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, 2015

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Total	13.1 (0.42)
Sex	
Male	15.0 (0.60)
Female	11.2 (0.54)
Age	
0-4 years	6.5 (0.59)
5-11 years	13.6 (0.70)
12-17 years	17.9 (0.78)
Race	
One race[2]	13.1 (0.44)
White	13.7 (0.52)
Black or African American	12.5 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.2 (2.21)
Asian	7.0 (1.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*
Two or more races[3]	14.1 (1.81)
Black or African American and white	19.1 (3.34)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*9.6 (3.56)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	9.9 (0.64)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.1 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.2 (0.51)
White, single race	15.3 (0.66)
Black or African American only, single race	12.5 (1.01)
Family structure[5]	
Mother and father	12.2 (0.52)
Mother, no father	15.5 (0.85)
Father, no mother	10.6 (1.72)
Neither mother nor father	20.1 (2.40)
Parent's education[6]	
Less than high school diploma	9.7 (1.03)
High school diploma or GED[7]	12.6 (0.93)
More than high school	13.5 (0.53)
Family income[8]	
Less than $35,000	14.4 (0.80)
$35,000 or more	12.8 (0.52)
$35,000-$49,999	13.5 (1.23)
$50,000-$74,999	11.8 (1.10)
$75,000-$99,999	12.4 (1.27)
$100,000 or more	13.3 (0.81)

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, 2015

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Poverty status[9]	
Poor	14.6 (0.99)
Near poor	13.2 (0.90)
Not poor	12.9 (0.56)
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Private	12.2 (0.53)
Medicaid or other public	15.2 (0.70)
Other	18.0 (2.97)
Uninsured	5.0 (1.03)
Place of residence[11]	
Large MSA	11.5 (0.52)
Small MSA	14.8 (0.80)
Not in MSA	15.6 (1.36)
Region	
Northeast	13.8 (1.20)
Midwest	14.3 (1.00)
South	14.6 (0.67)
West	9.2 (0.68)
Current health status	
Excellent or very good	10.9 (0.42)
Good	21.3 (1.35)
Fair or poor	59.2 (4.77)

* 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%.

- Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]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."

[6]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.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[9]"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.

[10]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.

[11]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.

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, Simpson JL. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2015 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2016. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2015.

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, 2015

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Total	73,453	9,632
Sex		
Male	37,485	5,621
Female	35,968	4,012
Age		
0-4 years	19,843	1,293
5-11 years	28,776	3,906
12-17 years	24,833	4,433
Race		
One race[2]	69,960	9,168
White	54,218	7,447
Black or African American	10,747	1,343
American Indian or Alaska Native	841	87
Asian	3,889	270
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	265	*
Two or more races[3]	3,493	465
Black or African American and white	1,568	276
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	496	*55
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race		
Hispanic or Latino	18,091	1,763
Mexican or Mexican American	12,359	1,115
Not Hispanic or Latino	55,362	7,869
White, single race	38,196	5,884
Black or African American only, single race	9,979	1,241
Family structure[5]		
Mother and father	51,341	6,096
Mother, no father	17,089	2,703
Father, no mother	2,646	314
Neither mother nor father	2,377	519
Parent's education[6]		
Less than high school diploma	8,177	803
High school diploma or GED[7]	12,751	1,601
More than high school	49,999	6,703
Family income[8]		
Less than $35,000	19,878	2,795
$35,000 or more	45,190	5,858
$35,000-$49,999	7,568	1,034
$50,000-$74,999	10,559	1,250
$75,000-$99,999	8,229	1,002
$100,000 or more	18,834	2,572

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, 2015

Selected characteristic	All children under age 18 years	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Poverty status[9]		
Poor	14,352	2,043
Near poor	16,670	2,193
Not poor	38,892	5,060
Health insurance coverage[10]		
Private	39,768	4,965
Medicaid or other public	28,552	4,194
Other	1,649	277
Uninsured	3,198	174
Place of residence[11]		
Large MSA	39,952	4,605
Small MSA	23,301	3,424
Not in MSA	10,200	1,604
Region		
Northeast	11,433	1,581
Midwest	16,868	2,418
South	27,592	4,052
West	17,561	1,581
Current health status		
Excellent or very good	62,027	6,669
Good	10,211	2,261
Fair or poor	1,208	703

* 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%.

- Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]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."

[6]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.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[9]"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.

[10]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.

[11]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.

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, Simpson JL. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2015 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2016. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2015.

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, 2015

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Total	13.1 (0.43)
Sex	
Male	15.0 (0.61)
Female	11.2 (0.54)
Age	
0-4 years	6.5 (0.59)
5-11 years	13.6 (0.70)
12-17 years	17.9 (0.78)
Race	
One race[2]	13.1 (0.44)
White	13.7 (0.52)
Black or African American	12.5 (0.96)
American Indian or Alaska Native	10.4 (2.24)
Asian	6.9 (1.05)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	*
Two or more races[3]	13.4 (1.76)
Black or African American and white	17.6 (3.14)
American Indian or Alaska Native and white	*11.1 (4.19)
Hispanic or Latino origin[4] and race	
Hispanic or Latino	9.8 (0.63)
Mexican or Mexican American	9.0 (0.75)
Not Hispanic or Latino	14.2 (0.52)
White, single race	15.4 (0.67)
Black or African American only, single race	12.4 (1.00)
Family structure[5]	
Mother and father	11.9 (0.51)
Mother, no father	15.8 (0.86)
Father, no mother	11.9 (1.91)
Neither mother nor father	21.8 (2.63)
Parent's education[6]	
Less than high school diploma	9.8 (1.05)
High school diploma or GED[7]	12.6 (0.94)
More than high school	13.4 (0.53)
Family income[8]	
Less than $35,000	14.1 (0.79)
$35,000 or more	13.0 (0.53)
$35,000-$49,999	13.7 (1.26)
$50,000-$74,999	11.8 (1.12)
$75,000-$99,999	12.2 (1.25)
$100,000 or more	13.7 (0.83)
Poverty status[9]	
Poor	14.2 (0.97)
Near poor	13.2 (0.91)
Not poor	13.0 (0.56)

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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, 2015

Selected characteristic	Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months[1]
Health insurance coverage[10]	
Private	12.5 (0.54)
Medicaid or other public	14.7 (0.69)
Other	16.8 (2.99)
Uninsured	5.4 (1.02)
Place of residence[11]	
Large MSA	11.5 (0.52)
Small MSA	14.7 (0.81)
Not in MSA	15.7 (1.34)
Region	
Northeast	13.8 (1.19)
Midwest	14.3 (1.01)
South	14.7 (0.68)
West	9.0 (0.67)
Current health status	
Excellent or very good	10.8 (0.42)
Good	22.1 (1.37)
Fair or poor	58.2 (4.57)

* 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%.

- Quantity zero.

[1]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?"

[2]Refers to children with only a single race group indicated, including those of Hispanic or Latino origin.

[3]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.

[4]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.

[5]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."

[6]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.

[7]GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

[8]Includes children in families that reported either dollar amounts or would not provide a dollar amount but provided an income interval.

[9]"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.

[10]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.

[11]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.

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, Simpson JL. Tables of Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: 2015 National Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. 2016. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/SHS/tables.htm.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2015.