

2005 CHILD WELL BEING SURVEY FACT SHEETS

Overview	pg 2.
Child Health Status	pg 3.
Child's Health Insurance.....	pg 4.
Do Children Have a Medical Home?	pg 5.
Hospital Emergency Room as Usual Source of Care	pg 6.
Chronic Conditions- Asthma, ADHA, Learning Disability	pg 7.
Injuries Requiring Medical Attention	pg 8.
Child Behavioral and Emotional Health	pg 9.
Child Care Arrangements and Reasons for Choosing Provider	pg 10.
Food Security of Primary Caregiver/Household	pg 11.
Childhood (Middle Adolescent) Activity	pg 12.
Substance Use among Teenagers	pg 13.

2005 CHILD WELL BEING SURVEY

Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The [Child Policy Research Center \(CPRC\)](#) has developed brief reports from the 2005 Child Well Being Survey (CWB) on the following topics :

- General health status
- Selected chronic conditions
- Medical home
- Injury requiring medical attention
- Health insurance status
- Food security of household
- Child care arrangements
- Child's behavioral/emotional health
- Middle childhood activity
- Parent perception of substance use

Summary data from the 2005 Child Well Being Survey is available in PDF format at the CPRC's web site <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc> or at the University of Cincinnati web based on-line statistical tool <http://www.oasis.uc.edu>.

Many questions used in the 2005 CWB survey come from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. US estimates can be compared to some measures of child health in the CWB 2005. When appropriate, these data are indicated in the brief reports.

The brief reports of CWB 2005 data present selected findings on particular measures. For more information about all CWB survey items and other child health issues, please contact the CPRC at (513) 636-0180.

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB) 2005** is a joint project of the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The survey was administered by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati during the months of October through December of 2005.

The survey provides data on the well-being of children who live in the tri-state area. The survey compares to popular national surveys to provide a depiction of how children in the area measure up to children in the nation. The CWB survey was also administered in 2000. Many of the questions are similar and thus data on the well-being of children can be compared between 2000 and 2005.

The results of this survey provide policy makers, decision makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the health and well-being of children in the area. Data from the CWB survey can be used to guide and implement change in policy to improve the outcomes of our children.

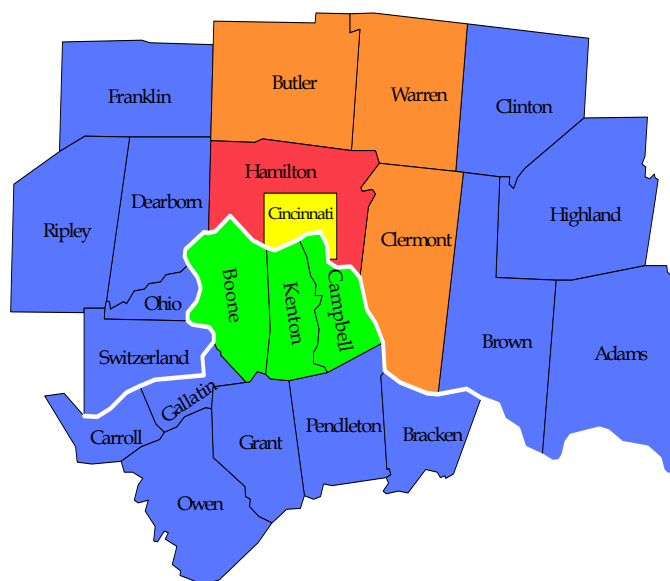
Methods

A total of 1,559 randomly selected caregivers (primarily parents) of children under the age of 18 residing in 5 geographic regions in the tri-state were interviewed by telephone. The 5 geographic regions include: the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton County (outside of the city of Cincinnati); Ohio counties (Butler, Warren, Clermont); Northern Kentucky counties (Boone, Kenton, Campbell), and 15 rural counties in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky (see blue area of map).

The CWB data are weighted to best reflect the population. Sample weights were developed to account for households with more than one telephone number, households with multiple children, under or over- representation of various demographic groups in the population due to sampling variability and non-response, and finally, to account for the stratification and disproportionate sampling of the population in the 22-county area.

Thanks to The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, United Way of Greater Cincinnati, and the Institute for Policy Research for providing support for the development and conduct of this research.

