



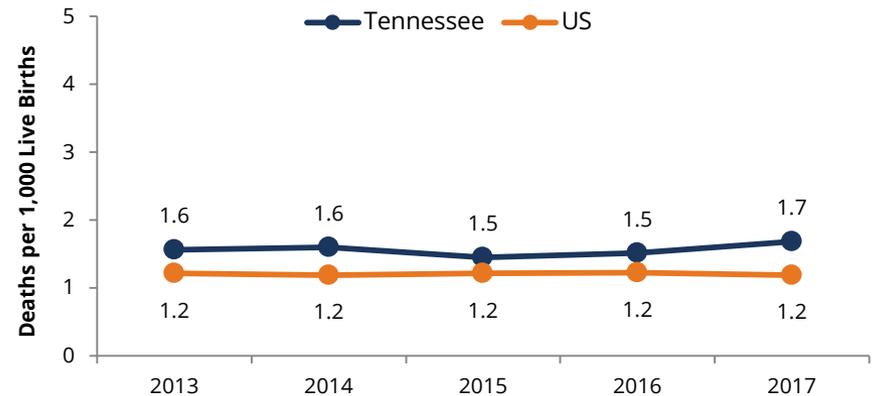
Needs Assessment

Child and Youth with Special Healthcare Needs

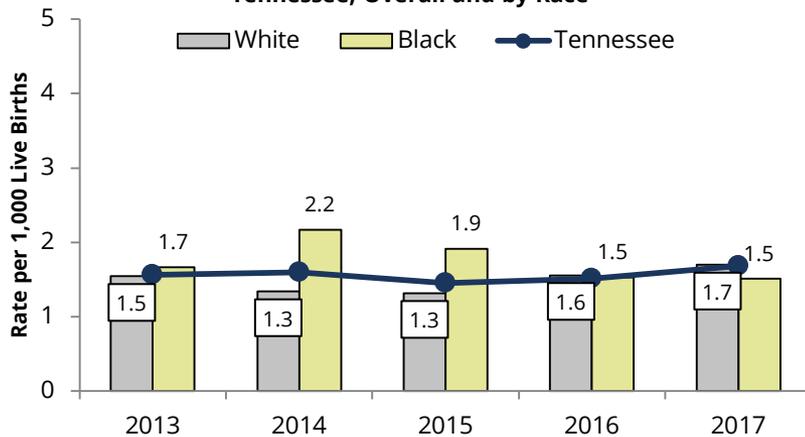
Birth Defects-Related Infant Death

- In 2017, the rate of infant death due to birth defects was 1.7 deaths per 1,000 live births
 - Rate of infant death due to birth defects peaked in 2017 relative to most recent five year period, but no statistically significant increase compared to 2013
 - Tennessee's 2017 rate of infant death due to birth defects was significantly higher than the national rate for this year
- Highest rate of infant death due to birth defects observed in the Northeast and Upper Cumberland regions
 - Differences by region in infant death due to birth defects ranged from 1.3 to 2.0
 - There was no consistent pattern across years by race when looking at infant death due to birth defects

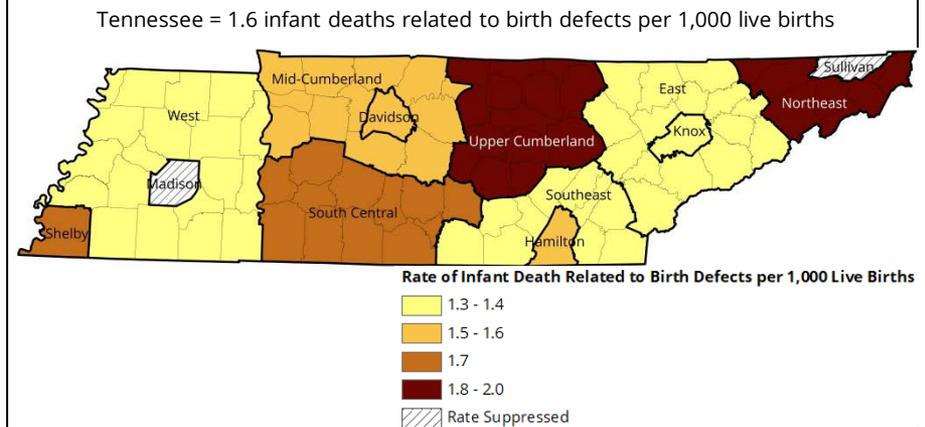
Rate of Infant Death Related to Birth Defects, 2013-2017: Tennessee¹ and US²



