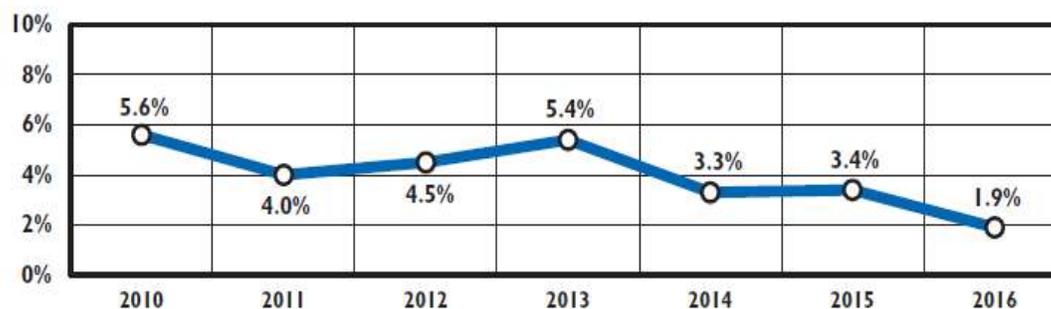


Health Indicators

Children's Health Insurance

- In 2016, 1.9% of Rhode Island's children under age 18 were uninsured. Rhode Island ranks third best in the U.S., with 98.1% of children having health insurance.

Children Without Health Insurance, Rhode Island, 2010-2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2014 & 2016. Table CP03. Data are for children under 18 years of age and are not comparable to Factbooks prior to 2015.

- Approximately 68% (5,404) of the estimated 7,940 uninsured children under age 18 in Rhode Island between 2012 and 2016 were eligible for RItE Care coverage based on their family incomes, but were not enrolled.
- As of October 2017, 1,694 children were enrolled in commercial coverage in the individual market of HealthSource RI, which is a 10% decrease from 2016 (1,877).

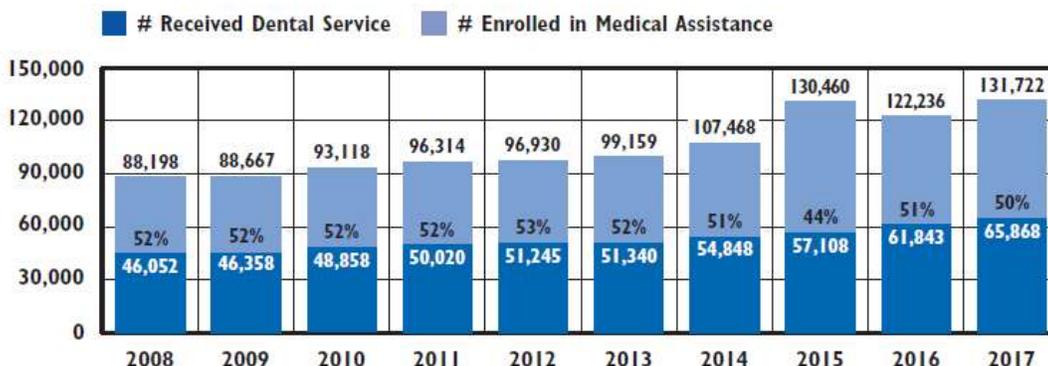
Childhood Immunizations

- In 2016, Rhode Island's rate of children ages 19 months to 35 months that were fully immunized (76%) was above the national average of 71% and 14th best in U.S. In the 2016-2017 school year, 1.18% (129) of kindergarten students and 5.19% (599) of seventh grade students received exemptions from vaccination requirements. Religious exemptions for seventh graders increased from 0.5% (60) in the 2014-2015 school year to 4.8% (553) in the 2016-2017 school year mainly due to the addition of HPV vaccine requirements. Despite this increase in seventh grade exemptions, the Rhode Island HPV vaccination rate for young adolescents is the best among 50 states and DC.

Access to Dental Care

- Fifty percent (65,868) of the children who were enrolled in RItE Care, RItE Share, or Medicaid fee-for-service on June 30, 2017 received dental services during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017. The number of children receiving dental services has increased by 52% since 2006, when RItE Smiles launched.
- There are too few dentists trained to treat very young children, and too few who treat children with special health care needs or those who have public insurance. In 2016, 39% of Rhode Island children under age five with Medicaid coverage received any dental service.