Five Geographic Regions



For more information on the methods, please see the CWB Technical Report at the CPRC's web site <http://www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc>.

Child Policy Research Center, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, 3333 Burnet Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45229-3039, ML 7014.

Do Children Have a Medical Home?

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

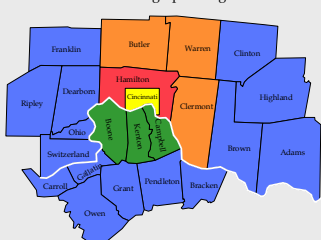
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

Five Geographic Regions



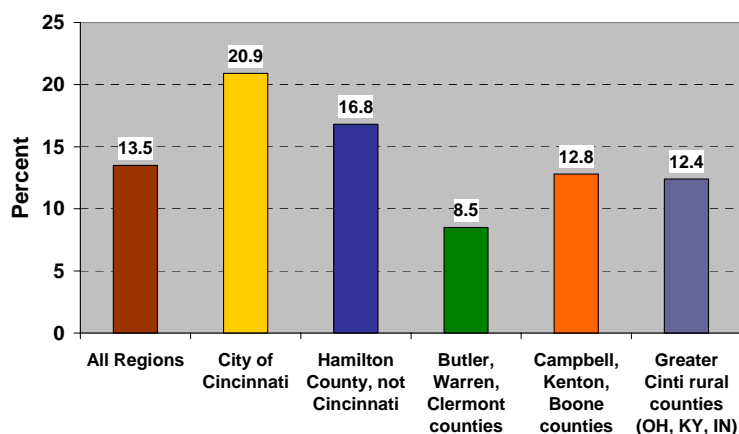
Selected Findings

According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, a medical home includes a mutually respectful partnership between the family and the child's primary provider that provides usual care and after-hours access to consultation and care coordination. A medical home is not a building, house, or hospital, but rather an approach to providing comprehensive primary care. A medical home is defined as primary care that is accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family-centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective.

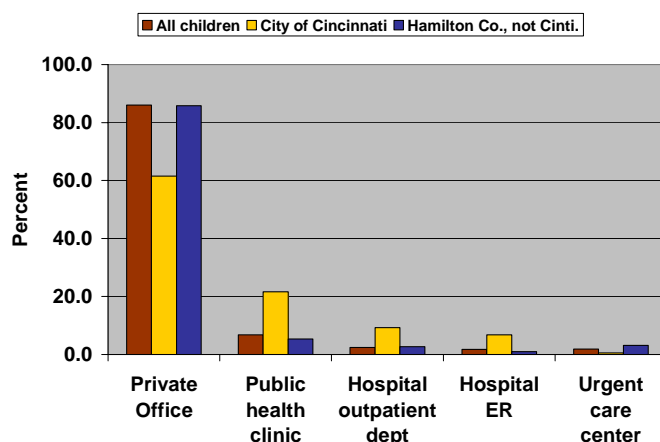
Among greater Cincinnati children, 13.5% do not have a medical home in contrast to CDC estimates for U.S. children in 2004 in which only 5% do not have a "usual source of care". For U.S. adults in 1999, overall, 22% reported that they do not have a "usual primary care provider".

Children are most likely to go to a private physician office. Nearly 10% of caregivers report using community-based health centers for their children. African Americans and caregivers with no insurance or Medicaid are most likely to use community-based health centers for care. Overall, 9% of greater Cincinnati children have used an ER more than once in the last 12 months. As seen in the 2000 and 2005 CWB, African American children are much more likely to use an ER for care.

Children with No Medical Home



Type of medical facility children go to most often



For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.

Chronic Conditions- Asthma, ADHD, Learning Disability

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

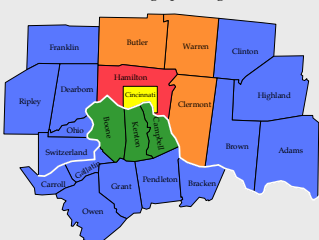
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

