

VACCINE-PREVENTABLE DISEASES

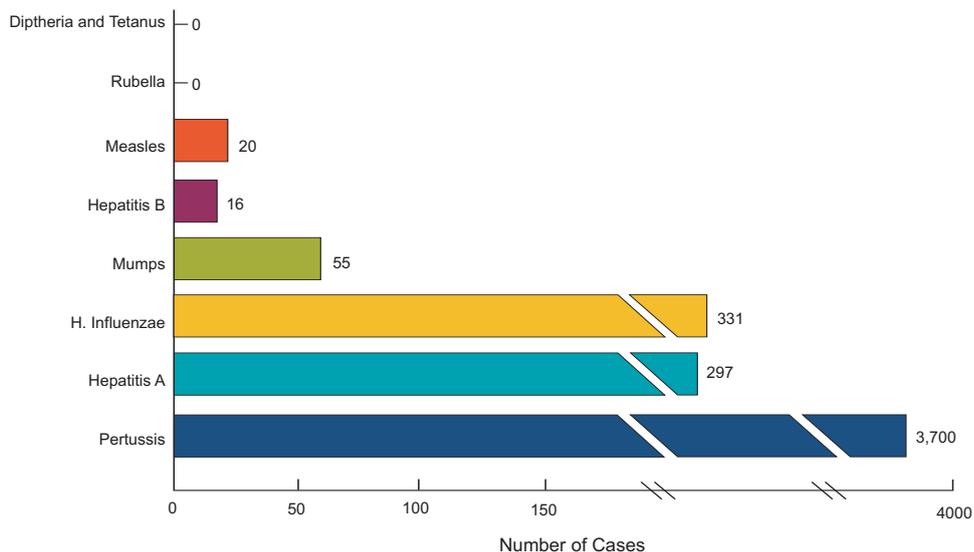
The number of reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases has decreased steadily over the past decade. While the number of cases of *H. Influenzae*, mumps, and pertussis increased between 2001 and 2002, cases of rubella, measles, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis A all decreased among children under 5. However, since most Hepatitis B infections among infants and young children are asymptomatic, the reported number of cases likely underestimates the incidence of Hepatitis B in young children. In 2002, the highest number of cases of pertussis was reported since 1964. Of these cases, 21 percent were among infants under 6 months of age, too young to have received the first three of the five doses of the vaccine. Mumps and rubella were at record low levels across all ages.

Although much progress has been made in reducing the number of reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases, several of these diseases are still common. The number of cases of pertussis, Hepatitis A, and *H. Influenzae* remain substantial and indicate a continuing need to promote immunization efforts. Since childhood vaccination for Hepatitis A was recommended in high-risk areas, the number of cases has decreased; in 2002, the overall rate of Hepatitis A was the

lowest ever recorded at 3.1 per 100,000. Rates of Hepatitis A have shown the greatest decline among children in states where routine vaccination was recommended, suggesting that immunization policies are having an effect.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Among Children Under 5: 2002

Source (II.4): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

State child protective services agencies received reports alleging the maltreatment of approximately 4.5 million children in 2002. Over half of these reports were received from community professionals, while the remainder was received from family, friends, relatives, or neighbors of these children.

In 2002, investigations by state child protective services agencies determined that an estimated 896,000 children were victims of

abuse or neglect, equivalent to a rate of 12.3 per 1,000 children under 18 years of age. Approximately 60 percent of all victims suffered neglect, 19 percent physical abuse, 10 percent sexual abuse, 7 percent psychological maltreatment, and 19 percent other forms of maltreatment. Some children suffered multiple types of maltreatment.