Children Enrolled in Medical Assistance* Programs Who Received Any Dental Service, Rhode Island, SFY 2008-2017

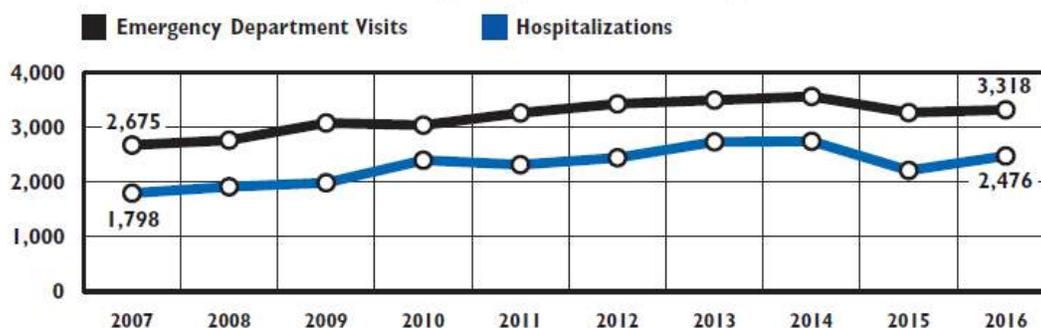


Source: Rhode Island Executive Office of Health and Human Services, State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2008-2017. *Medical Assistance includes RIte Care, RIte Share, and Medicaid fee-for-service.

Children's Mental Health

- In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017, 462 Rhode Island children and youth awaited psychiatric inpatient admission for an average of four days on medical floors at Hasbro Children's Hospital. This is up from 212 children and three days in FFY 2016. Also during that time, an average of nine children per day were ready to leave the psychiatric hospital (up from the FFY 2016 average of six kids per day), but were unable due to a lack of step-down availability or there being no other safe placement (including at home).
- In 2016, there were 3,318 emergency department visits and 2,476 hospitalizations of Rhode Island children with a primary diagnosis of mental disorder. Between 2007 and 2016, emergency department visits increased 24% and hospitalization increased 38%.

Emergency Care for Primary Diagnosis of Mental Disorder, Children Under Age 18, Rhode Island, 2007-2016*



Source: Rhode Island Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Database, 2007-2016. *Data are for emergency department visits and hospitalizations, not children. Children may visit emergency department or be hospitalized more than once. Trend line is comparable to Factbooks since 2012. Note: Effective October 1, 2015, the International Classification of Disease (ICD) codes changed from the 9th to the 10th classification, which may impact comparability across the years.

Health Indicators

Children with Special Needs

- As of June 30, 2017 in Rhode Island, nine certified Early Intervention provider agencies served 2,040 children under age three in Rhode Island. In addition, 3,045 children ages three to five and 21,008 children ages six to 21 received special education services during that time.

Infants Born at Risk

- All babies born in Rhode Island are screened through the Rhode Island Department of Health's Newborn Risk Assessment Program. In 2017, there were 6,303 newborns (63%) who "screened positive," indicating the presence of one or more risk factors associated with poor developmental outcomes.
- Six percent (571) of babies born in 2017 had a mother with a documented history of substance abuse problems, and 2% (211) had a mother with documented involvement in the child welfare system (either as an adult or as a child). Between 2007 and 2017 in Rhode Island, the proportion of births to mothers without a high school diploma fell from 18% to 11%.

Women with Delayed Prenatal Care

- In Rhode Island between 2012 and 2016, 14.5% of women who gave birth did not begin prenatal care until the second or third trimester. In Rhode Island, Black women (21.9%), Hispanic women (17.4%), and Asian women (26.5%) were more likely to receive delayed prenatal care than White women (12.4%) during that time.

Preterm Births

- The single-year preterm birth rate in Rhode Island increased from 2015 to 2016 (8.5% to 9.3%). Rhode Island ranked 20th best nationally and fifth in New England in 2016. Among women with private health insurance coverage in Rhode Island between 2012 and 2016, 8.4% of births were preterm, compared with 9.5% of those with public insurance coverage and 15.7% of births to women with no health insurance.

Low Birthweight Infants

- Rhode Island's low birthweight rate increased from 6.2% in 1990 to 8.0% in 2016, a 29% increase. Rhode Island ranked 23rd nationally and last among New England states on this measure in 2016. Between 2012 and 2016 in Rhode Island, 8.8% of infants born to women living in the four core cities were low birthweight, compared to 6.7% of those born to women living in the remainder of the state.

