (0.41)	6.0 (0.90)	5.1 (0.26)	5.7 (0.70)
Rented	6.2 (0.19)	5.9 (0.32)	6.6 (0.35)	8.4 (1.11)	5.0 (0.63)	7.9 (0.96)	6.0 (0.43)	3.7 (0.77)
Some other arrangement	8.4 (1.02)	7.6 (1.40)	8.9 (1.71)	*15.3 (9.40)	*9.4 (3.02)	*5.5 (3.35)	7.7 (2.03)	*13.6 (8.95)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5.4 (0.13)	5.9 (0.18)	4.5 (0.32)	8.0 (1.27)	4.6 (0.40)	4.3 (0.79)	4.7 (0.28)	4.0 (0.78)
Medicaid	7.2 (0.24)	7.1 (0.44)	7.3 (0.44)	8.5 (1.27)	6.6 (0.80)	8.9 (1.12)	7.0 (0.47)	6.3 (0.92)
Other	6.3 (0.78)	6.4 (1.17)	6.8 (1.88)	*–	*4.9 (1.98)	*2.3 (2.27)	6.8 (1.59)	*10.7 (6.45)
Uninsured	4.8 (0.30)	4.3 (0.41)	5.8 (0.91)	8.9 (2.53)	5.1 (1.28)	8.7 (1.84)	4.2 (0.45)	3.4 (0.90)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	5.2 (0.18)	5.1 (0.28)	5.4 (0.37)	5.9 (1.08)	5.1 (0.63)	6.1 (1.22)	5.4 (0.37)	4.6 (1.01)
Small MSA.	5.9 (0.15)	6.1 (0.21)	6.1 (0.41)	10.5 (1.34)	4.8 (0.50)	7.4 (0.98)	5.1 (0.31)	5.0 (0.80)
Not in MSA	6.5 (0.25)	6.4 (0.34)	7.0 (0.76)	7.4 (2.12)	5.7 (0.70)	7.1 (1.26)	6.5 (0.61)	7.1 (1.39)
Region								
Northeast	5.7 (0.25)	5.9 (0.38)	4.7 (0.50)	12.9 (2.68)	5.9 (1.22)	8.5 (1.95)	5.0 (0.50)	6.0 (1.60)
Midwest	5.8 (0.21)	5.8 (0.31)	6.4 (0.48)	6.4 (1.32)	4.6 (0.62)	6.7 (1.23)	5.7 (0.54)	4.7 (1.12)
South	6.3 (0.19)	6.2 (0.28)	7.0 (0.50)	8.8 (1.58)	5.4 (0.55)	7.5 (1.05)	6.4 (0.42)	4.9 (0.78)
West	5.1 (0.22)	5.7 (0.31)	4.5 (0.54)	6.5 (1.31)	4.7 (0.69)	5.3 (1.21)	4.1 (0.34)	6.1 (1.52)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of ear infections is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, has [child's name] had three or more ear infections?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to ear infections and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with three or more ear infections in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 17. Frequencies of children under age 18 who have ever been told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 ever told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	2,635	1,066	546	29	242	102	500	151
Sex								
Male	1,690	730	339	19	140	63	315	84
Female	946	336	207	*10	102	39	185	67
Age								
0–4 years	574	291	91	*11	39	*17	88	37
5–17 years.	2,062	775	455	18	203	85	412	114
5–11 years	1,166	522	251	*13	103	46	170	61
12–17 years	896	253	205	*5	99	39	242	53
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	401	136	89	*7	29	*10	103	27
Mexican or Mexican American	251	98	45	*2	20	*5	62	20
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2,235	930	458	21	213	92	397	124
White, single race.	1,678	813	254	17	175	73	276	70
Black or African American, single race	384	60	163	*4	23	*14	86	33
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	265	52	90	*2	18	21	79	*2
High school diploma or GED[6]	588	157	150	14	75	36	145	*11
More than high school diploma	1,653	856	273	*12	144	42	271	54
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	590	78	305	*8	41	28	99	32
$20,000–$34,999.	530	149	131	*7	71	27	107	38
$35,000–$54,999.	512	246	64	*7	53	24	93	25
$55,000–$74,999.	342	178	30	*4	33	*10	60	26
$75,000 or more	662	416	17	*2	44	*13	141	*29
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	613	89	256	*7	56	28	138	40
Near poor	664	225	163	*10	76	32	116	42
Not poor	1,359	753	128	*12	110	42	246	68
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1,729	902	191	*10	161	35	324	106
Rented	851	153	342	18	71	64	162	40
Some other arrangement	51	*11	*10	*–	*9	*3	*13	*5
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,346	783	157	*6	128	31	216	25
Medicaid	1,048	208	344	18	85	59	216	118
Other	77	36	*9	*1	*7	*3	20	*–
Uninsured	160	38	35	*4	*21	*9	46	*8
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	757	246	225	*8	63	19	152	45
Small MSA.	1,347	636	221	14	99	49	259	70
Not in MSA	531	185	101	*7	80	34	89	36
Region								
Northeast	551	243	122	*13	22	28	103	*19
Midwest	687	292	132	*8	74	29	109	44
South	923	341	210	*6	98	36	185	47
West	474	190	83	*1	48	*9	103	40

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of mental retardation or any developmental delay is based on separate questions, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had mental retardation?" and "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had any other developmental delay?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to mental retardation or any developmental delay and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 ever told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 18. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who have ever been told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 ever told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	3.6 (0.09)	3.0 (0.12)	4.6 (0.25)	2.7 (0.57)	3.8 (0.32)	4.5 (0.60)	3.6 (0.21)	6.6 (0.77)
Sex								
Male	4.5 (0.14)	4.0 (0.19)	5.7 (0.38)	3.4 (0.85)	4.3 (0.46)	5.4 (0.87)	4.4 (0.30)	7.2 (1.15)
Female	2.6 (0.11)	2.0 (0.13)	3.4 (0.32)	*1.9 (0.73)	3.3 (0.45)	3.6 (0.74)	2.8 (0.26)	6.0 (1.01)
Age								
0–4 years	2.9 (0.15)	2.6 (0.19)	3.6 (0.45)	*1.6 (0.51)	2.8 (0.61)	*2.8 (0.95)	2.8 (0.35)	7.0 (1.56)
5–17 years.	3.9 (0.11)	3.2 (0.15)	4.8 (0.29)	4.4 (1.24)	4.1 (0.37)	5.1 (0.73)	3.8 (0.24)	6.5 (0.88)
5–11 years	4.1 (0.16)	3.6 (0.20)	5.1 (0.42)	*4.4 (1.36)	4.0 (0.56)	4.7 (0.85)	4.1 (0.38)	7.4 (1.34)
12–17 years	3.6 (0.16)	2.6 (0.21)	4.5 (0.39)	*4.6 (2.66)	4.2 (0.49)	5.8 (1.30)	3.7 (0.31)	5.8 (1.12)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	2.9 (0.16)	2.4 (0.23)	4.2 (0.50)	*2.2 (0.86)	2.9 (0.62)	*2.3 (0.78)	2.7 (0.26)	5.1 (1.19)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.7 (0.18)	2.4 (0.28)	3.9 (0.70)	*0.7 (0.41)	3.1 (0.83)	*1.7 (0.75)	2.3 (0.27)	5.1 (1.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.8 (0.11)	3.1 (0.13)	4.6 (0.28)	2.9 (0.73)	4.0 (0.37)	5.0 (0.69)	4.0 (0.27)	7.1 (0.91)
White, single race	3.9 (0.12)	3.3 (0.15)	4.9 (0.38)	3.7 (1.03)	4.1 (0.43)	5.5 (0.87)	4.3 (0.36)	7.7 (1.20)
Black or African American, single race	3.6 (0.23)	2.8 (0.43)	4.1 (0.42)	*2.4 (1.21)	2.7 (0.71)	*3.5 (1.17)	3.6 (0.44)	4.8 (1.24)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	2.8 (0.20)	1.9 (0.31)	3.9 (0.46)	*1.1 (0.71)	3.5 (0.97)	4.6 (1.10)	2.8 (0.35)	*1.2 (0.73)
High school diploma or GED[6]	3.6 (0.18)	2.7 (0.27)	4.4 (0.45)	3.5 (1.02)	4.2 (0.60)	4.5 (0.96)	3.9 (0.40)	*4.4 (1.79)
More than high school diploma	3.7 (0.12)	3.2 (0.14)	4.8 (0.37)	*2.9 (0.97)	3.6 (0.39)	4.4 (0.96)	3.9 (0.30)	11.6 (2.41)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	4.6 (0.23)	2.6 (0.39)	5.2 (0.37)	*2.6 (1.01)	6.2 (1.27)	5.3 (1.33)	4.6 (0.53)	6.7 (1.73)
$20,000–$34,999.	4.2 (0.24)	3.2 (0.34)	4.2 (0.47)	*2.5 (1.07)	6.2 (1.02)	5.1 (1.46)	4.3 (0.61)	7.3 (1.55)
$35,000–$54,999.	3.7 (0.21)	3.8 (0.32)	3.5 (0.55)	*2.8 (1.39)	3.4 (0.66)	4.4 (1.13)	3.3 (0.42)	4.9 (1.29)
$55,000–$74,999.	3.1 (0.22)	2.9 (0.26)	4.8 (1.29)	*3.9 (2.10)	2.8 (0.66)	*3.4 (1.61)	2.8 (0.44)	8.5 (2.10)
$75,000 or more	2.9 (0.16)	2.8 (0.18)	3.0 (0.87)	*2.2 (1.82)	2.5 (0.49)	*3.7 (1.36)	3.3 (0.38)	6.6 (1.93)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	4.5 (0.25)	2.7 (0.40)	5.1 (0.40)	*2.4 (1.05)	6.8 (1.38)	4.8 (1.23)	4.8 (0.56)	6.5 (1.65)
Near poor	4.1 (0.22)	3.8 (0.36)	4.8 (0.53)	*2.8 (1.08)	4.8 (0.71)	4.8 (1.23)	3.2 (0.37)	6.0 (1.20)
Not poor	3.1 (0.11)	2.9 (0.13)	3.6 (0.36)	*2.8 (0.97)	2.8 (0.32)	4.1 (0.84)	3.3 (0.27)	7.2 (1.23)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3.5 (0.11)	3.2 (0.14)	4.4 (0.40)	*2.6 (0.96)	3.8 (0.37)	3.7 (0.69)	3.4 (0.24)	7.0 (0.95)
Rented	3.9 (0.17)	2.4 (0.25)	4.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.73)	3.7 (0.61)	5.1 (0.90)	4.1 (0.41)	5.9 (1.34)
Some other arrangement	3.6 (0.56)	*1.9 (0.65)	*3.0 (1.00)	*–	*6.5 (2.52)	*6.8 (4.93)	6.3 (1.84)	*8.4 (4.58)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	3.0 (0.10)	2.9 (0.13)	3.2 (0.31)	*1.7 (0.70)	3.2 (0.36)	3.6 (0.85)	2.9 (0.24)	3.6 (0.89)
Medicaid	5.6 (0.23)	4.4 (0.41)	6.1 (0.43)	3.3 (0.86)	5.9 (0.83)	5.8 (1.00)	5.0 (0.46)	10.1 (1.31)
Other	4.8 (0.62)	4.7 (0.97)	*3.7 (1.17)	*5.0 (4.96)	*3.4 (1.35)	*5.4 (3.28)	8.3 (2.16)	*–
Uninsured	2.3 (0.21)	1.3 (0.25)	3.2 (0.71)	*3.2 (2.12)	3.6 (1.07)	*3.0 (1.08)	2.7 (0.40)	*2.2 (0.87)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	3.6 (0.17)	2.9 (0.21)	4.8 (0.41)	*2.1 (0.86)	4.1 (0.78)	2.9 (0.72)	3.4 (0.31)	5.6 (1.16)
Small MSA.	3.5 (0.13)	3.1 (0.16)	4.3 (0.38)	3.0 (0.83)	3.1 (0.40)	4.8 (1.01)	3.6 (0.30)	7.2 (1.13)
Not in MSA	3.9 (0.22)	2.9 (0.27)	4.7 (0.52)	*3.1 (1.51)	5.0 (0.64)	5.8 (1.12)	4.1 (0.58)	7.3 (1.94)
Region								
Northeast	4.2 (0.25)	3.7 (0.33)	5.7 (0.67)	*7.4 (2.25)	2.7 (0.66)	8.0 (2.03)	3.9 (0.56)	*5.9 (1.87)
Midwest	4.0 (0.20)	3.4 (0.24)	4.6 (0.57)	*2.9 (1.04)	4.6 (0.69)	4.7 (1.26)	3.9 (0.50)	9.8 (2.31)
South	3.5 (0.14)	2.8 (0.18)	4.4 (0.35)	*1.8 (0.87)	3.7 (0.46)	4.2 (0.92)	3.8 (0.35)	4.8 (0.97)
West	2.9 (0.18)	2.4 (0.23)	3.8 (0.52)	*0.4 (0.31)	3.8 (0.81)	*2.0 (0.68)	2.8 (0.31)	7.9 (1.62)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of mental retardation or any developmental delay is based on separate questions, "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had mental retardation?" and "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had any other developmental delay?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to mental retardation or any developmental delay and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 ever told they have mental retardation or any developmental delay" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 19. Frequencies of children under age 18 with an impairment or health problem that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with an impairment that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	1,402	510	326	21	164	39	283	59
Sex								
Male	721	256	170	*11	89	17	149	30
Female	680	254	156	10	75	22	134	29
Age								
0–4 years	250	128	40	*5	*10	*10	36	*22
5–17 years.	1,151	382	286	17	153	29	247	36
5–11 years	488	185	115	14	82	17	63	*12
12–17 years	663	198	171	*2	72	*12	184	24
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	215	61	48	*5	17	*3	67	*13
Mexican or								
Mexican American.	138	47	19	*4	*12	*2	48	*7
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,187	449	278	16	146	36	216	46
White, single race.	882	400	151	*9	121	29	154	18
Black or African American, single race	214	27	96	*5	21	*4	46	*15
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	169	31	69	*3	*13	*4	48	*2
High school diploma or GED[6]	374	108	88	*9	70	*14	83	*2
More than high school diploma	798	371	154	*9	80	19	148	*17
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	364	49	185	*3	35	*12	62	*19
$20,000–$34,999.	287	79	88	*6	31	*7	59	16
$35,000–$54,999.	280	120	33	*7	44	*11	60	*5
$55,000–$74,999.	182	99	14	*3	26	*3	29	*7
$75,000 or more	289	164	*5	*2	28	*5	73	*13
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	364	57	159	*2	37	*11	79	*19
Near poor	381	117	97	*10	50	*14	76	18
Not poor	656	337	70	*9	76	*14	129	*22
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	866	399	105	*14	108	12	193	35
Rented	497	99	212	*7	46	27	84	22
Some other arrangement	38	*12	*8	*–	*10	*–	*6	*2
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	709	362	102	*7	88	*10	132	*7
Medicaid	556	112	190	*10	62	19	119	44
Other	31	13	*9	*–	*2	*1	*5	*1
Uninsured	105	23	24	*3	*12	*9	28	*6
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	387	96	126	*5	48	*9	88	*16
Small MSA.	726	323	133	*12	64	20	146	28
Not in MSA	288	91	67	*4	52	*10	48	*15
Region								
Northeast	212	75	45	*2	*15	*11	52	*12
Midwest	387	156	94	*3	51	*9	61	*13
South	501	170	121	*10	70	13	97	20
West	301	109	65	*6	27	*6	73	*14

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of impairments or health problems resulting in activity limitations is based on a question that asked, "Does [child's name] have an impairment or health problem that limits [his/her] ability to crawl, walk, run, or play?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to impairments and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with an impairment that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing." (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 20. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with an impairment or health problem that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with an impairment that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	1.9 (0.06)	1.4 (0.08)	2.7 (0.17)	2.0 (0.45)	2.6 (0.26)	1.7 (0.31)	2.0 (0.13)	2.6 (0.45)
Sex								
Male	1.9 (0.09)	1.4 (0.12)	2.9 (0.25)	*1.9 (0.65)	2.8 (0.40)	1.4 (0.36)	2.1 (0.18)	2.5 (0.64)
Female	1.9 (0.09)	1.5 (0.11)	2.6 (0.24)	2.1 (0.61)	2.4 (0.43)	2.0 (0.51)	2.0 (0.18)	2.6 (0.59)
Age								
0–4 years	1.2 (0.10)	1.1 (0.14)	1.6 (0.27)	*0.7 (0.34)	*0.7 (0.25)	*1.6 (0.61)	1.1 (0.19)	*4.3 (1.31)
5–17 years.	2.2 (0.08)	1.6 (0.10)	3.0 (0.21)	4.1 (1.03)	3.1 (0.33)	1.8 (0.36)	2.3 (0.16)	2.1 (0.43)
5–11 years	1.7 (0.10)	1.3 (0.12)	2.3 (0.27)	4.8 (1.35)	3.2 (0.51)	1.8 (0.45)	1.5 (0.20)	*1.5 (0.54)
12–17 years	2.7 (0.12)	2.1 (0.17)	3.8 (0.31)	*2.0 (1.06)	3.0 (0.44)	*1.8 (0.59)	2.8 (0.23)	2.6 (0.60)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1.6 (0.10)	1.1 (0.14)	2.3 (0.31)	*1.6 (0.50)	1.7 (0.50)	*0.8 (0.36)	1.7 (0.20)	*2.5 (0.87)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.16)	1.6 (0.32)	*1.7 (0.63)	*1.8 (0.55)	*0.6 (0.45)	1.8 (0.25)	*1.7 (0.82)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.0 (0.07)	1.5 (0.09)	2.8 (0.20)	2.2 (0.61)	2.7 (0.30)	1.9 (0.37)	2.2 (0.16)	2.6 (0.52)
White, single race	2.0 (0.09)	1.6 (0.11)	2.9 (0.28)	*1.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.35)	2.2 (0.48)	2.4 (0.22)	1.9 (0.55)
Black or African American, single race	2.0 (0.16)	1.2 (0.26)	2.4 (0.29)	*3.1 (1.65)	2.5 (0.73)	*1.1 (0.51)	1.9 (0.28)	2.2 (0.64)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1.8 (0.14)	1.1 (0.20)	3.0 (0.38)	*1.2 (0.54)	*2.5 (0.95)	*0.9 (0.42)	1.7 (0.24)	*1.2 (0.68)
High school diploma or GED[6]	2.3 (0.15)	1.8 (0.24)	2.6 (0.32)	*2.2 (0.84)	3.9 (0.66)	*1.7 (0.52)	2.2 (0.27)	*1.0 (0.76)
More than high school diploma	1.8 (0.08)	1.4 (0.09)	2.7 (0.25)	*2.2 (0.73)	2.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.50)	2.1 (0.19)	*3.6 (1.42)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	2.8 (0.17)	1.6 (0.30)	3.2 (0.26)	*0.9 (0.57)	5.2 (1.31)	*2.3 (0.74)	2.9 (0.38)	4.0 (1.19)
$20,000–$34,999.	2.3 (0.17)	1.7 (0.25)	2.8 (0.38)	*2.1 (0.89)	2.7 (0.59)	*1.4 (0.56)	2.4 (0.37)	3.0 (0.80)
$35,000–$54,999.	2.0 (0.16)	1.8 (0.22)	1.8 (0.35)	*2.6 (1.30)	2.8 (0.74)	*2.1 (0.71)	2.1 (0.35)	*0.9 (0.43)
$55,000–$74,999.	1.7 (0.16)	1.6 (0.21)	2.2 (0.65)	*2.9 (1.75)	2.2 (0.57)	*1.1 (0.84)	1.4 (0.28)	*2.1 (0.86)
$75,000 or more	1.3 (0.10)	1.1 (0.11)	*0.9 (0.43)	*2.5 (2.15)	1.6 (0.40)	*1.3 (0.86)	1.7 (0.25)	*2.9 (1.39)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	2.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.32)	3.2 (0.31)	*0.7 (0.60)	4.5 (1.08)	*2.0 (0.70)	2.7 (0.34)	*3.1 (0.94)
Near poor	2.3 (0.16)	2.0 (0.27)	2.9 (0.33)	*2.8 (0.94)	3.1 (0.70)	*2.0 (0.63)	2.1 (0.28)	2.6 (0.64)
Not poor	1.5 (0.07)	1.3 (0.09)	2.0 (0.26)	*2.2 (0.77)	2.0 (0.30)	*1.4 (0.42)	1.7 (0.17)	*2.3 (0.71)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	1.8 (0.08)	1.4 (0.09)	2.4 (0.26)	3.5 (1.04)	2.5 (0.34)	1.3 (0.38)	2.0 (0.16)	2.3 (0.51)
Rented	2.3 (0.12)	1.5 (0.20)	2.9 (0.23)	*1.2 (0.38)	2.4 (0.50)	2.1 (0.48)	2.1 (0.24)	3.3 (0.96)
Some other arrangement	2.7 (0.63)	*2.0 (0.62)	*2.3 (0.87)	*–	*7.3 (4.15)	*–	*3.1 (1.33)	*2.8 (2.00)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1.6 (0.07)	1.3 (0.09)	2.1 (0.23)	*2.0 (0.79)	2.2 (0.31)	*1.2 (0.43)	1.8 (0.17)	*1.1 (0.40)
Medicaid	2.9 (0.15)	2.4 (0.28)	3.4 (0.28)	*1.9 (0.59)	4.3 (0.87)	1.9 (0.46)	2.8 (0.27)	3.8 (0.76)
Other	1.9 (0.40)	1.7 (0.44)	*3.6 (1.83)	*–	*0.8 (0.55)	*2.0 (1.40)	*2.1 (0.99)	*1.6 (1.22)
Uninsured	1.5 (0.16)	0.8 (0.17)	2.2 (0.47)	*3.0 (1.61)	*2.0 (0.63)	*2.7 (1.15)	1.6 (0.32)	*1.7 (1.01)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1.9 (0.12)	1.1 (0.14)	2.7 (0.28)	*1.4 (0.48)	3.1 (0.69)	*1.3 (0.43)	2.0 (0.21)	*2.0 (0.63)
Small MSA.	1.9 (0.09)	1.6 (0.11)	2.6 (0.26)	*2.6 (0.86)	2.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.52)	2.0 (0.19)	2.8 (0.74)
Not in MSA	2.1 (0.16)	1.4 (0.21)	3.2 (0.39)	*1.7 (0.86)	3.2 (0.53)	*1.8 (0.60)	2.2 (0.35)	*3.1 (1.05)
Region								
Northeast	1.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.17)	2.1 (0.33)	*1.2 (0.93)	*1.9 (0.63)	*3.1 (1.10)	2.0 (0.27)	*3.7 (1.44)
Midwest	2.2 (0.16)	1.8 (0.20)	3.3 (0.43)	*1.1 (0.46)	3.2 (0.73)	*1.4 (0.55)	2.2 (0.32)	*2.8 (1.04)
South	1.9 (0.10)	1.4 (0.13)	2.5 (0.25)	*2.9 (1.10)	2.6 (0.34)	1.6 (0.47)	2.0 (0.22)	2.0 (0.54)
West	1.9 (0.13)	1.4 (0.17)	3.0 (0.41)	*2.4 (0.86)	2.1 (0.46)	*1.3 (0.54)	2.0 (0.24)	*2.8 (1.11)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of impairments or health problems resulting in activity limitations is based on a question that asked, "Does [child's name] have an impairment or health problem that limits [his/her] ability to crawl, walk, run, or play?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to impairments and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with an impairment that limits crawling, walking, running, or playing." (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 21. Frequencies of children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,335	296	393	16	147	75	290	118
Sex								
Male	976	217	302	*12	97	58	212	78
Female	359	79	91	*4	50	18	78	40
Age								
0–4 years	88	35	18	*2	*3	*5	*14	*12
5–17 years.	1,247	261	375	*14	144	70	277	106
5–11 years	599	151	202	*11	60	35	99	41
12–17 years	648	110	173	*3	84	35	178	65
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	192	36	59	*5	*13	*5	57	*18
Mexican or Mexican American	96	25	18	*2	*9	*1	25	*14
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,143	259	334	*10	134	70	234	100
White, single race	787	227	177	*8	110	53	157	55
Black or African American, single race	280	16	128	*2	18	*12	65	38
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	205	17	89	*1	*11	21	61	*5
High school diploma or GED[6]	342	63	119	*6	48	16	82	*6
More than high school diploma	697	216	165	*9	86	37	143	42
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	389	31	239	*3	*14	*15	63	24
$20,000–$34,999.	283	46	73	*3	32	*29	68	33
$35,000–$54,999.	233	56	50	*4	39	14	52	18
$55,000–$74,999.	154	58	*18	*3	*21	*5	34	*14
$75,000 or more	276	105	*14	*2	*41	*12	74	28
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	398	38	202	*3	*19	*15	87	34
Near poor	339	51	107	*5	46	31	67	32
Not poor	598	206	84	*8	83	30	137	51
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	774	226	122	*5	99	24	200	98
Rented	523	60	260	*11	43	49	82	18
Some other arrangement	36	*8	*11	*–	*5	*2	*8	*2
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	548	189	119	*3	82	*16	122	19
Medicaid	666	73	247	*9	53	47	144	93
Other	25	*12	*7	*1	*3	*1	*1	*1
Uninsured	91	20	21	*3	*9	*11	22	*5
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	396	64	164	*4	25	18	92	29
Small MSA.	662	168	163	*9	76	36	154	57
Not in MSA	277	63	67	*3	47	21	45	31
Region								
Northeast	313	77	100	*8	24	18	66	21
Midwest	331	72	74	*3	45	*22	74	40
South	465	94	156	*4	54	24	97	36
West	226	53	62	*1	*23	11	54	21

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Receipt of special education or early intervention services (EIS) is based on two questions in the Family Core that asked if any children under age 18 in the family received Special Education or EIS and, if so, whether he or she received these services because of an emotional or behavioral problem. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of special education and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 22. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3]	1.8 (0.06)	0.8 (0.06)	3.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.42)	2.3 (0.29)	3.3 (0.52)	2.1 (0.15)	5.2 (0.61)
Sex								
Male	2.6 (0.10)	1.2 (0.10)	5.1 (0.33)	*2.1 (0.64)	3.0 (0.48)	4.9 (0.92)	3.0 (0.25)	6.8 (0.94)
Female	1.0 (0.07)	0.5 (0.06)	1.5 (0.21)	*0.8 (0.52)	1.6 (0.31)	1.6 (0.45)	1.2 (0.18)	3.6 (0.77)
Age								
0–4 years	0.4 (0.05)	0.3 (0.06)	0.7 (0.18)	*0.3 (0.20)	*0.2 (0.12)	*0.9 (0.51)	*0.4 (0.13)	*2.2 (0.77)
5–17 years.	2.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	4.0 (0.25)	*3.3 (1.02)	2.9 (0.37)	4.2 (0.69)	2.6 (0.19)	6.1 (0.75)
5–11 years	2.1 (0.11)	1.0 (0.10)	4.1 (0.36)	*3.6 (1.18)	2.4 (0.53)	3.6 (0.71)	2.4 (0.28)	4.9 (0.92)
12–17 years	2.6 (0.13)	1.1 (0.13)	3.8 (0.33)	*2.6 (2.02)	3.5 (0.50)	5.2 (1.33)	2.7 (0.26)	7.1 (1.14)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1.4 (0.12)	0.6 (0.12)	2.8 (0.40)	*1.6 (0.77)	*1.3 (0.52)	*1.2 (0.52)	1.5 (0.21)	*3.4 (1.11)
Mexican or Mexican American	1.0 (0.12)	0.6 (0.15)	1.6 (0.40)	*0.9 (0.51)	*1.4 (0.72)	*0.6 (0.56)	0.9 (0.18)	*3.7 (1.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1.9 (0.08)	0.9 (0.06)	3.4 (0.23)	*1.4 (0.50)	2.5 (0.33)	3.8 (0.63)	2.3 (0.20)	5.7 (0.72)
White, single race	1.8 (0.09)	0.9 (0.07)	3.4 (0.32)	*1.7 (0.69)	2.6 (0.39)	4.0 (0.80)	2.4 (0.27)	6.0 (1.01)
Black or African American, single race	2.6 (0.18)	0.7 (0.19)	3.2 (0.34)	*0.9 (0.77)	2.1 (0.62)	*3.1 (1.06)	2.7 (0.35)	5.7 (1.18)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	2.2 (0.19)	0.6 (0.15)	3.8 (0.50)	*0.3 (0.18)	*2.1 (0.84)	4.6 (1.14)	2.1 (0.33)	*3.1 (1.67)
High school diploma or GED[6]	2.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.15)	3.5 (0.38)	*1.6 (0.72)	2.7 (0.52)	2.0 (0.52)	2.2 (0.29)	*2.6 (1.12)
More than high school diploma	1.6 (0.08)	0.8 (0.07)	2.9 (0.28)	*2.0 (0.78)	2.2 (0.37)	3.9 (1.00)	2.0 (0.23)	9.2 (2.19)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	3.0 (0.18)	1.0 (0.20)	4.1 (0.32)	*1.1 (0.54)	*2.0 (0.69)	*2.8 (0.92)	2.9 (0.38)	5.1 (1.08)
$20,000–$34,999.	2.2 (0.19)	1.0 (0.20)	2.3 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.66)	2.9 (0.73)	5.4 (1.61)	2.7 (0.53)	6.3 (1.46)
$35,000–$54,999.	1.7 (0.13)	0.9 (0.14)	2.7 (0.52)	*1.7 (1.05)	2.5 (0.59)	2.6 (0.73)	1.8 (0.35)	3.5 (0.97)
$55,000–$74,999.	1.4 (0.16)	0.9 (0.16)	2.9 (0.85)	*2.8 (2.09)	*1.7 (0.55)	*1.9 (1.01)	1.6 (0.37)	*4.5 (1.50)
$75,000 or more	1.2 (0.11)	0.7 (0.08)	*2.4 (0.88)	*1.7 (1.61)	*2.3 (0.71)	*3.2 (1.44)	1.7 (0.29)	6.4 (1.87)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	2.9 (0.19)	1.1 (0.22)	4.0 (0.36)	*1.1 (0.59)	*2.3 (0.72)	*2.5 (0.84)	3.0 (0.49)	5.6 (1.23)
Near poor	2.1 (0.15)	0.9 (0.16)	3.1 (0.37)	*1.4 (0.75)	2.8 (0.61)	4.5 (1.31)	1.9 (0.28)	4.6 (1.00)
Not poor	1.4 (0.07)	0.8 (0.07)	2.4 (0.28)	*1.8 (0.78)	2.1 (0.39)	3.0 (0.68)	1.8 (0.20)	5.4 (1.01)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1.6 (0.07)	0.8 (0.06)	2.8 (0.32)	*1.3 (0.67)	2.3 (0.37)	2.6 (0.66)	2.1 (0.20)	6.4 (0.87)
Rented	2.4 (0.12)	0.9 (0.14)	3.6 (0.27)	*1.7 (0.56)	2.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.79)	2.1 (0.24)	2.7 (0.63)
Some other arrangement	2.5 (0.52)	*1.3 (0.63)	*3.0 (1.02)	*–	*3.5 (2.11)	*4.4 (4.30)	*4.0 (1.35)	*4.0 (3.89)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1.2 (0.07)	0.7 (0.06)	2.4 (0.29)	*0.7 (0.37)	2.0 (0.35)	*1.9 (0.61)	1.6 (0.18)	2.7 (0.72)
Medicaid	3.5 (0.17)	1.5 (0.23)	4.4 (0.32)	*1.7 (0.62)	3.7 (0.74)	4.6 (0.96)	3.3 (0.38)	8.0 (1.08)
Other	1.5 (0.32)	*1.5 (0.51)	*2.6 (1.03)	*5.0 (4.96)	*1.5 (0.68)	*2.0 (2.03)	*0.2 (0.21)	*2.0 (1.53)
Uninsured	1.3 (0.17)	0.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.45)	*2.7 (2.03)	*1.5 (0.73)	*3.5 (1.27)	1.3 (0.28)	*1.4 (0.73)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1.9 (0.11)	0.8 (0.11)	3.5 (0.33)	*1.0 (0.65)	1.6 (0.44)	2.8 (0.65)	2.0 (0.24)	3.7 (0.71)
Small MSA.	1.7 (0.09)	0.8 (0.07)	3.1 (0.29)	*2.0 (0.67)	2.4 (0.44)	3.5 (0.89)	2.1 (0.24)	5.9 (1.04)
Not in MSA	2.0 (0.16)	1.0 (0.15)	3.1 (0.49)	*1.2 (0.92)	2.9 (0.58)	3.7 (1.07)	2.1 (0.36)	6.3 (1.51)
Region								
Northeast	2.4 (0.17)	1.2 (0.16)	4.7 (0.56)	*4.3 (1.69)	3.0 (0.76)	5.0 (1.34)	2.5 (0.43)	6.3 (1.62)
Midwest	1.9 (0.14)	0.8 (0.12)	2.6 (0.36)	*1.1 (0.64)	2.8 (0.60)	*3.7 (1.33)	2.7 (0.38)	9.1 (2.00)
South	1.7 (0.11)	0.8 (0.09)	3.2 (0.33)	*1.2 (0.75)	2.0 (0.48)	2.9 (0.77)	2.0 (0.27)	3.6 (0.78)
West	1.4 (0.11)	0.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.39)	*0.2 (0.25)	1.9 (0.55)	2.4 (0.66)	1.5 (0.20)	4.1 (0.94)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Receipt of special education or early intervention services (EIS) is based on two questions in the Family Core that asked if any children under age 18 in the family received Special Education or EIS and, if so, whether he or she received these services because of an emotional or behavioral problem. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of special education and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 receiving special education or EIS for an emotional or behavioral problem" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 23. Frequencies of children under age 18 with vision problems, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with vision problems	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,706	634	378	20	166	81	360	67
Sex								
Male	897	352	196	*11	93	39	169	38
Female	810	282	182	*9	73	42	191	29
Age								
0–4 years	180	101	21	*3	*7	*8	31	*9
5–17 years.	1,526	533	357	17	159	73	329	58
5–11 years	708	303	155	*11	78	33	105	24
12–17 years	818	230	202	*6	81	40	224	35
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	339	110	73	*5	25	18	91	16
Mexican or Mexican American	213	80	38	*1	22	*7	57	8
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,367	523	305	15	141	63	269	51
White, single race	973	449	152	*11	113	40	182	27
Black or African American, single race	291	34	137	*4	20	*18	57	22
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	275	58	94	*2	14	28	75	*4
High school diploma or GED[6]	422	136	105	*7	50	27	90	*7
More than high school diploma	952	440	164	*11	100	26	190	*21
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	424	76	225	*3	*14	27	64	15
$20,000–$34,999.	368	122	86	*8	44	*22	71	*15
$35,000–$54,999.	320	123	40	*2	43	17	75	*20
$55,000–$74,999.	212	94	*18	*5	26	*7	55	*6
$75,000 or more	383	219	*9	*2	39	*7	96	*11
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	438	86	198	*2	20	29	84	18
Near poor	444	142	92	*9	54	26	93	29
Not poor	824	405	88	*8	92	26	183	20
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1,039	483	115	*12	108	32	242	47
Rented	626	134	247	*8	55	48	115	18
Some other arrangement	38	*14	16	*–	*2	*1	*3	*2
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	917	434	126	*7	105	26	203	*16
Medicaid	545	110	208	*10	39	41	98	39
Other	38	*14	*6	*–	*5	*4	*8	*–
Uninsured	202	74	38	*3	*17	*10	49	*11
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	546	158	144	*4	50	31	131	28
Small MSA.	825	362	163	9	76	21	168	24
Not in MSA	336	113	71	*7	39	29	62	*15
Region								
Northeast	302	145	62	*1	*11	*10	61	*13
Midwest	442	159	104	*6	47	24	86	*16
South	638	213	146	*10	72	26	142	29
West	324	117	67	*3	35	21	72	9