Five Geographic Regions



Selected Findings

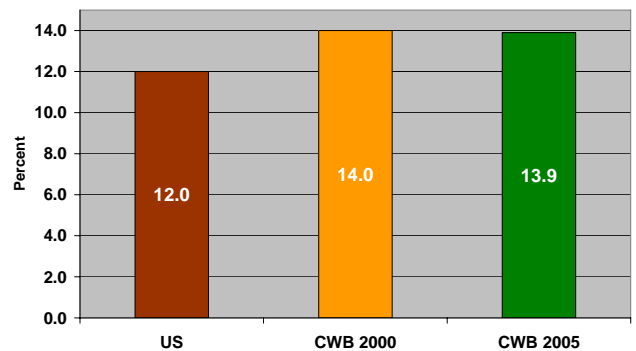
Common childhood conditions include asthma, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and learning disabilities. In the 2005 CWB, primary caregivers were asked to report if a physician or other health professional had told them that their child had one of these conditions. The charts below compare national estimates from the 2004 National Health Interview Survey to CWB 2000 and CWB 2005 results.

Children in greater Cincinnati have not experienced an increase in physician-diagnosed asthma since 2000. In the first CWB survey of 2000, 14% of all children had asthma compared to 13.9% in 2005. Nationally, 12% of all children in the US had asthma in 2004. Prevalence rates are notably high in African American children- 21.8% in 2005 CWB and 22.5% in 2000.

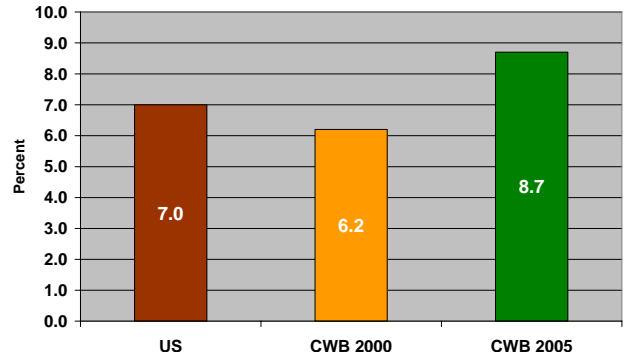
Nationally, 7% of children suffer from ADHD. In 2005, 8.7% of children in the CWB 22-county region had ADHD compared to 6.2% in 2000.

In the US, parents report that 8% of children had a learning disability in 2004. In 2000, 6.1% of children in our region were diagnosed with a learning disability. Five years later, 7.2% of children suffer from this common condition.

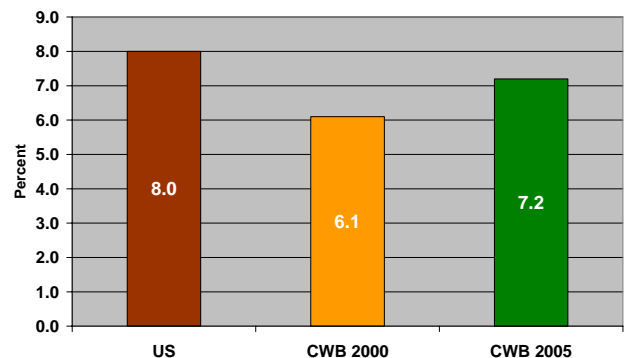
Children with Asthma



Children with ADHD



Children with a Learning Disability



For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.

Injuries Requiring Medical Attention

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

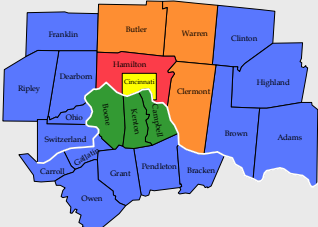
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

Five Geographic Regions

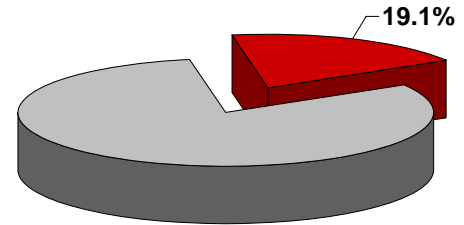


Selected Findings

The CWB survey asked caregivers, "During the past 12 months, has your child been injured and required medical attention?" Respondents were then asked where the most recent injury occurred.