Rate of Infant Death Related to Birth Defects, 2013-2017: Tennessee, Overall and by Race



Rate of Infant Death Related to Birth Defects, 2013-2017: By Region

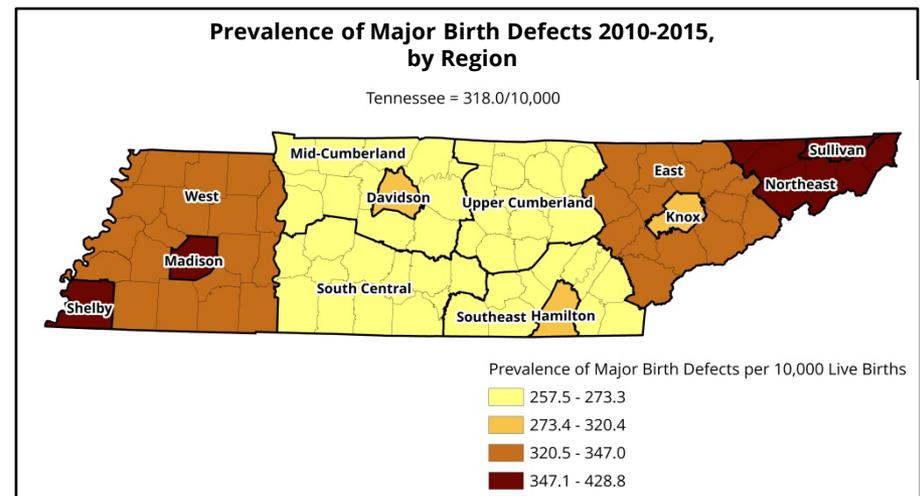
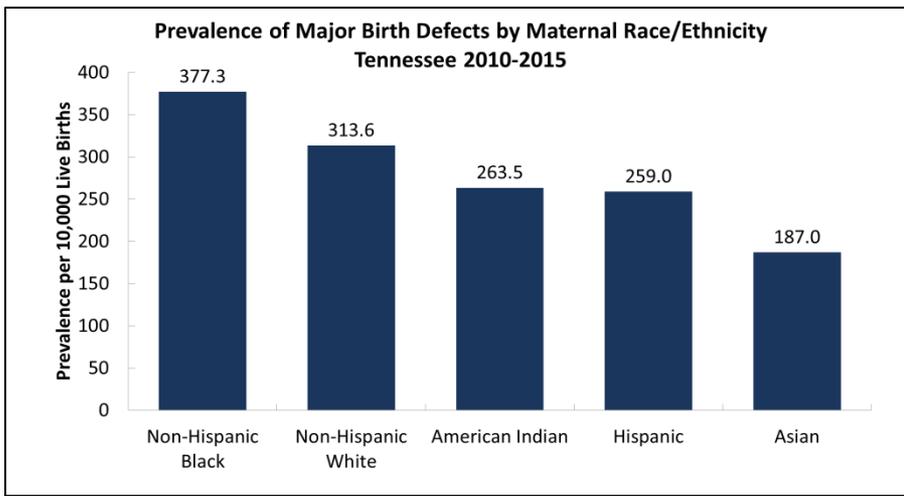
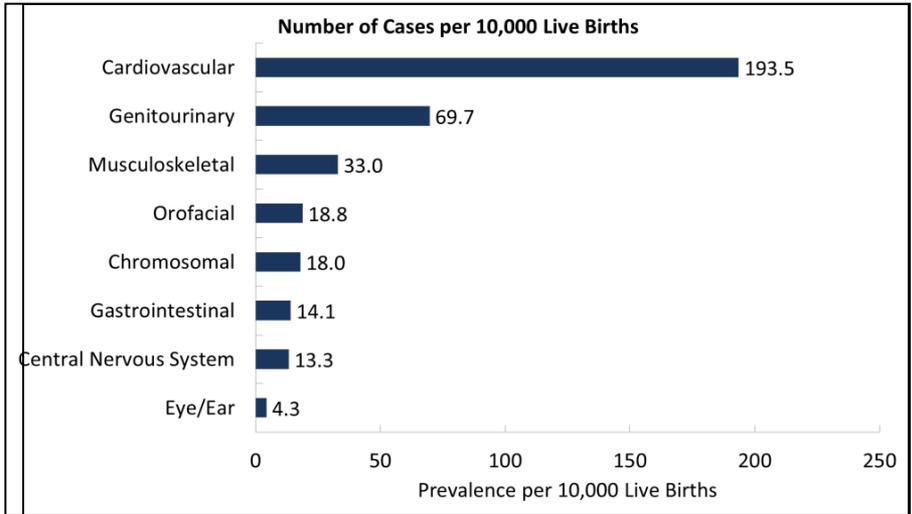


