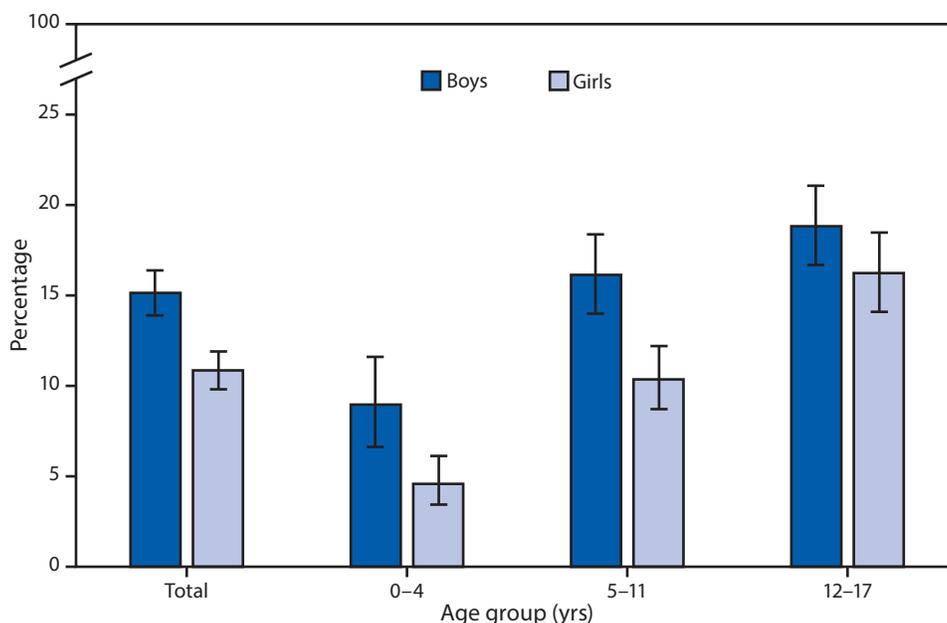


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Children Having a Problem for Which Prescription Medication Has Been Taken Regularly for ≥ 3 Months,[†] by Age Group and Sex — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2017[§]



* Percentages shown with 95% confidence intervals.

[†] Based on the response of “yes” to the survey question, “Does [child’s name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?”

[§] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey sample child component.

In 2017, the percentage of children who had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for ≥ 3 months increased with increasing age. Among boys the percentage ranged from approximately 8% of those aged 0–4 years to nearly 19% of those aged 12–17. Among girls the percentage ranged from approximately 5% of those aged 0–4 years to 16% of those aged 12–17. Overall, boys were more likely than girls to have had a problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for ≥ 3 months.

Source: National Health Interview Survey, 2017 data. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>.

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