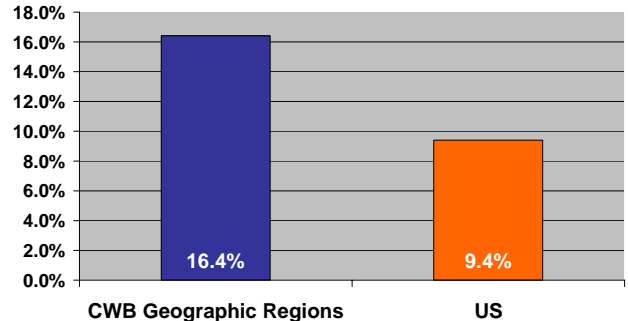
Overall, almost 20% of all children experienced an injury that required medical attention in 2005. White children (Appalachian and non-Appalachian) were more likely than African American children to suffer an injury that required medical attention. Injuries occurred more often to children of caregivers with the highest income levels (23% vs. 18% vs. 16%). It is possible that some groups of caregivers are more likely to seek medical attention for injury.

% of children who experienced an injury that required medical attention



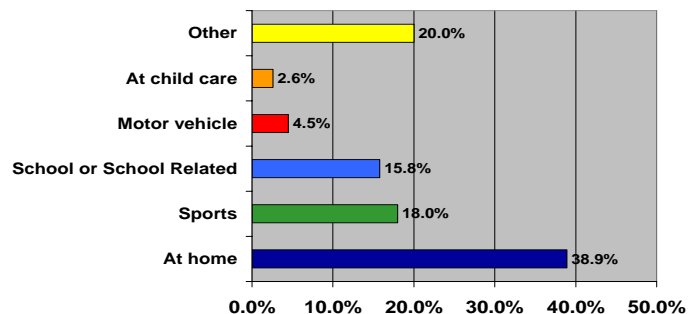
In comparison to the US, children younger than 5 years were almost twice as likely to experience an injury that required medical attention in the CWB 5 geographic regions (16.4% in the CWB area vs. 9.4% in US) (National Survey of Children's Health 2004).

% of children (0-5 yrs) who experienced an injury that required medical attention



The majority of injuries that occurred to children ages 0 to 17 years in 2005 happened in the home (39%) or some "other" place (20%).

Place where most recent injury occurred among all children



For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.

Child Behavioral and Emotional Health

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

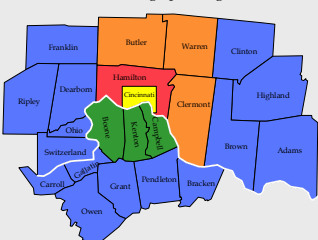
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

Five Geographic Regions

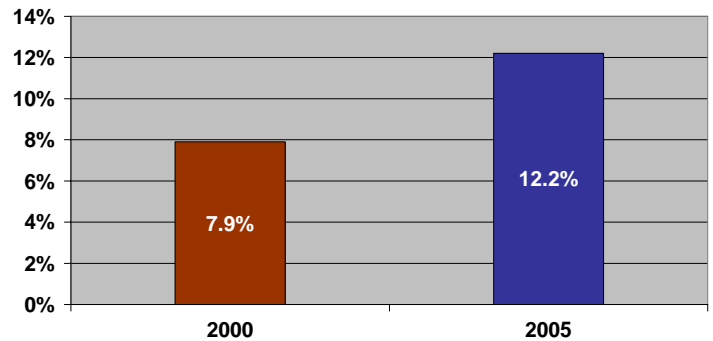


Selected Findings

Child behavioral and emotional health status was ascertained using scales from the National Survey of American Families (NSAF). Some measures include 'child does not get along with other kids,' 'child can not concentrate,' 'child is unhappy' etc. Child behavioral and emotional health was reported by caregivers for children ages 6-17 years.

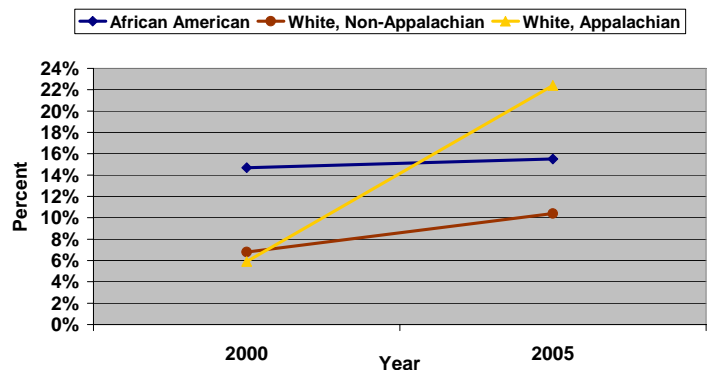
The CWB 2005 survey estimates that 12.2% of Greater Cincinnati children have a high problem level of behavioral and emotional health. This estimate is 4% higher than in 2000. In the CWB 2000 survey, it was estimated that 7.9% of children had high problem level emotional health.