Data Sources: ¹Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Death Statistical System. ²CDC WONDER. Accessed February 29, 2019 at: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>

Note: Rates are suppressed due to small numbers or statistical unreliability.

Birth Defects – Overall Prevalence

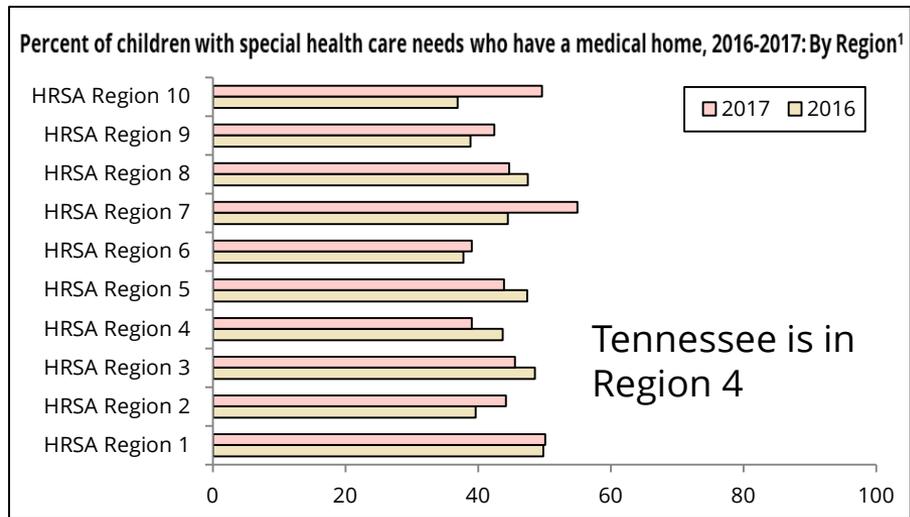
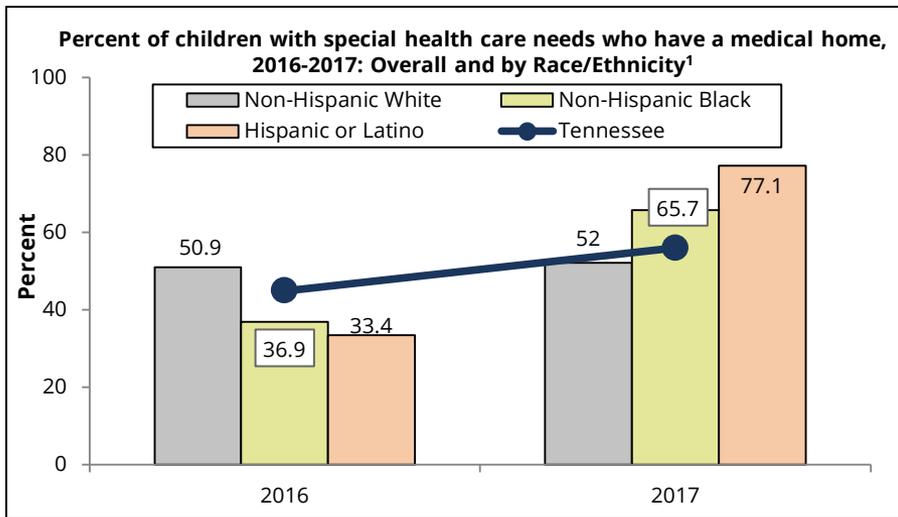
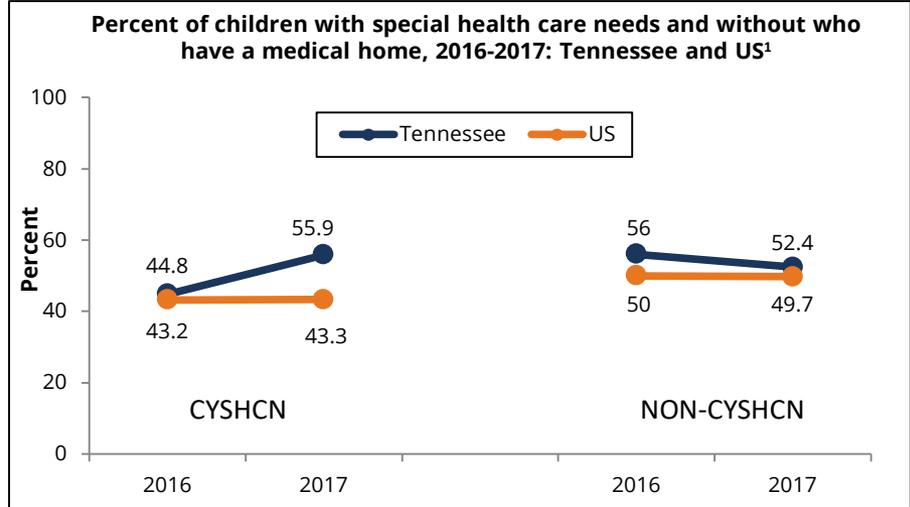
- Each year from 2010 - 2015, 2,554 babies were diagnosed with birth defects in Tennessee, resulting a rate of 318/10,000 live births
- The most commonly reported birth defects were associated with the cardiovascular system
- Infants born to non-Hispanic blacks had a higher prevalence of birth defects than their counterparts born to moms of other race and ethnicity
- Northeast region had the highest prevalence
- Birth defects were the leading cause of death among infant – accounting for one in five infant deaths



