

TABLE 4. Use of Care by Non-Institutionalized Individuals Age 0–18 by Source of Health Insurance, 2010–2012

	All children	Selected Sources of Insurance ¹			Medicaid/CHIP ²			
		Medicaid/CHIP ²	Private ³	Uninsured ⁴	Medicaid/CHIP children	SSI	Non-SSI CSHCN ⁵	Neither SSI nor CSHCN
Received well-child check-up in past 12 months ⁷	80.1%*	81.8%	82.5%	53.6%*	81.8%	85.7%	85.9%*	80.7%
Regularly taking prescription drug(s) for 3+ months ⁷	13.4*	15.9	12.9*	5.7*	15.9	46.7*	54.6*	5.6*
Number of times saw a doctor or other health professional in past 12 months (categories sum to 100%)								
None	9.7%*	8.8%	7.4%*	30.2%*	8.8%	5.3%*	3.1%*	10.2%*
1	21.2*	19.3	21.6*	26.6*	19.3	14.0*	10.7*	21.5*
2–3	36.6	35.5	38.3*	28.0*	35.5	25.2*	26.0*	38.1*
4+	32.5*	36.3	32.7*	15.2*	36.3	55.4*	60.3*	30.2*
Number of emergency room visits in past 12 months (categories sum to 100%)								
None	80.4%*	73.1%	85.0%*	83.8%*	73.1%	64.4%*	58.0%*	76.8%*
1	12.8*	15.8	11.0*	10.4*	15.8	18.4	18.6*	15.0
2–3	5.4*	8.3	3.4*	4.5*	8.3	9.8	15.9*	6.5*
4+	1.5*	2.8	0.6*	1.3*	2.8	7.4*	7.5*	1.6*

Notes: CHIP is State Children’s Health Insurance Program. SSI is Supplemental Security Income. CSHCN is children with special health care needs. ADHD is attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. ADD is attention deficit disorder.

* Difference from Medicaid/CHIP is statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

† Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50 percent.

– Quantity zero; amounts shown as 0.0 round to less than 0.1.

1 Health insurance coverage is defined at the time of the survey. Totals of health insurance coverage may sum to more than 100 percent because individuals may have multiple sources of coverage. Responses to recent-care questions are based on the previous 12 months, during which time the individual may have had different coverage than that shown in the table. Not separately shown are the estimates of children covered by Medicare (generally children with end-stage renal disease), any type of military health plan (VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA), or other government-sponsored programs.

2 Medicaid/CHIP also includes persons covered by other state-sponsored health plans.

3 Private health insurance coverage excludes plans that paid for only one type of service, such as accidents or dental care.

4 Individuals were defined as uninsured if they did not have any private health insurance, Medicaid, CHIP, Medicare, state-sponsored or other government-sponsored health plan, or military plan. Individuals were also defined as uninsured if they 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.

5 Due in part to changes in the 2011 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) questionnaire, the CSHCN definition differs slightly from the definition used in MACPAC reports prior to 2013. The CSHCN definition applied here is based on an approach developed by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative (CAHMI) to identify “children with chronic conditions and elevated service use or need” in the 2007 NHIS and other prior research. (See CAMHI, Identifying children with chronic conditions and elevated service use or need (CCCESUN) in the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), Portland, OR: Oregon Health and Science University, 2012; A.J. Davidoff, Identifying children with special health care needs in the National Health Interview Survey: a new resource for policy analysis, Health Services Research 39 (1): 53-71, 2004). CSHCN in this analysis must have at least one diagnosed or parent-reported condition expected to be an ongoing health condition and also meet at least one of five criteria related to elevated service use or elevated need, including reported unmet need for care. For more information on the methods used to identify CSHCN, see text and endnotes in Section 5 of MACStats.

6 For a child to be eligible for SSI, one of the criteria is that the child has a medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s) that results in marked and severe functional limitations and generally is expected to last at least 12 months or result in death. Thus, children who are eligible for SSI should meet the criteria for being a CSHCN; however, some do not. While we do not have enough information to assess the reasons that these Medicaid/CHIP children who are reported to have SSI did not meet the criteria for CSHCN, it could be because: (1) the parent erroneously reported in the survey that the children received SSI, or (2) the NHIS condition list did not capture, or the parent did not recognize, any of the NHIS conditions as reflecting the child’s circumstances.

7 Question only asked for children age 0 to 17.

8 Question only asked for children age 2 to 17.

Source: MACPAC analysis of the 2010–2012 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).