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having vision problems is based on a question that asked, "Does [child's name] have any trouble seeing [if he/she is 2 or more years of age] even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to vision problems and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with vision problems" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 24. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with vision problems, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with vision problems	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	2.3 (0.07)	1.8 (0.09)	3.2 (0.19)	1.9 (0.43)	2.6 (0.25)	3.6 (0.49)	2.6 (0.16)	3.0 (0.43)
Sex								
Male	2.4 (0.10)	1.9 (0.14)	3.3 (0.27)	*1.9 (0.64)	2.9 (0.36)	3.3 (0.68)	2.4 (0.20)	3.3 (0.68)
Female	2.3 (0.10)	1.6 (0.12)	3.0 (0.26)	*1.9 (0.58)	2.4 (0.33)	3.9 (0.69)	2.9 (0.26)	2.6 (0.53)
Age								
0–4 years	0.9 (0.08)	0.9 (0.12)	0.9 (0.20)	*0.5 (0.19)	*0.5 (0.22)	*1.3 (0.51)	1.0 (0.22)	*1.7 (0.64)
5–17 years.	2.9 (0.09)	2.2 (0.12)	3.8 (0.24)	4.1 (1.07)	3.2 (0.31)	4.4 (0.63)	3.1 (0.20)	3.4 (0.53)
5–11 years	2.5 (0.12)	2.1 (0.16)	3.1 (0.30)	*3.6 (1.10)	3.1 (0.42)	3.3 (0.72)	2.6 (0.28)	2.9 (0.73)
12–17 years	3.3 (0.14)	2.4 (0.19)	4.5 (0.35)	*5.6 (2.58)	3.4 (0.46)	6.0 (1.14)	3.4 (0.27)	3.8 (0.77)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	2.5 (0.13)	2.0 (0.19)	3.5 (0.39)	*1.4 (0.74)	2.5 (0.49)	4.4 (1.25)	2.4 (0.24)	3.1 (0.77)
Mexican or								
Mexican American.	2.3 (0.15)	2.0 (0.23)	3.3 (0.48)	*0.4 (0.29)	3.2 (0.69)	*2.8 (1.05)	2.1 (0.27)	2.2 (0.60)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.3 (0.08)	1.8 (0.10)	3.1 (0.22)	2.1 (0.53)	2.6 (0.28)	3.4 (0.53)	2.7 (0.21)	2.9 (0.51)
White, single race	2.2 (0.10)	1.8 (0.12)	2.9 (0.29)	*2.4 (0.76)	2.7 (0.33)	3.0 (0.55)	2.8 (0.27)	3.0 (0.75)
Black or African American, single race	2.7 (0.19)	1.5 (0.31)	3.5 (0.35)	*2.1 (0.83)	2.3 (0.54)	*4.5 (1.37)	2.4 (0.34)	3.3 (0.82)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	2.9 (0.20)	2.1 (0.31)	4.0 (0.46)	*0.7 (0.54)	2.8 (0.80)	6.0 (1.57)	2.6 (0.34)	*2.5 (1.35)
High school diploma or GED[6]	2.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.24)	3.1 (0.38)	*1.8 (0.65)	2.8 (0.49)	3.3 (0.70)	2.4 (0.27)	*3.0 (1.68)
More than high school diploma	2.1 (0.09)	1.7 (0.11)	2.9 (0.25)	*2.6 (0.83)	2.5 (0.31)	2.7 (0.58)	2.7 (0.24)	*4.6 (1.42)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	3.3 (0.20)	2.6 (0.38)	3.8 (0.30)	*1.0 (0.69)	2.2 (0.65)	5.1 (1.23)	3.0 (0.49)	3.1 (0.81)
$20,000–$34,999.	2.9 (0.19)	2.7 (0.34)	2.8 (0.30)	*2.7 (0.95)	3.9 (0.75)	4.2 (1.24)	2.9 (0.40)	*2.9 (0.91)
$35,000–$54,999.	2.3 (0.15)	1.9 (0.20)	2.2 (0.45)	*0.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.83)	2.7 (0.40)	*3.9 (1.22)
$55,000–$74,999.	1.9 (0.20)	1.5 (0.22)	*2.9 (1.00)	*4.5 (2.30)	2.2 (0.53)	*2.3 (0.92)	2.6 (0.45)	*2.0 (0.86)
$75,000 or more	1.7 (0.11)	1.5 (0.13)	*1.6 (0.70)	*2.2 (1.52)	2.2 (0.42)	*2.0 (0.84)	2.2 (0.28)	*2.6 (1.08)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	3.2 (0.21)	2.6 (0.39)	4.0 (0.34)	*0.9 (0.67)	2.4 (0.70)	5.0 (1.34)	2.9 (0.43)	2.9 (0.79)
Near poor	2.7 (0.16)	2.4 (0.27)	2.7 (0.30)	*2.5 (0.78)	3.3 (0.60)	3.9 (1.01)	2.6 (0.36)	4.2 (1.01)
Not poor	1.9 (0.08)	1.6 (0.10)	2.5 (0.30)	*2.0 (0.74)	2.4 (0.30)	2.6 (0.51)	2.5 (0.21)	2.1 (0.55)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2.1 (0.08)	1.7 (0.10)	2.7 (0.28)	*3.0 (0.97)	2.5 (0.29)	3.5 (0.72)	2.5 (0.19)	3.1 (0.56)
Rented	2.8 (0.14)	2.1 (0.22)	3.4 (0.25)	*1.3 (0.40)	2.9 (0.47)	3.8 (0.71)	2.9 (0.33)	2.7 (0.71)
Some other arrangement	2.7 (0.49)	*2.4 (0.81)	4.6 (1.16)	*–	*1.8 (1.16)	*1.4 (1.38)	*1.3 (0.70)	*3.6 (2.51)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.0 (0.09)	1.6 (0.10)	2.6 (0.26)	*1.8 (0.63)	2.6 (0.31)	3.0 (0.69)	2.7 (0.24)	*2.4 (0.74)
Medicaid	2.9 (0.15)	2.4 (0.29)	3.7 (0.31)	*1.8 (0.58)	2.7 (0.54)	4.1 (0.81)	2.3 (0.25)	3.4 (0.64)
Other	2.4 (0.48)	*1.8 (0.66)	*2.5 (0.96)	*–	*2.4 (1.35)	*7.0 (4.91)	*3.2 (1.28)	*–
Uninsured	2.9 (0.23)	2.6 (0.38)	3.4 (0.48)	*2.7 (1.98)	*2.8 (0.89)	*3.1 (1.06)	2.8 (0.46)	*3.2 (1.16)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2.6 (0.13)	1.9 (0.18)	3.1 (0.29)	*1.0 (0.63)	3.3 (0.49)	4.6 (0.91)	2.9 (0.30)	3.5 (0.77)
Small MSA.	2.1 (0.09)	1.8 (0.13)	3.2 (0.28)	2.0 (0.59)	2.4 (0.33)	2.0 (0.57)	2.3 (0.20)	2.5 (0.63)
Not in MSA	2.5 (0.20)	1.8 (0.21)	3.3 (0.49)	*3.1 (1.29)	2.5 (0.56)	5.1 (1.23)	2.8 (0.49)	*2.9 (0.91)
Region								
Northeast	2.3 (0.17)	2.2 (0.26)	2.9 (0.37)	*0.6 (0.37)	*1.4 (0.43)	*2.8 (0.94)	2.3 (0.38)	*4.0 (1.51)
Midwest	2.6 (0.17)	1.8 (0.21)	3.7 (0.44)	*2.2 (0.86)	2.9 (0.59)	3.9 (0.94)	3.1 (0.41)	*3.6 (1.22)
South	2.4 (0.12)	1.7 (0.13)	3.0 (0.31)	*3.0 (1.06)	2.7 (0.37)	3.1 (0.77)	2.9 (0.29)	3.0 (0.61)
West	2.0 (0.14)	1.5 (0.17)	3.1 (0.42)	*1.1 (0.59)	2.8 (0.56)	4.6 (1.32)	2.0 (0.27)	1.8 (0.48)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having vision problems is based on a question that asked, "Does [child's name] have any trouble seeing [if he/she is 2 or more years of age] even when wearing glasses or contact lenses?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to vision problems and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with vision problems" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 25. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	9,705	3,259	2,243	85	1,213	424	2,012	470
Sex								
Male	6,041	2,050	1,375	58	773	261	1,252	273
Female	3,663	1,208	868	27	440	163	760	197
Age								
4–17 years.	9,705	3,259	2,243	85	1,213	424	2,012	470
4–11 years	4,616	1,751	1,103	57	621	224	670	189
12–17 years	5,089	1,508	1,139	27	592	200	1,342	281
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,414	428	313	21	146	54	383	68
Mexican or Mexican American	893	302	160	12	101	27	244	46
Not Hispanic or Latino.	8,291	2,831	1,929	63	1,067	369	1,629	402
White, single race	6,262	2,515	1,117	47	896	272	1,202	213
Black or African American, single race	1,528	165	674	13	126	69	318	162
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,201	231	426	14	86	91	338	*15
High school diploma or GED[6]	2,421	653	633	34	361	142	562	37
More than high school diploma	5,607	2,368	1,058	37	754	182	1,083	125
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	2,151	280	1,176	19	141	81	344	111
$20,000–$34,999.	1,817	416	563	23	229	119	364	102
$35,000–$54,999.	1,898	642	307	20	321	102	407	99
$55,000–$74,999.	1,345	557	116	13	224	50	318	67
$75,000 or more	2,494	1,365	80	*8	298	72	579	92
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	2,150	311	998	18	171	86	439	127
Near poor	2,363	567	641	32	326	140	499	158
Not poor	5,192	2,380	604	35	716	198	1,073	186
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	6,284	2,697	815	42	805	185	1,412	329
Rented	3,201	505	1,360	42	373	232	558	129
Some other arrangement	200	50	66	*1	33	*7	36	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,403	2,427	824	27	770	168	1,071	117
Medicaid	3,165	510	1,159	45	306	185	671	290
Other	217	88	36	*1	35	*13	37	*8
Uninsured	897	231	221	13	101	56	221	54
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,717	708	825	21	277	108	613	165
Small MSA.	5,063	1,962	991	43	602	210	1,059	196
Not in MSA	1,924	588	426	21	333	106	340	108
Region								
Northeast	1,710	626	378	18	130	75	412	70
Midwest	2,444	826	577	23	314	98	457	148
South	3,744	1,190	912	23	559	167	713	180
West	1,807	616	376	20	210	83	430	72

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Children were considered to have a basic action disability if they had any one of the following

problems: a lot of trouble hearing or deafness; trouble seeing; limitations in their ability to crawl, walk, run, or play; difficulty remembering; mental retardation; Down syndrome; autism; a learning disability; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; or definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this measure and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 26. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	17.2 (0.20)	12.5 (0.26)	22.7 (0.52)	17.7 (1.88)	23.4 (0.78)	23.9 (1.27)	18.1 (0.45)	25.8 (1.43)
Sex								
Male	21.0 (0.30)	15.3 (0.40)	28.3 (0.77)	22.0 (2.72)	29.3 (1.16)	28.2 (1.87)	21.7 (0.67)	29.4 (2.03)
Female	13.3 (0.26)	9.6 (0.33)	17.3 (0.66)	12.6 (2.42)	17.3 (1.01)	19.2 (1.65)	14.2 (0.58)	22.0 (2.02)
Age								
4–17 years.	17.2 (0.20)	12.5 (0.26)	22.7 (0.52)	17.7 (1.88)	23.4 (0.78)	23.9 (1.27)	18.1 (0.45)	25.8 (1.43)
4–11 years	14.5 (0.26)	10.6 (0.30)	20.3 (0.68)	15.7 (1.95)	22.1 (1.16)	20.0 (1.46)	14.5 (0.63)	20.6 (1.76)
12–17 years	20.8 (0.32)	15.9 (0.48)	25.6 (0.76)	24.3 (4.68)	25.0 (1.09)	30.5 (2.35)	20.6 (0.61)	31.0 (2.24)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	13.8 (0.37)	10.5 (0.55)	18.7 (1.00)	14.0 (2.47)	18.8 (1.56)	17.3 (2.25)	13.4 (0.63)	17.8 (2.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.8 (0.43)	10.3 (0.64)	17.5 (1.32)	11.6 (2.46)	19.4 (1.90)	13.2 (2.21)	12.3 (0.73)	16.4 (2.58)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	18.0 (0.24)	12.9 (0.29)	23.5 (0.59)	19.5 (2.52)	24.2 (0.88)	25.3 (1.46)	19.7 (0.56)	27.9 (1.69)
White, single race	18.4 (0.28)	13.6 (0.33)	24.7 (0.79)	22.9 (3.42)	25.7 (1.02)	25.6 (1.80)	21.6 (0.72)	28.4 (2.29)
Black or African American, single race	18.6 (0.55)	10.3 (0.88)	21.5 (0.95)	16.7 (4.27)	18.1 (1.80)	23.5 (2.92)	17.2 (0.99)	28.9 (2.70)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	17.3 (0.54)	11.3 (0.85)	23.9 (1.20)	12.8 (3.24)	21.5 (2.64)	25.8 (2.74)	15.9 (0.92)	*11.5 (3.64)
High school diploma or GED[6]	19.2 (0.44)	14.4 (0.63)	22.7 (0.98)	18.4 (3.22)	25.4 (1.57)	22.4 (2.01)	19.4 (0.85)	22.9 (5.17)
More than high school diploma	16.1 (0.26)	12.3 (0.31)	21.9 (0.72)	20.0 (3.18)	22.7 (0.98)	23.5 (1.99)	18.3 (0.63)	33.7 (3.99)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	23.0 (0.54)	14.3 (0.96)	26.1 (0.81)	16.6 (3.78)	29.4 (2.75)	22.7 (2.68)	21.7 (1.21)	30.3 (3.15)
$20,000–$34,999.	18.9 (0.53)	13.0 (0.80)	21.1 (0.97)	17.8 (3.48)	25.4 (2.03)	28.9 (3.00)	19.3 (1.17)	24.3 (2.79)
$35,000–$54,999.	17.6 (0.48)	13.6 (0.65)	18.8 (1.19)	16.1 (3.83)	25.2 (1.69)	24.0 (2.70)	18.3 (1.00)	23.7 (3.04)
$55,000–$74,999.	15.8 (0.52)	12.1 (0.61)	20.0 (2.20)	26.2 (6.74)	22.1 (1.82)	19.6 (3.26)	17.8 (1.22)	25.5 (4.81)
$75,000 or more	13.9 (0.37)	11.8 (0.41)	16.3 (2.07)	*15.9 (5.05)	19.7 (1.48)	22.3 (3.02)	15.9 (0.80)	25.6 (3.42)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	21.9 (0.54)	13.6 (0.93)	26.1 (0.92)	15.0 (3.78)	28.2 (2.57)	21.6 (2.76)	20.9 (1.10)	27.1 (3.07)
Near poor	19.1 (0.47)	13.5 (0.75)	22.4 (1.02)	18.6 (3.41)	25.5 (1.73)	28.1 (2.78)	18.0 (0.95)	27.9 (2.94)
Not poor	15.2 (0.24)	12.2 (0.30)	18.9 (0.77)	18.6 (2.95)	21.7 (0.94)	22.6 (1.77)	17.2 (0.59)	23.5 (1.97)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	16.0 (0.24)	12.5 (0.29)	21.1 (0.79)	19.0 (2.92)	22.6 (0.91)	23.8 (1.83)	17.6 (0.54)	26.3 (1.73)
Rented	20.2 (0.41)	12.5 (0.60)	23.8 (0.71)	17.1 (2.56)	24.8 (1.54)	24.6 (1.82)	19.4 (0.88)	25.3 (2.72)
Some other arrangement	19.9 (1.51)	13.1 (2.01)	23.7 (2.85)	*7.2 (7.01)	35.5 (6.95)	*20.2 (9.01)	21.4 (3.45)	*18.4 (7.11)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	15.1 (0.24)	12.1 (0.29)	18.9 (0.70)	15.6 (2.72)	22.5 (0.97)	22.7 (1.97)	16.5 (0.55)	19.9 (2.59)
Medicaid	23.9 (0.47)	16.8 (0.89)	26.7 (0.87)	19.3 (2.93)	28.1 (1.90)	25.5 (2.05)	22.8 (0.99)	32.3 (2.16)
Other	18.2 (1.31)	16.3 (2.09)	17.8 (3.19)	*9.2 (9.24)	21.0 (3.80)	*28.5 (8.69)	19.2 (3.12)	*20.4 (9.50)
Uninsured	15.6 (0.57)	10.1 (0.79)	23.2 (1.58)	18.8 (4.91)	20.2 (2.43)	22.0 (2.96)	15.7 (1.02)	18.8 (2.75)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	17.3 (0.38)	11.9 (0.52)	22.2 (0.84)	12.4 (2.41)	22.1 (1.46)	21.1 (2.03)	17.5 (0.78)	26.1 (2.55)
Small MSA.	16.9 (0.29)	12.9 (0.35)	22.5 (0.78)	19.6 (2.91)	23.2 (1.13)	25.5 (2.06)	18.1 (0.61)	24.7 (2.01)
Not in MSA	18.1 (0.49)	12.1 (0.61)	24.2 (1.33)	22.7 (5.30)	25.1 (1.50)	24.3 (2.26)	19.2 (1.16)	27.5 (3.20)
Region								
Northeast	16.7 (0.50)	12.7 (0.60)	21.1 (1.25)	21.3 (4.91)	19.5 (1.92)	27.6 (3.41)	18.7 (1.08)	26.9 (3.66)
Midwest	18.5 (0.45)	12.9 (0.54)	24.7 (1.19)	18.7 (4.20)	24.3 (1.62)	20.9 (2.44)	20.3 (1.08)	40.7 (3.68)
South	18.3 (0.33)	13.4 (0.45)	23.2 (0.80)	18.5 (3.47)	25.6 (1.20)	25.4 (2.15)	18.8 (0.76)	22.4 (1.97)
West	14.5 (0.40)	10.7 (0.51)	20.6 (1.07)	14.0 (2.80)	20.1 (1.79)	22.3 (2.43)	14.9 (0.77)	18.2 (2.41)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Children were considered to have a basic action disability if they had any one of the following

problems: a lot of trouble hearing or deafness; trouble seeing; limitations in their ability to crawl, walk, run, or play; difficulty remembering; mental retardation; Down syndrome; autism; a learning disability; attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; or definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this measure and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with a basic action disability" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 27. Frequencies of children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	6,922	2,315	1,571	48	883	302	1,431	371
Sex								
Male	4,654	1,561	1,062	34	602	199	968	229
Female.	2,269	754	509	15	282	103	464	142
Age								
3–4 years	207	73	49	*2	*27	*9	30	*17
5–17 years.	6,715	2,242	1,522	46	856	293	1,401	354
5–11 years	3,092	1,149	744	28	434	147	451	138
12–17 years	3,624	1,093	778	19	422	146	950	216
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	941	297	204	14	97	31	251	47
Mexican or Mexican American	584	207	98	7	67	19	155	31
Not Hispanic or Latino.	5,981	2,018	1,367	34	786	271	1,181	324
White, single race	4,604	1,823	826	24	662	209	879	180
Black or African American, single race	1,040	103	449	*7	89	45	228	119
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	819	154	280	*5	66	68	237	*9
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,736	475	463	24	246	95	401	32
More than high school diploma	4,010	1,679	739	19	562	133	775	103
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,500	194	811	*9	107	49	248	83
$20,000–$34,999.	1,263	282	389	11	172	84	251	74
$35,000–$54,999.	1,335	445	229	16	219	73	281	74
$55,000–$74,999.	979	396	83	*7	164	37	233	58
$75,000 or more	1,845	999	59	*5	221	59	420	82
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,498	219	681	*9	131	51	314	95
Near poor	1,640	381	451	17	237	95	345	113
Not poor	3,784	1,715	440	22	516	156	772	163
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	4,535	1,927	582	22	592	134	1,010	270
Rented	2,235	349	945	26	272	163	391	90
Some other arrangement	136	33	43	*1	19	*6	27	*7
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	3,845	1,724	591	15	562	123	740	89
Medicaid	2,334	383	818	23	228	132	511	239
Other	149	66	18	*1	24	*8	26	*7
Uninsured	580	139	142	*10	68	38	147	36
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,827	485	555	13	173	67	412	123
Small MSA.	3,698	1,393	722	25	465	165	769	159
Not in MSA	1,397	437	294	*11	245	71	251	89
Region								
Northeast	1,260	447	277	17	98	62	304	56
Midwest	1,744	579	388	13	239	66	334	125
South	2,699	881	658	*8	400	122	503	127
West	1,219	407	249	10	146	53	290	63

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of learning disability or ADHD is based on separate questions, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child's name] had a learning disability?" and "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to learning disability or ADHD and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 28. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	11.4 (0.17)	8.1 (0.20)	14.9 (0.43)	8.4 (1.22)	16.1 (0.71)	15.6 (1.05)	12.1 (0.37)	19.0 (1.28)
Sex								
Male.	14.9 (0.26)	10.6 (0.32)	20.4 (0.66)	10.8 (1.80)	21.5 (1.10)	19.9 (1.60)	15.7 (0.58)	22.7 (1.85)
Female	7.6 (0.20)	5.4 (0.25)	9.5 (0.50)	5.5 (1.54)	10.5 (0.79)	11.0 (1.32)	8.1 (0.46)	15.0 (1.75)
Age								
3–4 years	2.6 (0.24)	1.6 (0.23)	4.3 (0.83)	*1.1 (0.97)	*4.9 (1.65)	*3.2 (1.63)	2.6 (0.49)	*7.7 (2.86)
5–17 years.	12.7 (0.19)	9.3 (0.24)	16.2 (0.47)	11.5 (1.68)	17.4 (0.74)	17.8 (1.19)	13.1 (0.41)	20.4 (1.38)
5–11 years	11.0 (0.24)	7.9 (0.29)	15.2 (0.64)	9.4 (1.71)	17.0 (1.08)	15.0 (1.40)	11.0 (0.61)	16.8 (1.74)
12–17 years.	14.6 (0.28)	11.4 (0.42)	17.3 (0.65)	16.8 (4.00)	17.7 (1.00)	22.0 (2.18)	14.4 (0.53)	23.6 (2.12)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.29)	6.6 (0.43)	11.3 (0.78)	7.9 (1.83)	11.7 (1.33)	8.9 (1.41)	8.1 (0.49)	11.4 (1.75)
Mexican or Mexican American	7.7 (0.35)	6.3 (0.50)	9.9 (1.04)	6.1 (1.70)	12.0 (1.74)	8.4 (1.70)	7.2 (0.56)	10.3 (2.06)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	12.0 (0.20)	8.4 (0.23)	15.6 (0.48)	8.6 (1.57)	16.9 (0.80)	17.1 (1.24)	13.5 (0.46)	21.0 (1.51)
White, single race	12.5 (0.23)	9.0 (0.26)	17.4 (0.68)	9.4 (2.13)	18.0 (0.94)	18.2 (1.57)	15.1 (0.61)	22.3 (2.06)
Black or African American, single race	11.7 (0.42)	5.8 (0.60)	13.2 (0.76)	*7.7 (2.70)	12.1 (1.47)	13.7 (2.37)	11.4 (0.82)	20.2 (2.34)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma.	10.8 (0.44)	6.9 (0.65)	14.2 (0.97)	*4.0 (1.33)	15.2 (2.32)	17.1 (2.13)	10.4 (0.79)	*7.0 (3.10)
High school diploma or GED[6]	12.8 (0.37)	9.7 (0.53)	15.7 (0.79)	10.8 (2.30)	16.1 (1.33)	13.7 (1.67)	12.8 (0.71)	18.7 (4.74)
More than high school diploma	10.7 (0.21)	7.9 (0.23)	14.5 (0.60)	8.5 (1.99)	16.2 (0.87)	16.0 (1.69)	12.4 (0.51)	25.3 (3.72)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	14.5 (0.43)	8.8 (0.73)	16.5 (0.68)	*6.6 (2.30)	20.4 (2.34)	11.9 (2.02)	14.3 (0.97)	21.3 (2.73)
$20,000–$34,999.	12.1 (0.43)	7.9 (0.62)	13.9 (0.79)	7.2 (2.04)	17.8 (1.86)	18.7 (2.50)	12.3 (1.00)	16.3 (2.46)
$35,000–$54,999.	11.4 (0.39)	8.5 (0.50)	13.5 (1.04)	10.2 (2.86)	16.2 (1.36)	15.7 (2.17)	11.8 (0.85)	16.6 (2.62)
$55,000–$74,999.	10.7 (0.43)	7.9 (0.48)	13.6 (1.84)	*11.0 (4.34)	15.6 (1.65)	13.8 (2.83)	12.5 (1.06)	21.2 (4.68)
$75,000 or more	9.5 (0.29)	7.9 (0.33)	11.3 (1.75)	*8.3 (3.48)	13.9 (1.32)	17.3 (2.77)	10.9 (0.64)	21.0 (3.16)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	13.9 (0.44)	8.5 (0.73)	16.3 (0.78)	*6.2 (2.32)	19.9 (2.22)	11.3 (2.05)	13.7 (0.92)	18.8 (2.64)
Near poor	12.2 (0.39)	8.1 (0.59)	14.8 (0.82)	8.4 (2.24)	17.4 (1.46)	17.3 (2.25)	11.6 (0.83)	19.0 (2.74)
Not poor	10.3 (0.20)	8.0 (0.24)	13.2 (0.65)	9.6 (2.02)	14.9 (0.83)	16.7 (1.56)	11.7 (0.48)	19.1 (1.82)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	10.8 (0.20)	8.2 (0.23)	14.5 (0.67)	8.6 (1.87)	15.8 (0.80)	16.0 (1.54)	11.9 (0.45)	20.0 (1.58)
Rented	12.8 (0.32)	7.6 (0.45)	15.3 (0.57)	8.3 (1.67)	16.9 (1.37)	15.5 (1.49)	12.4 (0.68)	16.5 (2.31)
Some other arrangement	12.3 (1.10)	7.7 (1.52)	14.4 (2.29)	*5.0 (4.99)	17.3 (4.24)	*16.6 (8.28)	15.2 (2.83)	*16.2 (6.60)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	9.9 (0.19)	7.8 (0.23)	13.0 (0.59)	7.5 (1.70)	15.6 (0.84)	15.6 (1.72)	10.8 (0.44)	14.1 (2.36)
Medicaid	15.9 (0.40)	11.1 (0.72)	17.3 (0.71)	7.9 (1.80)	19.5 (1.67)	16.4 (1.69)	15.9 (0.85)	24.6 (1.96)
Other	11.6 (1.11)	11.1 (1.85)	8.5 (1.98)	*9.2 (9.24)	13.9 (2.92)	*15.8 (6.29)	12.6 (2.49)	*15.4 (8.48)
Uninsured	9.5 (0.46)	5.7 (0.58)	14.1 (1.31)	*12.2 (3.90)	12.9 (1.96)	13.2 (2.21)	9.8 (0.86)	12.2 (2.27)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA.	10.7 (0.30)	7.4 (0.40)	13.9 (0.67)	6.1 (1.62)	13.1 (1.21)	12.0 (1.57)	10.9 (0.61)	18.3 (2.29)
Small MSA.	11.4 (0.23)	8.3 (0.28)	15.4 (0.66)	9.5 (1.88)	16.8 (1.02)	18.5 (1.82)	12.3 (0.51)	18.8 (1.74)
Not in MSA	12.2 (0.43)	8.3 (0.49)	15.6 (1.05)	*10.0 (3.43)	17.6 (1.41)	14.4 (1.69)	13.5 (1.07)	20.5 (3.02)
Region								
Northeast.	11.4 (0.38)	8.2 (0.47)	14.5 (1.00)	16.3 (4.17)	13.7 (1.70)	20.4 (2.85)	13.2 (0.88)	19.4 (2.85)
Midwest.	12.2 (0.36)	8.2 (0.40)	15.6 (0.97)	8.4 (2.31)	17.3 (1.39)	12.9 (2.00)	14.0 (0.95)	32.8 (3.65)
South	12.2 (0.29)	9.0 (0.37)	15.6 (0.67)	*5.3 (1.89)	17.4 (1.14)	16.8 (1.81)	12.4 (0.60)	14.7 (1.61)
West.	9.1 (0.34)	6.4 (0.37)	12.8 (0.84)	6.3 (1.63)	13.3 (1.65)	13.2 (1.89)	9.4 (0.66)	14.9 (2.33)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of learning disability or ADHD is based on separate questions, "Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child's name] had a learning disability?" and "Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child's name] had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to learning disability or ADHD and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 3–17 who have ever been told they have a learning disability or ADHD" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 29. Frequencies of children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	8,144	3,127	1,797	68	777	303	1,810	261
Sex								
Male	4,067	1,566	870	46	402	146	899	137
Female	4,077	1,561	928	23	375	157	911	123
Age								
5–17 years	8,144	3,127	1,797	68	777	303	1,810	261
5–11 years	4,006	1,807	812	45	416	159	657	109
12–17 years	4,139	1,319	985	24	361	145	1,153	151
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,247	383	305	15	97	48	353	48
Mexican or Mexican American	812	276	159	8	61	31	243	34
Not Hispanic or Latino	6,897	2,744	1,493	54	681	255	1,458	213
White, single race	5,562	2,488	997	35	587	207	1,120	129
Black or African American, single race	938	111	409	*8	72	27	245	66
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,094	243	386	10	80	64	290	*21
High school diploma or GED[6]	2,042	656	466	25	221	110	543	21
More than high school diploma	4,724	2,224	853	33	476	125	968	46
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,767	298	934	14	110	63	286	63
$20,000–$34,999	1,514	415	461	25	140	81	323	68
$35,000–$54,999	1,555	599	247	*11	218	73	340	66
$55,000–$74,999	1,155	550	84	*13	136	40	298	34
$75,000 or more	2,153	1,264	71	*5	174	46	564	29
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	1,746	338	766	*14	117	71	357	83
Near poor	1,930	520	547	29	213	86	447	88
Not poor	4,468	2,269	484	26	448	146	1,006	89
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	5,343	2,546	693	36	528	133	1,234	172
Rented	2,605	535	1,039	32	230	161	535	74
Some other arrangement	180	45	64	*–	17	*4	38	*12
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	4,704	2,323	692	26	487	108	1,000	68
Medicaid	2,493	493	911	30	195	133	587	145
Other	133	47	26	*–	*13	*16	24	*8
Uninsured	791	259	164	*11	78	44	194	39
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,158	665	606	24	172	78	528	84
Small MSA	4,279	1,791	835	31	381	149	988	103
Not in MSA	1,707	670	357	*13	224	75	294	73
Region								
Northeast	1,591	613	366	*13	106	51	404	38
Midwest	1,905	767	412	*17	202	79	377	52
South	2,890	1,069	666	*17	321	100	605	112
West	1,758	677	354	21	148	74	425	59

