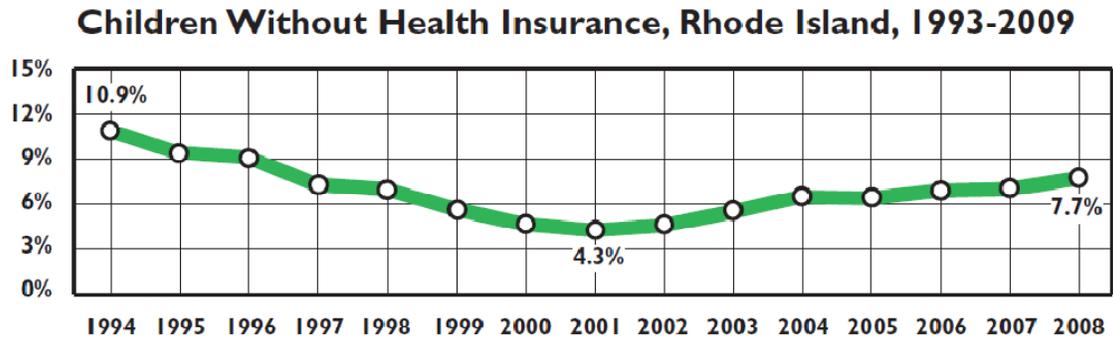


2011 Rhode Island Kids Count Factbook: Health Indicators

Children's Health Insurance



- ❖ Between 2007 and 2009, 7.7% of Rhode Island's children under age 18 were uninsured, compared to 10.3% of children in the U.S. Rhode Island ranks 19th best in the U.S., with 92.3% of children with health insurance, down from 2nd best in 2002 and 2003.
- ❖ While RItE Care enrollment rose from 111,646 in December 2009 to 114,176 in December 2010, it remains below the peak enrollment of 120,049 in December 2004.

Child Immunizations

- ❖ Seventy percent of children ages 19 months to 35 months in Rhode Island were fully immunized in 2009, comparable to the U.S. rate of 71%. In 2009, Rhode Island had the highest vaccination rate in the nation for two vaccines, 3+ HepB and Rotavirus. Rhode Island ranks 26th in the U.S. for the completion of the modified 4:3:1:0:3:1:4 Series.

Access to Dental Care

- ❖ Half (52%) of the children who were enrolled in RItE Care, RItE Share or Medicaid fee-for-service on June 30, 2010 received a dental service during State Fiscal Year 2010.
- ❖ The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reports that Rhode Island ranked 6th best in the U.S. for the percentage of children under age 21 enrolled in Medicaid who received dental services in Federal Fiscal Year 2008.
- ❖ Despite having health insurance coverage, half of young children in Rhode Island do not have a preventive visit with a dentist until after age 5. The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recommends that children be seen twice per year by a dentist beginning at age one.

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Children's Mental Health

- ❖ In 2009, there were 1,749 hospitalizations of children and youth with a primary diagnosis of mental disorder in Rhode Island, up from 1,696 in 2008.
- ❖ In Federal Fiscal Year 2010, 1,555 children and youth received inpatient psychiatric treatment at either Bradley Hospital or Butler Hospital (the two hospitals in Rhode Island that specialize in providing psychiatric care to pediatric populations), down from 1,846 the previous Federal Fiscal Year.
- ❖ During 2010, 7,513 children and youth under age 18 received mental health treatment at one of the seven Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) in Rhode Island, compared with 7,929 in 2009. On December 31, 2010, there were 4,389 children and youth were receiving services as of December 31, 2010, up from 4,109 on December 31, 2009.
- ❖ In 2010, 403 children and youth under age 18 with a psychiatric diagnosis were "boarded" for an average of two days at Hasbro Children's Hospital, a considerable increase from the 122 children boarded in 2009. When a bed at a psychiatric hospital is not available, children and youth are "boarded" in the emergency department or on medical floors at acute care hospitals. They must wait for appropriate treatment and may require constant monitoring by staff so that they do not injure themselves or others. Factors involved in this increase in boarders include reduced capacity at step-down and other community-based alternatives to hospitalizations and increased referrals to hospital emergency departments for behavioral health issues.
- ❖ In 2010, there were 883 phone calls to Rhode Island's Kid's Link Emergency Services hotline, 304 of which were requests for evaluations by mental health professionals. Kid's Link helps parents and caregivers determine the best place to go for behavioral health treatment for children and youth experiencing mental health problems or crises.

Children with Special Needs

- ❖ In Rhode Island in 2010, 3,796 children received Early Intervention services. In Rhode Island during the 2009-2010 school year, 17% (24,323) of children in K-12 received special education services. As of December 31, 2010, there were 6,129 Rhode Island children and youth under age 21 receiving Medical Assistance benefits through their enrollment in the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. As of December 31, 2010, there were 1,138 Rhode Island children enrolled through the Katie Beckett provision, which provides coverage to children and youth under age 19 who have serious disabling conditions in order to enable them to be cared for at home instead of in an institution. As of December 31, 2010, 2,638 children in Rhode Island were enrolled in Medical Assistance through the child welfare system. As of December 31, 2010, 2,464 children were enrolled in Medical Assistance because of special needs adoptions.
- ❖ In December 2010, there were 1,787 Rhode Island children ages three to 21 with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) receiving special education services. ASDs are a collection of brain development disorders that affect a person's ability to communicate, process and respond to sensory information, and form social relationships.

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Breastfeeding

- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, more than half (58.0%) of new mothers indicated that they intended to exclusively breastfeed when discharged from the hospital. More than one-quarter (26.7%) intended to exclusively formula feed and 13.1% intended to use a combination of breast and formula feeding.