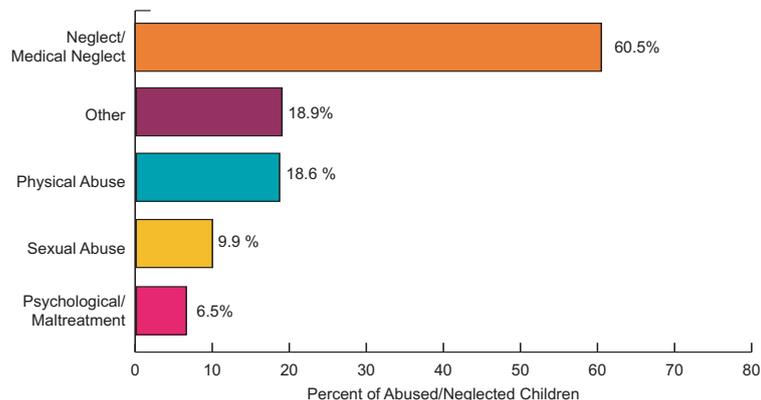
Victimization was highest among the youngest children. In 2002, 16 percent of victims were newborns to age 3, while 6 percent were 16 to 17 years old. Among the estimated

1,400 children who died of abuse and neglect, children under one year of age accounted for 41.2 percent of fatalities and children under 7 years accounted for 87.9 percent. Of the child fatalities that occurred in 2002, 79 percent involved a parent as a perpetrator.

The data were obtained from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, the primary source of national information on abused and neglected children known to state child protective services agencies.

Child Abuse and Neglect Among Children Under 18, by Type of Maltreatment: 2002*

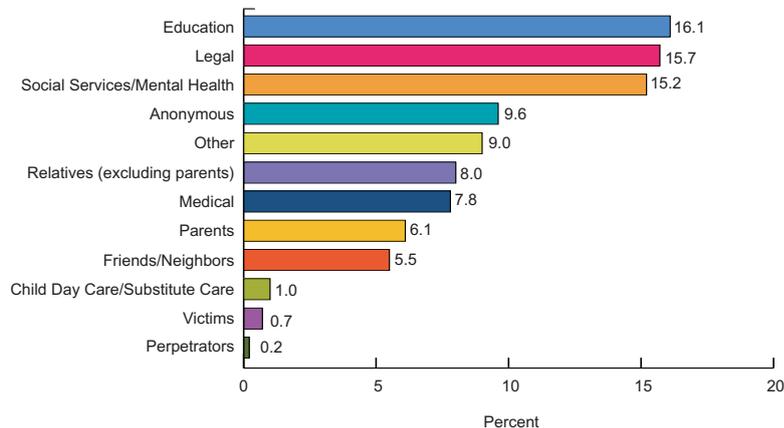
Source (II.5): National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System



* Percentages total more than 100 because children may have been the victims of more than one type of maltreatment.

Sources of Maltreatment Reports: 2002*

Source (II.5): National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System



* Based on 1,798,389 reports from 49 states.

PEDIATRIC AIDS

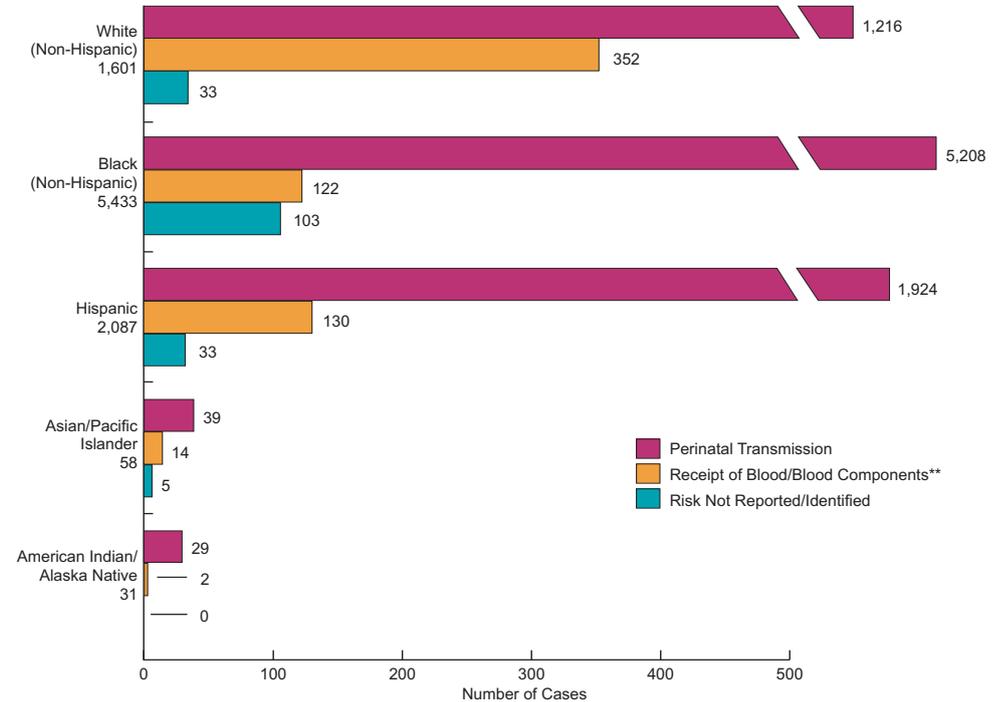
As of December 31, 2002, 9,220 cases of AIDS in children younger than 13 had been reported in the United States. Pediatric AIDS cases represented less than 2.1 percent of all cases reported through 2002.