Data source: Tennessee Birth Defects Data Report, 2010-2015 https://www.Tennessee.gov/content/dam/Tennessee/health/program-areas/reports_and_publications/Tennessee_Birth_Defects_Report_2018.pdf

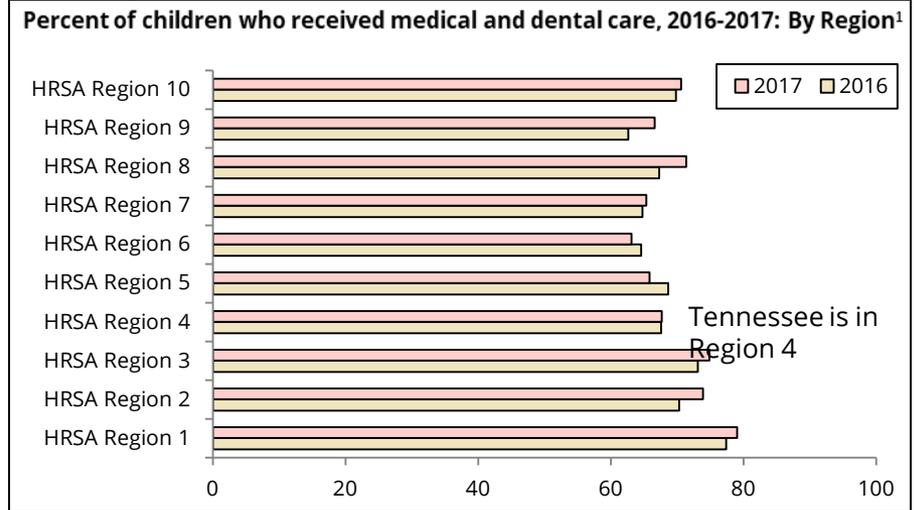
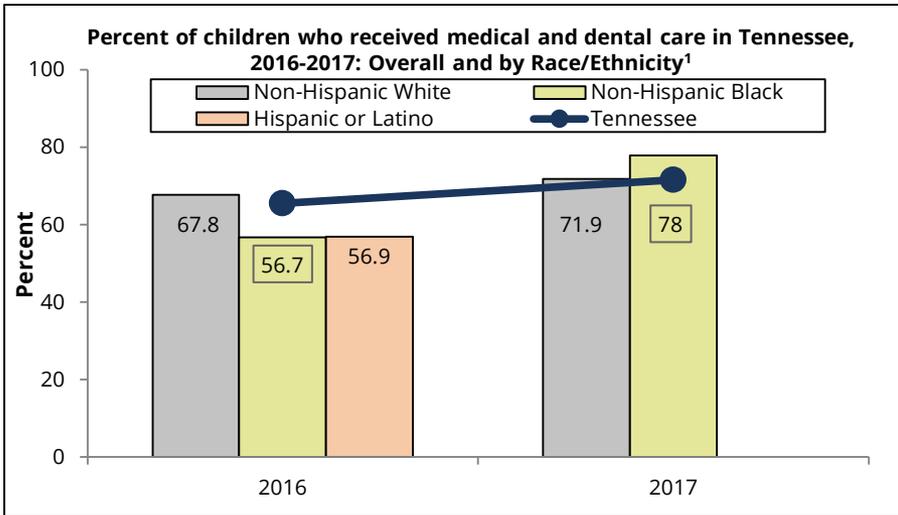
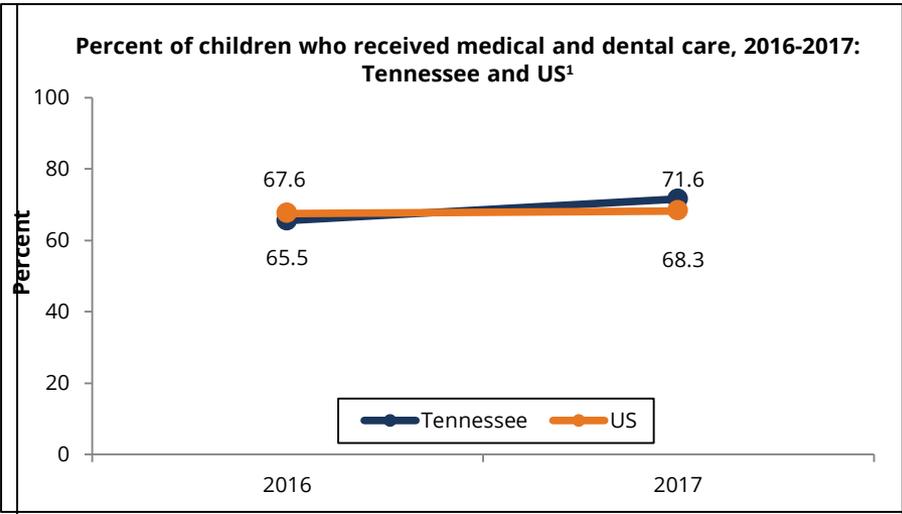
Medical Home

- 56% of Tennessee children **with** special health care needs had a medical home in 2017. Slight increase from 2016 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- 52% of Tennessee children **without** special health care needs had a medical home in 2017. Slight drop from 2016 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- There was an increase in children with special healthcare needs who have a medical home across all race/ethnicity groups from 2016 to 2017.
- No statistical significance was noted across the HRSA regions. No data available for Tennessee regions.



