



KidsHealth® KidsPoll – What Do Kids Worry About? Summary Tables--Descriptive Statistics

The 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 (NAHEC), and participating health education centers. The purpose is to gather information (opinions, attitudes, and feelings, etc.) from children about current health issues. The information is gathered via handheld data collection devices from children ages 9 to 13 as they attend classes in the health education centers. 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 insightful information that will enable them to develop programs to help kids make healthy life decisions, prevent disease and injury, and understand their bodies. This poll focused on what kids worry about.

Individual Demographics

Individual-level information was collected anonymously from each child who participated.

- - 1,154 children
 - 49% girls, 51% boys
 - 9 to 13 (average age 11.1) (9=10%, 10=25%, 11=29%, 12=16%, 13=20%)
 - 9 centers participated in this poll:
 - **Children's Health Education Center – Milwaukee, WI**
 - **Robert Crown Health Education Center – Chicago, IL**
 - **Health World Children's Museum – Barrington, IL**
 - **Hult Health Education Center – Peoria, IL**
 - **Kansas Learning Center – Halstead, KS**
 - **McMillen Center for Health Education – Ft. Wayne, IN**
 - **Ruth Lilly Health Education Center – Indianapolis, IN**
 - **Saint Joseph Mercy Health Exploration Station – Canton, MI**
 - **Weller Health Education Center – Easton, PA**

School Demographics

School-level information was not collected from each child but is based on statistics for the kids' schools.

- 25 schools
- Student participating came from schools that averaged: 65% White, 21% Black, 9% Hispanic, 4% Asian/Pacific, 1% Native American
 - 55% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 0% to 33% Black/Hispanic/Asian/Native American combined
 - 29% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 33% to 67% of these groups
 - 16% of students were from schools that had student bodies that were 67% to 100% of these groups
- Students came from schools with an average of 37% of the students qualifying for free or reduced lunch
 - 52% of students were from schools that had 0% to 33% of their student body qualifying for free or reduced lunch
 - 42% of students were from schools that had 33% to 67% of their student body qualifying for free or reduced lunch
 - 6% of students were from schools that had 67% to 100% of their student body qualifying for free or reduced lunch

The U.S. Census Bureau and Dept of Education use measures of city size and location called Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) and Consolidated Statistical Area (CSA). The categories 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 midsize 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 from schools in each locale were: 27% large city center, 14% midsized city center, 32% large city fringe, 9% midsized city fringe, and 18% rural outside
 - Average school size – 545
 - 3% of students came from schools with an enrollment of 0-300
 - 70% of students came from schools with an enrollment of 300-600
 - 18% of students came from schools with an enrollment of 600-900
 - 9% of students came from schools with an enrollment of 900+



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(patterns of differences that are statically significant ($X2$; $p<0.05$) are highlighted in yellow)

7 How often do you worry about **war or terrorism?**

- A) almost never
- B) a little
- C) a lot
- D) almost all the time

19	19	19	19	13	19	19	29	15	18	35	22
31	30	32	17	26	36	36	33	31	35	22	24
25	24	26	34	28	22	23	25	28	24	23	22
25	27	23	30	33	23	22	13	26	23	20	32
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

8 How often do you worry about **making mistakes or messing up?**

- A) almost never
- B) a little
- C) a lot
- D) almost all the time

11	13	8	21	6	11	8	13	7	9	26	8
28	31	26	23	34	27	26	29	30	27	27	28
35	38	32	32	32	34	41	36	37	37	26	37
26	18	34	24	28	28	25	22	26	27	22	27
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100

9 When you are worried about something, what do you **most often** do?

- A) talk to my parent(s)
- B) talk to a friend
- C) try to fix it or make it better
- D) try to think about something else
- E) none of these

23	24	23	27	35	22	16	14	37	11	14	18
25	16	36	25	19	28	25	31	19	43	14	22
20	23	17	14	18	20	24	23	21	21	15	27
14	15	11	17	14	13	11	12	12	15	6	18
18	22	13	17	14	17	24	20	11	10	51	15
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

10 If you want to figure out what to do about something that is worrying you, where would you **first** for information or advice?

- A) a parent
- B) a friend
- C) a website
- D) another adult
- E) none of these

50	53	47	55	61	53	41	39	100			
28	22	34	21	21	28	34	35		100		
5	6	4	7	5	4	5	6			100	
4	4	4	2	4	3	5	5				100
13	15	11	15	9	12	15	15				
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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) that 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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