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Number of missed school days is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to missed school days and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 30. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	15.8 (0.22)	13.3 (0.29)	19.7 (0.50)	17.3 (2.26)	16.1 (0.74)	19.0 (1.24)	17.4 (0.46)	15.8 (1.12)
Sex								
Male	15.5 (0.29)	12.9 (0.40)	19.4 (0.68)	21.4 (3.34)	16.5 (1.07)	17.4 (1.62)	16.8 (0.65)	16.2 (1.57)
Female	16.2 (0.29)	13.7 (0.40)	20.0 (0.69)	12.6 (2.62)	15.7 (0.99)	20.7 (1.90)	18.1 (0.64)	15.3 (1.64)
Age								
5–17 years.	15.8 (0.22)	13.3 (0.29)	19.7 (0.50)	17.3 (2.26)	16.1 (0.74)	19.0 (1.24)	17.4 (0.46)	15.8 (1.12)
5–11 years	14.6 (0.29)	12.8 (0.37)	17.1 (0.64)	15.8 (2.47)	16.7 (1.12)	16.6 (1.49)	16.6 (0.74)	13.8 (1.51)
12–17 years	17.1 (0.31)	14.0 (0.44)	22.5 (0.75)	21.2 (5.00)	15.5 (0.92)	22.5 (2.16)	18.0 (0.58)	17.6 (1.65)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	13.5 (0.37)	10.5 (0.54)	19.9 (1.04)	11.2 (2.70)	13.5 (1.33)	17.7 (2.63)	13.5 (0.63)	13.9 (1.98)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.9 (0.45)	10.4 (0.65)	19.2 (1.36)	9.3 (2.48)	12.8 (1.59)	17.3 (3.17)	13.4 (0.77)	13.6 (2.15)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	16.3 (0.25)	13.8 (0.33)	19.6 (0.56)	20.4 (3.08)	16.5 (0.84)	19.2 (1.40)	18.8 (0.57)	16.3 (1.32)
White, single race	17.8 (0.30)	14.8 (0.37)	23.5 (0.81)	21.8 (3.78)	18.0 (0.99)	21.2 (1.73)	21.5 (0.72)	19.3 (2.08)
Black or African American, single race	12.4 (0.46)	7.6 (0.81)	14.2 (0.74)	*12.5 (4.24)	11.1 (1.47)	10.5 (2.06)	14.1 (1.02)	12.8 (1.83)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	17.5 (0.60)	13.1 (1.01)	24.4 (1.31)	11.5 (3.16)	22.3 (2.83)	19.9 (2.78)	15.1 (0.90)	19.5 (5.40)
High school diploma or GED[6]	17.7 (0.44)	16.0 (0.72)	18.0 (0.84)	17.0 (3.51)	16.8 (1.47)	19.5 (2.05)	20.1 (0.88)	14.7 (3.97)
More than high school diploma	14.8 (0.26)	12.7 (0.32)	18.9 (0.70)	21.0 (4.19)	15.2 (0.85)	17.8 (1.89)	17.3 (0.66)	13.2 (2.72)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	21.0 (0.56)	17.0 (1.18)	23.0 (0.78)	14.4 (3.99)	25.7 (2.90)	20.5 (2.85)	19.7 (1.23)	19.6 (2.42)
$20,000–$34,999	17.4 (0.55)	14.7 (0.86)	18.6 (0.93)	24.2 (5.51)	17.3 (1.58)	22.2 (3.05)	18.5 (1.29)	18.3 (2.63)
$35,000–$54,999	15.7 (0.50)	14.2 (0.69)	15.8 (1.14)	*11.0 (3.50)	18.2 (1.71)	18.8 (2.57)	16.6 (0.99)	16.8 (2.67)
$55,000–$74,999	14.7 (0.52)	13.3 (0.68)	15.2 (1.80)	27.9 (7.67)	14.1 (1.52)	17.0 (3.23)	17.9 (1.27)	15.0 (2.92)
$75,000 or more	12.9 (0.34)	11.9 (0.42)	15.0 (1.91)	*11.0 (4.39)	12.2 (1.20)	15.3 (2.81)	16.3 (0.78)	8.7 (1.73)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	19.8 (0.56)	16.3 (1.14)	22.3 (0.85)	*13.7 (4.18)	22.3 (2.52)	20.8 (2.99)	18.5 (1.16)	20.3 (2.70)
Near poor	17.2 (0.50)	13.9 (0.77)	20.6 (1.00)	20.9 (4.49)	18.2 (1.67)	19.3 (2.63)	17.5 (1.05)	17.2 (2.23)
Not poor	14.2 (0.25)	12.8 (0.32)	15.9 (0.69)	16.5 (3.21)	14.3 (0.84)	18.0 (1.67)	17.1 (0.62)	12.2 (1.43)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	14.7 (0.25)	13.0 (0.31)	18.7 (0.75)	19.6 (3.67)	15.7 (0.91)	18.0 (1.77)	16.4 (0.53)	15.0 (1.28)
Rented	18.3 (0.43)	15.0 (0.79)	20.2 (0.67)	15.8 (2.70)	16.6 (1.20)	19.7 (1.80)	20.2 (0.92)	16.4 (2.04)
Some other arrangement	20.1 (1.60)	13.8 (2.38)	25.5 (2.94)	*–	21.3 (5.75)	*16.5 (11.37)	23.0 (3.90)	*28.9 (12.19)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	14.2 (0.24)	12.7 (0.31)	16.8 (0.69)	18.1 (3.96)	15.1 (0.85)	15.6 (1.65)	16.2 (0.55)	12.1 (1.60)
Medicaid	21.2 (0.50)	18.5 (1.00)	23.2 (0.81)	16.1 (3.30)	20.5 (1.93)	21.5 (2.13)	22.1 (1.08)	18.4 (1.78)
Other	12.3 (1.21)	9.6 (1.64)	14.5 (2.80)	*–	*8.5 (2.67)	37.5 (10.95)	13.7 (2.79)	*20.9 (8.01)
Uninsured	15.0 (0.59)	12.5 (0.94)	18.8 (1.37)	20.3 (5.55)	16.1 (2.44)	18.6 (3.24)	14.8 (1.03)	15.4 (2.73)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	15.1 (0.37)	12.5 (0.57)	17.8 (0.75)	18.3 (3.53)	14.5 (1.29)	17.6 (2.26)	16.3 (0.75)	14.6 (1.93)
Small MSA.	15.6 (0.30)	13.0 (0.39)	20.3 (0.79)	17.0 (3.23)	15.7 (0.97)	20.0 (1.84)	17.9 (0.65)	14.6 (1.55)
Not in MSA	17.5 (0.58)	15.2 (0.69)	22.1 (1.25)	*16.6 (6.03)	18.4 (1.79)	18.5 (2.51)	17.9 (1.10)	19.9 (2.71)
Region								
Northeast	16.9 (0.52)	13.7 (0.67)	21.8 (1.25)	19.5 (5.44)	16.6 (1.96)	20.2 (3.11)	19.5 (1.10)	16.3 (2.95)
Midwest	15.7 (0.45)	13.2 (0.58)	19.3 (1.12)	18.2 (5.31)	16.9 (1.69)	18.7 (2.67)	17.6 (1.00)	14.9 (2.48)
South	15.5 (0.38)	13.3 (0.53)	18.3 (0.72)	16.3 (4.45)	15.8 (1.13)	16.6 (1.82)	17.2 (0.78)	15.5 (1.63)
West	15.5 (0.41)	12.9 (0.56)	20.9 (1.18)	16.5 (3.45)	15.4 (1.41)	22.7 (2.79)	16.0 (0.89)	16.9 (2.57)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Number of missed school days is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to missed school days and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 5–17 who missed 6 or more school days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category ""Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 31. Frequencies of children under age 18 without any health insurance, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 without health insurance	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Number in thousands[2]						
Total[3]	7,008	2,823	1,088	114	591	321	1,727	343
Sex								
Male	3,561	1,418	506	67	301	163	926	180
Female	3,447	1,405	582	47	290	159	801	163
Age								
0–4 years	1,504	673	173	58	96	78	361	65
5–17 years.	5,504	2,150	915	57	495	243	1,366	278
5–11 years	2,785	1,283	425	39	258	134	554	93
12–17 years	2,719	868	490	18	237	109	813	185
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	2,693	1,117	262	62	172	76	867	136
Mexican or Mexican American	2,104	916	172	45	126	51	684	109
Not Hispanic or Latino.	4,315	1,706	826	52	419	245	860	207
White, single race	2,879	1,291	456	32	323	195	484	98
Black or African American, single race	850	157	278	12	69	30	229	76
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	2,058	818	269	37	102	98	697	37
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,877	718	292	42	218	107	461	40
More than high school diploma	2,669	1,254	455	36	255	112	510	48
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,829	616	563	32	102	78	361	77
$20,000–$34,999.	2,073	835	343	35	186	93	480	102
$35,000–$54,999.	1,654	705	139	29	172	87	438	83
$55,000–$74,999.	720	324	28	13	65	35	227	*28
$75,000 or more	732	343	15	*6	66	28	221	54
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	2,041	731	461	30	121	85	509	104
Near poor	2,575	986	395	43	244	109	674	125
Not poor	2,391	1,107	232	42	226	127	544	113
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3,624	1,653	346	37	315	110	983	181
Rented	3,148	1,066	705	75	262	197	698	145
Some other arrangement	178	79	33	*2	*10	*8	33	*11
Place of residence[10]								
Large MSA	2,264	804	398	51	158	96	644	112
Small MSA.	3,314	1,386	461	51	302	142	816	155
Not in MSA	1,430	633	229	13	130	82	266	76
Region								
Northeast	701	248	124	13	70	34	178	34
Midwest	1,108	452	178	22	103	71	231	51
South	3,256	1,327	538	35	281	147	762	167
West	1,944	797	249	45	137	69	556	92

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health insurance coverage is obtained from a question in the Family Core that asked, "[Are you/Is anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Children with only Indian Health Service coverage are also considered uninsured (see Appendix II). Unknowns with respect to health insurance coverage and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 without health insurance" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 32. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 without any health insurance, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 without health insurance	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	9.6 (0.17)	8.0 (0.23)	9.1 (0.31)	10.8 (0.96)	9.4 (0.49)	14.2 (0.94)	12.6 (0.33)	15.2 (0.91)
Sex								
Male	9.6 (0.22)	7.8 (0.30)	8.6 (0.40)	12.1 (1.37)	9.3 (0.69)	13.9 (1.32)	13.0 (0.45)	15.7 (1.35)
Female	9.7 (0.21)	8.2 (0.29)	9.7 (0.43)	9.4 (1.31)	9.4 (0.67)	14.6 (1.34)	12.1 (0.45)	14.8 (1.27)
Age								
0–4 years	7.5 (0.23)	6.0 (0.29)	6.9 (0.57)	8.9 (1.12)	7.0 (0.81)	12.6 (1.72)	11.6 (0.67)	12.6 (1.73)
5–17 years.	10.4 (0.20)	8.9 (0.28)	9.7 (0.35)	13.9 (1.70)	10.0 (0.58)	14.8 (1.10)	12.8 (0.37)	16.0 (1.08)
5–11 years	9.9 (0.26)	8.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.47)	13.2 (1.92)	10.1 (0.81)	13.7 (1.38)	13.6 (0.61)	11.4 (1.30)
12–17 years	11.0 (0.26)	9.0 (0.40)	10.9 (0.50)	16.0 (3.58)	10.0 (0.81)	16.5 (1.85)	12.4 (0.44)	20.2 (1.60)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	19.6 (0.40)	19.9 (0.61)	12.5 (0.69)	18.8 (1.95)	17.6 (1.27)	18.5 (2.10)	22.9 (0.73)	26.3 (2.00)
Mexican or Mexican American	22.3 (0.52)	22.6 (0.77)	14.8 (1.01)	20.0 (2.27)	18.9 (1.59)	19.3 (2.51)	25.6 (0.91)	28.5 (2.44)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	7.3 (0.18)	5.7 (0.23)	8.4 (0.33)	7.2 (1.03)	7.9 (0.52)	13.3 (1.05)	8.6 (0.35)	12.0 (1.04)
White, single race	6.6 (0.20)	5.2 (0.24)	8.8 (0.48)	6.7 (1.17)	7.7 (0.61)	14.8 (1.35)	7.5 (0.42)	10.8 (1.33)
Black or African American, single race	8.0 (0.32)	7.2 (0.75)	7.0 (0.43)	6.7 (1.81)	8.1 (1.12)	7.7 (1.34)	9.7 (0.65)	11.4 (1.53)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	22.0 (0.59)	29.4 (1.30)	11.5 (0.71)	15.9 (2.29)	20.2 (2.33)	21.2 (2.29)	24.4 (0.92)	20.7 (3.81)
High school diploma or GED[6]	11.6 (0.33)	12.3 (0.56)	8.6 (0.55)	10.6 (1.42)	12.2 (1.11)	13.1 (1.59)	12.4 (0.60)	16.4 (3.00)
More than high school diploma	6.0 (0.15)	4.7 (0.18)	8.1 (0.41)	8.3 (1.40)	6.5 (0.48)	11.6 (1.36)	7.4 (0.34)	10.4 (2.10)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	14.2 (0.41)	20.8 (1.03)	9.7 (0.45)	10.5 (1.58)	15.6 (1.72)	14.9 (2.05)	16.9 (0.94)	16.1 (1.90)
$20,000–$34,999.	16.5 (0.44)	18.2 (0.80)	11.1 (0.65)	12.4 (1.93)	16.3 (1.38)	17.5 (2.16)	19.6 (0.94)	19.8 (2.27)
$35,000–$54,999.	11.8 (0.37)	10.8 (0.52)	7.7 (0.76)	11.1 (2.26)	11.1 (1.16)	16.0 (2.12)	15.7 (0.82)	16.1 (2.17)
$55,000–$74,999.	6.6 (0.32)	5.2 (0.42)	4.4 (1.20)	11.0 (3.16)	5.4 (0.97)	12.0 (2.71)	10.9 (0.92)	9.1 (2.61)
$75,000 or more	3.3 (0.17)	2.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.69)	*6.0 (4.19)	3.7 (0.76)	7.6 (1.95)	5.2 (0.40)	12.2 (2.00)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	15.2 (0.47)	22.1 (1.21)	9.2 (0.50)	10.8 (1.92)	14.7 (1.60)	14.9 (2.11)	17.8 (0.90)	17.0 (1.87)
Near poor	15.9 (0.40)	16.5 (0.67)	11.6 (0.63)	11.9 (1.79)	15.2 (1.30)	16.3 (1.89)	19.0 (0.78)	18.2 (1.94)
Not poor	5.5 (0.15)	4.3 (0.19)	6.6 (0.45)	9.9 (1.53)	5.8 (0.50)	12.5 (1.26)	7.4 (0.35)	11.9 (1.29)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	7.4 (0.18)	5.9 (0.21)	8.1 (0.49)	9.5 (1.49)	7.4 (0.54)	11.9 (1.31)	10.3 (0.37)	12.0 (1.03)
Rented	14.3 (0.31)	16.7 (0.62)	9.8 (0.39)	11.9 (1.27)	13.9 (1.02)	15.6 (1.32)	17.9 (0.67)	21.8 (1.93)
Some other arrangement	12.6 (1.10)	13.4 (1.85)	9.3 (1.72)	*6.8 (4.20)	*7.8 (2.95)	*18.3 (8.28)	16.5 (2.77)	*19.2 (6.40)
Place of residence[10]								
Large MSA	10.9 (0.28)	9.6 (0.44)	8.6 (0.43)	13.6 (1.81)	10.3 (0.89)	14.8 (1.81)	14.4 (0.58)	14.2 (1.30)
Small MSA.	8.6 (0.22)	6.8 (0.27)	8.9 (0.48)	11.0 (1.37)	9.5 (0.76)	13.8 (1.36)	11.5 (0.45)	16.0 (1.43)
Not in MSA	10.5 (0.54)	9.9 (0.70)	10.8 (0.81)	5.8 (1.40)	8.2 (0.85)	14.3 (1.88)	12.3 (0.97)	15.3 (2.20)
Region								
Northeast	5.4 (0.26)	3.8 (0.34)	5.8 (0.53)	7.2 (2.05)	8.7 (1.55)	9.7 (1.99)	6.9 (0.60)	10.2 (1.73)
Midwest	6.4 (0.25)	5.2 (0.35)	6.3 (0.52)	7.6 (1.49)	6.4 (0.90)	11.7 (1.96)	8.5 (0.61)	11.4 (1.82)
South	12.2 (0.33)	10.9 (0.46)	11.2 (0.56)	10.8 (1.67)	10.6 (0.76)	17.5 (1.62)	15.9 (0.58)	17.0 (1.53)
West	12.1 (0.40)	10.2 (0.51)	11.5 (0.72)	16.7 (2.36)	11.0 (1.06)	14.9 (1.89)	15.4 (0.75)	18.4 (1.88)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Health insurance coverage status is obtained from a question in the Family Core that asked, "[Are you/Is anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Children with only Indian Health Service coverage are also considered uninsured (see Appendix II). Unknowns with respect to health insurance coverage and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 without health insurance" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 33. Frequencies of children under age 18 without a usual place of health care, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 without a usual place of health care	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	3,678	1,340	687	50	301	176	935	189
Sex								
Male	1,944	705	338	21	167	104	500	109
Female	1,734	635	349	29	134	72	436	80
Age								
0–4 years	604	265	87	20	38	34	142	19
5–17 years.	3,074	1,075	600	30	263	142	794	171
5–11 years	1,379	590	253	*21	105	68	290	51
12–17 years	1,696	485	347	*9	158	74	504	120
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,506	558	189	27	89	57	503	83
Mexican or Mexican American	1,188	459	129	17	63	44	408	68
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2,172	782	497	23	211	119	433	106
White, single race	1,379	559	273	13	154	99	220	60
Black or African American, single race	493	89	189	*4	43	16	124	28
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,109	402	193	16	36	55	385	23
High school diploma or GED[6]	917	293	195	*21	91	61	238	*17
More than high school diploma	1,406	629	249	13	169	60	271	*16
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,061	327	371	16	40	49	216	42
$20,000–$34,999.	992	367	189	14	79	43	245	54
$35,000–$54,999.	756	255	86	*13	79	48	227	47
$55,000–$74,999.	408	165	29	*5	54	*21	117	18
$75,000 or more	462	225	12	*2	49	*16	130	28
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,173	382	319	12	47	50	308	54
Near poor	1,208	400	206	25	112	60	334	71
Not poor	1,298	557	162	12	142	66	294	65
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1,775	746	205	*20	152	61	493	97
Rented	1,780	540	453	29	142	110	419	87
Some other arrangement	100	40	27	*1	*5	*5	17	*4
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,001	460	179	*6	122	32	175	27
Medicaid	685	158	207	*17	49	38	171	45
Other	54	*14	*12	*1	*9	*6	*13	*–
Uninsured	1,910	705	285	26	120	99	564	113
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,305	429	267	24	94	58	364	69
Small MSA.	1,695	662	277	*19	145	84	429	78
Not in MSA	679	249	143	*7	61	34	143	42
Region								
Northeast	234	89	40	*5	*12	*12	67	9
Midwest	583	227	120	*4	48	33	127	23
South	1,646	574	348	17	132	86	391	97
West	1,216	449	178	24	109	45	350	61

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having a usual place of health care is obtained from a question that asked, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to usual place of health care and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 without a usual place of health care" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 34. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 without a usual place of health care, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 without a usual place of health care	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	5.0 (0.11)	3.8 (0.14)	5.8 (0.27)	4.7 (0.76)	4.8 (0.37)	7.8 (0.68)	6.8 (0.24)	8.4 (0.71)
Sex								
Male	5.2 (0.15)	3.9 (0.20)	5.7 (0.39)	3.8 (0.75)	5.2 (0.54)	8.9 (1.07)	7.0 (0.33)	9.5 (1.09)
Female	4.9 (0.15)	3.7 (0.20)	5.8 (0.36)	5.7 (1.36)	4.3 (0.45)	6.6 (0.82)	6.5 (0.33)	7.3 (0.90)
Age								
0–4 years	3.0 (0.16)	2.4 (0.18)	3.5 (0.64)	3.1 (0.63)	2.7 (0.63)	5.5 (0.99)	4.5 (0.40)	3.6 (0.84)
5–17 years.	5.8 (0.14)	4.5 (0.19)	6.4 (0.29)	7.4 (1.69)	5.3 (0.43)	8.7 (0.86)	7.4 (0.28)	9.8 (0.89)
5–11 years	4.9 (0.17)	4.1 (0.22)	5.1 (0.38)	7.2 (2.16)	4.1 (0.49)	7.0 (0.98)	7.1 (0.45)	6.2 (1.05)
12–17 years	6.8 (0.20)	5.0 (0.28)	7.7 (0.46)	*7.8 (2.39)	6.6 (0.66)	11.2 (1.54)	7.6 (0.35)	13.1 (1.36)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	10.9 (0.30)	9.9 (0.44)	9.0 (0.67)	8.1 (1.37)	9.1 (0.99)	13.9 (1.79)	13.2 (0.57)	15.9 (1.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	12.6 (0.39)	11.3 (0.56)	11.1 (0.98)	7.5 (1.46)	9.5 (1.25)	16.4 (2.39)	15.2 (0.73)	17.4 (1.92)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.7 (0.12)	2.6 (0.14)	5.1 (0.29)	3.2 (0.92)	4.0 (0.40)	6.4 (0.74)	4.3 (0.25)	6.1 (0.77)
White, single race	3.2 (0.13)	2.2 (0.15)	5.3 (0.38)	2.8 (0.68)	3.6 (0.46)	7.6 (1.00)	3.4 (0.26)	6.6 (1.13)
Black or African American, single race	4.6 (0.28)	4.1 (0.58)	4.8 (0.50)	*2.1 (0.86)	5.0 (0.88)	4.2 (0.94)	5.2 (0.52)	4.2 (0.90)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	11.8 (0.42)	14.5 (0.84)	8.3 (0.84)	6.8 (1.57)	7.0 (1.27)	11.8 (1.60)	13.4 (0.71)	13.1 (3.11)
High school diploma or GED[6]	5.6 (0.24)	5.0 (0.36)	5.8 (0.48)	*5.3 (1.64)	5.1 (0.71)	7.5 (1.12)	6.3 (0.47)	*7.1 (2.13)
More than high school diploma	3.1 (0.11)	2.4 (0.13)	4.4 (0.32)	3.1 (0.72)	4.3 (0.43)	6.2 (1.03)	3.9 (0.25)	*3.4 (1.37)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	8.2 (0.31)	11.0 (0.73)	6.3 (0.42)	5.1 (1.06)	6.1 (1.07)	9.3 (1.35)	10.1 (0.75)	8.9 (1.39)
$20,000–$34,999.	7.9 (0.30)	8.0 (0.51)	6.1 (0.54)	5.0 (1.26)	6.9 (0.95)	8.0 (1.32)	10.0 (0.74)	10.5 (1.56)
$35,000–$54,999.	5.4 (0.24)	3.9 (0.31)	4.8 (0.62)	*5.1 (2.36)	5.1 (0.84)	8.9 (1.74)	8.1 (0.64)	9.1 (1.68)
$55,000–$74,999.	3.8 (0.26)	2.6 (0.31)	4.5 (0.98)	*4.4 (1.96)	4.5 (0.91)	7.1 (2.12)	5.6 (0.63)	5.8 (1.67)
$75,000 or more	2.1 (0.14)	1.5 (0.17)	2.2 (0.64)	*1.8 (1.05)	2.8 (0.57)	*4.3 (1.39)	3.0 (0.30)	6.4 (1.62)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	8.7 (0.34)	11.6 (0.79)	6.4 (0.49)	4.4 (1.08)	5.7 (1.00)	8.7 (1.34)	10.7 (0.72)	8.8 (1.30)
Near poor	7.4 (0.26)	6.7 (0.41)	6.1 (0.51)	7.0 (1.86)	7.0 (0.96)	9.0 (1.46)	9.3 (0.55)	10.2 (1.49)
Not poor	3.0 (0.11)	2.1 (0.14)	4.6 (0.39)	3.0 (0.79)	3.6 (0.40)	6.5 (0.94)	4.0 (0.25)	6.8 (1.05)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3.6 (0.12)	2.6 (0.14)	4.8 (0.48)	*5.1 (1.64)	3.6 (0.39)	6.6 (0.97)	5.1 (0.26)	6.4 (0.82)
Rented	8.1 (0.23)	8.5 (0.43)	6.3 (0.34)	4.5 (0.75)	7.5 (0.80)	8.7 (0.98)	10.7 (0.55)	13.2 (1.54)
Some other arrangement	7.1 (0.81)	6.7 (1.35)	7.8 (1.71)	*3.8 (3.04)	*4.0 (1.78)	*10.4 (5.29)	8.6 (1.81)	*7.4 (3.12)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.2 (0.09)	1.7 (0.11)	3.7 (0.32)	*1.7 (0.60)	3.0 (0.41)	3.7 (0.72)	2.4 (0.18)	3.9 (1.03)
Medicaid	3.6 (0.18)	3.4 (0.31)	3.7 (0.38)	*3.1 (1.13)	3.4 (0.56)	3.7 (0.62)	4.0 (0.35)	3.9 (0.59)
Other	3.4 (0.60)	*1.8 (0.60)	*4.6 (1.43)	*6.4 (6.27)	*4.0 (1.88)	*10.6 (4.51)	*5.3 (1.72)	*–
Uninsured	27.4 (0.67)	25.0 (1.12)	26.3 (1.45)	22.3 (3.54)	20.3 (1.99)	31.1 (3.30)	32.8 (1.27)	33.3 (3.07)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	6.2 (0.21)	5.1 (0.32)	5.8 (0.39)	6.5 (1.21)	6.1 (0.75)	8.9 (1.45)	8.1 (0.44)	8.7 (1.05)
Small MSA.	4.4 (0.14)	3.2 (0.17)	5.4 (0.37)	*4.1 (1.36)	4.6 (0.47)	8.1 (1.01)	6.0 (0.32)	8.0 (1.06)
Not in MSA	5.0 (0.34)	3.9 (0.38)	6.7 (0.87)	*3.0 (0.96)	3.8 (0.83)	5.9 (1.15)	6.5 (0.68)	8.5 (1.76)
Region								
Northeast	1.8 (0.16)	1.3 (0.21)	1.9 (0.35)	*2.7 (1.38)	*1.4 (0.48)	*3.3 (1.17)	2.5 (0.36)	2.9 (0.83)
Midwest	3.4 (0.20)	2.6 (0.24)	4.2 (0.47)	*1.5 (0.58)	3.0 (0.55)	5.5 (1.30)	4.6 (0.48)	5.1 (1.30)
South	6.2 (0.22)	4.7 (0.28)	7.3 (0.50)	5.1 (1.05)	5.0 (0.55)	10.2 (1.22)	8.1 (0.42)	9.8 (1.18)
West	7.6 (0.27)	5.7 (0.34)	8.2 (0.66)	8.9 (2.35)	8.7 (1.22)	9.8 (1.57)	9.6 (0.53)	12.0 (1.75)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Having a usual place of health care is obtained from a question that asked, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to usual place of health care and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 without a usual place of health care" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 35. Frequencies of children under age 18 with a problem for which prescription medication has been used regularly for at least 3 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with a problem requiring prescription medication for at least 3 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	9,427	4,078	1,854	98	962	323	1,736	376
Sex								
Male	5,384	2,328	1,062	62	578	205	947	203
Female	4,043	1,751	792	36	384	118	789	174
Age								
0–4 years	1,564	813	277	40	94	52	235	53
5–17 years.	7,863	3,265	1,577	58	868	271	1,500	323
5–11 years	3,715	1,710	781	41	427	145	465	146
12–17 years	4,148	1,555	796	*17	441	126	1,036	177
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,102	378	232	20	94	39	278	62
Mexican or Mexican American	651	248	95	14	59	23	167	44
Not Hispanic or Latino.	8,324	3,701	1,622	77	868	284	1,458	314
White, single race	6,517	3,265	967	54	744	206	1,108	173
Black or African American, single race	1,292	222	549	20	86	48	265	102
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	853	162	335	*15	60	52	214	*14
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,980	616	466	40	238	99	483	38
More than high school diploma	6,264	3,294	969	43	656	166	1,029	108
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,753	297	931	28	91	68	267	71
$20,000–$34,999.	1,575	427	472	26	189	76	294	91
$35,000–$54,999.	1,677	674	274	24	238	88	310	69
$55,000–$74,999.	1,356	694	103	*7	174	44	278	55
$75,000 or more	3,064	1,986	73	12	269	47	586	90
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,722	302	774	25	124	73	333	90
Near poor	2,024	582	532	39	245	101	406	118
Not poor	5,681	3,195	547	33	593	149	996	168
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	6,610	3,495	704	42	670	138	1,267	293
Rented	2,589	513	1,083	51	265	172	433	71
Some other arrangement	198	61	64	*5	19	*9	30	*10
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5,907	3,290	745	34	640	118	982	99
Medicaid	2,837	565	970	54	237	157	616	238
Other	226	105	35	*–	36	*13	28	*9
Uninsured	439	115	102	*9	47	34	101	30
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,384	815	666	19	210	75	498	103
Small MSA.	5,035	2,457	841	56	453	163	903	162
Not in MSA	2,007	807	347	23	299	85	335	111
Region								
Northeast	1,748	780	362	22	110	66	347	60
Midwest	2,391	1,078	461	33	262	75	377	104
South	3,819	1,620	778	28	425	131	677	160
West	1,468	600	253	14	164	51	334	52

