Racial and ethnic disparities in multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) — United States, March 2020–February 2021
Stierman, et al.

Supplemental Digital Content 2 — Table. Demographic characteristics of children within the general population aged <20 years from included counties and from all U.S. counties.*

Characteristic	General Population Aged <20 Years from 369 Included Counties	General Population Aged <20 Years from entire United States
Sex		
Female	49·0%	48·9%
Male	51·0%	51·1%
Age		
0–4	24·1%	24·0%
5–9	24·8%	24·7%
10–14	25·5%	25·5%
15–19	25·6%	25·8%
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	30·4%	25·4%
Non-Hispanic White	44·5%	50·5%
Non-Hispanic Black	12·5%	13·7%
Non-Hispanic Asian	6·9%	5·1%
Non-Hispanic Multiple Races	4·8%	4·3%
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	0·6%	0·8%
Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0·3%	0·2%
Census Region of County		
Midwest	25·3%	21·0%
Northeast	5·6%	15·9%
South	22·9%	38·9%
West	46·1%	24·2%
Urban-Rural Category for County		
Large central metro	43·9%	30·5%
Large fringe metro	19·2%	25·4%
Medium metro	25·8%	21·3%
Small metro	6·8%	9·1%
Micropolitan	3·3%	8·3%
Non-core	1·1%	5·5%

*Percentages represent the distribution of children aged <20 years from counties included in analysis and from all U.S. counties. Calculated from 2019 Vintage Census Population Estimates.
†Urban-rural classification scheme is taken from the 2013 National Center for Health Statistics Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties.[1] Classification is listed from most urban to most rural based on county location within a metropolitan statistical area (and the population size of that area), a micropolitan statistical area, or neither: 1) large central metro; 2) large fringe metro; 3) medium metro; 4) small metro; 5) micropolitan; and 6) non-core.

References:
1.   Ingram DD, Franco SJ, Office of Analysis and Epidemiology. 2013 NCHS Urban–Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. *Vital and Health Statistics, Series 2*. 2014;166.