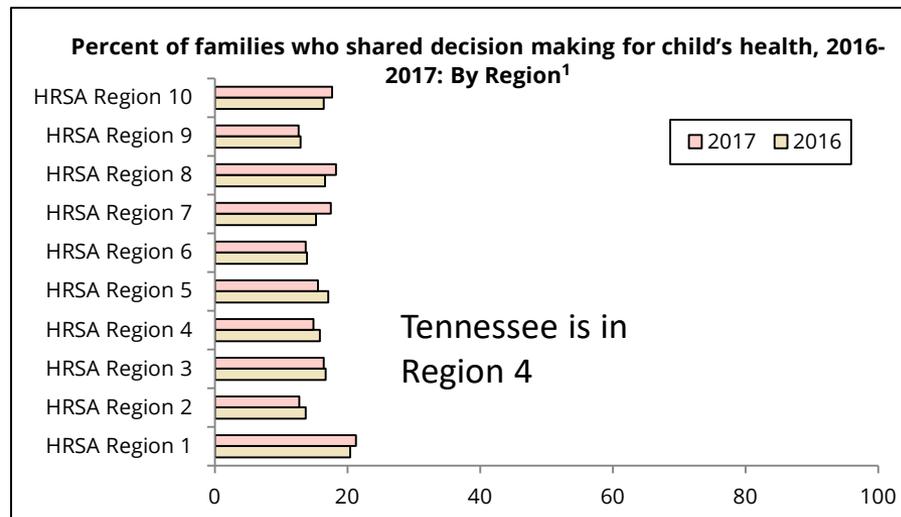
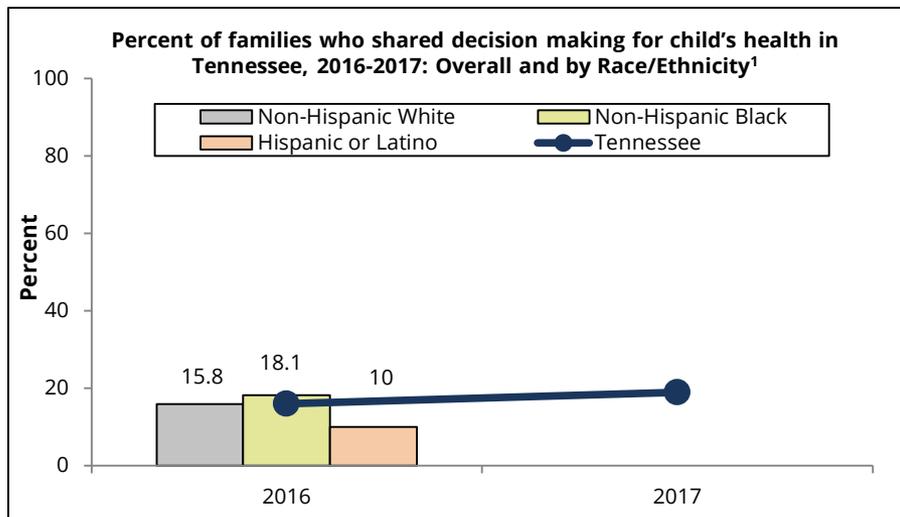
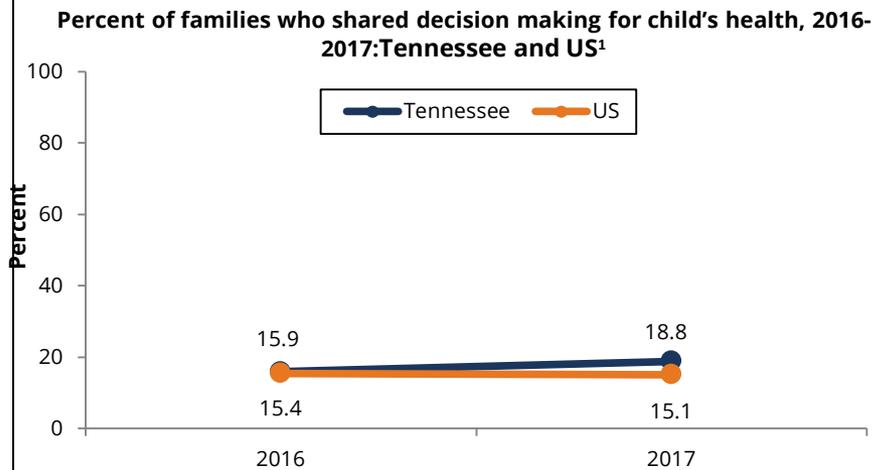
Access to Care

- 72% of Tennessee children with and without special health care needs received both medical and dental care in 2017. Slight increase from 2016 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- In both years the rate was slightly higher than the national average though the differences were not statistically significant.
- 2017 data for Non-Hispanic Black have an estimate with a large 95% confidence interval and may not be reliable. Data for Hispanic or Latino was suppressed.
- No statistical significance was noted across the HRSA regions. No data available for Tennessee regions.



