



Asthma

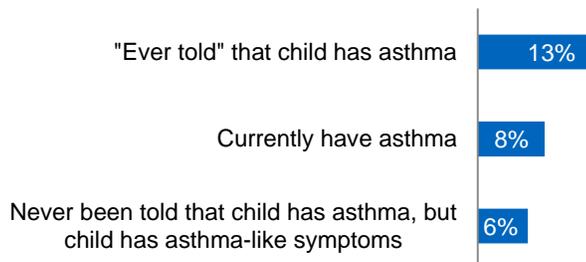
2011 Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky Child Well-Being Survey

Rates of current asthma for region are similar to national estimates, but vary by gender, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and location

The Child Well-Being Survey includes a series of questions on asthma, including whether the parent has ever been told that the child has asthma, and if so, if they currently have asthma, whether the asthma is mild, moderate, or severe, and whether they have gone to the emergency room or urgent care within the past year due to their asthma, specifically.

The questions regarding the severity of asthma and ER/urgent care use are only asked if the parent reports that the child *currently* has asthma. In addition, parents who report that they have never been told that their child has asthma are asked if their child experiences asthma-like symptoms, including wheezing, a recurrent cough, or shortness of breath.

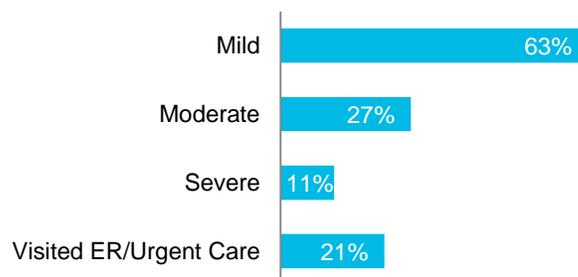
Prevalence of Asthma and Asthma-Like Symptoms, 2011



The percentage of parents across the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region who report having ever been told that their child has asthma (13%) is comparable to the national estimate of 14% (*National Survey of Children's Health 2007*).

About 8% of parents report that their child *currently* has asthma, and this percentage is also comparable to the national average. Of those who currently have asthma, most parents describe their child's asthma as "mild" (63%); only 11% rated their child's asthma as "severe."

Parent-Reported Severity and ER/Urgent Care Visits for Children who *Currently* have Asthma, 2011



In addition, of those who currently have asthma, about 20% were reported to have visited a hospital emergency room or urgent care within the past year specifically due to their asthma.

Asthma rates, as well as parent-reported severity and ER/Urgent Care visits, vary by gender, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and location (see next page).

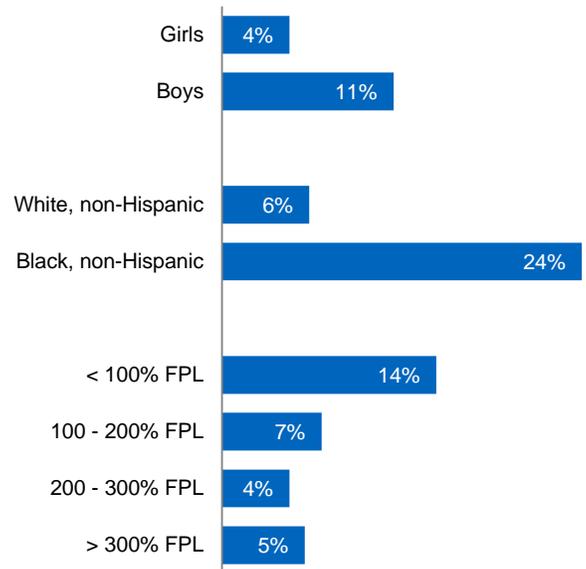
The percentage of children who currently have asthma varies by age, race/ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, and location

More boys than girls have asthma. Boys are also more likely to have parent-described “severe” asthma (14% compared to 4% of girls with asthma), though girls with asthma are more likely to have visited a hospital emergency room or urgent care within the past year due to their asthma (32% of girls with asthma compared to 17% of boys with asthma).

Almost 25% of parents of children who are Black, non-Hispanic reported that their child *currently* has asthma, compared to 6% of parents of children who are White, non-Hispanic. Black, non-Hispanic children who do not have asthma were also more likely to have asthma-like symptoms (recurrent cough, wheezing, shortness of breath) – 20% compared to 4% of children who are White, non-Hispanic.