Children with "high problem level" behavioral/emotional health CWB 2000 and 2005



Racial and ethnic differences in the rise of high problem level behavioral/emotional health among children exist. White Appalachian children experienced the most dramatic increase in emotional health problems. In 2000, 5.9% of white Appalachian children had high problem level emotional health. In 2005, this percentage rose to 22.4%. More white, non Appalachian children and African American children experience emotional health problems in 2005 compared to CWB 2000 estimates.

Racial differences in rise of "high problem level" behavioral/emotional health



For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.

Food Security of Primary Caregiver/Household

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

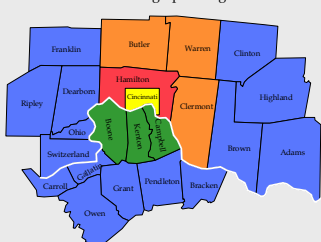
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

Five Geographic Regions

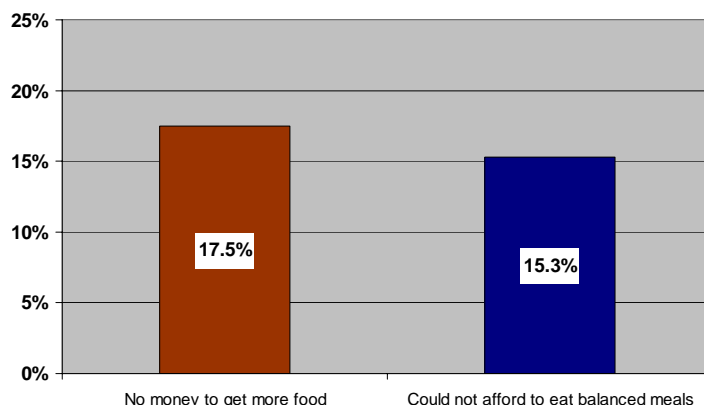


Selected Findings

Food security is a term that describes the ability of a person or household to obtain adequate, nutritious food. Food insecurity and hunger are often inextricably linked. Hungry children have a harder time learning, more disruptive behavior, school absences and lower achievement scores (Children's Hunger Alliance). The 2005 CWB survey questions on food security were derived from the USDA food security subscale. Primary caregivers responded about food security in their households. According to the "Household Food Security in the US," in 2004, 11.9% of American households reported food insecurity.

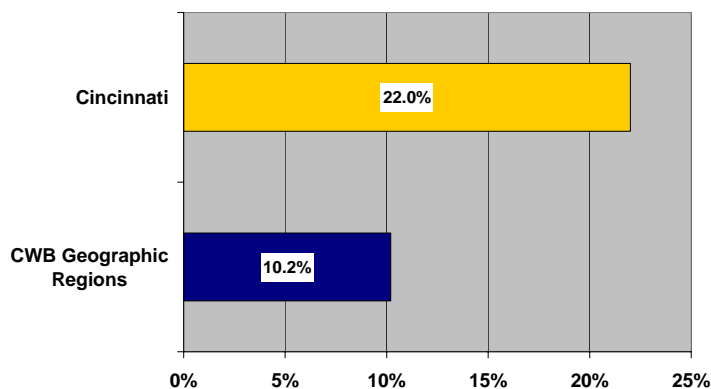
In the last 12 months, 17.5% of greater Cincinnati households felt that it was often or sometimes true that they did not have enough money to replenish their food supply. A similar percentage of households, 15.3%, believed it was often or sometimes true that they could not afford to eat balanced meals.

Food Security



Compared to the greater Cincinnati region, overall, twice as many city of Cincinnati households cut the size of their meals or skipped meals altogether because there was not enough money for food in 2005 (22% vs. 10.2%). Among the 10.2% of households that cut or skipped meals in the entire

Caregivers who have cut sizes or skipped meals because no money



CWB area, 33% had to do this almost every month during the past year. One-quarter of households that skipped meals did so during some months out of the year. A slightly larger percentage, 42%, did so only 1 or 2 months out of the year.

