

Supplemental Information

CALCULATION OF FOREGONE EARNINGS BY RACE/ETHNICITY

The weighted average of median weekly earnings for full- and part-time workers of both sexes ≥ 16 years old was calculated for Asian, black, Hispanic, and white respondents. Weekly earnings were then divided by the average number of hours per week worked to determine average hourly earnings by race/ethnicity. Hourly earnings were then scaled by the labor force participation rates for the corresponding racial/ethnic groups to account for the fact that not all respondents would seek or secure work. The resulting hourly earnings rates were assigned to survey respondents in the NS-CSHCN on the basis of their reported race/ethnicity. The hourly earnings rates were multiplied by the total annual number of caregiving hours reported by each race/ethnicity and summed

to determine the total annual forgone earnings for family-provided health care for CSHCN. All data were obtained from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics for calendar year 2010²¹ and inflated to 2015 dollars using the consumer price index.

Of note, our stratification by race and ethnicity has some limitations. To begin with, NS-CSHCN reports the race/ethnicity of the child. We must assume that each parent who forgoes earnings to care for the child identifies as the same race/ethnicity. Furthermore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the NS-CSHCN characterize race and ethnicity differently. Specifically, the Bureau of Labor Statistics data stratify by race (Asian, black, and white) and by ethnicity (Hispanic), but not by race and ethnicity. Hispanic people can identify as Asian, black, or white. In contrast, the NS-CSHCN classified survey participants as Hispanic,

non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and non-Hispanic white. This last category included Asians as well as Alaskan Natives, Hawaiians, Native Americans, and Pacific Islanders. For the purposes of this study, Bureau of Labor Statistics data for Asian, black, Hispanic, and white people were applied to non-Hispanic other, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white responders, respectively, within the NS-CSHCN. This approach assumes that the difference between these groups is negligible. In the 2010 Census, ⁶⁴ 97.6% of US residents reported a single race. Among single-race individuals, 96.8% and 88.0% of black and white people, respectively, identified as non-Hispanic. The non-Hispanic share was 94.7% among American Indians and Alaskan Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders as a group.

SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

64. US Census Bureau. Overview of race and Hispanic origin, 2010. Available at: www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf. Accessed November 10, 2016

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SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 6 Additional Information on Characteristics of CSHCN Receiving Family-Provided Health Care at Home

Characteristics	Estimated No. of CSHCN	Percent Receiving Family-Provided Health Care at Home	<i>P</i>
Sex			
Girl	6 633 049	50.9	Reference group
Boy	4 550 407	47.7	<.001
Unknown	20 160	61.7	.247
No. of school days missed in past year due to child's illness			
0–3 d	4 521 342	40.6	Reference group
4–6 d	2 017 035	48.4	<.001
7–10 d	1 282 510	52.1	<.001
≥11 d	1 435 972	60.9	<.001
Unknown	1 946 756	60.4	<.001
Insurance status during past year			
Continuous	10 123 399	49.1	Reference group
One or more gaps in coverage	1 038 045	54.6	.002
Unknown	42 173	51.8	.770
Insurance described as adequate			
Yes	7 012 079	48.7	Reference group
No	3 666 252	51.6	.004
Uninsured	388 228	48.8	.357
Unknown	137 057	47.3	.351
Range of options discussed with provider			
Usually/always	9 123 241	49.6	Reference group
Never/sometimes	2 039 703	50.2	.635
Unknown	40 672	29.3	<.001

Total number of CSHCN taken from US Department of Health and Human Services⁶²; other counts calculated by multiplying the total number by proportions. The unknown category includes responses of “don't know” or “refused,” as well as incomplete surveys.