In 2002, 158 new AIDS cases in children were reported, with 88 percent of them transmitted before or during birth (perinatal transmission). Since 1993, the number of new cases of pediatric AIDS due to perinatal transmission has declined substantially. A major factor in this decline is the increasing use of treatment before, during and after pregnancy to reduce perinatal HIV transmission. In 1994, the U.S. Public Health Service recommended this treatment for all HIV-positive pregnant women, and in 1995, routine HIV counseling and voluntary testing for all pregnant women was recommended. It is expected that the perinatal transmission rate will continue to decline with increased use of aggressive treatments and obstetric procedures, such as elective cesarean section.

Racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented among pediatric AIDS cases. The number of pediatric AIDS cases ever reported in Black non-Hispanic children is 3.4 times that of White non-Hispanic children and 2.6 times that of Hispanic children.

AIDS Cases Among Children Under 13, by Exposure Category and Race/Ethnicity: 1981-2002*

Source (II.6): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance System



* Graph does not include 13 children of unknown race/ethnicity.

** Receipt of blood/blood components includes: receipt of clotting factor for hemophilia coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusions, blood components, or tissue.

HOSPITALIZATION

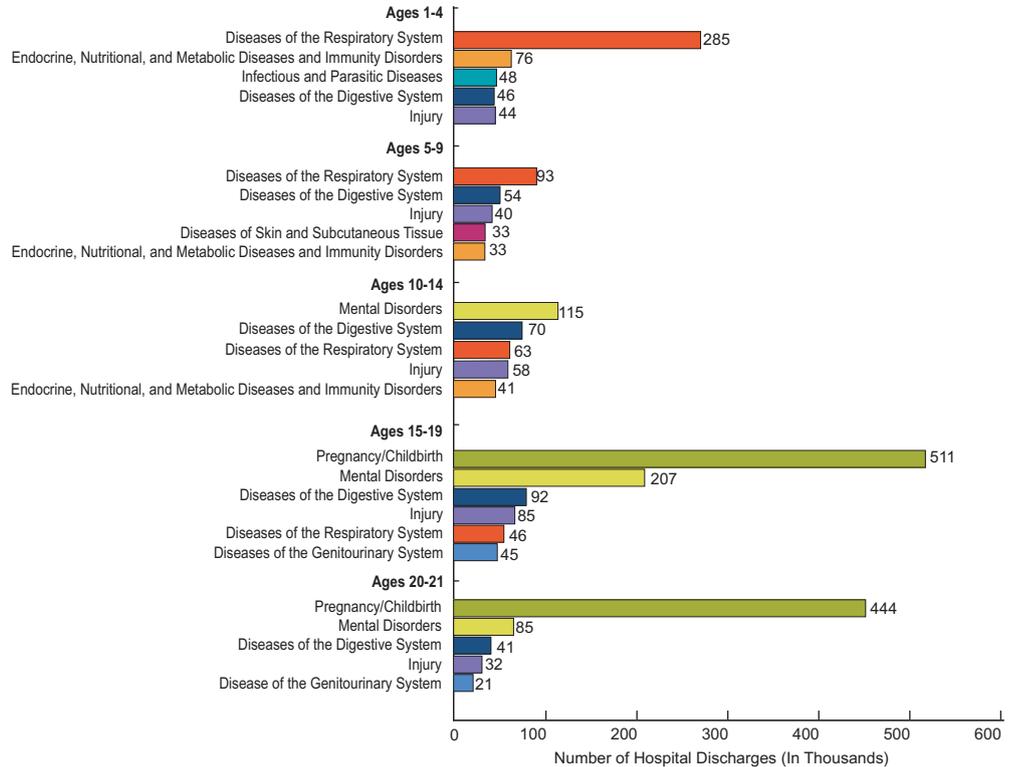
In 2002, there were 3.7 million hospital discharges among children ages 1 to 21, or 4.4 discharges per 100 children. This represents a slight increase from 2001. Hospital discharge rates generally decrease until about age 8 and increase during later adolescence.