For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.

Substance Use among Teenagers

Results from the 2005 *Child Well Being Survey (CWB)*

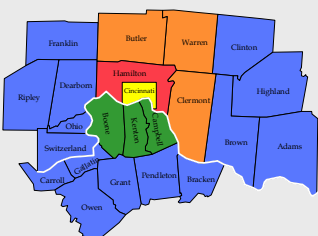
Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati, and United Way of Greater Cincinnati

The **Child Well Being Survey (CWB)** is a project of the Child Policy Research Center, The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati and United Way of Greater Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati's Institute for Policy Research administered the random telephone survey of caregivers of children in a 22-county area in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana from October through December 2005. The survey provides policy-makers, decision-makers, public agencies, and academicians with population-based information to describe and monitor the well being of children in the tri-state area.

Topics include: child health status, selected chronic conditions, medical home, injury requiring medical attention, health insurance, middle childhood activity, food security, child care arrangements, child's behavioral and emotional health, parent perception of substance use, caregiver's health status and selected adult health measures. Many questions were taken from the National Survey of American Families, the National Children's Health Survey, and the National Health Interview Survey. These questions provide national estimates to compare to CWB estimates.

The sample includes 1,559 completed interviews. The sampling area was grouped into five geographic regions: city of Cincinnati; Hamilton County outside the city, Ohio suburban counties (Butler/Clermont/Warren); Northern Kentucky suburban counties (Boone/Campbell/Kenton); and 15 rural counties in Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. The 2005 sample data is weighted to provide accurate population estimates.

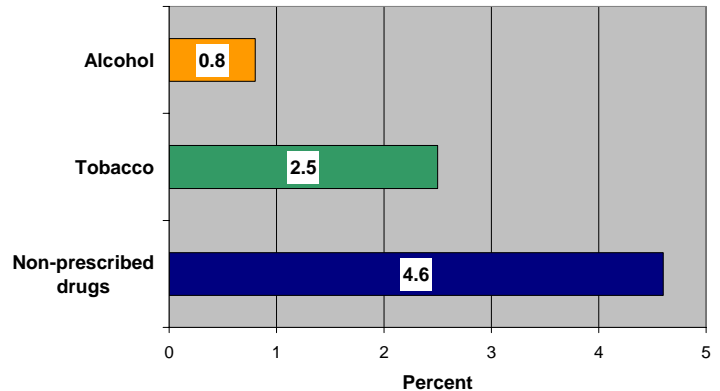
Five Geographic Regions



Selected Findings

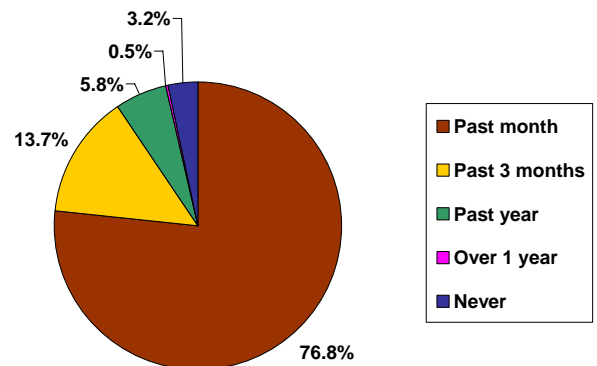
Caregivers reported child substance abuse in the CWB 2005 survey. Caregivers were highly unlikely to report their child had used alcohol, tobacco, or other non-prescribed drugs in the last 30 days. In fact, estimates show among all caregivers, only 4.6% report that their child had used non-prescribed drugs, only 2.5% had used tobacco, and 0.8% had used alcohol in the last 30 days.

Caregiver Reported Substance Abuse among Children Ages 6-17



Caregivers were also asked to estimate the last time they spoke to their children about alcohol and other drugs. The majority of caregivers, 76.8%, reported they spoke to their children about substance use in the past month. Six percent of caregivers indicated they had spoken to their children about drugs and alcohol in the past year.

Elapsed Time Since Caregiver Spoke to Child about Substance Abuse



For more information about this health topic and other child health issues or for a custom analysis of the data, please contact the Child Policy Research Center at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. Phone (513) 636-0180; fax (513) 636-0171; or Email at www.cincinnatichildrens.org/cprc.