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Section C

US Child Health

Epidemiology of Childhood Health: A Domestic View

- Examine differences in subgroups for US indicators
- Snapshot of concerns for transition from infancy to early adolescence



Sources of Data on US Children

- American Community Survey: an annual survey of 3 million households with extensive child measures
- TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families): 1998 “Welfare to Work” legislation
- No Child Left Behind: educational achievement and behavioral data by school

Problems with US Data

- US measure of household poverty is outdated: established in the 1960s when food represented one-third of a household budget, it takes the cost of a basic food list and multiplies it by three. The measure excludes: child care, health insurance, and transportation.
- Missing people in the US Census: disproportionately minorities and minors are missed—an undercount of millions in 2000

Kids Count's Six Indicators of Child Well-Being

- Low birth weight
- Infant mortality
- Child mortality
- Percent of children where no parent is working full-time, year round
- Percent of children in poverty
- Percent of children in single-parent families

Child Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

Key indicators	National average	Non-Hispanic White	Black/African American	Asian & Pacific Islander	American Indian & Alaskan Native	Hispanic/Latino
Low birth weight	8.3	7.3	13.6	8.1	7.5	7.0
Infant mortality	6.7	5.6	13.3	3.6	8.2	5.5
Child mortality	19	17	28	13	26	18
Percent of children where no parent is working full-time, year round	33	27	49	29	52	37
Percent of children in poverty	18	11	35	12	33	27
Percent of children in single-parent families	32	23	65	17	49	37

Child Poverty

- Between 1990 and 2000, child poverty in the United States fell 30% ...
- ... Between 2000 and 2007, it rose by 6% (or 900,000 children)

Low Birth Weight

- Low birth weight is now at the highest level in more than 40 years
- In 2000 it was 7.6%, and in 2008 it was 8.2%

Low Birth Weight

Percent low-birth weight babies, by race and Hispanic origin: 2006	
National average	8.3
Non-Hispanic White	7.2
Black/African American	13.8
Asian & Pacific Islander	8.1
American Indian & Alaskan Native	7.5
Hispanic/ Latino	9.9

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count, 2010.

Birth Weight and Gestational Age (per 1000)

- Mortality for very low birth weight (VLBW) (<1500 g): 240.4
- Mortality for low birth weight (LBW) (<2500 g): 55.4
- Mortality for normal weight: 2.2

Infant Mortality

- Neonatal mortality: death in the first 27 days of life
- Infant mortality: death in the first year
- Two-thirds are neonatal deaths
- White infant mortality declined 3.2% per year while Black infant mortality declined 2.6% between 1935 and 2007

Pneumonia and Influenza Infant Mortality

- 1970: 133.7
- 2007: 4.0*

*Black infants are 2.6 times more likely to die than white infants

Infant Mortality

- Between 2000 and 2006, infant mortality improved in 32 states and in the District of Columbia
- In 2006 infant mortality ranged from 4.7 in Washington State to 10.6 in Mississippi
- The United States ranks 36th among the world's nations (Baltimore ranks 75th)

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rates (deaths per 1,000 live births), by race and Hispanic origin: 2006	
National average	6.7
Non-Hispanic White	5.6
Black/African American	13.2
Asian & Pacific Islander	3.7
American Indian & Alaskan Native	8.8
Hispanic/Latino	5.7

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count, 2010.

Infant Mortality Trends

- While there has been a downward trend in infant mortality from most all causes, there has been an increase in:
 - Prematurity
 - Low birth weight
 - Unintentional injuries

Child Death

- In 2006, 10,780 children died in the United States (averaging 30 deaths per day)
- Between 2000 and 2006, child death rates declined in 42 states and increased in eight
- The child death rate ranged from 9 in Connecticut to 33 in Alaska
- At 26 and 28 respectively, American Indian and Alaskan Native children have the highest mortality rates

Child Mortality per 100,000 (Ages 1-5 Years)

- 1907: 1,418.8
- 2007: 28.6*

*Decline averaged 3.3% per year

Child Death

Child death rates (deaths per 100,000 children, ages 1-4), by race and Hispanic origin: 2006	
National average	19
Non-Hispanic White	17
Black/African American	27
Asian & Pacific Islander	14
American Indian & Alaskan Native	28
Hispanic/Latino	18

Causes of Death for Children from 1 to 4 Years Old

Unintentional injuries	34%
Heart disease	12%
Homicide	8%
Cancer	8%
Infections	4%

Child Mortality per 100,000 (Ages 5-14 Years)

- 1907: 307.5
- 2007: 15.3*

*2.3% decline per year

No Parent Employed Full-Time

- Percent of children living in families where no parent is employed full-time, year-round

Percent of children living in families where no parent is employed full-time, year round, by race & Hispanic origin: 2008	
National average	27
Non-Hispanic White	21
Black/African American	43
Asian & Pacific Islander	20
American Indian & Alaskan Native	44
Hispanic/Latino	33

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count, 2010.

Child Poverty

- One in six children lived in poverty in 2007
- Between 2000 and 2007, poverty increased in 32 states and decreased in 14
- In 2007 child poverty ranged from 9% in New Hampshire to 29% in Mississippi

Percent of Children Living in Poverty

Percent of children in poverty (income below \$21,027 for a family of two adults and two children in 2008), by race and Hispanic origin: 2007	
National average	18
Non-Hispanic White	11
Black/African American	34
Asian & Pacific Islander	12
American Indian & Alaskan Native	31
Hispanic/Latino	28

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families







- In 2007 approximately 22.3 million children lived in single-parent families
- Between 2000 and 2007, the numbers of children in single-parent families increased in 33 states
- 66% of African American children, 37% of Latino, and 23% of non-Hispanic White children live in single-parent families

Percent of Children in Single-Parent Families

Percent of children in single-parent families, by race and Hispanic origin: 2008	
National average	32
Non-Hispanic White	23
Black/African American	65
Asian & Pacific Islander	16
American Indian & Alaskan Native	50
Hispanic/Latino	38

Change for the Six Measures of Child Well-Being

- Change over time for the six measures of child well-being

Key indicators	Percent change over time		Trend data	
	Worse	Better	NATIONAL	
Low birth weight	9		2000	7.6
			2006	8.3
Infant mortality			2000	6.9
			2006	6.7
Child mortality			2000	2.2
			2006	1.9
% of children where no parent is working full time, year round	3		2000	32
			2007	33
% of children in poverty	6		2000	17
			2007	18
% of children in single-parent families	3		2000	31
			2007	32

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Kids Count, 2009.

Other Child Health Trends in the United States

- Lead poisoning declined from 88.2% in 1976 to 1.6% in 2002
- Childhood obesity rose three-fold between 1980 and 2007, with more than 25% currently overweight
- 10% of male children are diagnosed with ADHD
- In 2005, 16% of males and 12% of female children had special health care needs

Child Health in the United States (cont.)

- In 2004, 7% of males and 4% of female children had asthma
- In 2005, more than 50% of children had not seen a dentist in the past year
- Smoking during pregnancy has declined from 19.5% in 1989 to 10.2% in 2002
- 89% of children under 8 use seatbelts

School Readiness Skills (1999) by Age 5

- Recognize all letters: 24%
- Count to 20: 57%
- Write their name: 51%
- Read (or pretend to read): 74%

US Special Education Data