Diseases of the respiratory system were the major cause of hospitalization for children 1-9 years of age and accounted for 33 percent of their discharges.

While injuries are the leading cause of death among children older than 1 year, this category accounted for only 8 percent of the hospital discharges of children aged 10-14 in 2002. Pregnancy and childbirth accounted for 64 percent of discharges among young women ages 15-21. Mental disorders were the second leading cause of hospitalization for adolescents.

Major Causes of Hospitalization by Age: 2002

Source (II.7): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey



HOSPITAL DISCHARGE TRENDS

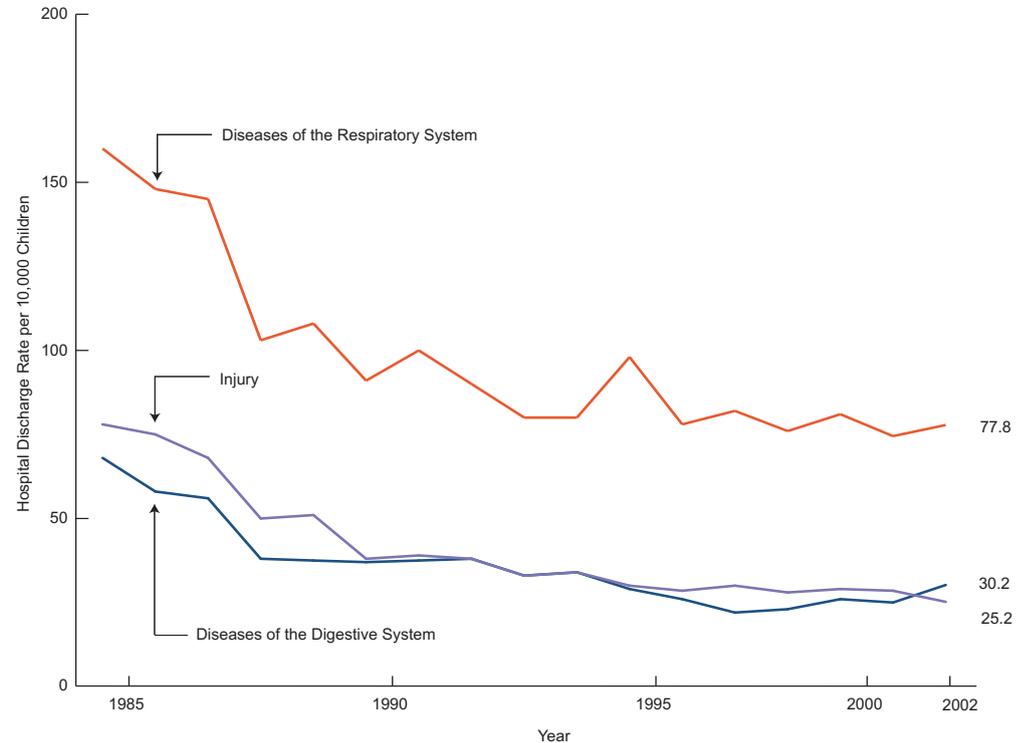
Since 1985, overall hospital discharge rates for children ages 1-14 years have declined by 33 percent.

Between 1985 and 2002, hospital discharge rates for diseases of the respiratory systems declined 42 percent for children in this age group.

