Table C-4a. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	
otal	13.1 (0.40)	
Sex		
<i>f</i> lale	14.6 (0.58)	
emale	11.4 (0.52)	
Age		
i-4 years	7.1 (0.56)	
i-11 years	13.7 (0.66)	
2-17 years	17.1 (0.74)	
Race		
One race <sup>2</sup>	12.9 (0.41)	
White	13.3 (0.47)	
Black or African American	14.0 (1.06)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*5.1 (2.07)	
Asian	6.1 (1.03)	
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*	
wo or more races <sup>3</sup>	16.8 (1.91)	
Black or African American and white	22.5 (3.37)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	15.5 (4.19)	
Hispanic or Latino origin⁴ and race		
lispanic or Latino	10.2 (0.62)	
Mexican or Mexican American	9.2 (0.69)	
lot Hispanic or Latino	14.0 (0.46)	
White, single race	14.6 (0.59)	
Black or African American only, single race	13.3 (1.02)	
Family structure <sup>5</sup>		
lother and father	12.0 (0.47)	
Nother, no father	16.1 (0.81)	
ather, no mother	8.9 (1.69)	
leither mother nor father	16.8 (2.31)	
Parent's education <sup>6</sup>		
ess than high school diploma	10.5 (0.99)	
ligh school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup>	14.1 (0.94)	
Nore than high school	13.1 (0.48)	
Family income <sup>8</sup>		
ess than \$35,000	16.0 (0.80)	
35,000 or more	11.7 (0.46)	
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.2 (1.04)	
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.8 (1.11)	
\$75,000-\$99,999	11.4 (0.99)	
\$100,000 or more	10.1 (0.68)	

Table C-4a. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>	
Poor	17.0 (1.04)
Near poor	13.0 (0.86)
Not poor	11.9 (0.50)
Health insurance coverage <sup>10</sup>	
Private	11.5 (0.49)
Medicaid or other public	16.2 (0.74)
Other	14.3 (2.54)
Ininsured	7.9 (1.15)
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>	
arge MSA	11.5 (0.51)
mall MSA	14.3 (0.76)
Not in MSA	16.1 (1.15)
Region	
Northeast	13.0 (0.92)
Midwest	13.6 (0.83)
South	15.4 (0.73)
Vest	8.9 (0.64)
Current health status	
Excellent or very good	10.4 (0.39)
Good	21.8 (1.29)
Fair or poor	60.9 (4.19)

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

NOTES: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups 0-4 years, 5-11 years, and 12-17 years. Estimates for age groups are not age-adjusted. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding. "Total" includes children of other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm). Suggested citation: Bloom B, Black LI, Freeman G. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2013 National Health Interview Survey. 2015. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013.

Based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he\she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Refers to children with more than one race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>"Poor" children live in families defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>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.

Table C-4b. Frequencies (in thousands) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Total	73,486	9,596
Sex		
Male	37,531	5,493
Female	35,955	4,104
	,	,
Age	40.070	4.400
0-4 years	19,878 28,842	1,409
5-11 years	24,765	3,958 4,229
12-17 years	24,703	4,229
Race		
One race <sup>2</sup>	70,098	9,040
White	54,682	7,268
Black or African American	10,847	1,511
American Indian or Alaska Native	804	*38
Asian	3,638	222
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	127	
Two or more races <sup>3</sup>	3,388	556
Black or African American and white	1,476 592	319 *92
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	592	92
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>4</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino	17,767	1,783
Mexican or Mexican American	12,289	1,114
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,718	7,814
White, single race	38,876	5,742
Black or African American only, single race	10,065	1,339
Family structure <sup>5</sup>		
Mother and father	51,392	6,097
Mother, no father	17,734	2,900
Father, no mother	2,320	224
Neither mother nor father	2,040	374
Parent's education <sup>6</sup>		
Less than high school diploma	8,973	943
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup>	13,090	1,821
More than high school	49,225	6,435
Family income <sup>8</sup>		
Less than \$35,000	22,637	3,540
\$35,000 or more	47,116	5,560
\$35,000-\$49,999	8,763	1,076
\$50,000-\$74,999	11,838	1,635
\$75,000-\$99,999	9,009	1,017
\$100,000 or more	17,506	1,833

Table C-4b. Frequencies (in thousands) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