Infant Mortality

- Between 2012 and 2016, 302 infants died in Rhode Island before their first birthday, a rate of 5.6 per 1,000 live births. Of the infants who died, 73% were low birthweight.

Health Indicators

- In 2015, Rhode Island's infant mortality rate of 5.6 per 1,000 births ranked 18th lowest nationally and fourth among New England states.

Breastfeeding

- In 2013, Rhode Island exceeded national Healthy People 2020 target breastfeeding rates, reporting 82% of infants ever having been breastfed, 56% at six months, and 37% at one year of age.

Children with Lead Poisoning

- In 2017, 953 (4%) of the 24,501 Rhode Island children under age six who were screened had confirmed elevated blood lead levels of ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Children living in the four core cities (6%) were more than twice as likely as children in the remainder of the state (3%) to have confirmed elevated blood lead levels. The number of children with elevated blood lead levels has been steadily declining in all areas of Rhode Island over the past two decades.

Children with Asthma

- In Rhode Island between 2012 and 2016, Black children, Hispanic children, and children under age five were the most likely to visit the emergency department or be hospitalized as a result of asthma. Children of all ages were more likely to visit the emergency department than to be hospitalized for asthma.

Housing and Health

- Rhode Island continues to have the highest percentage of low-income children living in older housing (built before 1980) of any state, with 82% of low-income children living in older housing between 2012 and 2016. Rhode Island's older housing stock poses health risk for children because lead paint was commonly used in homes built before 1978. Lack of adequate and affordable housing also puts safe, healthy, well-maintained homes out of reach for many families.

Child and Adolescent Obesity

- In Rhode Island in 2017, 15% of high school students self-reported as obese and 16% self-reported being overweight. Eighteen percent of Rhode Island children ages three to five enrolled in a Head Start program were obese and 19% were overweight during the 2016-2017 school year. In 2017, 18% of Rhode Island children ages two to four enrolled in WIC were obese and 13% were overweight.
- In the most recent national rankings from 2015, Rhode Island was seventh best for prevalence of obesity and ninth best for prevalence of overweight.

Health Indicators

Births to Teens

- In 2016 in Rhode Island, 474 babies were born to mothers under age 20, accounting for 4% of all babies born. Rhode Island’s record low teen birth rate of 12.9 births per 1,000 teen girls ages 15 to 19 ranks seventh best nationally and fifth among New England states.
- Between 2012 and 2016, the teen birth rate in the four core cities (26.1 births per 1,000 teen girls ages 15 to 19) was more than three times higher than the remainder of the state (8.6 per 1,000).

Alcohol, Drug, and Tobacco Use

- Cigarette use has reached record low levels among U.S. middle and high school students. In 2017, 6% of Rhode Island high school students reported currently smoking cigarettes. However, 20% of Rhode Island high school students reported current use of e-cigarettes in 2017.
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) refers to the withdrawal and negative effects experienced by newborns born to mothers who use opioids and other drugs during pregnancy. In Rhode Island in 2016, 96 babies were diagnosed with NAS, a rate of 89.5 per 10,000 births; down from 114 babies (103.8 per 10,000 births) in 2015 but more than double the rate of 37.2 in 2006.

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
Children Without Health Insurance	1.7%	2.3%	3.2%	0%	NA	1.9%
Women With Delayed or No Prenatal Care	12.4%	17.4%	21.9%	26.5%	15.6%	14.5%
Preterm Births	6.4%	8.1%	9.2%	7.2%	8.9%	7.1%
Low Birthweight Infants	6.7%	8.2%	11.3%	13.1%	10.3	7.7%
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.3	5.7	9.9	9.3	*	5.7
Births to Teens Ages 15–19 (per 1,000 teens)	9.4	37.9	24.9	8.3	40.4	15.0

Sources: All data are from the Rhode Island Department of Health, Center for Health Data and Analysis, Maternal and Child Health Database, 2012-2016 unless otherwise specified. Information is based on self-reported race and ethnicity. *Children without Health Insurance* data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016, Tables B27001, B27001A, B27001B, B27001D & B27001I. For *Births to Teens* the denominators are the female populations ages 15-19 by race from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, P12, P14. Hispanic also may be included in any of the race categories.

*The data are statistically unreliable and rates are not reported and should not be calculated.

^The data are statistically unstable and rates or percentages should be interpreted with caution.