Three diagnostic categories (respiratory diseases, injury, and digestive diseases) accounted for 44 percent of discharges among children ages 1-14 years in 2002.

Discharge Rates Among Children Ages 1-14 by Selected Diagnoses: 1985-2002

Source (II.7): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey

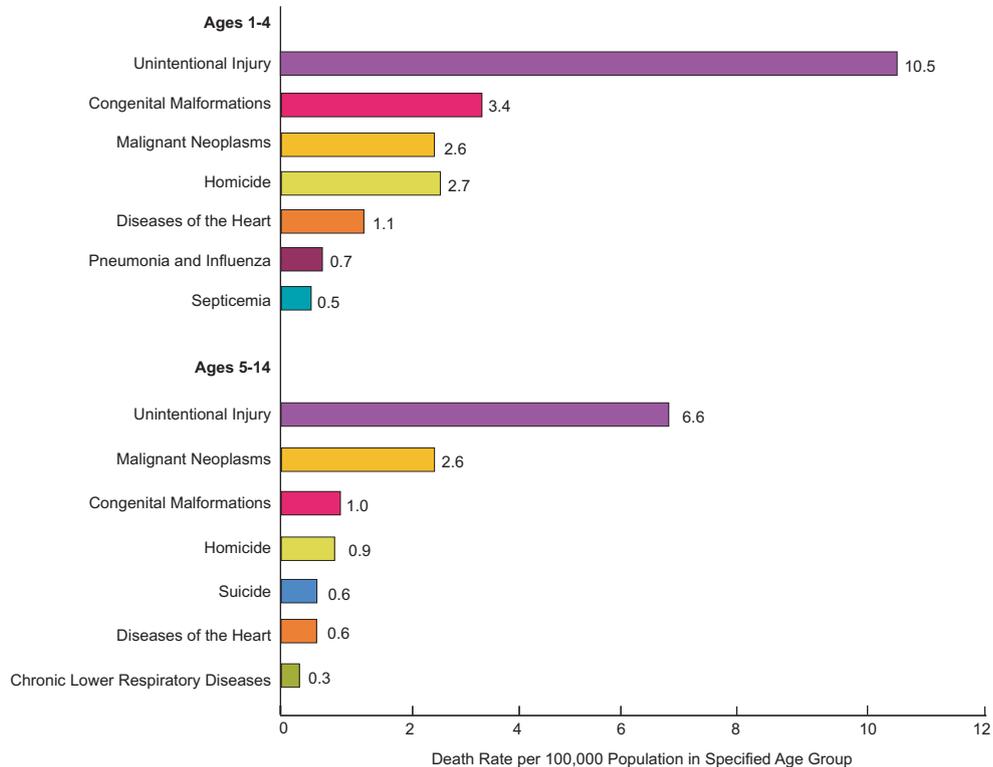


CHILD MORTALITY

Childhood death rates have generally declined over the past several decades. In 2002, a total of 12,008 children ages 1-14 died. Unintentional injury continues to be the primary cause of death for this age group. Among children ages 1-4, unintentional injuries accounted for 33.8 percent of all deaths, followed by deaths due to congenital malformations (birth defects), malignant neoplasms (cancer), homicide, and diseases of the heart. Unintentional injuries comprised 38.0 percent of all deaths among children 5 to 14, followed by malignant neoplasms, congenital malformations, homicides, suicides, and diseases of the heart.

Leading Causes of Death Among Children Ages 1-14: 2002

Source (II.3): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System



CHILDHOOD DEATHS DUE TO INJURY

In 2002, unintentional injuries caused the deaths of 1,641 children ages 1-4 and 2,718 children ages 5-14. Among children ages 1-4, motor vehicle crashes, drowning, and fire were the most common causes of unintentional injury death. Motor vehicle crashes were the most common cause of unintentional injury death among children ages 5-14, followed by deaths due to drowning, fire, and suffocation.

In addition, 423 children ages 1-4 were the victims of homicide and 620 children ages 5-14 were the victims of homicide or suicide.

Deaths Due to Unintentional Injury Among Children Ages 1-14: 2002

Source (II.3): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System