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Use of prescription medication is based on a question asked, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to prescription medication usage and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with a problem requiring prescription medication for at least 3 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 36. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 with a problem for which prescription medication has been used regularly for at least 3 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 with a problem requiring prescription medication for at least 3 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Percent[2] (standard error)				
Total[3]	12.9 (0.16)	11.6 (0.21)	15.5 (0.40)	9.2 (1.00)	15.2 (0.60)	14.3 (1.01)	12.5 (0.36)	16.6 (1.06)
Sex								
Male	14.4 (0.23)	12.9 (0.31)	17.9 (0.59)	11.0 (1.45)	17.9 (0.88)	17.5 (1.56)	13.2 (0.49)	17.5 (1.50)
Female	11.3 (0.21)	10.2 (0.28)	13.2 (0.53)	7.2 (1.40)	12.4 (0.81)	10.8 (1.14)	11.8 (0.52)	15.6 (1.44)
Age								
0–4 years	7.8 (0.24)	7.2 (0.31)	11.0 (0.73)	6.1 (0.98)	6.8 (0.96)	8.3 (1.48)	7.5 (0.51)	10.1 (1.96)
5–17 years.	14.8 (0.20)	13.6 (0.28)	16.7 (0.46)	14.2 (2.06)	17.6 (0.72)	16.5 (1.23)	14.0 (0.43)	18.5 (1.24)
5–11 years	13.2 (0.26)	11.8 (0.34)	15.9 (0.62)	13.8 (2.25)	16.7 (1.05)	14.8 (1.50)	11.3 (0.63)	17.7 (1.76)
12–17 years	16.7 (0.30)	16.2 (0.48)	17.6 (0.66)	15.2 (4.51)	18.5 (0.97)	19.0 (2.08)	15.7 (0.58)	19.3 (1.72)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	8.0 (0.25)	6.7 (0.36)	11.0 (0.72)	6.2 (1.18)	9.5 (1.02)	9.4 (1.48)	7.3 (0.45)	11.9 (1.73)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.9 (0.29)	6.1 (0.41)	8.2 (0.88)	6.2 (1.50)	8.9 (1.19)	8.5 (1.79)	6.2 (0.51)	11.3 (1.87)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	14.1 (0.19)	12.5 (0.24)	16.5 (0.46)	10.6 (1.34)	16.3 (0.68)	15.3 (1.17)	14.5 (0.46)	18.0 (1.27)
White, single race	15.0 (0.23)	13.1 (0.27)	18.6 (0.67)	11.4 (1.83)	17.7 (0.81)	15.6 (1.44)	17.1 (0.63)	19.0 (1.72)
Black or African American, single race	12.1 (0.37)	10.2 (0.70)	13.8 (0.64)	11.6 (2.40)	10.1 (1.25)	12.1 (2.11)	11.1 (0.68)	15.1 (1.90)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	9.1 (0.37)	5.8 (0.50)	14.3 (0.86)	6.4 (1.87)	11.7 (1.80)	11.3 (1.83)	7.5 (0.71)	*7.9 (2.40)
High school diploma or GED[6]	12.2 (0.32)	10.5 (0.49)	13.7 (0.68)	10.1 (1.80)	13.3 (1.14)	12.1 (1.58)	12.9 (0.65)	15.5 (3.53)
More than high school diploma	14.0 (0.21)	12.5 (0.25)	17.2 (0.61)	10.0 (1.57)	16.6 (0.77)	17.2 (1.67)	14.8 (0.54)	23.3 (3.10)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	13.5 (0.36)	10.0 (0.70)	15.9 (0.57)	9.0 (1.95)	13.8 (1.80)	13.0 (2.05)	12.4 (0.88)	14.8 (1.81)
$20,000–$34,999.	12.5 (0.37)	9.3 (0.57)	15.3 (0.77)	9.2 (2.02)	16.7 (1.54)	14.1 (2.19)	12.0 (0.88)	17.5 (2.38)
$35,000–$54,999.	11.9 (0.37)	10.3 (0.48)	15.2 (1.01)	9.4 (2.43)	15.2 (1.34)	16.3 (2.33)	11.0 (0.72)	13.3 (2.12)
$55,000–$74,999.	12.5 (0.43)	11.1 (0.54)	16.3 (1.82)	*6.2 (2.16)	14.5 (1.49)	15.1 (3.00)	13.2 (1.11)	17.9 (3.40)
$75,000 or more	13.6 (0.31)	13.3 (0.37)	13.1 (1.71)	13.2 (3.45)	15.3 (1.17)	12.7 (2.69)	13.6 (0.62)	20.3 (3.35)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	12.8 (0.38)	9.1 (0.67)	15.5 (0.64)	9.0 (2.09)	15.0 (1.93)	12.7 (1.98)	11.6 (0.83)	14.5 (1.86)
Near poor	12.4 (0.37)	9.7 (0.54)	15.7 (0.77)	10.9 (2.14)	15.3 (1.32)	15.1 (1.96)	11.3 (0.77)	16.9 (2.13)
Not poor	13.1 (0.20)	12.3 (0.25)	15.4 (0.65)	7.9 (1.24)	15.3 (0.74)	14.6 (1.47)	13.5 (0.48)	17.6 (1.76)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	13.4 (0.19)	12.4 (0.24)	16.3 (0.66)	10.6 (1.80)	15.7 (0.72)	14.9 (1.51)	13.1 (0.44)	19.2 (1.39)
Rented	11.8 (0.27)	8.1 (0.42)	15.0 (0.51)	8.0 (1.17)	14.0 (1.02)	13.5 (1.29)	11.0 (0.61)	10.6 (1.51)
Some other arrangement	13.9 (1.18)	10.3 (1.51)	18.0 (2.18)	*17.0 (9.32)	14.3 (3.45)	*19.0 (12.52)	14.6 (3.02)	*17.8 (6.42)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	13.0 (0.19)	12.2 (0.24)	15.2 (0.61)	9.1 (1.46)	15.8 (0.75)	13.7 (1.63)	13.2 (0.48)	14.4 (1.81)
Medicaid	15.1 (0.34)	12.0 (0.63)	17.1 (0.61)	9.7 (1.60)	16.5 (1.41)	15.5 (1.56)	14.3 (0.70)	20.3 (1.63)
Other	14.1 (1.05)	13.7 (1.43)	13.8 (2.41)	*–	16.7 (3.13)	*22.9 (8.07)	11.5 (1.97)	*17.2 (7.57)
Uninsured	6.3 (0.34)	4.1 (0.42)	9.4 (1.02)	*8.0 (2.42)	7.9 (1.38)	10.6 (2.13)	5.9 (0.64)	8.9 (1.95)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	11.4 (0.28)	9.7 (0.40)	14.4 (0.60)	5.0 (0.98)	13.6 (1.11)	11.3 (1.57)	11.0 (0.54)	12.9 (1.45)
Small MSA.	13.1 (0.23)	12.0 (0.29)	16.3 (0.64)	12.2 (1.73)	14.3 (0.84)	15.8 (1.60)	12.6 (0.50)	16.6 (1.66)
Not in MSA	14.8 (0.42)	12.6 (0.53)	16.3 (0.98)	10.2 (2.59)	18.7 (1.34)	14.8 (1.86)	15.3 (1.07)	22.3 (2.53)
Region								
Northeast	13.4 (0.39)	11.8 (0.51)	17.0 (0.97)	12.2 (2.84)	13.6 (1.45)	18.6 (3.03)	13.2 (0.88)	18.3 (2.76)
Midwest	13.9 (0.37)	12.4 (0.45)	16.3 (0.91)	11.6 (2.37)	16.3 (1.35)	12.4 (1.86)	13.7 (0.87)	23.3 (2.90)
South	14.3 (0.26)	13.3 (0.36)	16.2 (0.63)	8.7 (1.58)	16.0 (0.94)	15.5 (1.74)	14.0 (0.60)	16.2 (1.51)
West	9.1 (0.29)	7.7 (0.38)	11.6 (0.75)	5.2 (1.25)	13.1 (1.10)	11.1 (1.57)	9.2 (0.60)	10.2 (1.93)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An other family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Use of prescription medication is based on a question asked, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to prescription medication usage and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 with a problem requiring prescription medication for at least 3 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 37. Frequencies of children under age 18 who made two or more visits to a hospital ER in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who made two or more visits to hospital ER in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	5,239	1,992	1,200	125	438	227	1,035	222
Sex								
Male	2,815	1,122	661	64	199	109	560	100
Female	2,424	870	539	61	239	118	475	122
Age								
0–4 years	2,004	804	425	85	144	92	375	78
5–17 years.	3,235	1,187	775	39	294	135	660	145
5–11 years	1,729	716	405	*24	164	79	282	59
12–17 years	1,505	471	370	*15	131	56	377	86
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,014	347	203	31	63	52	266	51
Mexican or Mexican American	593	232	84	15	31	26	164	39
Not Hispanic or Latino.	4,225	1,645	997	94	375	175	768	171
White, single race	2,856	1,359	468	51	289	117	485	87
Black or African American, single race	1,011	155	452	25	63	34	220	62
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	934	230	313	29	41	68	232	20
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,382	390	337	54	163	73	349	16
More than high school diploma	2,700	1,357	490	42	224	84	443	61
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,527	278	763	34	79	59	251	63
$20,000–$34,999.	1,085	341	265	40	101	72	211	56
$35,000–$54,999.	974	412	112	34	129	43	202	41
$55,000–$74,999.	607	296	35	*9	64	34	138	*31
$75,000 or more	1,046	665	25	*8	65	*19	233	31
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,511	302	644	29	92	66	294	85
Near poor	1,378	397	335	56	140	82	297	70
Not poor	2,349	1,293	221	40	205	79	444	67
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2,864	1,404	308	45	268	84	621	134
Rented	2,211	542	846	73	159	139	378	74
Some other arrangement	146	41	43	*6	*11	*4	26	*15
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2,452	1,332	328	41	225	44	429	54
Medicaid	2,156	411	759	71	159	140	485	131
Other	128	68	21	*2	*12	*10	14	*1
Uninsured	485	178	91	11	39	31	100	34
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,649	506	484	45	114	68	349	83
Small MSA.	2,473	1,100	463	49	200	99	467	95
Not in MSA	1,117	386	253	31	124	60	219	44
Region								
Northeast	1,005	379	240	25	74	40	212	34
Midwest	1,217	506	273	36	101	60	199	*43
South	2,158	770	535	39	200	87	434	93
West	859	336	152	25	64	39	190	52

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding emergency room (ER) visits is obtained from a question that asked, "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.)" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to ER visits and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who made two or more visits to hospital ER in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 38. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who made two or more visits to a hospital ER in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who made two or more visits to hospital ER in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	7.2 (0.13)	5.7 (0.16)	10.1 (0.33)	11.8 (1.13)	6.9 (0.43)	10.1 (0.84)	7.5 (0.26)	9.9 (0.87)
Sex								
Male	7.6 (0.18)	6.2 (0.24)	11.2 (0.49)	11.4 (1.33)	6.2 (0.50)	9.3 (1.12)	7.9 (0.38)	8.7 (0.98)
Female	6.8 (0.17)	5.1 (0.21)	9.0 (0.43)	12.2 (1.89)	7.7 (0.69)	10.9 (1.24)	7.2 (0.36)	11.0 (1.46)
Age								
0–4 years	10.0 (0.25)	7.2 (0.30)	17.0 (0.82)	13.1 (1.29)	10.4 (1.09)	15.0 (1.99)	12.0 (0.65)	15.0 (1.90)
5–17 years.	6.1 (0.14)	4.9 (0.20)	8.3 (0.34)	9.7 (2.10)	6.0 (0.46)	8.2 (0.84)	6.2 (0.27)	8.3 (0.99)
5–11 years	6.2 (0.19)	5.0 (0.25)	8.3 (0.46)	8.2 (2.36)	6.4 (0.72)	8.0 (1.09)	6.9 (0.46)	7.2 (1.07)
12–17 years	6.1 (0.20)	4.9 (0.29)	8.3 (0.49)	*13.5 (4.45)	5.5 (0.57)	8.5 (1.33)	5.8 (0.33)	9.4 (1.63)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	7.4 (0.24)	6.2 (0.34)	9.7 (0.68)	9.4 (1.42)	6.4 (0.78)	12.7 (2.18)	7.0 (0.38)	9.9 (1.52)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.3 (0.26)	5.7 (0.39)	7.2 (0.73)	6.9 (1.41)	4.7 (0.82)	9.9 (2.18)	6.1 (0.43)	10.2 (1.81)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	7.2 (0.15)	5.6 (0.18)	10.2 (0.37)	12.9 (1.52)	7.0 (0.50)	9.5 (0.89)	7.7 (0.33)	9.9 (1.06)
White, single race	6.6 (0.17)	5.5 (0.20)	9.1 (0.51)	10.9 (1.71)	6.9 (0.53)	8.9 (1.07)	7.5 (0.42)	9.6 (1.65)
Black or African American, single race	9.6 (0.34)	7.1 (0.62)	11.5 (0.60)	14.6 (2.54)	7.4 (1.13)	8.8 (1.54)	9.3 (0.69)	9.3 (1.34)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	10.0 (0.42)	8.3 (0.87)	13.5 (0.85)	12.5 (2.23)	8.1 (1.47)	14.8 (2.32)	8.1 (0.56)	11.4 (2.93)
High school diploma or GED[6]	8.5 (0.26)	6.7 (0.40)	10.0 (0.62)	13.7 (2.18)	9.1 (0.90)	8.9 (1.22)	9.3 (0.52)	6.5 (1.90)
More than high school diploma	6.0 (0.14)	5.1 (0.17)	8.7 (0.44)	9.8 (1.50)	5.7 (0.51)	8.7 (1.16)	6.4 (0.36)	13.2 (2.89)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	11.9 (0.36)	9.4 (0.70)	13.2 (0.52)	11.0 (1.84)	12.1 (1.86)	11.3 (1.83)	11.7 (0.83)	13.2 (1.73)
$20,000–$34,999.	8.6 (0.32)	7.4 (0.50)	8.6 (0.62)	14.0 (2.05)	8.9 (1.16)	13.5 (1.88)	8.6 (0.65)	10.8 (1.88)
$35,000–$54,999.	7.0 (0.28)	6.3 (0.39)	6.2 (0.66)	13.2 (3.17)	8.3 (0.93)	8.0 (1.70)	7.2 (0.54)	8.0 (1.59)
$55,000–$74,999.	5.6 (0.30)	4.8 (0.35)	5.6 (1.03)	*7.8 (2.99)	5.3 (0.90)	11.6 (2.80)	6.6 (0.66)	*10.2 (3.80)
$75,000 or more	4.7 (0.18)	4.5 (0.23)	4.5 (0.93)	*8.9 (3.62)	3.7 (0.67)	5.1 (1.53)	5.4 (0.41)	7.1 (1.54)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	11.3 (0.39)	9.2 (0.82)	13.0 (0.58)	10.3 (2.01)	11.2 (1.69)	11.5 (1.99)	10.3 (0.74)	13.8 (1.90)
Near poor	8.5 (0.28)	6.7 (0.43)	9.9 (0.62)	15.5 (2.44)	8.8 (1.01)	12.4 (1.72)	8.3 (0.58)	10.1 (1.99)
Not poor	5.5 (0.13)	5.0 (0.17)	6.3 (0.44)	9.6 (1.45)	5.3 (0.47)	7.8 (1.02)	6.0 (0.31)	7.1 (0.96)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	5.8 (0.14)	5.0 (0.17)	7.2 (0.48)	11.5 (2.16)	6.3 (0.52)	9.1 (1.26)	6.5 (0.30)	8.8 (1.07)
Rented	10.1 (0.24)	8.6 (0.42)	11.8 (0.44)	11.6 (1.19)	8.4 (0.78)	11.0 (1.17)	9.7 (0.54)	11.2 (1.36)
Some other arrangement	10.4 (1.03)	7.0 (1.17)	12.1 (2.01)	*21.7 (9.46)	*8.6 (3.05)	*9.5 (6.64)	12.6 (2.71)	*25.1 (9.86)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	5.4 (0.13)	5.0 (0.17)	6.7 (0.40)	10.9 (1.69)	5.5 (0.46)	5.1 (0.95)	5.8 (0.32)	7.9 (1.80)
Medicaid	11.5 (0.30)	8.8 (0.50)	13.5 (0.53)	12.7 (1.77)	11.1 (1.15)	13.8 (1.46)	11.3 (0.57)	11.3 (1.21)
Other	8.0 (0.76)	8.9 (1.22)	8.3 (1.72)	*13.2 (8.84)	5.6 (1.62)	*18.3 (7.14)	5.6 (1.35)	*1.7 (1.65)
Uninsured	7.0 (0.43)	6.3 (0.82)	8.4 (1.00)	10.1 (2.56)	6.7 (1.42)	9.7 (1.97)	5.8 (0.56)	10.0 (1.59)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	7.9 (0.22)	6.1 (0.31)	10.5 (0.52)	12.0 (1.51)	7.4 (0.75)	10.4 (1.38)	7.8 (0.43)	10.5 (1.79)
Small MSA.	6.5 (0.16)	5.4 (0.21)	9.0 (0.48)	10.6 (1.72)	6.3 (0.63)	9.7 (1.25)	6.6 (0.33)	9.8 (1.20)
Not in MSA	8.2 (0.36)	6.1 (0.43)	11.9 (0.83)	14.2 (3.06)	7.7 (0.95)	10.5 (1.84)	10.0 (0.89)	8.9 (1.26)
Region								
Northeast	7.8 (0.28)	5.8 (0.36)	11.3 (0.78)	13.7 (2.63)	9.2 (1.30)	11.4 (2.57)	8.1 (0.59)	10.5 (2.14)
Midwest	7.1 (0.28)	5.8 (0.34)	9.7 (0.64)	12.5 (2.27)	6.3 (0.93)	10.1 (1.77)	7.3 (0.63)	9.6 (2.67)
South	8.1 (0.24)	6.3 (0.31)	11.2 (0.57)	12.2 (1.90)	7.5 (0.69)	10.3 (1.25)	9.0 (0.50)	9.5 (1.05)
West	5.3 (0.20)	4.3 (0.26)	7.1 (0.59)	9.3 (2.40)	5.1 (0.67)	8.6 (1.59)	5.3 (0.38)	10.4 (1.84)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1] A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding emergency room (ER) visits is obtained from a question that asked, "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.)" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to ER visits and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who made two or more visits to hospital ER in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 39. Frequencies of children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	19,414	8,609	3,278	222	1,810	656	4,145	693
Sex								
Male	9,872	4,429	1,565	120	925	347	2,151	335
Female	9,542	4,180	1,713	102	885	308	1,994	358
Age								
1–4 years	2,532	1,320	332	75	163	100	469	73
5–17 years.	16,882	7,290	2,946	147	1,647	555	3,677	621
5–11 years	8,385	4,283	1,412	104	800	309	1,246	233
12–17 years	8,497	3,007	1,535	43	847	247	2,431	388
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	4,450	1,794	605	93	281	147	1,344	186
Mexican or Mexican American	3,486	1,463	395	70	214	98	1,093	153
Not Hispanic or Latino.	14,963	6,816	2,673	129	1,529	509	2,801	507
White, single race	11,394	5,779	1,647	87	1,260	405	1,916	300
Black or African American, single race	2,262	426	845	21	188	75	548	159
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	3,469	1,176	693	63	188	163	1,123	63
High school diploma or GED[6]	4,794	1,736	975	86	569	242	1,125	60
More than high school diploma	10,364	5,645	1,437	73	1,031	245	1,821	112
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	3,784	934	1,594	58	186	156	699	158
$20,000–$34,999.	3,901	1,473	890	62	341	140	826	169
$35,000–$54,999.	4,120	1,845	495	62	453	172	925	170
$55,000–$74,999.	2,844	1,465	172	25	357	90	645	91
$75,000 or more	4,765	2,893	129	15	473	97	1,051	107
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	4,087	1,125	1,359	60	223	165	951	204
Near poor	5,010	1,885	954	85	473	197	1,186	231
Not poor	10,317	5,600	965	78	1,115	294	2,008	258
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	12,948	6,715	1,322	103	1,243	263	2,855	446
Rented	5,956	1,694	1,824	114	537	380	1,193	213
Some other arrangement	410	155	114	*5	21	*12	77	*27
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	10,902	5,808	1,335	83	1,149	238	2,084	206
Medicaid	4,511	1,162	1,316	89	360	258	1,056	270
Other	373	158	78	*3	42	*10	67	*16
Uninsured	3,555	1,465	535	48	257	146	905	198
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	5,356	2,034	1,093	82	403	202	1,303	240
Small MSA.	9,355	4,431	1,392	95	852	286	2,026	273
Not in MSA	4,703	2,145	793	45	555	168	816	181
Region								
Northeast	1,739	782	290	29	126	56	382	75
Midwest	4,553	2,160	785	56	447	163	804	138
South	7,675	3,230	1,449	54	820	253	1,554	314
West	5,447	2,437	755	82	417	184	1,405	167

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding receipt of medical checkup is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, did [child's name] receive a well child check-up—that is, a general check-up when [he/she] was not sick or injured?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of medical checkups and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 40. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3]	28.4 (0.28)	26.2 (0.36)	28.7 (0.55)	26.1 (1.69)	30.2 (0.81)	30.8 (1.36)	31.9 (0.52)	32.6 (1.30)
Sex								
Male	28.2 (0.36)	26.2 (0.48)	27.6 (0.75)	26.9 (2.34)	30.1 (1.09)	31.9 (1.89)	31.9 (0.71)	31.1 (1.72)
Female	28.5 (0.36)	26.1 (0.48)	29.7 (0.75)	25.1 (2.37)	30.4 (1.16)	29.7 (1.89)	31.8 (0.72)	34.1 (1.98)
Age								
1–4 years	15.8 (0.40)	14.6 (0.48)	15.8 (1.13)	16.8 (1.73)	14.7 (1.35)	19.8 (2.38)	19.3 (0.96)	18.0 (2.47)
5–17 years.	32.2 (0.32)	30.5 (0.44)	31.5 (0.61)	36.2 (2.80)	33.8 (0.92)	34.2 (1.61)	34.8 (0.58)	36.0 (1.47)
5–11 years	30.1 (0.40)	29.8 (0.53)	29.0 (0.82)	35.3 (3.16)	31.8 (1.31)	31.9 (2.00)	30.7 (0.89)	28.5 (2.00)
12–17 years	34.6 (0.42)	31.6 (0.64)	34.3 (0.84)	38.7 (5.37)	35.9 (1.26)	37.7 (2.48)	37.3 (0.70)	42.8 (2.16)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	34.6 (0.50)	34.0 (0.70)	30.2 (1.11)	35.4 (2.74)	30.2 (1.62)	37.4 (2.64)	38.3 (0.88)	39.3 (2.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	39.6 (0.60)	38.3 (0.83)	35.8 (1.49)	39.5 (3.19)	33.9 (2.02)	39.0 (3.02)	44.4 (1.05)	43.4 (3.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	26.9 (0.32)	24.7 (0.41)	28.3 (0.62)	21.9 (2.13)	30.2 (0.92)	29.3 (1.54)	29.5 (0.62)	30.7 (1.55)
White, single race	27.8 (0.38)	24.9 (0.45)	32.9 (0.84)	23.3 (2.51)	31.5 (1.06)	32.6 (1.98)	31.0 (0.79)	34.8 (2.33)
Black or African American, single race	22.7 (0.62)	21.1 (1.11)	22.4 (0.90)	14.4 (2.73)	23.5 (1.90)	20.5 (2.55)	24.5 (1.18)	24.9 (2.15)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	40.0 (0.72)	45.6 (1.25)	31.3 (1.34)	32.9 (3.22)	39.8 (2.95)	37.1 (2.79)	42.8 (1.16)	41.6 (5.55)
High school diploma or GED[6]	31.5 (0.51)	31.5 (0.83)	30.1 (0.99)	26.8 (2.92)	33.6 (1.68)	31.5 (2.20)	32.2 (0.89)	28.4 (4.55)
More than high school diploma	24.6 (0.32)	22.9 (0.39)	26.4 (0.72)	21.5 (2.68)	27.4 (0.96)	27.1 (1.93)	27.2 (0.72)	25.2 (3.50)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	31.7 (0.59)	34.8 (1.19)	28.8 (0.79)	24.1 (2.71)	31.1 (2.55)	33.0 (2.80)	35.3 (1.29)	36.0 (2.93)
$20,000–$34,999.	33.0 (0.60)	34.5 (0.99)	29.9 (1.02)	27.4 (3.29)	32.1 (1.91)	27.8 (2.64)	36.0 (1.27)	34.0 (2.92)
$35,000–$54,999.	31.3 (0.55)	30.3 (0.80)	28.1 (1.23)	28.9 (3.71)	30.2 (1.69)	33.7 (3.01)	35.1 (1.15)	35.4 (3.05)
$55,000–$74,999.	27.8 (0.63)	25.2 (0.77)	27.7 (2.29)	25.6 (5.29)	31.3 (1.87)	31.5 (3.74)	32.2 (1.44)	31.2 (4.89)
$75,000 or more	22.5 (0.44)	20.6 (0.49)	23.9 (2.18)	20.7 (4.94)	28.0 (1.53)	27.3 (3.13)	25.6 (0.97)	25.2 (3.45)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	32.8 (0.63)	37.1 (1.31)	28.8 (0.93)	26.5 (3.08)	29.6 (2.41)	31.5 (2.83)	35.9 (1.24)	36.0 (2.64)
Near poor	33.0 (0.56)	34.0 (0.92)	29.2 (0.98)	29.1 (3.15)	31.4 (1.85)	31.6 (2.55)	35.6 (1.08)	35.7 (2.78)
Not poor	25.3 (0.32)	23.0 (0.38)	28.0 (0.89)	23.1 (2.27)	29.9 (0.98)	29.9 (1.82)	28.5 (0.68)	28.3 (1.99)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	27.8 (0.33)	25.4 (0.40)	31.4 (0.89)	30.3 (3.09)	30.6 (1.02)	29.7 (2.09)	31.2 (0.63)	30.8 (1.55)
Rented	29.4 (0.44)	29.6 (0.76)	26.7 (0.67)	23.2 (1.90)	30.1 (1.47)	32.2 (1.80)	33.2 (0.91)	34.9 (2.39)
Some other arrangement	31.2 (1.55)	28.5 (2.45)	33.7 (2.88)	*24.5 (9.15)	16.9 (4.05)	*27.5 (9.47)	39.5 (3.85)	52.8 (9.95)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	25.5 (0.32)	23.0 (0.39)	28.1 (0.76)	27.4 (2.89)	29.5 (0.99)	28.9 (1.94)	29.0 (0.69)	31.2 (2.46)
Medicaid	26.2 (0.47)	27.3 (0.91)	24.7 (0.80)	20.4 (2.19)	27.5 (1.74)	27.7 (2.13)	27.4 (0.91)	25.0 (1.72)
Other	25.4 (1.29)	22.9 (1.81)	31.8 (3.47)	*23.1 (10.17)	21.3 (3.82)	*19.1 (6.32)	29.7 (3.15)	33.0 (8.30)
Uninsured	53.0 (0.79)	54.5 (1.31)	50.4 (1.64)	47.0 (4.58)	44.7 (2.68)	47.5 (3.57)	54.9 (1.41)	61.4 (3.22)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	27.5 (0.45)	26.4 (0.68)	24.8 (0.76)	27.1 (2.55)	27.6 (1.43)	32.6 (2.24)	30.9 (0.85)	32.3 (2.41)
Small MSA.	25.9 (0.38)	23.1 (0.45)	27.9 (0.84)	25.0 (2.50)	28.2 (1.16)	29.8 (2.05)	30.0 (0.72)	29.9 (1.83)
Not in MSA	36.8 (0.86)	35.8 (1.04)	38.8 (1.52)	26.5 (4.59)	36.8 (1.67)	30.5 (2.89)	39.9 (1.52)	38.4 (2.77)
Region								
Northeast	14.1 (0.47)	12.6 (0.61)	14.0 (0.89)	19.2 (3.43)	16.3 (1.68)	17.1 (3.37)	15.3 (0.93)	23.9 (3.39)
Midwest	28.3 (0.54)	26.7 (0.74)	29.0 (1.11)	24.9 (3.80)	29.7 (1.68)	29.0 (2.73)	30.9 (1.05)	33.1 (3.24)
South	30.9 (0.51)	28.6 (0.63)	31.6 (0.95)	21.5 (2.65)	32.7 (1.32)	31.5 (2.11)	34.6 (0.89)	34.0 (1.89)
West	36.0 (0.58)	33.5 (0.80)	36.3 (1.23)	37.0 (3.33)	34.7 (1.68)	42.0 (2.97)	41.0 (1.10)	35.1 (2.70)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding receipt of medical checkup is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, did [child's name] receive a well child check-up—that is, a general check-up when [he/she] was not sick or injured?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of medical checkups and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 1–17 who did not have a medical checkup in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 41. Frequencies of children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor during the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	14,932	7,002	2,608	88	1,361	416	2,999	458
Sex								
Male	7,170	3,422	1,200	43	659	178	1,446	222
Female	7,761	3,580	1,407	44	702	238	1,553	236
Age								
2–4 years	765	437	115	12	47	33	96	25
5–17 years.	14,167	6,565	2,493	76	1,314	383	2,903	433
5–11 years	6,366	3,318	1,160	40	632	206	820	190
12–17 years	7,801	3,247	1,333	36	681	178	2,083	243
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	2,129	783	406	20	193	61	581	87
Mexican or Mexican American	1,342	520	213	11	123	40	374	61
Not Hispanic or Latino.	12,803	6,219	2,202	68	1,168	355	2,419	371
White, single race	9,798	5,320	1,286	48	956	247	1,740	202
Black or African American, single race	1,984	402	763	*13	147	66	456	137
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,312	347	378	14	76	74	392	*31
High school diploma or GED[6]	3,004	1,077	668	29	326	145	715	44
More than high school diploma	10,180	5,570	1,455	44	949	194	1,865	102
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	2,236	444	1,113	18	103	86	380	92
$20,000–$34,999	2,289	703	689	27	213	79	465	113
$35,000–$54,999	2,687	1,137	470	23	338	101	519	98
$55,000–$74,999	2,369	1,261	174	*10	276	73	510	64
$75,000 or more	5,352	3,456	162	*10	432	77	1,125	90
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	2,255	503	913	15	129	91	484	120
Near poor	2,971	917	767	40	325	109	669	144
Not poor	9,705	5,583	927	33	907	215	1,846	194
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	10,966	6,002	1,136	41	991	196	2,279	320
Rented	3,655	872	1,384	45	349	212	671	122
Some other arrangement	279	113	83	*1	21	*7	40	*13
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	10,122	5,660	1,237	40	925	182	1,953	124
Medicaid	3,479	801	1,152	43	277	177	756	274
Other	313	151	54	*–	35	*7	54	*13
Uninsured	990	386	163	*5	122	50	219	45
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	3,745	1,416	913	26	303	105	836	145
Small MSA.	8,001	4,091	1,184	36	669	192	1,620	209
Not in MSA	3,185	1,494	511	25	389	119	543	104
Region								
Northeast	3,034	1,446	544	20	190	82	689	62
Midwest	3,950	1,996	663	28	369	106	679	108
South	5,258	2,344	977	19	522	148	1,038	210
West	2,690	1,216	423	21	280	79	593	77

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding contacts with an eye doctor were obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked with an optometrist, opthalmologist, or eye doctor (someone who prescribes eye glasses) about [child's name]'s health?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to contacts with eye doctors and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 42. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor during the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	23.0 (0.23)	22.7 (0.32)	23.6 (0.51)	12.5 (1.47)	23.8 (0.80)	20.4 (1.08)	24.0 (0.48)	22.3 (1.18)
Sex								
Male	21.6 (0.30)	21.6 (0.44)	22.0 (0.68)	11.6 (1.94)	22.5 (1.07)	16.9 (1.41)	22.3 (0.62)	21.3 (1.61)
Female	24.5 (0.31)	23.9 (0.44)	25.3 (0.72)	13.4 (2.18)	25.1 (1.10)	24.1 (1.66)	25.8 (0.69)	23.4 (1.67)
Age								
2–4 years	6.3 (0.27)	6.4 (0.37)	6.9 (0.67)	4.0 (1.16)	5.9 (1.21)	7.9 (1.69)	5.3 (0.61)	7.8 (2.11)
5–17 years.	26.9 (0.26)	27.4 (0.39)	26.6 (0.58)	18.6 (2.25)	26.7 (0.89)	23.5 (1.28)	27.2 (0.54)	25.0 (1.33)
5–11 years	22.7 (0.33)	23.0 (0.47)	23.7 (0.79)	13.5 (2.10)	24.8 (1.22)	21.1 (1.65)	20.0 (0.76)	23.1 (1.84)
12–17 years	31.6 (0.38)	34.0 (0.61)	29.7 (0.82)	32.2 (5.36)	28.6 (1.21)	27.0 (2.02)	31.7 (0.70)	26.7 (1.92)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	17.7 (0.40)	16.0 (0.57)	21.2 (0.94)	8.6 (1.67)	22.0 (1.58)	16.3 (1.94)	17.5 (0.73)	19.5 (2.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	16.3 (0.49)	14.7 (0.66)	20.1 (1.27)	7.5 (1.91)	20.8 (1.88)	16.5 (2.42)	16.2 (0.86)	18.6 (2.40)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	24.2 (0.26)	24.0 (0.37)	24.2 (0.59)	14.3 (2.01)	24.1 (0.89)	21.3 (1.24)	26.4 (0.60)	23.1 (1.40)
White, single race	25.1 (0.30)	24.4 (0.40)	26.1 (0.85)	15.8 (2.47)	24.9 (1.01)	20.4 (1.45)	28.9 (0.79)	23.9 (1.99)
Black or African American, single race	21.0 (0.53)	21.1 (1.06)	21.3 (0.83)	*10.6 (3.29)	19.4 (1.87)	19.3 (2.71)	21.5 (1.02)	22.4 (2.17)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	16.2 (0.51)	14.4 (0.89)	18.1 (1.05)	9.1 (2.24)	16.8 (2.34)	17.6 (2.47)	16.0 (0.91)	21.5 (5.47)
High school diploma or GED[6]	20.7 (0.42)	20.7 (0.69)	21.4 (0.88)	10.9 (2.32)	20.1 (1.55)	19.7 (1.91)	21.5 (0.84)	22.4 (4.62)
More than high school diploma	25.4 (0.29)	24.2 (0.37)	27.5 (0.76)	15.9 (2.60)	26.4 (0.98)	22.3 (1.64)	28.7 (0.71)	23.9 (2.83)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	20.1 (0.49)	18.1 (1.00)	21.3 (0.69)	9.9 (2.30)	18.4 (2.23)	19.1 (2.35)	20.5 (1.12)	22.0 (2.34)
$20,000–$34,999.	20.6 (0.52)	18.0 (0.85)	23.6 (0.96)	14.1 (3.27)	21.1 (1.76)	16.5 (2.28)	21.4 (1.14)	23.9 (2.73)
$35,000–$54,999.	21.5 (0.51)	20.1 (0.79)	27.0 (1.32)	12.2 (3.10)	23.7 (1.81)	20.8 (2.32)	20.5 (1.04)	21.1 (2.65)
$55,000–$74,999.	24.3 (0.60)	23.1 (0.78)	28.2 (2.29)	12.5 (3.64)	25.2 (1.79)	26.4 (3.45)	26.3 (1.38)	23.0 (3.44)
$75,000 or more	26.3 (0.40)	25.9 (0.51)	30.4 (2.67)	15.5 (4.48)	26.4 (1.45)	21.9 (2.56)	28.2 (0.87)	21.8 (2.84)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	19.4 (0.52)	17.9 (1.00)	20.6 (0.78)	8.6 (2.33)	18.6 (2.06)	18.4 (2.36)	19.6 (1.04)	22.2 (2.48)
Near poor	20.7 (0.47)	18.0 (0.80)	24.2 (0.98)	16.3 (3.24)	22.7 (1.85)	18.7 (2.17)	21.0 (0.99)	23.0 (2.40)
Not poor	25.0 (0.30)	24.4 (0.38)	27.1 (0.88)	11.5 (1.87)	25.2 (0.96)	22.4 (1.63)	27.0 (0.66)	21.9 (1.71)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	24.6 (0.28)	23.9 (0.37)	27.5 (0.86)	13.9 (2.39)	25.3 (1.03)	22.9 (1.65)	25.8 (0.58)	22.7 (1.42)
Rented	19.4 (0.37)	16.9 (0.64)	21.2 (0.63)	11.6 (1.93)	20.8 (1.34)	18.9 (1.41)	19.8 (0.82)	21.2 (2.20)
Some other arrangement	23.2 (1.50)	23.9 (2.41)	25.9 (2.75)	*5.4 (3.83)	18.4 (3.90)	*17.3 (7.61)	21.4 (3.85)	*26.4 (8.90)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	24.8 (0.28)	23.9 (0.37)	26.5 (0.80)	15.8 (2.73)	24.8 (0.93)	22.7 (1.83)	27.7 (0.65)	19.3 (1.91)
Medicaid	21.9 (0.44)	20.8 (0.86)	22.9 (0.75)	12.3 (2.12)	22.4 (1.76)	20.3 (1.70)	21.4 (0.91)	26.5 (1.84)
Other	22.9 (1.35)	24.0 (2.24)	23.5 (3.29)	*–	18.9 (3.44)	*12.8 (4.94)	25.1 (3.16)	27.0 (8.09)
Uninsured	15.3 (0.56)	15.0 (0.94)	15.7 (1.23)	*5.0 (1.91)	22.1 (2.77)	16.5 (2.55)	13.8 (0.92)	14.2 (2.24)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	20.5 (0.39)	19.8 (0.61)	21.7 (0.75)	10.5 (2.12)	21.9 (1.39)	18.1 (1.66)	20.9 (0.77)	20.6 (1.86)
Small MSA.	23.3 (0.31)	22.7 (0.43)	24.4 (0.79)	11.3 (1.90)	23.2 (1.08)	20.7 (1.73)	24.9 (0.66)	23.6 (1.84)
Not in MSA	26.1 (0.58)	26.4 (0.81)	26.0 (1.28)	18.7 (4.64)	26.7 (1.89)	22.4 (2.13)	27.5 (1.31)	22.5 (2.76)
Region								
Northeast	25.9 (0.52)	24.8 (0.80)	27.5 (1.31)	15.6 (3.79)	25.7 (2.04)	26.5 (3.24)	28.6 (1.12)	21.2 (2.99)
Midwest	25.9 (0.49)	26.4 (0.70)	25.4 (1.14)	15.3 (3.40)	25.7 (1.80)	19.6 (1.96)	27.3 (1.21)	26.9 (2.96)
South	22.3 (0.38)	22.1 (0.53)	22.2 (0.75)	9.5 (2.51)	21.8 (1.27)	19.2 (1.81)	24.2 (0.80)	23.3 (1.81)
West	18.7 (0.43)	17.8 (0.61)	20.9 (1.15)	10.8 (2.22)	24.2 (1.48)	19.0 (1.96)	18.0 (0.85)	16.9 (2.08)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding contacts with an eye doctor were obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked with an optometrist, opthalmologist, or eye doctor (someone who prescribes eye glasses) about [child's name]'s health?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to contacts with eye doctors and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who saw or talked with an eye doctor in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 43. Frequencies of children under age 18 who had medical care delayed during the past 12 months due to concerns over cost, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who had medical care delayed in the past 12 months due to concerns over cost	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	2,775	986	686	45	279	134	564	80
Sex								
Male	1,415	511	331	23	143	74	299	34
Female.	1,360	476	355	22	137	59	265	46
Age								
0–4 years	606	258	109	22	57	30	116	*14
5–17 years.	2,169	728	577	23	222	104	448	66
5–11 years	1,038	413	260	17	112	46	166	23
12–17 years	1,132	315	317	*7	110	57	282	*44
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	603	207	107	13	49	27	182	18
Mexican or Mexican American	435	168	62	11	33	18	132	*13
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2,172	779	579	32	230	107	383	63
White, single race	1,628	649	370	27	189	86	265	*42
Black or African American, single race	370	59	176	*3	27	*13	81	12
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	455	130	111	10	30	33	138	*4
High school diploma or GED[6]	697	216	164	13	102	45	149	*7
More than high school diploma	1,552	639	383	22	147	56	270	*34
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	680	157	332	8	46	30	97	*10
$20,000–$34,999.	744	250	220	18	62	35	141	17
$35,000–$54,999.	673	255	101	15	97	45	142	*18
$55,000–$74,999.	334	144	20	*2	49	*13	86	*20
$75,000 or more	343	180	*12	*2	25	*11	99	*15
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	673	176	263	*8	52	34	127	*13
Near poor	964	297	253	18	105	48	203	*41
Not poor	1,138	513	171	19	122	52	235	*27
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1,547	682	225	21	153	49	353	64
Rented	1,148	282	436	24	121	71	199	14
Some other arrangement	64	19	24	*–	*3	*4	*12	*2
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	980	446	201	12	97	24	176	*24
Medicaid	585	133	197	16	57	41	119	*22
Other	32	*5	*8	*–	*4	*10	*5	*–
Uninsured	1,171	402	277	17	122	58	261	34
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	834	240	248	17	78	43	180	*29
Small MSA.	1,396	540	315	18	135	53	302	33
Not in MSA	545	206	123	*11	67	38	82	18
Region								
Northeast	349	112	86	*6	42	24	76	*2
Midwest	679	258	164	13	64	33	121	*26
South	1,061	371	289	12	119	40	194	37
West	687	246	147	14	54	37	173	*15