Children living in very low-income households (below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level, defined as \$22,350 for a family of four in 2011) are more likely to have asthma than are children living in households above 100% FPL. Parents in households above 300% FPL were the most likely to describe their child’s asthma as “severe,” however - 17% compared to about 6% of parents in households below 300% FPL.

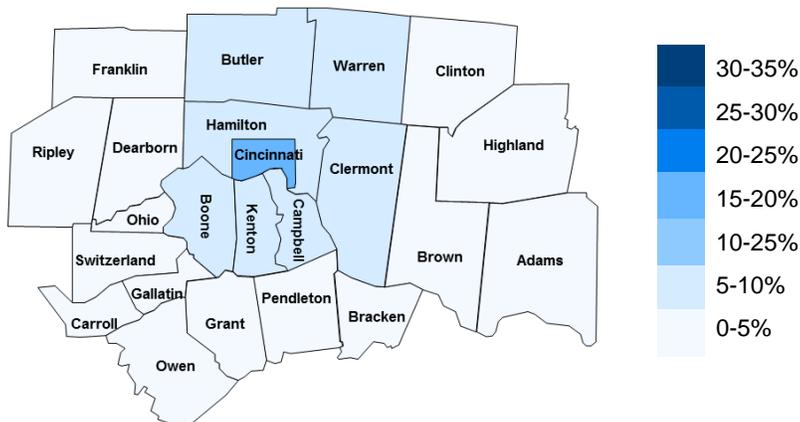
Percent of children who *currently* have asthma, by gender, race/ethnicity, and household poverty, 2011



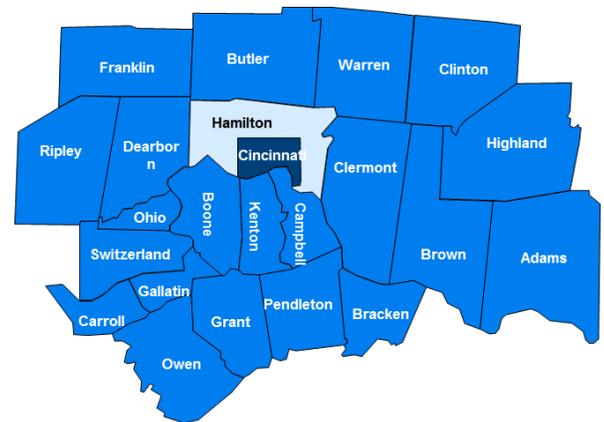
The percentage of children who currently have asthma and who have visited an ER or Urgent Care center within the past year due to their asthma is highest in the City of Cincinnati

The prevalence of asthma is highest in and around the City of Cincinnati. About 17% of children living within the City of Cincinnati currently have asthma compared to about 4% in the rural counties of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. ER/Urgent Care visits are also highest in the City of Cincinnati at 34%. ER/Urgent Care visits due to asthma were lowest in Hamilton County (outside of Cincinnati) and Hamilton County also had the smallest proportion of parents who described their child’s asthma as “severe” (about 3%).

Percent of children who currently have asthma, by sub-region, 2011



Percent with asthma who visited an ER/Urgent Care within the past year due to their asthma, by sub-region, 2011



The **Child Well-Being Survey (CWBS)** is a random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone survey of primary caregivers in the Greater Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky region. Primary caregivers, usually parents, are asked questions about one randomly selected child in their household. The CWBS was previously conducted in 2000 and 2005. The 2011 sample includes 2,083 completed surveys and covers several health topics, including: general health status, chronic conditions, usual source of care, oral health and preventive dental care, screen time and physical activity, food security, and neighborhood resources. The sampling error for the 2011 CWBS is $\pm 2.1\%$; the margin of error for any sub-group of the sample will be higher.

The 2011 CWBS was supported by the United Way of Greater Cincinnati, the Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, the Center for Clinical and Translational Science and Training at the University of Cincinnati, and Vision 2015 of Northern Kentucky.

For more findings from the 2011 Child Well-Being survey and past surveys visit www.cchmc.org/service/l/anderson-center/health-policy/well-being/ or www.HealthFoundation.org For more information, please contact Rachel Sebastian, MA at (513) 803-2396 or rachel.sebastian@cchmc.org.