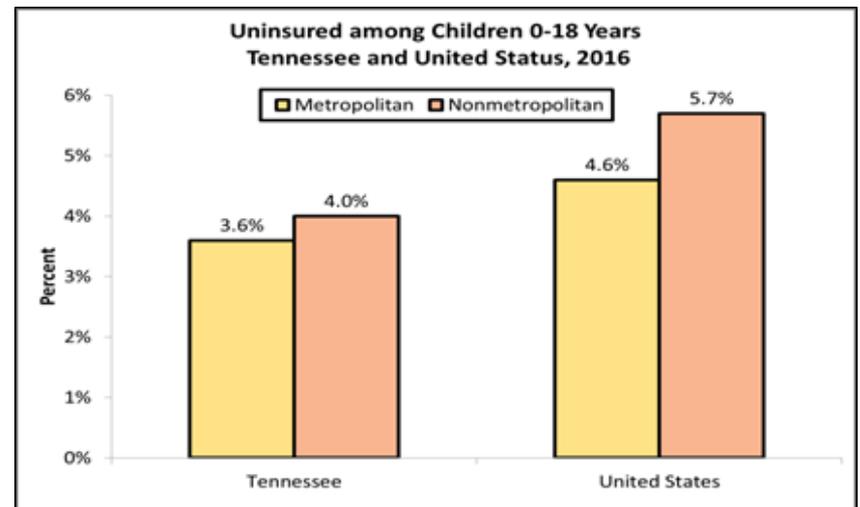
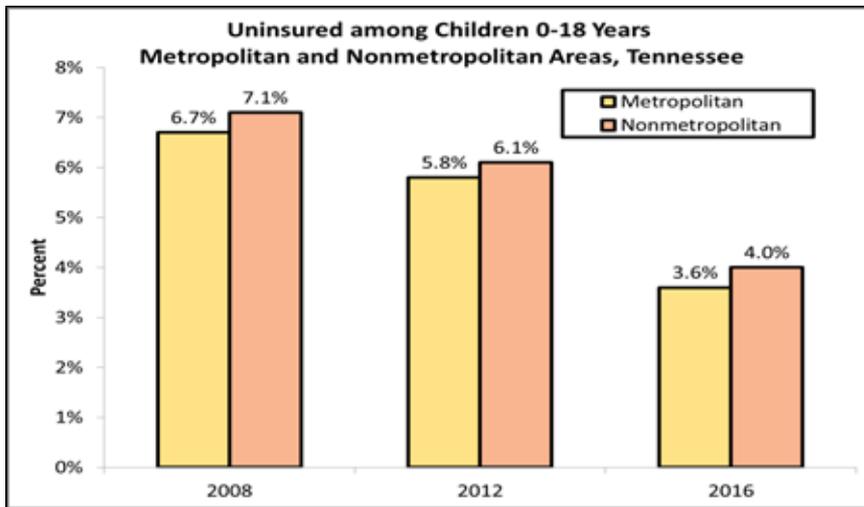
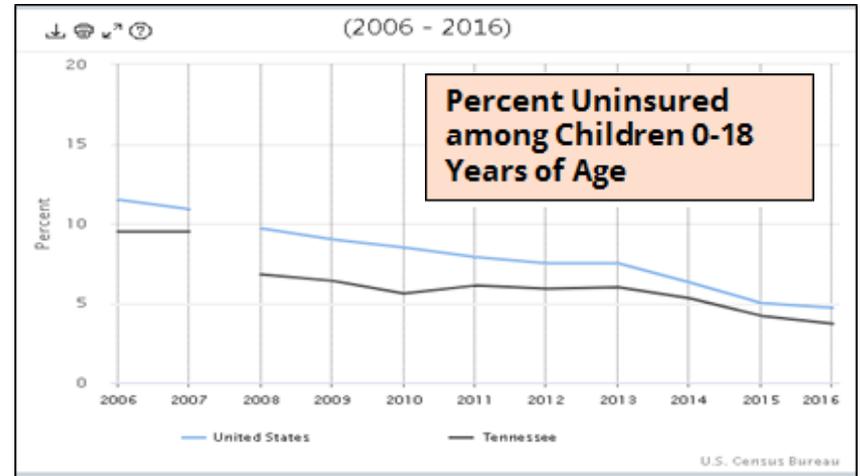
Family Decision Making Involvement

- 19% of Tennessee families were involved in decision making for their children who had a health care visit in 2017. Slight increase from 2016 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- In 2017 the rate was slightly higher than the national average though the differences was not statistically significant.
- No data were available for race/ethnic groups in 2017.
- No statistical significance was noted across the HRSA regions. No data available for Tennessee regions.