		Barrania tira ara disadian tahun mendada
Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>		
Poor	15,291	2,476
Near poor	14,761	1,921
Not poor	38,035	4,609
Health insurance coverage <sup>10</sup>		
Private	38,817	4,601
Medicaid or other public	27,750	4,308
Other	1,914	261
Uninsured	4,777	412
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>		
Large MSA	39,379	4,547
Small MSA	23,271	3,306
Not in MSA	10,835	1,744
Region		
Northeast	11,547	1,500
Midwest	16,645	2,273
South	27,932	4,281
West	17,362	1,543
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	61,702	6,389
Good	10,232	2,256
Fair or poor	1,542	951

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

NOTES: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates of "All children under 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the frequencies, but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column. "Total" includes children of other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm). Suggested citation: Bloom B, Black LI, Freeman G. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2013 National Health Interview Survey. 2015. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he\she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Refers to children with more than one race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>"Poor" children live in families defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>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.

Table C-4c. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>	
Total	13.1 (0.39)	
Sex		
Male	14.6 (0.58)	
- emale	11.4 (0.52)	
Ago		
Age 0-4 years	7.1 (0.56)	
5-11 years	13.7 (0.66)	
12-17 years	17.1 (0.74)	
	(6 1)	
Race 2	10.0 (0.11)	
One race <sup>2</sup>	12.9 (0.41)	
White	13.3 (0.48)	
Black or African American	13.9 (1.06)	
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.7 (1.87)	
Asian Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6.1 (1.05)	
Fixed two or more races and the reaction is the reaction of th	16.4 (1.84)	
Black or African American and white	21.6 (3.26)	
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	15.6 (4.21)	
	10.0 (4.21)	
Hispanic or Latino origin <sup>4</sup> and race		
Hispanic or Latino	10.0 (0.61)	
Mexican or Mexican American	9.1 (0.69)	
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.0 (0.47)	
White, single race	14.8 (0.60)	
Black or African American only, single race	13.3 (1.02)	
Family structure <sup>5</sup>		
Mother and father	11.9 (0.47)	
Nother, no father	16.4 (0.82)	
father, no mother	9.7 (1.84)	
leither mother nor father	18.4 (2.64)	
Parent's education <sup>6</sup>		
ess than high school diploma	10.5 (1.00)	
High school diploma or GED <sup>7</sup>	13.9 (0.94)	
More than high school	13.1 (0.48)	
Family income <sup>8</sup>		
Less than \$35,000	15.6 (0.79)	
\$35,000 or more	11.8 (0.46)	
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.3 (1.04)	
\$50,000-\$74,999	13.8 (1.12)	
\$75,000-\$99,999	11.3 (0.99)	
\$100,000 or more	10.5 (0.72)	
Poverty status <sup>9</sup>		
Poor	16.2 (1.01)	
Near poor	13.0 (0.86)	
Not poor	12.1 (0.51)	

Table C-4c. Crude percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under age 18 years, by selected characteristics: United States, 2013

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months <sup>1</sup>
Health insurance coverage <sup>10</sup>	
Private	11.9 (0.50)
Medicaid or other public	15.5 (0.71)
Other	13.7 (2.47)
Uninsured	8.6 (1.22)
Place of residence <sup>11</sup>	
Large MSA	11.5 (0.52)
Small MSA	14.2 (0.75)
Not in MSA	16.1 (1.13)
Region	
Northeast	13.0 (0.91)
Midwest	13.7 (0.84)
South	15.3 (0.73)
West	8.9 (0.64)
Current health status	
Excellent or very good	10.4 (0.39)
Good	22.1 (1.30)
Fair or poor	61.8 (4.19)

<sup>\*</sup> Estimates are considered unreliable. Data preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution. Data not shown have an RSE greater than 50%.

NOTES: Based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table is based on responses about the sample child, not all children in the family. Data came from the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. Percentages may not add to totals due to rounding. "Total" includes children of other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. For more information on the data source, methods, and definitions used for this table, refer to Technical Notes for Summary Health Statistics Tables: National Health Interview Survey (available from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm). Suggested citation: Bloom B, Black LI, Freeman G. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2013 National Health Interview Survey. 2015. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he\she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Refers to children with more than one race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Refers to children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin and may be of any race or combination of races. "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to children who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race

Sefers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal quardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>"Poor" children live in families defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" children live in families with incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" children live in families with incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Children with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. "Uninsured" includes children 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>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.