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding the delay of medical care due to cost is obtained from a question in the Family Core that asked, "During the past 12 months, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" In the event of an affirmative response, the affected family member(s) was (were) identified. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to delays in receipt of medical care due to cost and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who had medical care delayed in the past 12 months due to concerns over cost" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 44. Percentages (with standard errors) of children under age 18 who had medical care delayed during the past 12 months due to concerns over cost, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children under age 18 who had medical care delayed in the past 12 months due to concerns over cost	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	3.8 (0.09)	2.8 (0.11)	5.7 (0.25)	4.3 (0.57)	4.4 (0.37)	5.9 (0.64)	4.1 (0.19)	3.5 (0.68)
Sex								
Male	3.8 (0.13)	2.8 (0.16)	5.6 (0.34)	4.1 (0.75)	4.4 (0.52)	6.3 (1.03)	4.2 (0.27)	2.9 (0.71)
Female	3.8 (0.13)	2.8 (0.15)	5.9 (0.36)	4.4 (0.90)	4.4 (0.54)	5.4 (0.82)	4.0 (0.27)	4.2 (1.16)
Age								
0–4 years	3.0 (0.16)	2.3 (0.19)	4.3 (0.51)	3.3 (0.57)	4.2 (0.75)	4.9 (1.00)	3.7 (0.40)	*2.7 (1.09)
5–17 years.	4.1 (0.11)	3.0 (0.14)	6.1 (0.29)	5.7 (1.16)	4.5 (0.41)	6.3 (0.80)	4.2 (0.22)	3.8 (0.82)
5–11 years	3.7 (0.14)	2.9 (0.17)	5.3 (0.38)	5.6 (1.34)	4.4 (0.54)	4.7 (0.81)	4.0 (0.35)	2.7 (0.72)
12–17 years	4.6 (0.17)	3.3 (0.23)	7.0 (0.44)	*5.9 (2.25)	4.6 (0.64)	8.6 (1.68)	4.3 (0.28)	4.8 (1.41)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	4.4 (0.18)	3.7 (0.25)	5.1 (0.45)	4.0 (0.87)	5.0 (0.72)	6.5 (1.14)	4.8 (0.35)	3.3 (0.85)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.6 (0.22)	4.1 (0.31)	5.3 (0.59)	4.8 (1.19)	4.9 (0.88)	6.6 (1.38)	4.9 (0.43)	*3.4 (1.02)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.7 (0.11)	2.6 (0.12)	5.9 (0.29)	4.4 (0.72)	4.3 (0.42)	5.8 (0.74)	3.8 (0.23)	3.6 (0.84)
White, single race	3.7 (0.13)	2.6 (0.14)	7.1 (0.46)	5.7 (1.04)	4.5 (0.49)	6.5 (0.97)	4.1 (0.29)	*4.7 (1.44)
Black or African American, single race	3.5 (0.20)	2.7 (0.42)	4.4 (0.34)	*1.6 (0.68)	3.1 (0.64)	*3.2 (0.99)	3.4 (0.43)	1.8 (0.48)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	4.8 (0.25)	4.7 (0.43)	4.7 (0.46)	4.3 (1.25)	5.8 (1.57)	7.1 (1.34)	4.8 (0.47)	*2.2 (1.01)
High school diploma or GED[6]	4.3 (0.20)	3.7 (0.32)	4.8 (0.43)	3.3 (0.76)	5.7 (0.84)	5.5 (1.02)	4.0 (0.34)	*2.9 (1.53)
More than high school diploma	3.5 (0.11)	2.4 (0.12)	6.8 (0.39)	5.2 (1.02)	3.7 (0.38)	5.8 (1.07)	3.9 (0.26)	*7.4 (2.74)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	5.3 (0.23)	5.3 (0.47)	5.7 (0.33)	2.6 (0.69)	7.0 (1.26)	5.7 (1.31)	4.5 (0.48)	*2.0 (0.68)
$20,000–$34,999.	5.9 (0.26)	5.4 (0.39)	7.1 (0.60)	6.3 (1.43)	5.5 (0.83)	6.6 (1.69)	5.7 (0.54)	3.3 (0.81)
$35,000–$54,999.	4.8 (0.23)	3.9 (0.30)	5.6 (0.70)	5.8 (1.44)	6.2 (0.95)	8.2 (1.80)	5.0 (0.53)	*3.6 (1.13)
$55,000–$74,999.	3.1 (0.24)	2.3 (0.24)	3.2 (0.85)	*2.2 (1.26)	4.1 (0.84)	*4.4 (1.74)	4.1 (0.59)	*6.6 (3.72)
$75,000 or more	1.5 (0.12)	1.2 (0.13)	*2.2 (0.71)	*1.8 (1.24)	1.4 (0.41)	*2.9 (1.52)	2.3 (0.31)	*3.3 (1.51)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	5.0 (0.24)	5.3 (0.49)	5.2 (0.39)	*3.0 (0.91)	6.3 (1.08)	5.9 (1.46)	4.4 (0.47)	*2.1 (0.74)
Near poor	5.9 (0.27)	5.0 (0.36)	7.4 (0.57)	5.0 (1.09)	6.6 (1.03)	7.1 (1.58)	5.7 (0.47)	*5.9 (1.86)
Not poor	2.6 (0.10)	2.0 (0.11)	4.8 (0.40)	4.5 (0.96)	3.1 (0.36)	5.1 (0.89)	3.2 (0.23)	2.8 (0.83)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3.1 (0.11)	2.4 (0.12)	5.2 (0.40)	5.4 (1.09)	3.6 (0.41)	5.3 (0.99)	3.7 (0.22)	4.2 (0.98)
Rented	5.2 (0.19)	4.4 (0.30)	6.0 (0.34)	3.8 (0.66)	6.4 (0.83)	5.6 (0.80)	5.1 (0.39)	2.1 (0.53)
Some other arrangement	4.5 (0.58)	3.2 (0.83)	6.8 (1.46)	*–	*2.4 (1.47)	*8.2 (5.15)	*6.0 (2.05)	*2.7 (1.90)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.2 (0.09)	1.7 (0.10)	4.1 (0.34)	3.2 (0.87)	2.4 (0.30)	2.8 (0.73)	2.4 (0.20)	*3.5 (1.74)
Medicaid	3.1 (0.16)	2.8 (0.29)	3.5 (0.31)	2.8 (0.68)	4.0 (0.72)	4.1 (0.76)	2.8 (0.26)	*1.9 (0.60)
Other	2.0 (0.46)	*0.6 (0.30)	*3.2 (0.98)	*–	*2.0 (0.99)	*17.7 (8.53)	*2.2 (1.25)	*–
Uninsured	16.7 (0.57)	14.2 (0.83)	25.5 (1.47)	15.2 (2.87)	20.6 (2.50)	18.1 (2.96)	15.2 (0.98)	9.9 (1.93)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	4.0 (0.17)	2.9 (0.24)	5.3 (0.34)	4.4 (0.92)	5.0 (0.67)	6.5 (1.37)	4.0 (0.30)	*3.6 (1.47)
Small MSA.	3.6 (0.13)	2.6 (0.15)	6.1 (0.42)	3.9 (0.80)	4.2 (0.58)	5.1 (0.79)	4.2 (0.28)	3.4 (0.87)
Not in MSA	4.0 (0.24)	3.2 (0.26)	5.8 (0.69)	*4.8 (1.47)	4.2 (0.64)	6.6 (1.45)	3.7 (0.49)	3.7 (1.06)
Region								
Northeast	2.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.21)	4.0 (0.51)	*3.4 (1.44)	5.3 (1.48)	6.8 (1.85)	2.9 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.46)
Midwest	3.9 (0.22)	3.0 (0.24)	5.8 (0.55)	4.6 (1.07)	4.0 (0.65)	5.4 (1.46)	4.4 (0.47)	*5.9 (2.60)
South	4.0 (0.16)	3.0 (0.20)	6.0 (0.38)	3.7 (0.95)	4.5 (0.58)	4.7 (0.81)	4.0 (0.31)	3.7 (0.78)
West	4.3 (0.21)	3.1 (0.25)	6.8 (0.66)	5.2 (1.21)	4.3 (0.62)	8.1 (1.42)	4.8 (0.40)	*3.0 (1.16)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding the delay of medical care due to cost is obtained from a question in the Family Core that asked, "During the past 12 months, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?" In the event of an affirmative response, the affected family member(s) was (were) identified. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to delays in receipt of medical care due to cost and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children under age 18 who had medical care delayed in the past 12 months due to concerns over cost" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 45. Frequencies of children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication in the past 12 months due lack of affordability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,838	553	501	24	171	88	447	55
Sex								
Male	921	256	247	15	112	45	217	28
Female	917	297	254	*9	60	42	230	26
Age								
2–4 years	293	110	70	*7	*15	21	61	*9
5–17 years.	1,546	442	432	18	156	67	385	46
5–11 years	705	249	197	12	73	24	133	17
12–17 years	840	194	235	*5	83	43	252	29
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	530	172	96	12	43	25	165	16
Mexican or								
Mexican American.	391	147	57	*9	36	18	112	14
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,308	381	405	*12	128	63	282	38
White, single race.	880	299	234	*9	93	51	177	18
Black or African American, single race	334	55	144	*2	34	11	74	14
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	419	106	111	*6	30	28	134	*5
High school diploma or GED[6]	523	153	142	*7	56	34	124	*8
More than high school diploma	840	295	231	*12	84	25	184	*8
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	614	119	286	*7	32	33	119	19
$20,000–$34,999.	520	168	134	*6	53	*17	127	15
$35,000–$54,999.	389	138	62	*5	56	23	95	*10
$55,000–$74,999.	165	52	*14	*6	20	*9	56	*8
$75,000 or more	150	76	*5	*–	*9	*6	50	*3
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	612	135	233	*8	36	32	146	21
Near poor	633	192	159	*7	70	22	161	23
Not poor	594	226	110	*10	65	34	139	10
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	887	329	143	*14	91	35	247	29
Rented	892	206	334	10	79	52	186	24
Some other arrangement	54	*15	23	*–	*2	*–	*13	*1
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	626	231	150	*6	72	*20	140	*6
Medicaid	538	102	192	*8	46	32	142	17
Other	*14	*7	*4	*–	*1	*–	*1	*1
Uninsured	652	210	154	*11	51	35	160	31
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	618	143	189	*11	66	33	156	18
Small MSA.	869	310	225	*10	57	31	218	20
Not in MSA	351	100	88	*3	48	24	72	16
Region								
Northeast	218	51	74	*3	*15	*11	57	*7
Midwest	343	97	93	*4	37	17	82	*14
South	851	266	240	*10	91	36	188	19
West	426	138	94	*8	28	24	120	14

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single–parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding not receiving prescription medication due to lack of affordability is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed prescription medication, but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to not receiving prescription medication and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 46. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication in the past 12 months due to lack of afforability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3]	2.8 (0.08)	1.8 (0.09)	4.5 (0.24)	3.4 (0.72)	3.0 (0.26)	4.3 (0.52)	3.6 (0.19)	2.6 (0.37)
Sex								
Male	2.8 (0.11)	1.6 (0.12)	4.5 (0.32)	4.2 (1.11)	3.8 (0.42)	4.3 (0.70)	3.3 (0.25)	2.7 (0.54)
Female	2.9 (0.11)	2.0 (0.14)	4.5 (0.35)	*2.6 (0.86)	2.1 (0.31)	4.3 (0.80)	3.8 (0.29)	2.6 (0.52)
Age								
2–4 years	2.4 (0.17)	1.6 (0.18)	4.2 (0.56)	*2.2 (0.76)	*1.9 (0.57)	5.0 (1.20)	3.4 (0.54)	*2.8 (0.98)
5–17 years.	2.9 (0.09)	1.8 (0.11)	4.6 (0.26)	4.3 (1.10)	3.2 (0.29)	4.1 (0.57)	3.6 (0.20)	2.6 (0.40)
5–11 years	2.5 (0.11)	1.7 (0.13)	4.0 (0.36)	4.2 (1.23)	2.9 (0.39)	2.4 (0.51)	3.2 (0.30)	2.0 (0.49)
12–17 years	3.4 (0.14)	2.0 (0.19)	5.2 (0.37)	*4.6 (2.35)	3.5 (0.47)	6.5 (1.24)	3.8 (0.26)	3.2 (0.62)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	4.4 (0.20)	3.5 (0.28)	5.0 (0.52)	5.4 (1.52)	4.9 (0.73)	6.7 (1.35)	5.0 (0.38)	3.7 (0.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.7 (0.25)	4.1 (0.36)	5.3 (0.68)	5.6 (1.63)	6.1 (1.00)	7.3 (1.80)	4.8 (0.44)	4.3 (1.00)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.5 (0.09)	1.5 (0.10)	4.4 (0.27)	*2.5 (0.76)	2.6 (0.29)	3.7 (0.57)	3.1 (0.21)	2.4 (0.42)
White, single race	2.3 (0.10)	1.4 (0.10)	4.7 (0.38)	*2.8 (1.01)	2.4 (0.31)	4.2 (0.74)	2.9 (0.29)	2.1 (0.56)
Black or African American, single race	3.5 (0.21)	2.9 (0.49)	4.0 (0.36)	*1.8 (1.41)	4.5 (0.86)	3.2 (0.87)	3.5 (0.42)	2.3 (0.69)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	5.1 (0.29)	4.4 (0.50)	5.3 (0.64)	*3.5 (1.39)	6.7 (1.28)	6.6 (1.45)	5.4 (0.48)	*3.2 (1.99)
High school diploma or GED[6]	3.6 (0.19)	2.9 (0.31)	4.5 (0.42)	*2.5 (0.88)	3.5 (0.61)	4.6 (0.94)	3.7 (0.37)	*4.0 (1.68)
More than high school diploma	2.1 (0.09)	1.3 (0.09)	4.4 (0.33)	*4.4 (1.39)	2.3 (0.30)	2.9 (0.59)	2.8 (0.24)	*2.0 (0.80)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	5.5 (0.25)	4.8 (0.52)	5.5 (0.38)	*3.9 (1.43)	5.7 (1.15)	7.3 (1.46)	6.4 (0.65)	4.5 (1.05)
$20,000–$34,999.	4.7 (0.23)	4.3 (0.41)	4.6 (0.41)	*3.2 (1.41)	5.3 (0.90)	*3.5 (1.16)	5.8 (0.56)	3.1 (0.92)
$35,000–$54,999.	3.1 (0.19)	2.4 (0.28)	3.6 (0.55)	*2.7 (1.10)	4.0 (0.67)	4.6 (1.21)	3.7 (0.46)	*2.2 (0.72)
$55,000–$74,999.	1.7 (0.19)	1.0 (0.17)	*2.2 (0.68)	*7.1 (3.60)	1.8 (0.54)	*3.2 (1.45)	2.9 (0.61)	*2.8 (1.09)
$75,000 or more	0.7 (0.08)	0.6 (0.10)	*1.0 (0.57)	*–	*0.6 (0.26)	*1.8 (1.16)	1.2 (0.22)	*0.7 (0.34)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	5.2 (0.25)	4.8 (0.50)	5.2 (0.42)	*4.6 (1.68)	5.2 (1.01)	6.4 (1.32)	5.9 (0.58)	4.0 (1.00)
Near poor	4.4 (0.21)	3.7 (0.36)	5.0 (0.45)	*2.7 (1.04)	4.9 (0.71)	3.7 (1.02)	5.1 (0.46)	3.6 (0.85)
Not poor	1.5 (0.07)	1.0 (0.08)	3.2 (0.34)	*3.4 (1.26)	1.8 (0.27)	3.5 (0.77)	2.0 (0.21)	1.2 (0.30)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2.0 (0.08)	1.3 (0.09)	3.4 (0.32)	*4.7 (1.42)	2.3 (0.29)	4.1 (0.88)	2.8 (0.20)	2.1 (0.38)
Rented	4.7 (0.18)	4.0 (0.34)	5.1 (0.34)	2.6 (0.70)	4.7 (0.63)	4.6 (0.70)	5.5 (0.43)	4.2 (0.92)
Some other arrangement	4.5 (0.71)	*3.2 (1.15)	7.1 (1.62)	*–	*1.8 (1.06)	*–	6.7 (1.96)	*2.1 (2.08)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1.5 (0.08)	1.0 (0.08)	3.2 (0.29)	*2.3 (1.04)	1.9 (0.30)	*2.4 (0.74)	2.0 (0.20)	*0.9 (0.39)
Medicaid	3.4 (0.17)	2.6 (0.32)	3.8 (0.34)	*2.2 (0.74)	3.7 (0.61)	3.6 (0.72)	4.0 (0.38)	1.6 (0.37)
Other	*1.0 (0.33)	*1.1 (0.63)	*1.9 (0.76)	*–	*0.6 (0.48)	*–	*0.6 (0.33)	*1.3 (1.30)
Uninsured	10.1 (0.40)	8.2 (0.66)	14.8 (1.18)	*11.4 (3.43)	9.3 (1.39)	11.7 (2.19)	10.0 (0.76)	9.7 (1.82)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	3.4 (0.16)	2.0 (0.19)	4.5 (0.34)	*4.5 (1.40)	4.8 (0.74)	5.7 (1.24)	3.9 (0.35)	2.6 (0.56)
Small MSA	2.5 (0.11)	1.7 (0.13)	4.6 (0.38)	*3.0 (1.01)	2.0 (0.28)	3.3 (0.63)	3.3 (0.24)	2.2 (0.55)
Not in MSA	2.9 (0.18)	1.8 (0.20)	4.5 (0.62)	*2.4 (1.20)	3.3 (0.56)	4.4 (0.99)	3.7 (0.53)	3.5 (0.96)
Region								
Northeast	1.9 (0.16)	0.9 (0.18)	3.7 (0.53)	*2.1 (1.45)	2.1 (0.61)	3.6 (1.04)	2.3 (0.34)	*2.2 (1.05)
Midwest	2.2 (0.15)	1.3 (0.17)	3.5 (0.44)	*2.0 (0.86)	2.6 (0.45)	3.0 (0.84)	3.3 (0.41)	*3.6 (1.10)
South	3.6 (0.14)	2.5 (0.17)	5.4 (0.44)	*4.9 (1.73)	3.8 (0.48)	4.7 (0.90)	4.4 (0.35)	2.1 (0.43)
West	3.0 (0.17)	2.0 (0.21)	4.6 (0.51)	*4.2 (1.40)	2.5 (0.49)	5.6 (1.38)	3.6 (0.37)	3.1 (0.78)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding not receiving prescription medication due to lack of affordability is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed prescription medication, but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to not receiving prescription medication and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed prescription medication in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 47. Frequencies of children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,413	400	379	15	152	58	357	52
Sex								
Male	650	181	178	*6	74	29	168	13
Female	763	219	201	*8	78	29	189	39
Age								
2–4 years	50	29	*5	*1	*1	*2	*7	*4
5–17 years.	1,363	371	374	*14	151	55	350	48
5–11 years	478	152	134	*5	50	19	102	*15
12–17 years	886	218	241	*9	101	36	248	33
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	377	120	64	*7	35	15	122	*13
Mexican or Mexican American	283	101	40	*3	27	8	90	*12
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,036	280	315	*8	117	43	235	39
White, single race.	708	237	180	*5	93	33	139	20
Black or African American, single race	253	25	112	*3	21	*7	67	*17
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	280	77	78	*2	12	14	94	*4
High school diploma or GED[6]	390	114	110	*–	50	16	91	*9
More than high school diploma	693	209	177	*12	87	26	166	*16
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	419	75	200	*2	22	15	93	12
$20,000–$34,999.	416	117	110	*5	54	15	103	*12
$35,000–$54,999.	307	97	57	*3	40	17	82	*12
$55,000–$74,999.	153	60	*7	*4	25	*7	41	*9
$75,000 or more	117	50	*5	*1	*11	*3	38	*7
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	436	92	171	*4	24	18	113	*15
Near poor	484	123	120	*3	74	15	128	22
Not poor	492	185	88	*8	54	26	116	*15
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	769	278	127	*9	89	18	215	33
Rented	593	108	234	*5	61	37	134	14
Some other arrangement	46	*13	17	*–	*2	*3	*7	*4
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	538	178	138	*2	67	18	122	*12
Medicaid.	409	72	139	*6	32	21	119	20
Other	16	*3	*6	*–	*3	*1	*2	*1
Uninsured	447	148	95	*5	51	17	113	20
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	444	110	129	*6	42	27	116	15
Small MSA.	639	194	175	*5	69	13	159	24
Not in MSA	330	97	75	*4	41	17	82	*14
Region								
Northeast	182	38	60	*3	15	*8	47	*10
Midwest	326	96	101	*2	37	20	64	*6
South	599	172	159	*5	70	22	143	29
West	306	94	59	*4	30	*8	103	*8

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding not having eyeglasses due to lack of affordability is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed eyeglasses, but didn't get them because you couldn't afford them?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to not having eyeglasses and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 48. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	2.2 (0.07)	1.3 (0.08)	3.4 (0.21)	2.1 (0.61)	2.7 (0.30)	2.8 (0.40)	2.9 (0.17)	2.5 (0.43)
Sex								
Male	2.0 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	3.3 (0.28)	*1.7 (0.77)	2.5 (0.37)	2.8 (0.57)	2.6 (0.24)	1.3 (0.36)
Female	2.4 (0.11)	1.5 (0.12)	3.6 (0.30)	*2.5 (0.96)	2.8 (0.46)	2.9 (0.52)	3.1 (0.24)	3.8 (0.78)
Age								
2–4 years	0.4 (0.06)	0.4 (0.09)	*0.3 (0.13)	*0.2 (0.19)	*0.1 (0.13)	*0.6 (0.36)	*0.4 (0.13)	*1.2 (0.43)
5–17 years.	2.6 (0.09)	1.5 (0.10)	4.0 (0.24)	*3.4 (1.04)	3.1 (0.34)	3.4 (0.49)	3.3 (0.20)	2.8 (0.50)
5–11 years	1.7 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.7 (0.29)	*1.8 (0.72)	2.0 (0.38)	2.0 (0.43)	2.5 (0.28)	*1.8 (0.65)
12–17 years	3.6 (0.15)	2.3 (0.19)	5.3 (0.38)	*7.8 (3.16)	4.2 (0.58)	5.4 (0.98)	3.8 (0.27)	3.6 (0.74)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	3.1 (0.17)	2.5 (0.22)	3.3 (0.43)	*3.1 (1.30)	4.0 (0.77)	4.1 (0.91)	3.7 (0.31)	*3.0 (0.92)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.4 (0.22)	2.9 (0.28)	3.8 (0.56)	*2.2 (1.09)	4.6 (1.00)	3.4 (0.98)	3.9 (0.40)	*3.7 (1.23)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.0 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	3.4 (0.23)	*1.6 (0.65)	2.4 (0.32)	2.5 (0.44)	2.6 (0.20)	2.4 (0.48)
White, single race.	1.8 (0.10)	1.1 (0.09)	3.7 (0.34)	*1.7 (0.90)	2.4 (0.38)	2.7 (0.54)	2.3 (0.25)	2.4 (0.66)
Black or African American, single race	2.7 (0.18)	1.3 (0.34)	3.1 (0.31)	*2.1 (1.25)	2.8 (0.64)	*2.0 (0.71)	3.2 (0.40)	*2.8 (0.86)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	3.4 (0.23)	3.2 (0.36)	3.7 (0.54)	*1.4 (0.92)	2.6 (0.74)	3.3 (0.88)	3.8 (0.41)	*2.5 (1.31)
High school diploma or GED[6]	2.7 (0.17)	2.2 (0.25)	3.5 (0.39)	*–	3.1 (0.59)	2.2 (0.63)	2.7 (0.29)	*4.5 (2.00)
More than high school diploma	1.7 (0.08)	0.9 (0.08)	3.3 (0.28)	*4.2 (1.42)	2.4 (0.37)	3.0 (0.59)	2.6 (0.24)	*3.7 (1.31)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	3.8 (0.22)	3.1 (0.40)	3.8 (0.32)	*1.0 (0.92)	4.0 (1.03)	3.4 (0.84)	5.0 (0.63)	2.8 (0.78)
$20,000–$34,999.	3.7 (0.22)	3.0 (0.37)	3.8 (0.38)	*2.7 (1.29)	5.4 (0.92)	3.1 (0.85)	4.7 (0.54)	*2.6 (0.92)
$35,000–$54,999.	2.5 (0.19)	1.7 (0.19)	3.3 (0.59)	*1.4 (1.11)	2.8 (0.67)	3.5 (0.93)	3.2 (0.44)	*2.6 (1.28)
$55,000–$74,999.	1.6 (0.16)	1.1 (0.19)	*1.1 (0.47)	*4.6 (2.85)	2.2 (0.59)	*2.7 (1.06)	2.1 (0.43)	*3.1 (1.31)
$75,000 or more	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.08)	*1.0 (0.47)	*2.0 (2.02)	*0.7 (0.31)	*0.9 (0.57)	1.0 (0.18)	*1.7 (1.14)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	3.7 (0.22)	3.3 (0.45)	3.8 (0.36)	*2.3 (1.28)	3.4 (0.85)	3.5 (0.95)	4.5 (0.53)	*2.8 (0.91)
Near poor	3.4 (0.19)	2.4 (0.26)	3.8 (0.40)	*1.2 (0.64)	5.2 (0.90)	2.5 (0.66)	4.0 (0.43)	3.5 (1.04)
Not poor	1.3 (0.07)	0.8 (0.07)	2.6 (0.32)	*2.7 (1.20)	1.5 (0.26)	2.6 (0.57)	1.7 (0.18)	*1.6 (0.64)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1.7 (0.08)	1.1 (0.08)	3.1 (0.32)	*3.2 (1.25)	2.3 (0.35)	2.1 (0.53)	2.4 (0.19)	2.3 (0.53)
Rented	3.1 (0.15)	2.1 (0.20)	3.6 (0.27)	*1.3 (0.54)	3.7 (0.59)	3.3 (0.55)	4.0 (0.38)	2.4 (0.70)
Some other arrangement	3.8 (0.73)	*2.7 (1.11)	5.4 (1.29)	*–	*1.5 (1.15)	*7.8 (4.80)	*3.9 (1.73)	*7.2 (3.41)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1.3 (0.07)	0.7 (0.07)	2.9 (0.31)	*1.0 (0.58)	1.8 (0.29)	2.3 (0.57)	1.7 (0.17)	*1.9 (0.69)
Medicaid	2.6 (0.16)	1.9 (0.27)	2.8 (0.27)	*1.7 (0.80)	2.6 (0.59)	2.4 (0.59)	3.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.56)
Other	1.2 (0.31)	*0.4 (0.20)	*2.6 (1.05)	*–	*1.4 (1.18)	*2.7 (2.68)	*0.8 (0.49)	*1.2 (1.20)
Uninsured	6.9 (0.36)	5.7 (0.52)	9.1 (0.93)	*5.0 (2.72)	9.1 (1.62)	5.6 (1.33)	7.1 (0.64)	6.2 (1.52)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2.4 (0.12)	1.5 (0.17)	3.0 (0.27)	*2.3 (1.08)	3.0 (0.53)	4.7 (0.85)	2.9 (0.28)	2.0 (0.55)
Small MSA	1.9 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	3.6 (0.34)	*1.6 (0.74)	2.4 (0.39)	1.4 (0.39)	2.4 (0.20)	2.7 (0.70)
Not in MSA	2.7 (0.21)	1.7 (0.18)	3.8 (0.54)	*2.7 (1.73)	2.8 (0.74)	3.3 (0.93)	4.2 (0.62)	*2.9 (1.05)
Region								
Northeast	1.6 (0.14)	0.7 (0.13)	3.0 (0.47)	*2.6 (1.87)	2.1 (0.59)	*2.7 (0.87)	1.9 (0.33)	*3.3 (1.43)
Midwest	2.1 (0.17)	1.3 (0.17)	3.9 (0.47)	*1.2 (0.80)	2.6 (0.71)	3.7 (0.94)	2.6 (0.41)	*1.4 (0.79)
South	2.5 (0.12)	1.6 (0.14)	3.6 (0.34)	*2.6 (1.33)	2.9 (0.43)	2.8 (0.68)	3.3 (0.29)	3.2 (0.71)
West	2.1 (0.15)	1.4 (0.16)	2.9 (0.39)	*1.9 (0.96)	2.6 (0.68)	1.9 (0.56)	3.1 (0.36)	*1.7 (0.63)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding not having eyeglasses due to lack of affordability is based on a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed eyeglasses, but didn't get them because you couldn't afford them?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to not having eyeglasses and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who needed but did not get eyeglasses in the past 12 months due to lack of affordability" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 49. Frequencies of children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist within the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	15,883	6,831	2,954	275	1,345	600	3,325	554
Sex								
Male	8,373	3,554	1,557	148	712	326	1,801	275
Female	7,510	3,277	1,397	127	633	274	1,523	279
Age								
2–4 years	6,638	3,650	906	185	461	220	1,061	155
5–17 years.	9,246	3,181	2,047	90	884	380	2,264	399
5–11 years	4,787	1,908	1,054	66	458	215	909	177
12–17 years	4,459	1,273	993	24	427	165	1,354	222
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	4,128	1,706	570	93	248	137	1,199	176
Mexican or Mexican American	3,014	1,287	340	62	191	93	902	139
Not Hispanic or Latino.	11,756	5,125	2,384	182	1,098	464	2,126	378
White, single race	7,973	4,095	1,199	129	857	333	1,165	194
Black or African American, single race	2,655	506	1,018	42	181	107	650	151
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	3,101	990	706	65	164	159	963	53
High school diploma or GED[6]	4,180	1,451	909	103	452	234	977	54
More than high school diploma	7,979	4,358	1,196	106	708	203	1,323	85
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	3,733	882	1,654	77	178	154	655	133
$20,000–$34,999.	3,592	1,352	794	77	318	166	746	140
$35,000–$54,999.	3,473	1,586	342	75	378	146	810	136
$55,000–$74,999.	2,089	1,184	84	32	228	59	451	50
$75,000 or more	2,997	1,828	79	14	244	75	663	95
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	3,917	984	1,428	75	227	166	870	166
Near poor	4,606	1,715	891	94	422	206	1,084	194
Not poor	7,360	4,132	634	105	696	229	1,372	194
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	9,066	4,732	851	102	809	195	2,038	339
Rented	6,360	1,917	2,002	161	495	385	1,205	195
Some other arrangement	388	157	95	*11	30	*14	66	14
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	7,728	4,304	929	89	751	175	1,343	138
Medicaid	4,627	1,150	1,449	132	330	269	1,062	235
Other	280	107	70	*4	29	*17	45	*8
Uninsured	3,187	1,259	490	51	232	138	850	167
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	5,024	1,805	1,172	93	347	191	1,216	198
Small MSA	7,680	3,697	1,208	131	611	241	1,574	218
Not in MSA	3,180	1,329	574	50	388	168	534	137
Region								
Northeast	2,262	1,018	434	54	137	72	477	69
Midwest	3,280	1,434	663	72	306	161	565	78
South	6,602	2,735	1,345	85	609	249	1,295	284
West	3,740	1,644	511	64	294	118	986	123