Access to Coverage

- In 2016, 3.7% of Tennessee children 18 and under were without insurance coverage
- The number of uninsured dropped over time
- The uninsured rate among Tennessee children was consistently lower than the national average

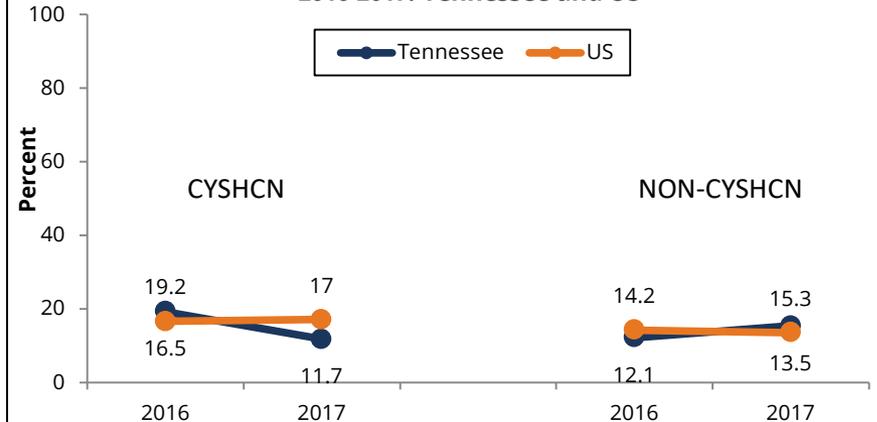


Data source: Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/sahie/#/>. Accessed 4/1/2019. Data source: Source: US Census Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2008-2016. <https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/>; accessed 4/1/2019
*FQHC: Federally Qualified Health Center

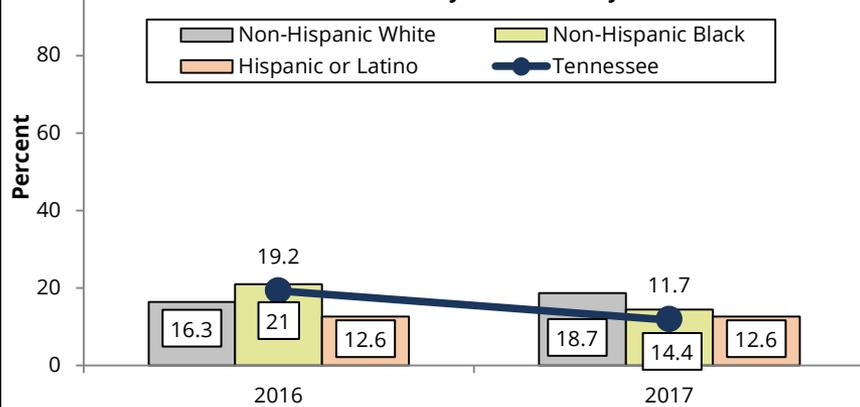
Transition: Pediatric to Adult Care

- One out of nine Tennessee adolescents **with** special health care needs had a transition plan in 2017. Lower than that in 2016 but the difference was not statistically significant.
- US percent of adolescents who received necessary services to transition did not have significance difference across race/ethnicity. No subgroup data was available for Tennessee.
- 2017 data for Regions 2, 7, 9 and 10 have an estimate with a large 95% confidence interval and may not be reliable. No statistical significance was noted across the HRSA regions. No data available for Tennessee regions.

Percent of adolescents with special health care needs and without who received services necessary to make transitions to adult health care, 2016-2017: Tennessee and US¹



Percent of children with special health care needs who received necessary services to make transitions to adult health care in the US, 2016-2017: Overall and by Race/Ethnicity¹



Percent of adolescents with special health care needs and without who received services necessary to make transitions to adult health care, 2016-2017: By Region¹