Delayed Prenatal Care

- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009, 14.9% of women giving birth either received no prenatal care or did not begin care until the second or third trimester of pregnancy, up from 14.0% between 2004 and 2008.
- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, the rate of delayed prenatal care among women in the core cities (19.4%) was nearly twice the rate in the remainder of the state (11.0%).

Preterm Births

- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, the preterm birth rate in Rhode Island was 11.8%. During this time period, 14.8% of births among Black infants in Rhode Island were preterm, compared with 17.1% of Native American, 13.2% of Hispanic, 13.0% of Asian and 11.3% of White births.

Low Birthweight Infants

- ❖ Nationally, the prevalence of low birthweight infants has been increasing over the past two decades, although there was no change in the rate in the most recent two years. In 2008, 8.2% infants in the U.S. were born at low birthweight. In Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009, 8.0% of infants were born at low birthweight.

Infant Mortality

- ❖ The overall infant mortality rate in Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009 was 6.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. Between 2005 and 2009, the infant mortality rate was higher in the core cities (7.9 per 1,000 births) than in the remainder of the state (4.9 per 1,000 births.)

Asthma Hospitalizations

- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009, 2,352 children under age 18 were hospitalized with a primary diagnosis of asthma.
- ❖ During this time period, the hospitalization rate for primary diagnosis of asthma for Black children (5.7 per 1,000 children) and the rate for Hispanic children (3.4 per 1,000 children) were both considerably higher than the hospitalization rate for non-Hispanic White children (1.3 per 1,000 children).

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Lead Poisoning

- ❖ Continuing the long-term downward trend, the percentage of Rhode Island children eligible for kindergarten in the fall of 2012 who were confirmed as lead poisoned declined from 2.4% last year to 2.2% this year.

Housing and Health

- ❖ Between 2007 and 2009, 86% of low-income children in Rhode Island lived in housing built before 1980. Rhode Island's older housing stock poses health risks for children because until 1978 lead paint was commonly used in the interior and exterior of homes and exposure to lead paint is associated with numerous health risks. Low-income families also may lack the resources needed to maintain, repair or improve their homes in ways that reduce health hazards common in older homes. Rhode Island has the highest percentage of low-income children living in older housing in the nation.

Childhood Obesity

- ❖ Nearly one in six (16.5%) Rhode Island children entering kindergarten during the 2009-2010 school year were obese, with a BMI at or greater than the 95th percentile. In Rhode Island in 2007, 14.4% of children ages 10 to 17 were obese, and 15.8% were overweight. The prevalence of obesity among U.S. children has increased dramatically in recent decades, and has more than tripled among adolescents ages 12 to 19.

Births to Teens

- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, Rhode Island's birth rate for teens ages 15 to 19 was 30.1 per 1,000 teen girls. In 2009, the teen birth rate for U.S. teenagers fell to the lowest level ever recorded (39.1 births per 1,000 teens ages 15-19). Teen birth rates for all race and ethnic groups fell to historic lows.

Alcohol, Drug and Cigarette Use by Teens

- ❖ During the 2009-2010 school year, 22% of Rhode Island middle school students reported ever drinking alcohol and 8% reported ever having used illicit drugs. Five percent of middle school students reported smoking cigarettes in past month.
- ❖ Among high school students in Rhode Island in 2009, 64% reported ever drinking alcohol, 34% had done so in the past month, and 19% reported binge drinking (defined as five or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours) in the previous month. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of high school students in 2009 reported that they had been in a car in the previous month driven by someone who had been drinking.
- ❖ The percentage of Rhode Island high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days in the past month has decreased significantly over the past decade, from 19% in 1997 to 5% in 2009.

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Child Deaths

- ❖ In 2007, Rhode Island's child death rate for children ages one to 14 was 9 per 100,000 children, the lowest in the nation.
- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009, there were 126 deaths of children ages one to 14, 87 (69%) were due to disease, 24 (19%) to unintentional injuries, 10 (8%) to intentional injuries (8 homicides and 2 suicides) and five (4%) to unknown causes.

Teen Deaths

- ❖ Between 2005 and 2009, there were 146 deaths of teens ages 15 to 19 in Rhode Island, a rate of 36.6 per 100,000 teens. Of these deaths, 68 (47%) were due to unintentional injuries, 39 (27%) were due to intentional injuries, 33 (23%) were due to disease, one (1%) was due to undetermined injury and five (3%) were of unknown causes. Of the intentional injuries, 23 were homicides and 16 were suicides (2 females and 14 males).
- ❖ In Rhode Island between 2005 and 2009, there were 51 gun-related hospitalizations of youth ages 15 to 19 and 25 deaths of youth ages 15 to 19 attributed to firearms.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health

- ❖ Although progress has been made on many health indicators across racial and ethnic populations, disparities still exist for a number of health outcomes in Rhode Island.

Health Outcomes, by Race and Ethnicity, Rhode Island

	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	ASIAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	ALL RACES
Women With Delayed Prenatal Care	13.1%	20.0%	22.5%	24.5%	22.6%	14.9%
Preterm Births	11.3%	13.2%	14.8%	13.0%	17.1%	11.8%
Low Birthweight Infants	7.4%	8.1%	10.6%	9.0%	13.6%	8.0%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)	5.5	7.7	12.8	10.5	10.5	6.3
Asthma Hospitalizations (per 1,000 children)	1.3	3.4	5.7	1.1	NA	1.9
Births to Teens Ages 15 – 19 (per 1,000 teens)	26.8	102.5	74.9	24.4	96.3	30.3