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding last dental visit is obtained from a question that asked, "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." A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to last dental visit and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 50. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist within the past 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3].	24.6 (0.25)	22.2 (0.32)	26.9 (0.52)	39.6 (1.98)	23.7 (0.78)	29.7 (1.28)	27.0 (0.47)	27.7 (1.29)
Sex								
Male	25.4 (0.32)	22.5 (0.43)	28.7 (0.76)	40.0 (2.72)	24.5 (1.06)	31.3 (1.85)	28.2 (0.66)	27.2 (1.79)
Female	23.8 (0.31)	21.9 (0.44)	25.2 (0.68)	39.1 (2.94)	22.8 (1.12)	28.0 (1.74)	25.7 (0.64)	28.2 (1.80)
Age								
2–4 years	55.1 (0.58)	53.5 (0.74)	55.0 (1.46)	62.9 (3.00)	58.3 (2.36)	54.9 (3.16)	59.4 (1.39)	49.5 (3.92)
5–17 years	17.7 (0.24)	13.3 (0.30)	22.0 (0.51)	22.4 (2.31)	18.1 (0.74)	23.4 (1.33)	21.5 (0.46)	23.6 (1.31)
5–11 years	17.2 (0.33)	13.3 (0.39)	21.7 (0.78)	22.6 (2.74)	18.0 (1.08)	22.3 (1.68)	22.6 (0.80)	21.8 (1.79)
12–17 years	18.2 (0.32)	13.3 (0.43)	22.3 (0.69)	22.0 (4.19)	18.1 (1.08)	25.1 (2.15)	20.9 (0.55)	25.3 (1.81)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino.	34.6 (0.52)	35.0 (0.77)	29.9 (1.11)	41.2 (3.15)	28.3 (1.63)	37.2 (2.78)	36.8 (0.86)	40.2 (2.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	36.9 (0.67)	36.4 (0.90)	32.4 (1.55)	41.0 (3.35)	32.2 (2.04)	39.2 (3.42)	39.8 (1.06)	42.8 (3.08)
Not Hispanic or Latino	22.4 (0.26)	19.8 (0.34)	26.3 (0.59)	38.8 (2.49)	22.8 (0.88)	28.0 (1.43)	23.5 (0.55)	24.1 (1.46)
White, single race	20.5 (0.30)	18.8 (0.36)	24.4 (0.79)	43.1 (3.20)	22.4 (0.98)	27.8 (1.77)	19.5 (0.64)	23.6 (2.04)
Black or African American, single race	28.5 (0.60)	26.7 (1.21)	28.7 (0.96)	35.9 (4.56)	24.1 (2.03)	31.7 (2.89)	31.5 (1.13)	25.4 (2.27)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	38.5 (0.70)	41.4 (1.21)	34.0 (1.32)	41.0 (3.88)	37.0 (2.83)	37.9 (2.84)	39.9 (1.15)	36.9 (5.26)
High school diploma or GED[6].	29.1 (0.49)	27.9 (0.75)	29.3 (0.98)	39.6 (3.39)	28.0 (1.59)	32.1 (2.12)	30.0 (0.89)	28.3 (4.49)
More than high school diploma	20.0 (0.27)	18.9 (0.33)	22.7 (0.70)	38.5 (3.40)	19.8 (0.92)	23.5 (1.95)	20.5 (0.60)	20.2 (2.96)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	34.0 (0.59)	36.1 (1.24)	31.9 (0.82)	43.5 (3.94)	32.6 (2.63)	34.9 (2.93)	36.3 (1.29)	33.2 (2.72)
$20,000-$34,999.	32.5 (0.59)	34.9 (0.94)	27.4 (1.03)	41.0 (3.88)	31.9 (2.06)	35.1 (2.92)	34.8 (1.28)	29.9 (2.69)
$35,000-$54,999.	28.0 (0.54)	28.1 (0.80)	19.7 (1.26)	40.6 (4.27)	26.7 (1.52)	30.2 (2.72)	32.5 (1.13)	29.8 (2.86)
$55,000-$74,999.	21.5 (0.55)	21.7 (0.78)	13.6 (1.72)	38.7 (7.12)	20.8 (1.65)	21.5 (3.46)	23.6 (1.23)	18.3 (3.99)
$75,000 or more.	14.8 (0.35)	13.7 (0.42)	14.8 (1.97)	22.2 (5.17)	14.9 (1.29)	21.5 (3.15)	16.8 (0.74)	23.4 (3.05)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	34.1 (0.60)	35.2 (1.18)	32.4 (0.94)	44.1 (4.10)	33.1 (2.56)	34.3 (2.89)	35.9 (1.18)	31.9 (2.73)
Near poor.	32.4 (0.54)	33.8 (0.89)	28.3 (0.97)	39.0 (3.78)	29.7 (1.75)	35.4 (2.76)	34.7 (1.09)	31.4 (2.53)
Not poor.	19.0 (0.26)	18.1 (0.33)	18.6 (0.74)	37.3 (3.09)	19.4 (0.92)	23.9 (1.73)	20.3 (0.55)	22.4 (1.82)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	20.5 (0.27)	18.9 (0.33)	20.7 (0.79)	35.0 (3.34)	20.7 (0.92)	22.7 (1.80)	23.3 (0.55)	24.4 (1.51)
Rented.	34.1 (0.44)	37.3 (0.82)	30.8 (0.71)	41.7 (2.53)	30.0 (1.51)	34.7 (1.84)	36.2 (0.93)	35.6 (2.45)
Some other arrangement	32.2 (1.67)	32.8 (2.70)	29.6 (2.75)	67.6 (11.04)	26.2 (5.15)	35.7 (10.62)	35.7 (4.07)	29.1 (7.71)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private.	19.0 (0.26)	18.2 (0.32)	19.9 (0.69)	35.6 (3.03)	20.2 (0.90)	21.7 (1.83)	19.2 (0.54)	21.7 (2.14)
Medicaid.	29.4 (0.50)	30.0 (0.91)	29.0 (0.82)	38.3 (3.08)	26.9 (1.75)	31.1 (1.93)	30.6 (0.96)	23.4 (1.67)
Other.	20.5 (1.29)	17.0 (1.73)	30.5 (3.38)	*44.3 (13.53)	15.6 (3.07)	33.1 (8.85)	20.9 (3.02)	*17.8 (7.67)
Uninsured.	50.0 (0.76)	49.4 (1.23)	47.6 (1.69)	55.0 (5.00)	42.9 (2.86)	46.6 (3.57)	54.6 (1.38)	55.3 (3.32)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	27.7 (0.43)	25.3 (0.66)	28.1 (0.83)	37.9 (3.04)	25.3 (1.47)	33.4 (2.18)	30.8 (0.81)	28.9 (2.24)
Small MSA	22.5 (0.32)	20.6 (0.41)	25.0 (0.79)	42.2 (3.19)	21.3 (1.01)	26.2 (1.90)	24.5 (0.66)	25.1 (1.77)
Not in MSA	26.3 (0.72)	23.5 (0.77)	29.4 (1.47)	36.6 (4.37)	26.8 (1.86)	31.7 (2.57)	27.6 (1.31)	30.7 (2.92)
Region								
Northeast	19.4 (0.48)	17.5 (0.72)	21.9 (1.14)	42.6 (4.52)	18.5 (1.87)	23.3 (2.57)	20.1 (0.97)	24.1 (3.23)
Midwest	21.7 (0.49)	19.0 (0.62)	25.6 (0.99)	40.3 (3.99)	21.4 (1.76)	30.0 (2.86)	23.0 (1.05)	19.7 (2.57)
South	28.2 (0.45)	25.9 (0.57)	30.7 (0.90)	43.3 (3.86)	25.7 (1.22)	32.8 (2.17)	30.6 (0.81)	32.6 (2.08)
West	26.2 (0.47)	24.1 (0.63)	25.4 (1.11)	33.1 (3.53)	25.6 (1.50)	28.3 (2.44)	30.5 (0.95)	27.3 (2.50)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding last dental visit is obtained from a question that asked, "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." A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to last dental visit and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not see a dentist in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 51. Frequencies of children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	4,168	1,421	978	53	467	188	942	120
Sex								
Male	2,022	687	457	28	217	95	490	48
Female.	2,146	734	521	25	250	92	452	72
Age								
2–4 years	364	167	70	11	21	13	72	*8
5–17 years.	3,804	1,254	908	42	446	174	869	111
5–11 years	1,790	693	416	27	223	82	315	35
12–17 years	2,014	561	492	15	223	92	555	76
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,044	379	160	27	94	38	309	37
Mexican or Mexican American	784	306	101	18	70	27	233	28
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3,124	1,042	818	26	372	149	633	83
White, single race.	2,270	857	510	22	311	126	397	46
Black or African American, single race	561	89	241	*4	49	12	138	28
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	776	209	181	21	46	54	256	*8
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,129	367	262	13	143	65	265	*12
More than high school diploma	2,150	841	496	19	273	67	413	*41
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,083	216	502	14	74	53	199	25
$20,000–$34,999.	1,091	362	293	19	107	48	235	27
$35,000–$54,999.	1,025	393	145	11	152	51	243	31
$55,000–$74,999.	481	209	22	*6	74	*15	129	*25
$75,000 or more	488	242	*16	*3	59	*20	135	*12
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,108	262	407	14	81	59	256	29
Near poor	1,427	442	336	22	174	50	347	56
Not poor	1,633	716	236	17	212	79	338	35
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2,330	978	334	22	260	72	591	73
Rented	1,705	395	611	31	200	101	325	43
Some other arrangement	105	39	31	*–	*5	*5	22	*3
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,645	695	313	11	222	43	327	*35
Medicaid.	1,102	245	363	22	99	64	278	31
Other	65	*14	21	*–	*7	*10	*12	*2
Uninsured	1,346	466	278	20	138	69	321	52
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,256	364	335	25	120	54	309	49
Small MSA	2,012	751	429	20	218	78	470	45
Not in MSA	900	306	214	*7	129	55	163	26
Region								
Northeast	512	170	117	*8	55	29	125	*8
Midwest	923	304	236	10	106	50	186	*32
South	1,674	586	422	12	198	64	340	52
West	1,060	361	203	24	107	46	291	28

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.
– Quantity zero.
[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding receipt of dental care is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed [dental care, including check-ups] but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of dental care and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 52. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	6.4 (0.13)	4.6 (0.16)	8.8 (0.34)	7.5 (1.00)	8.1 (0.47)	9.1 (0.80)	7.5 (0.29)	5.8 (0.74)
Sex								
Male	6.1 (0.17)	4.3 (0.21)	8.3 (0.44)	7.4 (1.41)	7.4 (0.60)	9.0 (1.12)	7.6 (0.40)	4.6 (0.73)
Female	6.8 (0.19)	4.9 (0.22)	9.3 (0.50)	7.7 (1.42)	8.9 (0.75)	9.3 (1.13)	7.5 (0.40)	7.1 (1.28)
Age								
2–4 years	3.0 (0.18)	2.4 (0.23)	4.2 (0.54)	3.8 (1.09)	2.6 (0.75)	3.3 (0.95)	4.0 (0.52)	*2.6 (0.83)
5–17 years.	7.2 (0.15)	5.2 (0.19)	9.6 (0.38)	10.2 (1.53)	9.0 (0.53)	10.6 (0.95)	8.1 (0.32)	6.4 (0.86)
5–11 years	6.4 (0.19)	4.8 (0.22)	8.5 (0.52)	9.2 (1.62)	8.7 (0.71)	8.4 (1.09)	7.7 (0.52)	4.2 (0.76)
12–17 years	8.1 (0.22)	5.8 (0.31)	10.9 (0.55)	13.1 (3.50)	9.3 (0.81)	13.9 (1.69)	8.4 (0.40)	8.4 (1.51)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	8.7 (0.28)	7.7 (0.43)	8.3 (0.64)	11.8 (2.09)	10.7 (1.16)	10.4 (1.63)	9.3 (0.50)	8.2 (1.21)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.5 (0.36)	8.6 (0.53)	9.5 (0.84)	12.2 (2.28)	11.9 (1.48)	11.2 (2.09)	10.1 (0.62)	8.6 (1.43)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	5.9 (0.14)	4.0 (0.17)	8.9 (0.38)	5.5 (1.07)	7.7 (0.52)	8.9 (0.92)	6.9 (0.34)	5.1 (0.90)
White, single race.	5.8 (0.17)	3.9 (0.18)	10.3 (0.55)	7.2 (1.60)	8.1 (0.61)	10.4 (1.20)	6.6 (0.43)	5.4 (1.52)
Black or African American, single race	5.9 (0.30)	4.7 (0.64)	6.7 (0.49)	*3.2 (1.10)	6.5 (1.03)	3.4 (1.01)	6.5 (0.62)	4.5 (0.98)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	9.5 (0.39)	8.7 (0.64)	8.6 (0.80)	13.1 (2.66)	10.3 (1.71)	12.7 (1.95)	10.4 (0.70)	*5.5 (1.87)
High school diploma or GED[6]	7.8 (0.30)	7.0 (0.48)	8.4 (0.59)	4.9 (1.14)	8.8 (0.91)	8.8 (1.34)	8.0 (0.51)	*6.3 (2.26)
More than high school diploma	5.4 (0.15)	3.6 (0.16)	9.4 (0.48)	6.7 (1.60)	7.6 (0.61)	7.7 (1.09)	6.3 (0.39)	9.5 (2.76)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	9.7 (0.34)	8.8 (0.67)	9.6 (0.49)	7.9 (1.94)	13.3 (1.83)	11.8 (2.01)	10.7 (0.88)	6.1 (1.12)
$20,000–$34,999.	9.8 (0.35)	9.3 (0.63)	10.0 (0.68)	9.8 (2.08)	10.7 (1.18)	10.1 (2.27)	10.8 (0.77)	5.6 (1.14)
$35,000–$54,999.	8.2 (0.31)	6.9 (0.43)	8.3 (0.89)	6.2 (1.76)	10.6 (1.16)	10.3 (1.99)	9.6 (0.75)	6.6 (1.45)
$55,000–$74,999.	4.9 (0.34)	3.8 (0.35)	3.5 (0.92)	*7.1 (3.24)	6.8 (1.12)	*5.4 (1.83)	6.7 (0.94)	*8.8 (4.06)
$75,000 or more	2.4 (0.16)	1.8 (0.17)	*3.1 (1.11)	*4.2 (2.66)	3.6 (0.66)	*5.8 (1.76)	3.4 (0.39)	*2.9 (1.00)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	9.5 (0.36)	9.3 (0.74)	9.1 (0.56)	8.0 (2.13)	11.5 (1.56)	11.8 (2.02)	10.3 (0.82)	5.3 (1.05)
Near poor	9.9 (0.33)	8.7 (0.52)	10.6 (0.71)	8.9 (1.77)	12.1 (1.19)	8.5 (1.58)	10.9 (0.74)	8.9 (2.02)
Not poor	4.2 (0.13)	3.1 (0.15)	6.9 (0.52)	6.0 (1.55)	5.9 (0.53)	8.1 (1.16)	4.9 (0.34)	3.9 (0.70)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	5.2 (0.14)	3.9 (0.16)	8.0 (0.49)	7.5 (1.63)	6.6 (0.55)	8.3 (1.26)	6.7 (0.33)	5.2 (0.96)
Rented	9.0 (0.26)	7.6 (0.45)	9.3 (0.46)	7.8 (1.32)	11.9 (1.02)	9.0 (1.00)	9.6 (0.57)	7.5 (1.16)
Some other arrangement	8.7 (1.01)	8.2 (1.75)	9.7 (2.00)	*–	*4.4 (2.27)	*12.0 (6.19)	11.5 (2.45)	*5.0 (2.79)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	4.0 (0.13)	2.9 (0.15)	6.7 (0.44)	4.2 (1.22)	5.9 (0.52)	5.3 (1.04)	4.6 (0.29)	*5.3 (1.82)
Medicaid	6.9 (0.26)	6.4 (0.50)	7.2 (0.48)	6.5 (1.29)	8.0 (1.02)	7.3 (1.06)	7.8 (0.61)	3.0 (0.61)
Other	4.7 (0.74)	*2.1 (0.68)	8.9 (2.17)	*–	*3.9 (1.69)	*19.0 (8.69)	*5.5 (2.04)	*3.4 (2.44)
Uninsured	20.8 (0.63)	18.1 (0.97)	26.8 (1.58)	21.3 (4.26)	24.9 (2.39)	22.9 (2.91)	20.2 (1.12)	16.6 (2.29)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	6.8 (0.22)	5.1 (0.32)	7.9 (0.48)	10.1 (1.96)	8.6 (0.94)	9.2 (1.46)	7.7 (0.46)	6.8 (1.69)
Small MSA	5.8 (0.17)	4.2 (0.20)	8.8 (0.52)	6.5 (1.30)	7.5 (0.65)	8.4 (1.11)	7.2 (0.39)	5.1 (0.82)
Not in MSA	7.4 (0.38)	5.4 (0.41)	10.9 (0.91)	*5.2 (2.12)	8.8 (1.02)	10.4 (1.81)	8.2 (0.86)	5.6 (1.25)
Region								
Northeast	4.4 (0.26)	2.9 (0.32)	5.9 (0.68)	*6.0 (2.58)	7.4 (1.15)	9.1 (2.02)	5.2 (0.59)	*2.8 (0.96)
Midwest	6.0 (0.27)	4.0 (0.29)	9.0 (0.72)	5.3 (1.50)	7.4 (0.94)	9.1 (1.77)	7.4 (0.67)	*7.8 (2.78)
South	7.1 (0.22)	5.5 (0.28)	9.5 (0.58)	5.9 (1.60)	8.3 (0.74)	8.3 (1.18)	7.9 (0.47)	5.8 (0.89)
West	7.4 (0.30)	5.3 (0.37)	10.0 (0.74)	12.3 (2.35)	9.3 (1.09)	10.9 (1.76)	8.8 (0.62)	6.1 (1.16)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Information regarding receipt of dental care is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 12 months, was there any time when [child's name] needed [dental care, including check-ups] but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it?" A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to receipt of dental care and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 2–17 who did not receive needed dental care in the past 12 months due to cost" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 53. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,666	526	430	*9	190	51	371	89
Sex								
Male	758	237	190	*6	92	28	167	37
Female	908	289	240	*3	98	22	204	52
Age								
4–17 years	1,666	526	430	*9	190	51	371	89
4–11 years	783	295	198	*7	91	25	141	26
12–17 years	883	231	232	*2	99	26	230	63
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	386	120	81	*2	43	16	104	20
Mexican or Mexican American	257	91	39	*1	27	*11	69	19
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,279	406	349	*7	147	35	267	69
White, single race	858	314	182	*5	108	30	183	*35
Black or African American, single race	285	35	131	*1	27	*4	60	28
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	326	74	118	*2	31	13	84	*4
High school diploma or GED[6]	382	104	101	*5	60	*14	97	*–
More than high school diploma	855	346	176	*2	95	22	182	*31
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	443	60	240	*2	30	*8	79	23
$20,000–$34,999	362	108	99	*4	45	12	75	*18
$35,000–$54,999	296	96	59	*1	46	*11	67	*16
$55,000–$74,999	213	79	*16	*–	28	*6	65	*19
$75,000 or more	353	183	*15	*1	41	*13	86	*13
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	489	86	215	*4	41	*9	103	30
Near poor	420	100	116	*1	52	*14	102	*34
Not poor	756	340	98	*4	96	27	166	25
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	1,002	406	153	*2	110	25	248	57
Rented	623	109	264	*7	77	24	119	23
Some other arrangement	36	*10	*12	*–	*3	*1	*2	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	798	328	153	*4	90	*18	183	*23
Medicaid	610	114	226	*5	62	18	136	49
Other	34	*17	*7	*–	*5	*2	*3	*–
Uninsured	218	67	42	*1	33	*13	45	16
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	538	148	165	*4	49	17	115	*40
Small MSA	795	284	185	*3	87	22	181	33
Not in MSA	332	94	80	*2	53	*11	75	17
Region								
Northeast	316	99	87	*3	32	*11	73	9
Midwest	325	87	97	*2	35	*10	69	*26
South	600	186	170	*3	73	*16	118	34
West	425	154	75	*1	50	14	110	*20

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] often been unhappy, depressed, or tearful?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 54. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	3.0 (0.10)	2.0 (0.11)	4.4 (0.27)	*1.9 (0.60)	3.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.48)	3.4 (0.23)	4.9 (0.84)
Sex								
Male	2.7 (0.12)	1.8 (0.14)	4.0 (0.33)	*2.2 (1.00)	3.5 (0.45)	3.1 (0.75)	2.9 (0.28)	4.0 (0.75)
Female	3.3 (0.16)	2.3 (0.18)	4.8 (0.40)	*1.5 (0.55)	3.9 (0.47)	2.7 (0.60)	3.8 (0.37)	5.9 (1.55)
Age								
4–17 years.	3.0 (0.10)	2.0 (0.11)	4.4 (0.27)	*1.9 (0.60)	3.7 (0.32)	2.9 (0.48)	3.4 (0.23)	4.9 (0.84)
4–11 years	2.5 (0.12)	1.8 (0.14)	3.7 (0.32)	*2.0 (0.74)	3.2 (0.43)	2.2 (0.49)	3.1 (0.36)	2.9 (0.60)
12–17 years	3.6 (0.17)	2.5 (0.20)	5.3 (0.44)	*1.8 (0.86)	4.2 (0.48)	3.9 (0.99)	3.6 (0.31)	7.1 (1.59)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	3.8 (0.20)	3.0 (0.29)	4.9 (0.54)	*1.4 (0.54)	5.6 (0.96)	5.0 (1.27)	3.7 (0.35)	5.4 (1.26)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.7 (0.25)	3.2 (0.36)	4.2 (0.69)	*0.8 (0.40)	5.2 (1.03)	*5.6 (1.74)	3.5 (0.43)	6.7 (1.67)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2.8 (0.11)	1.9 (0.12)	4.3 (0.31)	*2.2 (0.85)	3.3 (0.33)	2.4 (0.51)	3.3 (0.28)	4.8 (1.03)
White, single race	2.5 (0.12)	1.7 (0.13)	4.1 (0.38)	*2.4 (1.20)	3.1 (0.35)	2.8 (0.67)	3.3 (0.35)	*4.8 (1.73)
Black or African American, single race . . .	3.5 (0.26)	2.2 (0.39)	4.2 (0.48)	*1.5 (0.95)	3.8 (0.91)	*1.3 (0.63)	3.3 (0.47)	5.1 (1.21)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	4.8 (0.31)	3.7 (0.45)	6.7 (0.75)	*2.1 (1.67)	7.7 (1.80)	3.8 (1.06)	4.0 (0.46)	*3.1 (1.52)
High school diploma or GED[6]	3.1 (0.18)	2.3 (0.25)	3.7 (0.42)	*2.5 (0.96)	4.2 (0.70)	*2.2 (0.72)	3.4 (0.39)	*–
More than high school diploma	2.5 (0.12)	1.8 (0.13)	3.7 (0.37)	*1.2 (0.71)	2.9 (0.33)	2.9 (0.78)	3.1 (0.35)	*8.4 (3.35)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	4.8 (0.28)	3.1 (0.46)	5.4 (0.45)	*1.9 (1.17)	6.3 (1.49)	*2.4 (0.86)	5.1 (0.74)	6.4 (1.27)
$20,000–$34,999	3.8 (0.27)	3.4 (0.47)	3.8 (0.43)	*3.2 (1.60)	5.0 (0.93)	2.9 (0.88)	4.0 (0.56)	*4.3 (1.58)
$35,000–$54,999	2.8 (0.20)	2.1 (0.28)	3.7 (0.68)	*1.0 (0.83)	3.6 (0.60)	*2.5 (0.82)	3.0 (0.46)	*3.8 (1.26)
$55,000–$74,999	2.5 (0.27)	1.7 (0.23)	*2.7 (0.98)	*–	2.8 (0.61)	*2.5 (1.34)	3.7 (0.88)	*7.4 (4.26)
$75,000 or more	2.0 (0.15)	1.6 (0.17)	*3.1 (1.28)	*2.5 (1.88)	2.7 (0.57)	*4.1 (1.78)	2.4 (0.38)	*3.7 (1.29)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	5.0 (0.31)	3.8 (0.58)	5.7 (0.50)	*3.5 (1.95)	6.9 (1.43)	*2.3 (0.92)	4.9 (0.66)	6.6 (1.63)
Near poor	3.4 (0.23)	2.4 (0.29)	4.1 (0.44)	*0.8 (0.48)	4.1 (0.66)	*2.8 (0.85)	3.7 (0.55)	*6.2 (2.19)
Not poor	2.2 (0.10)	1.8 (0.12)	3.1 (0.39)	*2.0 (0.86)	2.9 (0.35)	3.1 (0.78)	2.7 (0.26)	3.1 (0.70)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2.6 (0.11)	1.9 (0.12)	4.0 (0.41)	*0.9 (0.53)	3.1 (0.35)	3.3 (0.84)	3.1 (0.27)	4.6 (1.07)
Rented	4.0 (0.20)	2.7 (0.31)	4.7 (0.37)	*2.8 (1.05)	5.1 (0.69)	2.6 (0.57)	4.2 (0.48)	4.5 (0.85)
Some other arrangement	3.6 (0.90)	*2.6 (1.00)	*4.6 (1.45)	*–	*2.8 (2.09)	*3.0 (2.18)	*1.4 (0.74)	*17.7 (11.79)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.2 (0.11)	1.6 (0.12)	3.5 (0.35)	*2.1 (0.90)	2.6 (0.33)	*2.4 (0.74)	2.8 (0.28)	*4.0 (1.95)
Medicaid	4.6 (0.24)	3.8 (0.45)	5.3 (0.45)	*2.1 (1.01)	5.7 (0.84)	2.4 (0.60)	4.7 (0.54)	5.5 (1.07)
Other	2.8 (0.62)	3.2 (0.92)	*3.3 (1.60)	*–	*2.8 (1.53)	*4.8 (4.68)	*1.5 (0.77)	*–
Uninsured	3.8 (0.31)	3.0 (0.46)	4.4 (0.82)	*1.2 (0.94)	6.7 (1.52)	*5.3 (1.75)	3.3 (0.49)	5.8 (1.28)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	3.5 (0.20)	2.5 (0.25)	4.5 (0.41)	*2.7 (0.98)	3.9 (0.69)	3.4 (0.85)	3.3 (0.36)	*6.4 (2.05)
Small MSA	2.7 (0.13)	1.9 (0.15)	4.2 (0.42)	*1.2 (0.66)	3.4 (0.42)	2.7 (0.72)	3.1 (0.32)	4.2 (0.88)
Not in MSA	3.1 (0.23)	1.9 (0.27)	4.6 (0.67)	*2.3 (1.99)	4.1 (0.70)	*2.6 (1.02)	4.3 (0.65)	4.1 (0.99)
Region								
Northeast	3.1 (0.23)	2.0 (0.30)	4.9 (0.64)	*4.0 (1.76)	4.8 (1.03)	*4.1 (1.54)	3.4 (0.55)	3.7 (1.06)
Midwest	2.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.17)	4.2 (0.58)	*1.8 (1.11)	2.7 (0.53)	*2.0 (0.77)	3.1 (0.52)	*7.1 (3.10)
South	3.0 (0.15)	2.1 (0.18)	4.4 (0.42)	*2.2 (1.56)	3.4 (0.50)	*2.5 (0.79)	3.2 (0.30)	4.2 (0.84)
West	3.5 (0.23)	2.7 (0.30)	4.2 (0.64)	*0.5 (0.26)	4.8 (0.71)	3.8 (1.01)	3.9 (0.52)	*5.3 (1.76)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1] A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] often been unhappy, depressed, or tearful?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who were often unhappy, depressed, or tearful in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 55. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	2,028	553	492	23	262	87	515	96
Sex								
Male	1,196	337	294	16	145	50	294	60
Female	832	216	198	*6	118	37	221	36
Age								
4–17 years	2,028	553	492	23	262	87	515	96
4–11 years	1,084	357	268	*11	145	53	208	42
12–17 years	944	197	224	*12	117	34	307	54
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	466	140	100	*6	44	16	144	15
Mexican or Mexican American	318	111	52	*2	33	*9	98	*13
Not Hispanic or Latino.	1,562	413	392	16	218	71	371	80
White, single race	1,018	339	182	*13	179	39	231	36
Black or African American, single race	414	32	182	*2	32	23	104	38
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	438	75	160	*6	42	23	127	*4
High school diploma or GED[6]	522	126	117	*12	83	31	145	*8
More than high school diploma	940	351	178	*5	133	31	227	17
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	576	75	285	*6	43	26	108	33
$20,000–$34,999	458	101	145	*7	48	27	109	*22
$35,000–$54,999	376	117	42	*5	79	*13	101	*18
$55,000–$74,999	249	95	*15	*4	38	*11	72	*15
$75,000 or more	369	167	*5	*1	54	*10	125	*8
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	623	94	257	*7	50	27	147	40
Near poor	532	112	141	*7	75	31	141	26
Not poor	872	347	94	*9	138	29	227	30
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	1,150	396	146	*9	159	34	341	64
Rented	817	141	329	13	94	50	161	29
Some other arrangement	50	*10	17	*1	*8	*3	*9	*3
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	927	357	140	*5	141	21	238	24
Medicaid	811	126	295	13	82	44	191	59
Other	35	*4	*9	*1	*7	*4	*8	*2
Uninsured	245	63	47	*3	29	18	72	*11
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	671	158	217	*6	72	28	159	30
Small MSA	933	280	186	*12	125	32	253	45
Not in MSA	424	115	89	*5	65	27	102	21
Region								
Northeast	344	89	86	*7	36	16	97	*14
Midwest	426	121	109	*1	62	18	91	25
South	808	187	225	*7	111	37	193	48
West	450	157	72	*7	53	16	135	*10

