



KidsHealth® KidsPoll – What do kids think of their parents? Summary Tables--Demographics

KidsHealth® KidsPoll is a collaboration among the Nemours Foundation/KidsHealth, the Department of Health Education and Recreation at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, the National Association of Health Education Centers, and participating health education centers. The purpose of the poll is to gather information (opinions, attitudes and feelings, etc.) from children about current health issues facing kids. The data is gathered from children ages 9 to 13 as they attend classes in the health education centers handheld data-collection devices. The information is shared with educators, caregivers, health care organizations, the media, and other interested parties at national and local levels. The goal is to provide insights that will enable those interested to develop programs to help children make healthy life decisions, prevent disease and injury, and understand their bodies. This particular poll focused on what kids think and feel about their parents.

Individual Demographics

Individual information was collected anonymously from each child who participated.

- 855 children
- 49% girls, 51% boys
- 9 to 13 (average age 10.7) (9=15%, 10=28%, 11=33%, 12/13=24%)
- 6 centers participated in this poll:
 - Children’s Health Education Center – Milwaukee, WI
 - Health World Children’s Museum – Barrington, IL
 - Kansas Learning Center for Health--Halstead KS
 - Harold W. McMillen Center for Health Education – Ft. Wayne, IN
 - Ruth Lilly Health Education Center – Indianapolis, IN
 - Poe Health Education Center – Raleigh, NC

School Demographics

School-level information is based on statistics for the respective schools that the children were from.

- 219 schools
- Participating schools' student-body demographics averaged: 72% White, 12% Black, 11% Hispanic, 2% Asian/Pacific, 1% Native American
 - 72% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 0% to 33% Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Native American combined
 - 10% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 33% to 67% of these groups
 - 18% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 67% to 100% of these groups
- An average of 40% of the students from these schools qualify for reduced lunch
 - 45% of students went to schools where 0% to 33% of the student body qualify for free or reduced lunch
 - 42% of students went to schools where 33% to 67% of the student body qualify for free or reduced lunch
 - 10% of students went to schools where 67% to 100% of the student body qualify for free or reduced lunch

The U.S. Census Bureau and Department of Education use measures of city size and location called Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) and Consolidated Statistical Area (CSA) to categorize geographical areas based on population density. The categories for CBSA and CSA are:

- *Large city center = center of a CBSA or CSA city with population >250,000*
 - *Midsized city center = center of a CBSA or CSA city with a population <250,000*
 - *Large city fringe = urban fringe of a large CBSA or CSA city*
 - *Midsized city fringe = urban fringe of a midsized CBSA or CSA city*
 - *Large town = not within a CBSA or CSA with a population >25,000*
 - *Small town = not within an CBSA or CSA with a population 2,500-25,000*
 - *Rural outside = not within an CBSA or CSA with a population <2,500*
- The percentage of students hailing from schools in each category were: 21% large city center, 10% mid-size city center, 33% large city fringe, 4% mid-size city fringe, 3% large town, 12% small town and 17% rural
 - Average school size -- 404 students
 - 42% of students attended schools with an enrollment of 0-300
 - 39% of students attended schools with an enrollment of 300-600
 - 14% of students attended schools with an enrollment of 600-900
 - 5% of students attended schools with an enrollment of 900+

Margin of error is not reported for this study:

Margin of error is a measure of how precise a reported proportion is within the population represented by the sample. It is a calculation based on the proportion, the confidence level, and the sample size. The larger the sample size, the smaller the margin of error. Margin of error relies on two primary assumptions: 1) the distribution within the population is normal – with large sample sizes this can usually be assumed; and 2) the sample is representative (i.e., random). Our survey cannot be considered random; therefore, we do not report a margin of error.

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