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] been generally well-behaved, usually does what adults request?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "not true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 56. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3]	3.6 (0.10)	2.1 (0.11)	5.0 (0.26)	4.7 (1.02)	5.1 (0.39)	4.9 (0.56)	4.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.67)
Sex								
Male	4.2 (0.14)	2.5 (0.17)	6.1 (0.40)	6.3 (1.70)	5.5 (0.56)	5.4 (0.77)	5.1 (0.38)	6.5 (0.97)
Female	3.0 (0.13)	1.7 (0.15)	4.0 (0.32)	*2.8 (0.90)	4.6 (0.54)	4.4 (0.82)	4.2 (0.32)	4.1 (0.93)
Age								
4–17 years.	3.6 (0.10)	2.1 (0.11)	5.0 (0.26)	4.7 (1.02)	5.1 (0.39)	4.9 (0.56)	4.7 (0.25)	5.3 (0.67)
4–11 years	3.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.14)	5.0 (0.35)	*2.9 (0.88)	5.2 (0.56)	4.7 (0.70)	4.5 (0.37)	4.6 (0.82)
12–17 years	3.9 (0.15)	2.1 (0.18)	5.1 (0.37)	*10.5 (3.22)	4.9 (0.53)	5.3 (0.94)	4.8 (0.34)	6.0 (1.06)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	4.6 (0.21)	3.5 (0.30)	6.0 (0.53)	*4.1 (1.63)	5.7 (0.96)	5.2 (1.24)	5.1 (0.40)	4.1 (1.06)
Mexican or Mexican American	4.6 (0.26)	3.8 (0.38)	5.7 (0.77)	*2.3 (0.86)	6.4 (1.23)	*4.2 (1.28)	5.0 (0.49)	*4.6 (1.39)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	3.4 (0.11)	1.9 (0.12)	4.8 (0.29)	5.0 (1.29)	5.0 (0.42)	4.9 (0.62)	4.5 (0.31)	5.6 (0.80)
White, single race	3.0 (0.12)	1.8 (0.13)	4.1 (0.39)	*6.0 (1.85)	5.1 (0.48)	3.7 (0.60)	4.2 (0.39)	4.9 (0.89)
Black or African American, single race	5.1 (0.28)	2.0 (0.37)	5.9 (0.47)	*3.1 (1.47)	4.5 (1.03)	8.0 (1.71)	5.7 (0.59)	6.8 (1.58)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	6.4 (0.36)	3.7 (0.44)	9.1 (0.85)	*5.3 (2.11)	10.6 (2.17)	6.6 (1.47)	6.1 (0.58)	*3.5 (1.84)
High school diploma or GED[6]	4.2 (0.21)	2.8 (0.31)	4.2 (0.45)	6.3 (1.88)	5.9 (0.73)	4.9 (0.89)	5.0 (0.45)	*5.0 (2.09)
More than high school diploma	2.7 (0.11)	1.8 (0.12)	3.7 (0.31)	*2.7 (1.39)	4.0 (0.43)	4.0 (0.83)	3.8 (0.35)	4.5 (1.30)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	6.2 (0.30)	3.9 (0.51)	6.4 (0.44)	*5.1 (1.91)	9.2 (1.90)	7.3 (1.56)	6.9 (0.74)	9.1 (2.19)
$20,000–$34,999	4.8 (0.29)	3.2 (0.41)	5.5 (0.53)	*5.3 (1.95)	5.3 (0.98)	6.6 (1.57)	5.8 (0.75)	5.4 (1.57)
$35,000–$54,999	3.5 (0.23)	2.5 (0.30)	2.6 (0.49)	*3.7 (1.97)	6.2 (0.89)	*3.1 (1.03)	4.6 (0.50)	*4.4 (1.37)
$55,000–$74,999	2.9 (0.26)	2.1 (0.27)	*2.6 (0.82)	7.4 (4.73)	3.7 (0.77)	*4.2 (1.38)	4.1 (0.74)	*5.7 (1.82)
$75,000 or more	2.1 (0.14)	1.4 (0.14)	*1.1 (0.83)	*1.9 (1.35)	3.6 (0.61)	*3.1 (1.18)	3.4 (0.37)	*2.1 (0.73)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	6.4 (0.32)	4.2 (0.61)	6.8 (0.49)	*6.2 (2.41)	8.3 (1.64)	6.7 (1.45)	7.0 (0.76)	8.7 (1.95)
Near poor	4.3 (0.24)	2.7 (0.31)	5.0 (0.49)	*3.8 (1.53)	5.9 (0.90)	6.2 (1.27)	5.1 (0.50)	4.7 (1.10)
Not poor	2.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.11)	3.0 (0.33)	*4.5 (1.61)	4.2 (0.42)	3.4 (0.65)	3.7 (0.29)	3.7 (0.76)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3.0 (0.11)	1.9 (0.11)	3.8 (0.37)	*4.1 (1.45)	4.5 (0.45)	4.4 (0.81)	4.3 (0.30)	5.2 (0.74)
Rented	5.2 (0.21)	3.5 (0.39)	5.8 (0.36)	5.1 (1.48)	6.3 (0.79)	5.4 (0.83)	5.6 (0.50)	5.7 (1.51)
Some other arrangement	5.0 (0.74)	*2.6 (0.84)	6.2 (1.56)	*7.7 (5.58)	*8.3 (3.25)	*7.4 (5.78)	*5.2 (2.07)	*6.3 (5.30)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	2.6 (0.11)	1.8 (0.12)	3.3 (0.32)	*3.2 (1.12)	4.2 (0.42)	2.8 (0.58)	3.7 (0.30)	4.0 (0.99)
Medicaid	6.2 (0.25)	4.2 (0.48)	6.9 (0.46)	5.4 (1.57)	7.6 (1.11)	6.1 (0.98)	6.5 (0.57)	6.6 (1.13)
Other	2.9 (0.57)	*0.8 (0.39)	*4.3 (1.67)	*17.6 (13.32)	*4.1 (1.85)	*8.5 (5.40)	*4.2 (1.65)	*4.2 (3.43)
Uninsured	4.3 (0.31)	2.8 (0.36)	5.0 (0.76)	*4.7 (3.46)	5.8 (1.24)	7.3 (1.88)	5.2 (0.67)	*4.1 (1.30)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	4.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.27)	5.9 (0.45)	*3.7 (1.60)	5.8 (0.80)	5.4 (1.08)	4.6 (0.38)	4.8 (1.20)
Small MSA	3.1 (0.12)	1.9 (0.13)	4.3 (0.37)	5.4 (1.57)	4.8 (0.53)	3.9 (0.73)	4.3 (0.34)	5.7 (1.05)
Not in MSA	4.0 (0.28)	2.4 (0.31)	5.1 (0.61)	*4.8 (2.37)	4.9 (0.83)	6.2 (1.27)	5.8 (0.83)	5.2 (1.21)
Region								
Northeast	3.4 (0.23)	1.8 (0.22)	4.9 (0.59)	*8.3 (3.20)	5.4 (1.12)	5.9 (1.51)	4.4 (0.58)	*5.2 (2.38)
Midwest	3.2 (0.19)	1.9 (0.22)	4.7 (0.54)	*1.2 (0.90)	4.8 (0.73)	3.8 (0.98)	4.0 (0.54)	6.8 (1.51)
South	4.0 (0.17)	2.1 (0.18)	5.7 (0.45)	*5.7 (2.44)	5.1 (0.62)	5.6 (0.94)	5.1 (0.44)	5.9 (1.05)
West	3.7 (0.21)	2.8 (0.29)	4.0 (0.47)	*4.6 (1.55)	5.1 (0.83)	4.4 (1.24)	4.7 (0.51)	*2.6 (0.79)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1] A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] been generally well-behaved, usually does what adults request?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "not true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who were generally not well-behaved in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 57. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	3,276	1,067	832	25	376	135	665	177
Sex								
Male	1,671	540	440	16	189	67	325	94
Female.	1,606	527	392	*9	187	68	339	83
Age								
4–17 years.	3,276	1,067	832	25	376	135	665	177
4–11 years	1,638	649	423	18	183	78	216	71
12–17 years	1,639	418	409	*8	193	57	448	105
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	610	182	135	*7	59	22	176	30
Mexican or Mexican American	418	129	73	*4	42	18	126	27
Not Hispanic or Latino.	2,666	885	697	19	317	113	489	147
White, single race	2,055	761	471	*16	267	89	359	92
Black or African American, single race	411	53	170	*2	33	18	95	40
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	490	101	161	*7	41	31	143	*5
High school diploma or GED[6]	773	198	216	*9	114	45	184	*8
More than high school diploma	1,832	765	397	*10	218	59	330	52
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	793	112	421	*10	56	22	134	38
$20,000–$34,999.	691	168	210	*8	85	41	145	35
$35,000–$54,999.	620	224	114	*5	88	32	132	24
$55,000–$74,999.	456	190	49	*–	65	23	82	*48
$75,000 or more	717	374	37	*2	83	*17	173	31
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	816	133	359	*10	66	24	176	49
Near poor	852	221	240	*8	99	43	188	53
Not poor	1,608	713	233	*8	211	68	301	75
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	2,020	838	330	*11	236	66	415	124
Rented	1,174	212	471	14	130	68	237	43
Some other arrangement	71	*13	31	*–	*9	*1	*10	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,746	735	360	*6	220	52	329	44
Medicaid	1,082	183	380	17	106	49	242	104
Other	58	24	*12	*1	*10	*6	*6	*–
Uninsured	382	122	76	*2	40	29	85	27
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	940	255	271	*5	85	34	225	63
Small MSA	1,628	591	387	*13	173	67	317	80
Not in MSA	708	220	173	*8	118	34	122	34
Region								
Northeast	575	184	144	*8	56	24	138	22
Midwest	740	253	185	*5	83	39	126	50
South	1,259	381	357	*8	160	46	245	62
West	702	249	146	*5	77	26	156	42

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] many worries, or often seems worried?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 58. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
		Percent[2] (standard error)						
Total[3]	5.9 (0.13)	4.1 (0.16)	8.5 (0.35)	5.3 (1.13)	7.3 (0.47)	7.6 (0.80)	6.0 (0.28)	9.8 (1.05)
Sex								
Male	5.8 (0.17)	4.1 (0.21)	9.2 (0.49)	6.2 (1.59)	7.2 (0.63)	7.3 (1.13)	5.7 (0.37)	10.2 (1.30)
Female	5.9 (0.18)	4.2 (0.22)	7.9 (0.46)	*4.2 (1.59)	7.4 (0.67)	8.0 (1.12)	6.4 (0.42)	9.4 (1.67)
Age								
4–17 years.	5.9 (0.13)	4.1 (0.16)	8.5 (0.35)	5.3 (1.13)	7.3 (0.47)	7.6 (0.80)	6.0 (0.28)	9.8 (1.05)
4–11 years	5.2 (0.16)	4.0 (0.20)	7.8 (0.47)	4.9 (1.27)	6.5 (0.60)	7.0 (0.92)	4.7 (0.38)	7.8 (1.14)
12–17 years	6.8 (0.20)	4.4 (0.26)	9.4 (0.51)	*6.7 (2.43)	8.2 (0.67)	8.7 (1.47)	7.0 (0.39)	11.9 (1.80)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	6.0 (0.25)	4.5 (0.32)	8.1 (0.72)	*4.4 (1.32)	7.6 (1.03)	7.2 (1.50)	6.2 (0.47)	7.9 (1.60)
Mexican or Mexican American	6.1 (0.33)	4.5 (0.39)	8.0 (1.01)	*3.5 (1.52)	8.1 (1.25)	8.7 (2.04)	6.4 (0.60)	9.7 (2.12)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	5.8 (0.15)	4.1 (0.18)	8.6 (0.39)	5.8 (1.54)	7.2 (0.53)	7.7 (0.91)	6.0 (0.33)	10.3 (1.26)
White, single race	6.1 (0.18)	4.1 (0.19)	10.5 (0.56)	7.8 (2.33)	7.7 (0.58)	8.4 (1.15)	6.5 (0.44)	12.4 (2.00)
Black or African American, single race	5.1 (0.31)	3.3 (0.51)	5.5 (0.50)	*2.6 (1.24)	4.8 (1.10)	6.2 (1.77)	5.2 (0.61)	7.3 (1.53)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	7.2 (0.36)	5.1 (0.51)	9.2 (0.83)	*6.6 (2.69)	10.4 (2.11)	8.7 (1.81)	6.8 (0.63)	*4.2 (2.19)
High school diploma or GED[6]	6.2 (0.26)	4.4 (0.37)	7.8 (0.60)	*4.7 (1.70)	8.1 (0.95)	7.1 (1.17)	6.4 (0.53)	*4.9 (2.26)
More than high school diploma	5.3 (0.16)	4.0 (0.19)	8.3 (0.49)	*5.2 (1.75)	6.6 (0.55)	7.7 (1.31)	5.6 (0.39)	14.0 (3.57)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	8.6 (0.35)	5.8 (0.60)	9.5 (0.54)	*8.4 (2.88)	11.8 (1.98)	6.2 (1.43)	8.6 (0.88)	10.8 (1.68)
$20,000–$34,999.	7.2 (0.33)	5.3 (0.52)	8.0 (0.59)	*5.8 (2.58)	9.4 (1.36)	10.0 (2.20)	7.7 (0.79)	8.6 (2.05)
$35,000–$54,999.	5.8 (0.29)	4.8 (0.40)	7.1 (0.87)	*4.0 (2.23)	6.9 (0.88)	7.6 (1.53)	6.0 (0.67)	5.9 (1.59)
$55,000–$74,999.	5.4 (0.34)	4.2 (0.40)	8.4 (1.60)	*–	6.4 (0.94)	8.9 (2.27)	4.6 (0.58)	18.6 (4.84)
$75,000 or more	4.0 (0.19)	3.3 (0.21)	7.8 (1.65)	*4.5 (3.20)	5.5 (0.73)	*5.2 (1.63)	4.8 (0.44)	8.5 (2.17)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	8.4 (0.37)	5.9 (0.59)	9.5 (0.59)	*8.2 (3.06)	11.0 (1.77)	6.0 (1.40)	8.4 (0.85)	10.6 (1.88)
Near poor	6.9 (0.30)	5.3 (0.48)	8.5 (0.62)	*4.5 (2.01)	7.8 (1.04)	8.7 (1.87)	6.8 (0.58)	9.6 (2.45)
Not poor	4.8 (0.15)	3.7 (0.17)	7.4 (0.56)	*4.2 (1.66)	6.4 (0.52)	7.8 (1.06)	4.9 (0.32)	9.5 (1.38)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	5.2 (0.15)	3.9 (0.17)	8.6 (0.56)	*5.1 (1.74)	6.7 (0.53)	8.5 (1.22)	5.2 (0.30)	10.0 (1.32)
Rented	7.5 (0.26)	5.3 (0.43)	8.4 (0.44)	5.7 (1.54)	8.6 (0.95)	7.3 (1.10)	8.3 (0.64)	8.6 (1.31)
Some other arrangement	7.1 (1.04)	*3.5 (1.12)	11.2 (2.03)	*–	*9.4 (3.38)	*3.3 (2.41)	*5.8 (2.24)	*17.7 (11.79)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	4.9 (0.15)	3.7 (0.17)	8.4 (0.51)	*3.3 (1.34)	6.5 (0.53)	7.0 (1.14)	5.1 (0.32)	7.5 (2.07)
Medicaid	8.2 (0.32)	6.1 (0.58)	8.9 (0.53)	7.2 (1.99)	9.8 (1.20)	6.8 (1.25)	8.3 (0.66)	11.8 (1.52)
Other	4.9 (0.75)	4.4 (1.03)	*6.1 (1.83)	*9.2 (9.24)	*6.1 (2.21)	*13.2 (6.33)	*2.9 (1.54)	*–
Uninsured	6.7 (0.42)	5.5 (0.57)	8.1 (0.99)	*3.7 (1.98)	8.0 (1.56)	11.3 (2.30)	6.1 (0.74)	9.9 (1.82)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	6.0 (0.24)	4.3 (0.31)	7.4 (0.53)	*3.0 (1.04)	6.8 (0.86)	6.8 (1.15)	6.5 (0.51)	10.2 (2.26)
Small MSA	5.5 (0.17)	3.9 (0.21)	8.9 (0.53)	5.9 (1.72)	6.7 (0.65)	8.2 (1.25)	5.4 (0.37)	10.3 (1.36)
Not in MSA	6.7 (0.33)	4.6 (0.37)	9.9 (0.87)	*8.2 (3.67)	9.0 (1.06)	7.6 (1.72)	7.0 (0.77)	8.4 (1.63)
Region								
Northeast	5.7 (0.30)	3.8 (0.35)	8.2 (0.82)	*8.7 (3.34)	8.5 (1.38)	8.7 (2.04)	6.3 (0.76)	8.5 (2.11)
Midwest	5.6 (0.26)	4.0 (0.30)	8.0 (0.76)	*3.9 (2.21)	6.4 (0.80)	8.4 (1.89)	5.6 (0.57)	13.9 (3.25)
South	6.2 (0.22)	4.3 (0.28)	9.1 (0.56)	*6.1 (2.34)	7.4 (0.78)	7.0 (1.17)	6.5 (0.48)	7.8 (1.21)
West	5.7 (0.28)	4.4 (0.35)	8.2 (0.69)	*3.8 (1.46)	7.4 (1.02)	7.0 (1.48)	5.4 (0.45)	11.1 (2.34)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] many worries, or often seems worried?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who had many worries or often seemed worried in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 59. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	6,242	2,036	1,433	50	804	281	1,315	323
Sex								
Male	3,933	1,323	869	35	515	173	821	197
Female	2,309	713	563	15	289	108	494	126
Age								
4–17 years.	6,242	2,036	1,433	50	804	281	1,315	323
4–11 years	3,313	1,241	798	35	414	156	518	151
12–17 years	2,928	795	635	15	390	125	797	172
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,039	315	222	17	104	43	267	71
Mexican or Mexican American	713	230	130	*11	76	26	183	58
Not Hispanic or Latino.	5,202	1,721	1,211	34	699	238	1,048	252
White, single race	3,812	1,480	684	25	579	173	729	141
Black or African American, single race	1,061	136	438	*6	86	48	261	86
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	812	169	262	*8	69	57	237	*9
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,638	438	410	25	235	102	397	31
More than high school diploma	3,480	1,424	677	17	493	122	658	90
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,375	186	739	*10	92	68	219	61
$20,000–$34,999.	1,257	291	378	13	156	78	268	73
$35,000–$54,999.	1,256	433	200	14	201	57	281	70
$55,000–$74,999.	909	387	62	*7	172	37	193	52
$75,000 or more	1,444	739	54	*6	182	41	354	67
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,403	218	628	*11	112	70	285	80
Near poor	1,613	379	427	19	223	85	366	115
Not poor	3,225	1,439	377	20	469	127	665	128
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3,907	1,610	501	19	556	112	872	238
Rented	2,187	390	895	30	224	162	411	75
Some other arrangement	128	24	36	*1	23	*7	29	*8
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	3,364	1,469	520	19	502	94	671	89
Medicaid	2,101	331	747	23	216	131	466	189
Other	133	52	26	*–	17	*9	25	*3
Uninsured	629	179	139	*9	68	46	146	42
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	1,803	441	561	15	185	100	397	103
Small MSA	3,087	1,147	609	28	382	120	667	133
Not in MSA	1,352	448	262	*7	237	61	251	86
Region								
Northeast	1,004	345	233	14	88	36	255	34
Midwest	1,537	514	360	*12	210	73	277	91
South	2,459	761	585	*10	362	117	496	128
West	1,241	416	254	14	144	56	287	70

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an

unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] had a good attention span, sees chores or homework through to the end?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "not true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 60. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	11.2 (0.17)	7.9 (0.21)	14.7 (0.42)	10.6 (1.54)	15.6 (0.63)	16.0 (1.10)	11.9 (0.38)	18.0 (1.22)
Sex								
Male	13.8 (0.25)	10.0 (0.32)	18.1 (0.65)	13.5 (2.34)	19.6 (0.98)	18.8 (1.57)	14.4 (0.56)	21.4 (1.74)
Female	8.5 (0.21)	5.7 (0.25)	11.4 (0.55)	7.1 (1.76)	11.4 (0.79)	12.9 (1.50)	9.3 (0.51)	14.4 (1.77)
Age								
4–17 years.	11.2 (0.17)	7.9 (0.21)	14.7 (0.42)	10.6 (1.54)	15.6 (0.63)	16.0 (1.10)	11.9 (0.38)	18.0 (1.22)
4–11 years	10.5 (0.22)	7.6 (0.26)	14.8 (0.58)	9.7 (1.60)	14.8 (0.88)	14.1 (1.30)	11.3 (0.55)	16.6 (1.55)
12–17 years	12.1 (0.27)	8.4 (0.35)	14.5 (0.61)	13.6 (3.78)	16.5 (0.96)	19.2 (1.96)	12.4 (0.51)	19.4 (1.95)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	10.3 (0.33)	7.9 (0.46)	13.4 (0.95)	10.9 (2.60)	13.5 (1.48)	13.9 (2.17)	9.5 (0.53)	18.8 (2.48)
Mexican or Mexican American	10.4 (0.42)	8.0 (0.54)	14.3 (1.37)	10.2 (2.91)	14.7 (1.91)	12.7 (2.50)	9.4 (0.65)	20.8 (3.13)
Not Hispanic or Latino.	11.4 (0.20)	7.9 (0.24)	15.0 (0.48)	10.5 (1.89)	15.9 (0.71)	16.4 (1.24)	12.8 (0.47)	17.7 (1.42)
White, single race	11.3 (0.23)	8.1 (0.26)	15.3 (0.67)	12.4 (2.63)	16.7 (0.82)	16.3 (1.52)	13.2 (0.59)	19.0 (2.08)
Black or African American, single race	13.1 (0.49)	8.6 (0.82)	14.2 (0.75)	*7.7 (2.62)	12.4 (1.54)	16.7 (2.52)	14.3 (1.05)	15.7 (2.12)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	11.9 (0.45)	8.4 (0.70)	15.0 (1.02)	*7.5 (2.45)	17.5 (2.49)	16.2 (2.33)	11.3 (0.73)	*7.1 (2.78)
High school diploma or GED[6]	13.1 (0.36)	9.8 (0.51)	14.9 (0.80)	14.0 (2.83)	16.6 (1.24)	16.1 (1.92)	13.9 (0.77)	19.3 (4.92)
More than high school diploma	10.1 (0.21)	7.4 (0.25)	14.2 (0.63)	9.2 (2.26)	14.9 (0.80)	15.9 (1.68)	11.2 (0.52)	24.0 (3.69)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	14.9 (0.45)	9.7 (0.82)	16.6 (0.64)	*8.4 (2.93)	19.4 (2.39)	19.2 (2.67)	14.1 (1.09)	17.3 (2.44)
$20,000–$34,999.	13.2 (0.45)	9.2 (0.70)	14.3 (0.85)	10.3 (2.98)	17.5 (1.60)	18.9 (2.80)	14.3 (1.06)	17.7 (2.23)
$35,000–$54,999.	11.7 (0.39)	9.3 (0.56)	12.4 (1.02)	11.5 (3.14)	15.8 (1.31)	13.5 (1.97)	12.7 (0.98)	16.9 (2.61)
$55,000–$74,999.	10.7 (0.46)	8.5 (0.53)	10.7 (1.83)	*13.6 (5.94)	17.0 (1.51)	14.5 (2.98)	10.9 (0.99)	20.1 (4.54)
$75,000 or more	8.1 (0.27)	6.5 (0.30)	11.3 (2.01)	*11.2 (4.27)	12.1 (1.06)	13.0 (2.43)	9.8 (0.61)	18.6 (3.06)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	14.5 (0.48)	9.6 (0.85)	16.7 (0.74)	*9.7 (3.29)	18.5 (2.22)	17.7 (2.64)	13.7 (1.06)	17.5 (2.44)
Near poor	13.2 (0.41)	9.1 (0.60)	15.1 (0.86)	11.2 (2.82)	17.5 (1.46)	17.1 (2.56)	13.3 (0.83)	20.8 (2.65)
Not poor	9.5 (0.20)	7.4 (0.24)	12.0 (0.70)	10.6 (2.27)	14.3 (0.75)	14.5 (1.55)	10.8 (0.47)	16.3 (1.63)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	10.1 (0.19)	7.6 (0.23)	13.1 (0.66)	8.6 (2.09)	15.7 (0.76)	14.5 (1.51)	11.0 (0.44)	19.1 (1.54)
Rented	14.0 (0.33)	9.8 (0.56)	15.9 (0.56)	12.1 (2.17)	14.9 (1.15)	17.3 (1.61)	14.4 (0.80)	15.0 (2.05)
Some other arrangement	12.8 (1.32)	6.4 (1.44)	13.0 (2.47)	*10.5 (7.73)	25.2 (5.33)	*19.6 (9.86)	16.8 (3.38)	*18.9 (7.34)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	9.5 (0.20)	7.4 (0.24)	12.1 (0.60)	10.9 (2.30)	14.8 (0.76)	12.8 (1.58)	10.4 (0.46)	15.2 (2.30)
Medicaid	16.0 (0.40)	11.0 (0.72)	17.4 (0.70)	9.9 (2.19)	19.9 (1.49)	18.0 (1.83)	16.0 (0.88)	21.3 (1.84)
Other	11.2 (1.05)	9.7 (1.56)	12.7 (2.34)	*–	10.5 (2.48)	*21.2 (7.29)	13.3 (2.84)	*8.3 (4.23)
Uninsured	11.1 (0.50)	8.0 (0.72)	14.7 (1.37)	*13.4 (4.50)	13.7 (2.05)	18.3 (3.04)	10.5 (0.83)	15.1 (2.39)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	11.6 (0.32)	7.5 (0.41)	15.4 (0.72)	9.2 (2.28)	14.8 (1.19)	19.8 (2.22)	11.5 (0.65)	16.7 (2.27)
Small MSA	10.4 (0.23)	7.6 (0.29)	14.0 (0.64)	13.1 (2.55)	14.7 (0.90)	14.6 (1.65)	11.5 (0.51)	17.2 (1.74)
Not in MSA	12.8 (0.40)	9.3 (0.49)	15.1 (0.90)	*7.3 (3.04)	18.0 (1.34)	14.0 (2.08)	14.3 (1.13)	21.5 (2.51)
Region								
Northeast	10.0 (0.40)	7.1 (0.48)	13.2 (0.93)	16.2 (4.31)	13.3 (1.60)	13.3 (2.64)	11.8 (0.95)	13.3 (2.74)
Midwest	11.7 (0.38)	8.1 (0.44)	15.6 (0.95)	*10.1 (3.17)	16.2 (1.41)	15.6 (2.22)	12.4 (0.89)	25.0 (3.55)
South	12.2 (0.28)	8.6 (0.37)	15.0 (0.68)	*8.0 (2.41)	16.7 (1.00)	17.8 (1.86)	13.2 (0.65)	16.0 (1.57)
West	10.1 (0.33)	7.3 (0.43)	14.2 (0.91)	10.0 (2.72)	13.9 (1.15)	15.1 (2.29)	10.1 (0.65)	18.5 (2.46)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, has [child's name] had a good attention span, sees chores or homework through to the end?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "not true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who generally exhibited a poor attention span in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 61. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
				Number in thousands[2]				
Total[3]	6,264	2,327	1,339	54	635	219	1,419	271
Sex								
Male	3,215	1,225	650	29	349	96	722	144
Female	3,049	1,102	689	26	286	122	697	127
Age								
4–17 years	6,264	2,327	1,339	54	635	219	1,419	271
4–11 years	3,081	1,296	664	39	292	123	549	118
12–17 years	3,183	1,031	676	16	343	95	870	152
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	1,409	504	286	18	108	44	376	73
Mexican or Mexican American	953	376	159	12	62	29	257	58
Not Hispanic or Latino.	4,855	1,822	1,054	36	527	174	1,044	198
White, single race	3,187	1,384	504	21	415	118	643	103
Black or African American, single race	1,171	205	471	9	87	44	281	75
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	1,061	260	344	17	58	61	302	*19
High school diploma or GED[6]	1,597	513	374	15	199	80	397	*20
More than high school diploma	3,306	1,549	543	22	371	77	689	56
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	1,481	256	757	16	70	63	263	56
$20,000–$34,999.	1,252	361	325	16	130	61	283	77
$35,000–$54,999.	1,217	513	164	*11	150	47	282	51
$55,000–$74,999.	873	410	54	*7	116	26	222	38
$75,000 or more	1,441	787	40	*5	168	22	369	50
Poverty status[8]								
Poor.	1,546	287	650	16	97	65	348	84
Near poor	1,499	455	368	16	140	62	379	79
Not poor	3,219	1,585	321	23	398	92	692	108
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought.	3,862	1,784	424	24	421	86	956	166
Rented	2,247	488	877	29	202	125	438	88
Some other arrangement	136	46	36	*1	*11	*7	*20	*15
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	3,367	1,576	465	17	417	84	737	72
Medicaid	1,921	398	694	25	133	94	440	137
Other	143	62	23	*1	15	*5	28	*7
Uninsured	804	287	151	*11	69	34	198	55
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	2,012	593	582	19	146	60	512	100
Small MSA	3,034	1,270	531	24	319	100	675	115
Not in MSA	1,218	464	226	*11	169	58	233	56
Region								
Northeast	1,113	383	263	*11	100	40	280	35
Midwest	1,191	444	282	*9	116	40	261	39
South	2,602	966	551	17	313	97	539	118
West	1,358	533	243	17	105	41	339	79

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who

are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, did [child's name] get along better with adults than with other [children ages 4–11/youth 12–17]?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 62. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children in the past 6 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	11.3 (0.18)	9.1 (0.24)	13.8 (0.44)	11.4 (1.51)	12.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.98)	13.0 (0.40)	15.2 (1.03)
Sex								
Male	11.3 (0.24)	9.3 (0.31)	13.6 (0.57)	10.9 (2.04)	13.4 (0.90)	10.5 (1.17)	12.7 (0.54)	15.8 (1.49)
Female	11.3 (0.25)	8.9 (0.33)	14.0 (0.63)	12.0 (2.26)	11.3 (0.84)	14.7 (1.50)	13.2 (0.59)	14.5 (1.47)
Age								
4–17 years	11.3 (0.18)	9.1 (0.24)	13.8 (0.44)	11.4 (1.51)	12.4 (0.60)	12.5 (0.98)	13.0 (0.40)	15.2 (1.03)
4–11 years	9.8 (0.22)	8.0 (0.28)	12.4 (0.57)	10.6 (1.61)	10.5 (0.81)	11.2 (1.11)	12.0 (0.60)	13.1 (1.35)
12–17 years	13.2 (0.29)	11.0 (0.41)	15.6 (0.66)	14.2 (3.67)	14.7 (0.92)	14.7 (1.85)	13.6 (0.54)	17.3 (1.56)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	14.1 (0.36)	12.7 (0.57)	17.5 (0.97)	12.0 (2.57)	14.1 (1.34)	14.3 (2.05)	13.4 (0.63)	19.5 (2.40)
Mexican or Mexican American	14.0 (0.45)	13.1 (0.70)	17.8 (1.31)	11.4 (2.95)	12.1 (1.44)	14.3 (2.39)	13.2 (0.76)	21.1 (2.96)
Not Hispanic or Latino	10.7 (0.20)	8.4 (0.25)	13.1 (0.49)	11.2 (1.90)	12.1 (0.66)	12.1 (1.09)	12.8 (0.49)	14.0 (1.16)
White, single race	9.5 (0.22)	7.6 (0.26)	11.4 (0.62)	10.4 (2.29)	12.0 (0.76)	11.3 (1.26)	11.7 (0.59)	14.0 (1.65)
Black or African American, single race	14.5 (0.52)	13.0 (1.03)	15.2 (0.79)	11.6 (3.04)	12.6 (1.57)	15.3 (2.72)	15.5 (1.08)	13.6 (1.81)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	15.6 (0.54)	13.0 (0.86)	19.7 (1.19)	15.3 (3.40)	14.8 (2.13)	17.4 (2.59)	14.5 (0.88)	15.8 (4.37)
High school diploma or GED[6]	12.9 (0.38)	11.5 (0.61)	13.6 (0.76)	8.5 (1.89)	14.2 (1.26)	12.6 (1.61)	14.0 (0.75)	12.6 (3.72)
More than high school diploma	9.6 (0.21)	8.1 (0.25)	11.5 (0.55)	11.9 (2.70)	11.3 (0.74)	10.2 (1.36)	11.8 (0.56)	15.1 (3.03)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	16.2 (0.50)	13.4 (0.97)	17.1 (0.74)	13.9 (3.44)	14.9 (2.12)	17.9 (2.66)	17.0 (1.18)	16.1 (1.92)
$20,000–$34,999	13.3 (0.43)	11.5 (0.74)	12.4 (0.76)	12.0 (3.07)	14.6 (1.55)	15.1 (2.56)	15.3 (1.11)	18.6 (2.55)
$35,000–$54,999	11.4 (0.40)	11.0 (0.62)	10.2 (0.97)	*8.7 (2.74)	11.9 (1.16)	11.0 (1.76)	12.9 (0.89)	12.2 (2.18)
$55,000–$74,999	10.4 (0.42)	9.1 (0.53)	9.5 (1.40)	*13.0 (5.26)	11.5 (1.27)	10.4 (1.99)	12.6 (1.05)	14.6 (2.75)
$75,000 or more	8.1 (0.26)	6.9 (0.30)	8.4 (1.53)	*9.3 (3.91)	11.3 (1.15)	6.9 (1.59)	10.3 (0.64)	14.0 (2.53)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	16.1 (0.52)	12.8 (0.95)	17.3 (0.84)	13.5 (3.59)	16.2 (2.10)	16.5 (2.48)	16.9 (1.13)	18.7 (2.49)
Near poor	12.3 (0.39)	11.0 (0.68)	13.1 (0.73)	9.0 (2.19)	11.1 (1.14)	12.6 (2.12)	13.8 (0.83)	14.2 (1.92)
Not poor	9.6 (0.20)	8.2 (0.25)	10.2 (0.58)	12.3 (2.40)	12.2 (0.74)	10.7 (1.14)	11.3 (0.48)	13.8 (1.49)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	10.0 (0.20)	8.4 (0.25)	11.2 (0.59)	10.9 (2.18)	12.0 (0.72)	11.3 (1.30)	12.1 (0.46)	13.4 (1.17)
Rented	14.4 (0.35)	12.3 (0.63)	15.7 (0.62)	11.7 (2.09)	13.5 (1.06)	13.5 (1.47)	15.4 (0.80)	17.9 (2.06)
Some other arrangement	13.9 (1.40)	12.6 (2.33)	13.0 (2.23)	*9.4 (8.99)	*12.1 (3.72)	*20.5 (9.08)	12.4 (3.54)	*34.1 (11.83)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	9.5 (0.20)	7.9 (0.24)	10.9 (0.56)	9.8 (2.28)	12.3 (0.76)	11.5 (1.37)	11.6 (0.51)	12.4 (1.63)
Medicaid	14.7 (0.40)	13.3 (0.80)	16.3 (0.73)	10.9 (2.12)	12.3 (1.25)	13.1 (1.72)	15.2 (0.84)	15.6 (1.62)
Other	12.1 (1.11)	11.6 (1.80)	11.8 (2.34)	*17.6 (13.32)	9.3 (2.51)	*11.8 (4.87)	14.8 (2.89)	*18.9 (7.42)
Uninsured	14.3 (0.60)	12.9 (0.94)	16.2 (1.31)	16.8 (4.51)	14.0 (2.04)	13.4 (2.51)	14.3 (1.05)	19.9 (2.58)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	13.0 (0.35)	10.2 (0.51)	16.0 (0.72)	11.4 (2.37)	11.8 (1.12)	12.0 (1.52)	14.9 (0.74)	16.2 (1.95)
Small MSA	10.3 (0.24)	8.5 (0.29)	12.2 (0.65)	11.1 (2.03)	12.4 (0.88)	12.4 (1.51)	11.7 (0.51)	14.9 (1.55)
Not in MSA	11.6 (0.43)	9.7 (0.60)	13.1 (1.00)	*12.1 (4.43)	13.0 (1.18)	13.4 (1.97)	13.4 (1.10)	14.1 (1.83)
Region								
Northeast	11.1 (0.39)	7.9 (0.47)	15.1 (1.01)	13.3 (3.74)	15.3 (1.89)	15.0 (2.63)	13.0 (0.94)	13.9 (2.33)
Midwest	9.1 (0.35)	7.0 (0.40)	12.3 (0.89)	*7.2 (2.81)	9.1 (0.98)	8.7 (1.83)	11.8 (0.95)	10.7 (2.18)
South	12.9 (0.32)	11.0 (0.47)	14.2 (0.71)	13.4 (3.08)	14.6 (1.05)	14.9 (1.72)	14.4 (0.66)	14.9 (1.42)
West	11.2 (0.39)	9.5 (0.49)	13.7 (1.05)	12.1 (2.60)	10.2 (0.98)	11.3 (1.76)	12.0 (0.73)	20.9 (2.74)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family

consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "During the past 6 months, did [child's name] get along better with adults than with other [children ages 4–11/youth 12–17]?" Response categories included "not true," "somewhat true," "certainly true," "refused," and "don't know;" only "certainly true" cases are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 who certainly got along better with adults than children in the past 6 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 63. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	2,851	779	729	27	438	135	567	176
Sex								
Male	1,823	526	452	20	287	89	359	91
Female	1,028	254	277	*7	151	46	208	85
Age								
4–17 years	2,851	779	729	27	438	135	567	176
4–11 years	1,422	425	375	17	228	77	221	77
12–17 years	1,429	354	353	*10	210	57	346	99
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	372	83	97	*6	53	18	87	27
Mexican or Mexican American	216	58	45	*2	31	10	48	22
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,479	696	632	21	385	117	480	148
White, single race	1,834	611	370	18	317	81	354	84
Black or African American, single race	464	37	200	*2	47	21	102	53
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	346	50	140	*6	34	24	88	*3
High school diploma or GED[6]	675	136	200	*9	117	40	165	*7
More than high school diploma	1,663	592	347	*12	281	69	305	58
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	714	82	399	*6	45	29	113	40
$20,000–$34,999	571	88	189	*6	104	39	112	34
$35,000–$54,999	514	144	78	*9	125	27	100	32
$55,000–$74,999	405	151	35	*5	73	*18	93	*30
$75,000 or more	646	315	28	*1	92	22	149	39
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	705	87	341	*6	57	29	139	45
Near poor	758	131	217	*10	141	47	149	62
Not poor	1,387	560	171	*11	240	59	279	68
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	1,748	636	264	*8	288	50	370	133
Rented	1,039	131	448	20	140	84	180	37
Some other arrangement	58	*9	17	*–	*11	*1	*16	*4
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	1,425	568	243	*4	254	43	273	*40
Medicaid	1,108	140	411	18	123	74	223	120
Other	60	25	*6	*1	*14	*4	*9	*1
Uninsured	251	45	69	*5	46	14	56	*14
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	830	180	272	*6	102	41	165	65
Small MSA	1,418	444	332	*16	200	62	290	75
Not in MSA	602	155	126	*6	136	32	111	36
Region								
Northeast	516	137	129	*9	59	25	130	*28
Midwest	710	176	191	*9	104	36	137	57
South	1,094	303	298	*5	199	46	180	62
West	530	163	111	*4	77	27	120	28

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "Overall, do you think that [child's name] has difficulties in any of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior, or being able to get along with other people?" Response categories included "no," yes, minor difficulties," "yes, definite difficulties," "yes, severe difficulties," "refused," and "don't know;" "yes, definite difficulties" and "yes, severe difficulties" are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 64. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	5.1 (0.12)	3.0 (0.14)	7.4 (0.33)	5.7 (1.23)	8.4 (0.51)	7.6 (0.78)	5.1 (0.27)	9.6 (1.08)
Sex								
Male	6.3 (0.18)	3.9 (0.22)	9.3 (0.50)	7.7 (1.91)	10.8 (0.81)	9.6 (1.22)	6.2 (0.39)	9.7 (1.28)
Female	3.7 (0.15)	2.0 (0.16)	5.5 (0.41)	*3.2 (1.36)	5.9 (0.59)	5.4 (1.01)	3.9 (0.36)	9.5 (1.72)
Age								
4–17 years	5.1 (0.12)	3.0 (0.14)	7.4 (0.33)	5.7 (1.23)	8.4 (0.51)	7.6 (0.78)	5.1 (0.27)	9.6 (1.08)
4–11 years	4.5 (0.15)	2.6 (0.16)	6.9 (0.42)	4.6 (1.17)	8.1 (0.78)	6.9 (0.92)	4.8 (0.39)	8.3 (1.18)
12–17 years	5.8 (0.19)	3.7 (0.25)	8.0 (0.47)	*9.1 (3.55)	8.8 (0.70)	8.7 (1.45)	5.3 (0.36)	10.9 (1.83)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.19)	2.1 (0.24)	5.8 (0.61)	*4.1 (1.69)	6.8 (0.98)	5.7 (1.22)	3.0 (0.29)	7.1 (1.62)
Mexican or Mexican American	3.1 (0.22)	2.0 (0.28)	4.9 (0.82)	*1.8 (1.05)	6.0 (0.98)	5.1 (1.41)	2.4 (0.31)	7.6 (2.05)
Not Hispanic or Latino	5.4 (0.14)	3.2 (0.16)	7.7 (0.37)	6.4 (1.63)	8.7 (0.59)	8.0 (0.92)	5.8 (0.34)	10.2 (1.28)
White, single race	5.4 (0.17)	3.3 (0.17)	8.2 (0.52)	8.5 (2.38)	9.0 (0.69)	7.6 (1.11)	6.4 (0.46)	11.1 (1.87)
Black or African American, single race	5.6 (0.31)	2.3 (0.47)	6.4 (0.54)	*3.2 (1.90)	6.8 (1.19)	7.3 (1.68)	5.5 (0.60)	9.4 (1.95)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	5.0 (0.32)	2.5 (0.39)	7.9 (0.72)	*5.4 (2.76)	8.5 (1.86)	6.8 (1.45)	4.1 (0.62)	*2.6 (1.43)
High school diploma or GED[6]	5.4 (0.25)	3.0 (0.32)	7.2 (0.59)	*5.1 (1.88)	8.2 (0.91)	6.4 (1.14)	5.7 (0.51)	*4.3 (2.79)
More than high school diploma	4.8 (0.15)	3.1 (0.16)	7.2 (0.47)	*6.4 (2.00)	8.5 (0.68)	8.9 (1.42)	5.1 (0.37)	15.5 (3.48)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	7.6 (0.34)	4.1 (0.57)	8.9 (0.52)	*5.4 (2.58)	9.3 (1.77)	8.2 (1.60)	7.1 (0.78)	11.0 (2.41)
$20,000–$34,999	5.9 (0.30)	2.7 (0.40)	7.1 (0.62)	*4.4 (1.93)	11.5 (1.36)	9.4 (2.03)	5.9 (0.65)	7.9 (1.80)
$35,000–$54,999	4.7 (0.26)	3.0 (0.33)	4.8 (0.63)	*7.1 (2.84)	9.8 (1.04)	6.4 (1.40)	4.5 (0.52)	7.7 (1.87)
$55,000–$74,999	4.7 (0.33)	3.3 (0.33)	6.0 (1.23)	*9.7 (4.86)	7.2 (1.06)	*6.9 (2.16)	5.2 (0.87)	*11.6 (4.39)
$75,000 or more	3.6 (0.20)	2.7 (0.20)	5.8 (1.56)	*2.3 (2.67)	6.1 (1.00)	6.6 (1.76)	4.1 (0.41)	10.9 (2.51)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	7.2 (0.34)	3.8 (0.54)	8.9 (0.59)	*5.3 (2.58)	9.4 (1.69)	7.2 (1.48)	6.6 (0.71)	9.7 (2.11)
Near poor	6.1 (0.30)	3.1 (0.39)	7.6 (0.62)	*5.8 (2.17)	11.1 (1.22)	9.5 (1.89)	5.4 (0.63)	11.0 (2.42)
Not poor	4.1 (0.13)	2.9 (0.15)	5.4 (0.47)	*5.9 (1.88)	7.2 (0.63)	6.7 (1.03)	4.5 (0.33)	8.5 (1.34)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	4.5 (0.14)	3.0 (0.15)	6.8 (0.52)	*3.5 (1.39)	8.0 (0.64)	6.4 (1.03)	4.6 (0.30)	10.5 (1.34)
Rented	6.6 (0.25)	3.2 (0.35)	7.8 (0.44)	7.8 (1.99)	9.3 (0.91)	8.9 (1.23)	6.3 (0.57)	7.2 (1.75)
Some other arrangement	5.7 (0.88)	*2.4 (0.95)	6.2 (1.77)	*–	*11.6 (4.11)	*1.8 (1.78)	9.5 (2.72)	*9.1 (5.73)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	4.0 (0.14)	2.8 (0.15)	5.6 (0.44)	*2.4 (0.92)	7.4 (0.62)	5.8 (1.07)	4.2 (0.32)	*6.7 (2.06)
Medicaid	8.3 (0.31)	4.6 (0.51)	9.5 (0.55)	7.6 (2.14)	11.3 (1.18)	10.1 (1.44)	7.6 (0.66)	13.4 (1.64)
Other	5.0 (0.75)	4.6 (1.27)	*2.9 (0.95)	*9.2 (9.24)	8.6 (2.48)	*8.6 (5.34)	*4.8 (1.58)	*2.2 (1.65)
Uninsured	4.4 (0.32)	2.0 (0.35)	7.2 (0.98)	*7.0 (3.71)	9.3 (1.71)	5.6 (1.54)	4.0 (0.53)	5.1 (1.52)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	5.3 (0.22)	3.0 (0.26)	7.3 (0.50)	*3.4 (1.55)	8.1 (0.87)	7.9 (1.29)	4.7 (0.41)	10.2 (2.20)
Small MSA	4.7 (0.17)	2.9 (0.18)	7.5 (0.51)	7.3 (2.10)	7.7 (0.75)	7.5 (1.30)	5.0 (0.35)	9.4 (1.42)
Not in MSA	5.6 (0.28)	3.2 (0.34)	7.1 (0.78)	*6.0 (2.85)	10.3 (1.10)	7.4 (1.39)	6.3 (0.83)	8.8 (1.96)
Region								
Northeast	5.1 (0.29)	2.8 (0.33)	7.2 (0.73)	*10.3 (3.88)	8.8 (1.25)	9.1 (2.14)	5.9 (0.68)	10.6 (2.99)
Midwest	5.3 (0.27)	2.7 (0.25)	8.2 (0.74)	*7.5 (2.92)	8.0 (1.07)	7.7 (1.79)	6.1 (0.67)	15.5 (3.28)
South	5.4 (0.21)	3.4 (0.24)	7.6 (0.53)	*4.3 (2.03)	9.1 (0.84)	7.0 (1.20)	4.7 (0.41)	7.7 (1.32)
West	4.3 (0.21)	2.8 (0.28)	6.1 (0.65)	*2.6 (1.33)	7.4 (1.02)	7.3 (1.35)	4.2 (0.47)	7.2 (1.69)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one

another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of the behavior shown in this table is obtained from a question that asked, "Overall, do you think that [child's name] has difficulties in any of the following areas: emotions, concentration, behavior, or being able to get along with other people?" Response categories included "no," "yes, minor difficulties," "yes, definite difficulties," "yes, severe difficulties," "refused," and "don't know;" "yes, definite difficulties" and "yes, severe difficulties" are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to this behavior and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 65. Frequencies of children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem during the last 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for this type of problem in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Number in thousands[2]							
Total[3]	1,133	311	292	*13	170	53	245	49
Sex								
Male	706	203	170	*10	102	34	167	20
Female	427	108	122	*3	67	19	79	29
Age								
4–17 years	1,133	311	292	*13	170	53	245	49
4–11 years	565	171	154	*9	80	33	99	20
12–17 years	568	140	138	*5	90	20	146	29
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	175	40	42	*1	29	*9	47	*7
Mexican or Mexican American	103	28	20	*–	17	*5	26	*6
Not Hispanic or Latino	958	270	251	*12	141	44	199	42
White, single race	639	228	119	*10	104	29	131	18
Black or African American, single race	245	22	106	*2	27	*9	53	*24
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	166	26	66	*–	*8	16	43	*1
High school diploma or GED[6]	297	58	84	*2	52	16	83	*2
More than high school diploma	601	227	124	*5	104	20	116	*6
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	300	35	162	*5	*18	16	44	*20
$20,000–$34,999	267	41	92	*5	45	*14	63	*8
$35,000–$54,999	205	62	24	*2	45	*7	55	*10
$55,000–$74,999	142	57	*10	*–	34	*8	30	*3
$75,000 or more	220	117	*5	*1	28	*8	54	*7
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	309	39	143	*5	19	15	65	*22
Near poor	328	59	99	*5	62	17	74	*13
Not poor	496	213	50	*3	88	21	107	14
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	651	248	88	*1	112	23	150	29
Rented	454	56	201	*12	53	30	85	*17
Some other arrangement	24	*5	*4	*–	*5	*–	*10	*1
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private	534	221	79	*1	91	19	115	*8
Medicaid	423	55	163	*11	42	27	91	34
Other	24	*7	*3	*–	*5	*–	*7	*–
Uninsured	151	27	47	*1	31	*7	31	*7
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	351	72	122	*1	47	15	75	*19
Small MSA	540	172	115	*10	76	20	126	20
Not in MSA	243	66	55	*2	47	18	44	*10
Region								
Northeast	190	55	43	*3	25	*12	45	*8
Midwest	230	57	76	*5	27	*9	47	*9
South	483	120	131	*2	89	22	96	23
West	230	79	42	*4	29	10	58	*9

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of having no contacts with either a mental health professional or a general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem are based on two questions that asked, "During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker about [child's name]'s health?" and, for sample children who had seen or talked with a general doctor or pediatrician during the past 12 months, "Did you see or talk with this general doctor because of an emotional or behavioral problem that [child's name] may have?" Only sample children with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who lacked contacts with either a mental health professional or a general doctor for such a problem are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to these contacts and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for this type of problem in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

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

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Table 66. Percentages (with standard errors) of children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem during the last 12 months, by family structure and by selected characteristics: United States, 2001–2007

Selected characteristics	All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for this type of problem in the past 12 months	Family structure[1]						
		Nuclear	Single parent	Unmarried biological or adoptive	Blended	Cohabiting	Extended	Other
	Percent[2] (standard error)							
Total[3]	39.9 (1.19)	39.9 (2.18)	40.2 (2.23)	48.2 (11.11)	39.0 (3.18)	39.6 (5.31)	43.5 (2.59)	27.8 (4.95)
Sex								
Male	38.9 (1.42)	38.7 (2.63)	37.8 (2.75)	49.3 (12.96)	36.0 (3.80)	38.4 (6.39)	46.7 (3.10)	22.3 (5.59)
Female	41.6 (2.02)	42.6 (4.00)	44.1 (3.71)	*45.2 (21.20)	44.6 (5.19)	42.2 (9.47)	38.0 (4.24)	33.8 (8.74)
Age								
4–17 years	39.9 (1.19)	39.9 (2.18)	40.2 (2.23)	48.2 (11.11)	39.0 (3.18)	39.6 (5.31)	43.5 (2.59)	27.8 (4.95)
4–11 years	39.9 (1.68)	40.2 (3.06)	41.2 (3.18)	50.1 (12.88)	35.1 (4.44)	43.0 (6.98)	45.1 (4.06)	25.5 (6.33)
12–17 years	39.9 (1.66)	39.6 (3.35)	39.2 (3.15)	*45.2 (20.29)	43.1 (4.28)	35.2 (7.38)	42.5 (3.34)	29.6 (7.33)
Hispanic origin and race[4]								
Hispanic or Latino	47.3 (2.74)	48.6 (5.35)	42.9 (5.59)	*16.2 (10.54)	56.3 (7.41)	53.4 (11.44)	54.0 (4.81)	*24.8 (8.77)
Mexican or Mexican American	47.6 (3.63)	48.6 (6.43)	44.5 (8.70)	*–	55.6 (9.73)	*46.3 (14.40)	54.4 (6.42)	*27.9 (10.98)
Not Hispanic or Latino	38.8 (1.30)	38.9 (2.38)	39.8 (2.38)	57.9 (12.72)	36.6 (3.42)	37.5 (5.82)	41.6 (2.90)	28.4 (5.65)
White, single race	34.9 (1.50)	37.3 (2.54)	32.3 (2.97)	56.6 (14.42)	33.1 (3.73)	35.8 (6.97)	37.0 (3.37)	21.3 (5.40)
Black or African American, single race . .	53.1 (2.87)	59.6 (9.97)	53.4 (4.29)	87.0 (13.65)	57.0 (9.43)	*43.4 (13.37)	53.5 (5.52)	45.7 (11.16)
Parent's education[5]								
Less than high school diploma	48.3 (3.43)	51.0 (8.10)	46.8 (4.79)	*–	*25.1 (8.58)	69.9 (9.89)	49.0 (7.55)	*33.5 (27.44)
High school diploma or GED[6].	44.1 (2.35)	42.2 (5.30)	42.6 (4.18)	*19.8 (13.53)	44.9 (5.77)	38.5 (8.55)	50.3 (4.68)	*29.7 (25.82)
More than high school diploma	36.2 (1.57)	38.4 (2.51)	35.8 (3.17)	*44.1 (15.50)	37.2 (4.07)	29.2 (7.43)	38.2 (3.48)	*9.5 (5.58)
Family income[7]								
Less than $20,000	42.2 (2.30)	42.4 (7.18)	40.6 (2.97)	85.4 (11.08)	40.4 (9.58)	53.6 (10.27)	39.7 (5.60)	49.9 (11.84)
$20,000–$34,999	46.9 (2.77)	46.2 (6.52)	48.8 (4.68)	82.5 (13.16)	43.2 (6.71)	36.9 (10.71)	56.0 (5.80)	*24.0 (11.17)
$35,000–$54,999	39.9 (2.95)	43.2 (5.88)	31.5 (7.03)	*20.4 (15.71)	36.0 (5.22)	*26.6 (9.12)	54.8 (6.17)	*30.5 (11.70)
$55,000–$74,999	35.2 (3.21)	37.8 (5.00)	*27.7 (9.36)	*–	46.9 (7.60)	*45.0 (16.11)	32.2 (7.14)	*11.4 (6.56)
$75,000 or more.	34.1 (2.46)	37.1 (3.59)	*16.4 (8.78)	*31.3 (49.31)	31.1 (7.01)	*37.2 (13.50)	36.3 (4.72)	*18.8 (8.39)
Poverty status[8]								
Poor	44.0 (2.50)	44.9 (7.42)	42.2 (3.45)	88.2 (10.45)	34.1 (8.55)	52.2 (10.68)	46.9 (5.62)	48.5 (11.46)
Near poor	43.4 (2.52)	44.7 (5.86)	45.7 (4.21)	*47.5 (19.16)	44.3 (5.92)	35.3 (9.19)	49.8 (6.03)	*20.7 (7.77)
Not poor	35.9 (1.58)	38.1 (2.49)	29.4 (3.89)	*25.9 (14.78)	37.0 (3.99)	37.0 (7.70)	38.5 (3.40)	20.6 (5.77)
Home tenure status[9]								
Owned or being bought	37.3 (1.51)	39.1 (2.40)	33.4 (3.53)	*8.5 (8.44)	39.2 (3.95)	46.9 (8.53)	40.6 (3.16)	21.6 (4.86)
Rented.	43.9 (1.92)	43.0 (5.49)	44.9 (2.91)	63.9 (12.90)	38.1 (5.26)	35.6 (6.57)	47.6 (4.61)	46.8 (12.84)
Some other arrangement	42.2 (7.94)	*53.2 (20.63)	*24.0 (10.67)	*–	*42.7 (19.67)	*–	60.3 (14.72)	*26.9 (25.55)
Health insurance coverage[10]								
Private.	37.6 (1.67)	38.9 (2.59)	32.5 (3.63)	*17.9 (12.44)	36.1 (4.04)	44.3 (9.34)	42.5 (3.77)	*20.8 (10.18)
Medicaid.	38.3 (1.89)	39.1 (5.64)	39.9 (2.98)	63.0 (14.02)	34.7 (5.20)	37.7 (7.28)	40.8 (4.31)	27.9 (5.81)
Other.	39.4 (7.62)	*29.3 (11.09)	*51.6 (16.48)	*–	*38.2 (14.63)	*–	76.6 (13.17)	*–
Uninsured.	60.2 (3.58)	60.1 (8.49)	68.1 (6.10)	*11.7 (12.14)	66.3 (8.90)	46.7 (13.74)	56.1 (6.80)	*48.6 (15.34)
Place of residence[11]								
Large MSA	42.4 (2.18)	40.1 (4.32)	45.2 (3.52)	*19.7 (13.06)	46.3 (6.07)	37.4 (8.20)	45.3 (4.49)	*29.0 (9.92)
Small MSA	38.2 (1.66)	38.9 (2.96)	34.8 (3.23)	61.4 (14.07)	38.3 (4.77)	33.3 (8.12)	43.9 (3.56)	27.0 (6.47)
Not in MSA	40.3 (2.77)	42.8 (5.10)	43.7 (5.69)	*40.5 (21.75)	34.5 (5.63)	54.5 (11.03)	40.0 (6.76)	*27.3 (9.10)
Region								
Northeast	36.9 (2.74)	40.1 (5.57)	33.2 (4.81)	*34.1 (18.92)	43.2 (8.56)	47.0 (12.33)	34.5 (5.18)	*27.7 (16.81)
Midwest	32.6 (2.36)	32.5 (4.14)	40.3 (4.50)	*49.9 (19.41)	26.1 (5.23)	*24.6 (8.71)	34.7 (5.43)	*16.4 (6.34)
South	44.2 (1.96)	39.7 (3.49)	43.9 (3.59)	*35.5 (21.56)	44.9 (5.07)	47.7 (9.49)	53.7 (4.44)	36.8 (7.95)
West	43.6 (2.66)	48.3 (4.86)	38.1 (5.31)	96.3 (4.00)	37.7 (7.54)	39.3 (9.94)	48.1 (5.25)	*31.5 (9.79)

* Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 30% and should be used with caution because it does not meet the standards of reliability or precision.

– Quantity zero.

[1]A nuclear family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A single-parent family consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated). An unmarried biological or adoptive family consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A blended family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A cohabiting family consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An extended family consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult. An "other" family consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents.

[2]Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Prevalence of having no contacts with either a mental health professional or a general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem are based on two questions that asked, "During the past 12 months, have you seen or talked to a mental health professional such as a psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric nurse, or clinical social worker about [child's name]'s health?" and, for sample children who had seen or talked with a general doctor or pediatrician during the past 12 months, "Did you see or talk with this general doctor because of an emotional or behavioral problem that [child's name] may have?" Only sample children with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who lacked contacts with either a mental health professional or a general doctor for such a problem are represented in this table. A knowledgeable adult provided information on behalf of child respondents. Unknowns with respect to these contacts and family structure are not included in the column labeled "All children aged 4–17 with definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties who had no contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for this type of problem in the past 12 months" (see Appendix I).

[3]Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance.

[4]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. To be concise, the text uses shorter versions of the terms shown in the table. 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.

[5]Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

[6]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[7]Information on family income and poverty status is obtained from the 2001–2007 National Health Interview Survey Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files.

[8]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.

[9]Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement (see Appendix II).

[10]Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

[11]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.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007.

Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

This report is based on pooled data from the 2001–2007 in-house Sample Child and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). Selected variables from various Household and Family files were also used, most notably the family structure variable used for this report. The latter variable was not available in the first and second quarters of 2004, so the Sample Child case weights for the third and fourth quarters of 2004 were doubled so as to obtain an appropriate estimate of the U.S. child population for that particular year. The Sample Child record weight in the combined 2001–2007 file was divided by 7 in order to obtain weighted estimates that are representative of the U.S. noninstitutionalized child population in a single year (during the study period). Detailed, in-house sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. However, because a new NHIS sample design was implemented in 2006 (and continued in 2007), it was necessary to create new design effect variables in order to perform variance estimation across the two sample design periods (i.e., 2001–2005 and 2006–2007). These procedures are outlined in Appendix VII of the 2007 NHIS Survey Description (30).

Standard errors, produced by the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Frequencies or percentages with relative standard errors greater than 30% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

Relative standard error = (SE/Est)100,

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage or frequency). The reliability of frequencies and their percentages is determined independently, so that 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.

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 readers' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect to the health characteristics shown in each table) are presented in Table I.

Unknowns with respect to several of the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. Table II shows weighted counts and percentages of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family structure, parental education and home tenure status. Note that the 2001–2007 NHIS Imputed Family Income or Personal Earnings Files were used to minimize missing information with respect to family income and poverty status.

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.

Table I. Weighted counts and percentages of children with unknown information on health characteristics of interest, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007

Variable	Count of children (in thousands)	Percent of children
Good, fair, or poor health (children under age 18), Tables 1–2	33	0.04%
Ever told had one or more chronic conditions (children under age 18), Tables 3–4	41	0.06%
Ever told had asthma (children under age 18), Table 5–6	135	0.18%
Hay fever in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 7–8	225	0.31%
Respiratory allergies in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 9–10	242	0.33%
Digestive or skin allergies in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 11–12	176	0.24%
Frequent headaches or migraines in the past 12 months (children aged 3–17), Tables 13–14	68	0.11%
Three or more ear infections in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 15–16	89	0.12%
Ever told had mental retardation or any developmental delay (children under age 18), Tables 17–18	91	0.12%
Had impairment or health problem that limited crawling, walking, running, or playing (children under age 18), Tables 19–20	41	0.06%
Received special education or early intervention services for an emotional or behavioral problem (children under age 18), Tables 21–22 . .	35	0.05%
Vision problems (children under age 18), Tables 23–24	145	0.20%
Ever been told had learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (children aged 3–17), Tables 25–26	164	0.27%
Basic actions disability (children aged 4–17), Tables 27–28	792	1.39%
Missed 6 or more school days in past 12 months (children aged 5–17), Tables 29–30	1,484	2.80%
Health insurance coverage (children under age 18), Tables 31–32	280	0.38%
Lacked a usual place of health care (children under age 18), Tables 33–34	180	0.25%
Prescription medication used regularly for at least 3 months (children under age 18), Tables 35–36	100	0.14%
Two or more visits to a hospital emergency room in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 37–38	421	0.58%
No medical checkup in the past 12 months (children under age 18), Tables 39–40	754	1.09%
Saw or talked with an eye doctor in the past 12 months (children aged 2–17), Tables 41–42	377	0.58%
Medical care delayed due to concerns over cost (children under age 18), Tables 43–44	47	0.06%
Did not receive prescription medication during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability (children aged 2–17), Tables 45–46	163	0.25%
Did not get needed eyeglasses during the past 12 months due to lack of affordability (children aged 2–17), Tables 47–48	161	0.25%
Did not see dentist within the past 12 months (children aged 2–17), Tables 49–50	802	1.23%
Dental care delayed due to cost (children aged 2–17), Tables 51–52	163	0.25%
Often unhappy, depressed, or tearful behavior during the past 6 months (children aged 4–17), Tables 53–54	1,259	2.20%
Not well-behaved or did not usually do what adults requested during the past 6 months (children aged 4–17), Tables 55–56	1,204	2.11%
Had many worries or often seemed worried during the past 6 months (children aged 4–17), Tables 57–58	1,282	2.24%
Poor attention span or did not usually see chores and homework through to the end during the past 6 months (children aged 4–17), Tables 59–60	1,387	2.43%
Got along better with adults than children during the past 6 months (children aged 4–17), Tables 61–62	1,706	2.99%
Had definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties (children aged 4–17), Tables 63–64	697	1.22%
No contact with a mental health professional or general doctor for an emotional or behavioral problem during the last 12 months (children aged 4–17 with definite or several emotional or behavioral difficulties), Tables 65–66	88	0.31%

Table II. Weighted counts and percentages of children aged 0–17 with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics, National Health Interview Survey, 2001–2007

Variable	Count of children (in thousands)	Percent of children
Family structure.	79	0.11%
Parental education	2,408	3.30%
Home tenure status	348	0.48%

NOTE: There are no missing cases with respect to either income or poverty status because the 2001–2007 NHIS Imputed Family Income/Personal Earnings Files were used for this analysis.

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic characteristics

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

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources—including wages, salaries, pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, help from relatives, etc.—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—A *nuclear family* consists of one or more children living with two parents who are married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A *single-parent family* consists of one or more children living with a single adult (male or female, related or unrelated to the child or children). An *unmarried biological or adoptive family* consists of one or more children living with two parents who are not married to one another and are biological or adoptive parents to all children in the family. A *blended family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated stepparent who are married to one another. A *cohabiting family* consists of one or more children living with a biological or adoptive parent and an unrelated adult who are cohabiting with one another. An *extended family* consists of one or more children living with at least one biological or adoptive parent and a related adult who is not a parent (e.g., grandparent, adult sibling). Given

the NHIS definition of children as family members aged 0–17 and adults as family members aged 18 and over, adult children (those aged 18 and over) are considered related adults. This will result in smaller counts and percentages of the remaining family types, particularly nuclear families, and to a lesser extent, single-parent families (in part because they are numerically the largest family types). An *"other" family* consists of one or more children living with related or unrelated adults who are not biological or adoptive parents (foster children living with at least two adults as well as children being raised by their grandparents are included in this category). All categories are mutually exclusive.

Health insurance coverage—NHIS respondents were asked about their health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, 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. This information was used to create a health insurance hierarchy for persons under age 65 with four mutually exclusive categories. 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 (HMOs) 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 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.

Weighted frequencies indicate that 0.38% of children were missing information with respect to health insurance coverage.

Hispanic origin and race—The tables in this report are consistent with federal guidelines established in 1997 by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding the presentation of race and ethnicity statistics in U.S. government publications (45). Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. 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.

The category "Not Hispanic or Latino" includes the categories of "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of

"Race" in this Appendix for more information). Data are not shown separately for other "Not Hispanic or Latino" single-race persons or those reporting multiple race 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."

Home tenure status—Based on a question in the Family Core that asked whether the family's house or apartment is owned or is being bought, rented, or occupied by some other arrangement. The latter category includes respondents who may live rent-free with relatives, provide a service (such as child care, maintenance, etc.) in return for rent, or live in group homes or assisted living accommodations. The number of families in this category is very small: in 2001–2007, 1.5% of all sample children lived in families that occupied homes "by some other arrangement" (or 2% of all U.S. children nationally).

Parent's education—This reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child's mother 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's education (with respect to the child) is unknown. If neither parent resides in the household, then parent's education is unknown.

Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, General Educational Development 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 as inside a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or outside an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city or twin cities with a population of 50,000 or more, plus adjacent counties that are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining MSAs. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

OMB defines metropolitan areas according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. Consequently, the definition of a metropolitan area is periodically revised. For the 2001–2005 NHIS data, the MSA definition was based on 1993 OMB standards using the 1990 census. For the 2006–2007 NHIS, the MSA definition is based on 2003 OMB standards using data from the 2000 census. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables indicating MSA size from the 2001–2003 Person and 2004–2007 Household files. These variables are collapsed into three categories: 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.

Poverty status—Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. "Poor" persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

Race—The categories "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race" refer to persons who indicated only a single race group. Estimates for multiple race combinations are not shown in this report because these generally do not meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, while 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:

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

Health characteristics or outcomes

Asthma—Includes bronchial asthma, allergic asthma, etc. Asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has asthma.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)—Indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child has ADHD. ADHD includes attention deficit disorder.

Basic actions disability—A new summary measure that takes into account four basic domains or functions that a child needs in order to participate in age-appropriate activities (38,39). These domains consist of sensory functions (e.g., hearing, vision), movement (e.g., walking, running, playing), cognitive functioning (e.g., ability to remember, learning disabilities,

mental retardation, Down syndrome, autism), and emotional or behavioral functions (ADHD, emotional or behavioral difficulties). Children aged 4–17 were considered to have a basic action disability if they had any one of the following problems: a lot of trouble hearing or deafness; trouble seeing; limitations in their ability to crawl, walk, run, or play; difficulty remembering; mental retardation; Down syndrome; autism; a learning disability; ADHD; or definite or severe emotional or behavioral difficulties (from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire).

Chronic conditions—Conditions that are not cured, once acquired (such as heart disease, diabetes, and birth defects) are considered chronic from the date of onset. Other conditions must have been present 3 months or longer to be considered chronic. An exception is made for children less than age 1 who have had a condition since birth; these conditions are considered chronic. Questions in the 2001–2007 NHIS Sample Child Cores pertaining to chronic conditions ask whether these conditions were diagnosed by a doctor or a health professional.

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

Doctor or other health professional—Refers to medical doctors and osteopathic physicians, including general practitioners as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, chiropractors, etc.

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 under age 18. In this report, the categories "Good," "Fair," and "Poor" health are combined into a single category and shown in Tables 1 and 2.

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

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

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

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Series 13. **Data From the National Health Care Survey**—This type of report contains statistics on health resources and the public's use of health care resources including ambulatory, hospital, and long-term care services based on data collected directly from health care providers and provider records.

Series 20. **Data on Mortality**—This type of report contains statistics on mortality that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, other demographic variables, and geographic and trend analyses are included.

Series 21. **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce**—This type of report contains statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce that are not included in regular, annual, or monthly reports. Special analyses by health and demographic variables and geographic and trend analyses are included.

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DISCONTINUED SERIES

Series 4. **Documents and Committee Reports**—These are final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents. The last Series 4 report was published in 2002. As of 2009, this type of report is included in Series 2 or another appropriate series, depending on the report topic.

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Series 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics**—The last Series 16 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of Advance Data reports are no longer needed.

Series 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys**—The last Series 22 report was published in 1973. Reports from these sample surveys, based on vital records, are published in Series 20 or 21.

Series 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, and Divorce**—The last Series 24 report was published in 1996. All reports are available online, and so compilations of reports are no longer needed.

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

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