

Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Alaska.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| ALASKA                      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

\*The information above was compiled based on information available at the time of publication. State policies can change often – reference the most current published state legislative code and/or public health rules available.



Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

Children's vision and eye health MUST become a national priority so that children can grow up with their healthiest possible vision and realize their full potential across their lifetime.

#### Support the EDVI Act today!

For more information, please contact Sara Brown, Senior Director of Government Affairs sbrown@preventblindness.org, 312.363.6031

## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ALASKA              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 47% |
| Age 6-11            | 64% |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |
| Hispanic            | 56% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 61% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 44% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 49% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ALASKA              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 18% |
| Age 6-11            | 40% |
| Age 12-17           | 58% |
| Hispanic            | 52% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 40% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 35% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| ALABAMA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ALABAMA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 42% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | 35% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 56% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 55% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ALABAMA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 11% |
| Age 6-11            | 45% |
| Age 12-17           | 52% |
| Hispanic            | 29% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 38% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 39% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 24% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| ARKANSAS                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN ARKANSAS

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ARKANSAS            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 21% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 50% |
| Hispanic            | 43% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 45% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 55% |



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The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ARKANSAS            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 47% |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |
| Hispanic            | 32% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 39% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 39% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 48% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| ARIZONA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ARIZONA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 34% |
| Age 6-11            | 71% |
| Age 12-17           | 63% |
| Hispanic            | 56% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ARIZONA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 15% |
| Age 6-11            | 42% |
| Age 12-17           | 52% |
| Hispanic            | 43% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 34% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 33% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| CALIFORNIA                  |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN CALIFORNIA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| CALIFORNIA          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 38% |
| Age 6-11            | 65% |
| Age 12-17           | 56% |
| Hispanic            | 51% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 56% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 52% |
| Asian               | 53% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 64% |



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The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| CALIFORNIA          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 8%  |
| Age 6-11            | 40% |
| Age 12-17           | 42% |
| Hispanic            | 29% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 30% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 24% |
| Asian               | 43% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 29% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN COLORADO

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| COLORADO            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 41% |
| Age 6-11            | 71% |
| Age 12-17           | 59% |
| Hispanic            | 58% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 60% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 55% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| COLORADO            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 15% |
| Age 6-11            | 42% |
| Age 12-17           | 56% |
| Hispanic            | 42% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 36% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | 39% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 36% |



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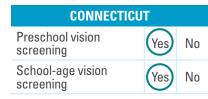
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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN CONNECTICUT

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| CONNECTICUT         |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 50% |
| Age 6-11            | 72% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 58% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 63% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 63% |
| Asian               | 57% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 60% |



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The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| CONNECTICUT         |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 15% |
| Age 6-11            | 32% |
| Age 12-17           | 45% |
| Hispanic            | 35% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 27% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 48% |
| Asian               | 43% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 25% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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#### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

| Preschool vision<br>screening |
|-------------------------------|
| School-age vision screening   |

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Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

No

No

Yes

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| DISTRICT OF COLUMBI | A   |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 47% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 65% |
| Hispanic            | 53% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 62% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Asian               | 65% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 50% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| DISTRICT OF COLUME  | BIA |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 12% |
| Age 6-11            | 40% |
| Age 12-17           | 51% |
| Hispanic            | 25% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 15% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 43% |
| Asian               | 27% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 29% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| DELAWARE                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN DELAWARE

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| DELAWARE            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 40% |
| Age 6-11            | 74% |
| Age 12-17           | 67% |
| Hispanic            | 57% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 62% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Asian               | 52% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 81% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| DELAWARE            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 10% |
| Age 6-11            | 27% |
| Age 12-17           | 50% |
| Hispanic            | 27% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 30% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 25% |
| Asian               | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 37% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| FLORIDA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| FLORIDA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 46% |
| Age 6-11            | 75% |
| Age 12-17           | 63% |
| Hispanic            | 51% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 64% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 78% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 56% |



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#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| FLORIDA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 11% |
| Age 6-11            | 38% |
| Age 12-17           | 54% |
| Hispanic            | 31% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 32% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 49% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 31% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| GEORGIA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

\*The information above was compiled based on information available at the time of publication. State policies can change often – reference the most current published state legislative code and/or public health rules available.



Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN **GEORGIA**

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| GEORGIA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 41% |
| Age 6-11            | 69% |
| Age 12-17           | 58% |
| Hispanic            | 52% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 60% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 52% |
| Asian               | 59% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| GEORGIA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 9%  |
| Age 6-11            | 40% |
| Age 12-17           | 46% |
| Hispanic            | 35% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 31% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 32% |
| Asian               | 39% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 38% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.



Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Hawaii.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| HAWAII                      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| HAWAII              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 34% |
| Age 6-11            | 59% |
| Age 12-17           | 64% |
| Hispanic            | 38% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 62% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 60% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| HAWAII              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 8%  |
| Age 6-11            | 33% |
| Age 12-17           | 42% |
| Hispanic            | 29% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 23% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 40% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 24% |



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### Vision Screening Requirements

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| IOWA                        |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| IOWA                |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 71% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 46% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Asian               | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 60% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| IOWA                |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 20% |
| Age 6-11            | 62% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 43% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 35% |
| Asian               | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 55% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

⊘ -⊘ -

| IDAHO                       |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| IDAHO               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 38% |
| Age 6-11            | 67% |
| Age 12-17           | 42% |
| Hispanic            | 43% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 52% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 41% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| IDAHO               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 38% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 26% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 44% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| ILLINOIS                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ILLINOIS            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 30% |
| Age 6-11            | 56% |
| Age 12-17           | 48% |
| Hispanic            | 38% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 47% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 44% |
| Asian               | 38% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ILLINOIS            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 19% |
| Age 6-11            | 75% |
| Age 12-17           | 66% |
| Hispanic            | 59% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Asian               | 52% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 36% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| INDIANA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| INDIANA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 25% |
| Age 6-11            | 64% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 61% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 49% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 39% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| INDIANA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 15% |
| Age 6-11            | 45% |
| Age 12-17           | 61% |
| Hispanic            | 44% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 31% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 44% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the

**United States.** 



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| KANSAS                      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## children's vision and eye health in KANSAS

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| KANSAS              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 35% |
| Age 6-11            | 74% |
| Age 12-17           | 59% |
| Hispanic            | 54% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 60% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 49% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| KANSAS              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 19% |
| Age 6-11            | 56% |
| Age 12-17           | 54% |
| Hispanic            | 41% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 47% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 37% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| KENTUCKY                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN KENTUCKY

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| KENTUCKY            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 31% |
| Age 6-11            | 54% |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |
| Hispanic            | 42% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 47% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 44% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| KENTUCKY            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 23% |
| Age 6-11            | 70% |
| Age 12-17           | 64% |
| Hispanic            | 28% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 63% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| LOUISIANA                   |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN LOUISIANA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| LOUISIANA           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 40% |
| Age 6-11            | 64% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 57% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 53% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 42% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| LOUISIANA           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 34% |
| Age 12-17           | 50% |
| Hispanic            | 22% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 30% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 21% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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# MASSACHUSETTSPreschool vision<br/>screeningYesSchool-age vision<br/>screeningYes

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Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

No

No

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MASSACHUSETTS

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MASSACHUSETTS       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 42% |
| Age 6-11            | 76% |
| Age 12-17           | 73% |
| Hispanic            | 62% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 67% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Asian               | 40% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 78% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MASSACHUSETTS       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 9%  |
| Age 6-11            | 31% |
| Age 12-17           | 46% |
| Hispanic            | 31% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 28% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 43% |
| Asian               | 26% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 25% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MARYLAND                       | )   |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening     | Yes | No |
| School-age vision<br>screening | Yes | No |

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For more information, please contact Sara Brown, Senior Director of Government Affairs sbrown@preventblindness.org, 312.363.6031

### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MARYLAND

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MARYLAND            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 38% |
| Age 6-11            | 65% |
| Age 12-17           | 62% |
| Hispanic            | 53% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 65% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 49% |
| Asian               | 47% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 45% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MARYLAND            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 39% |
| Age 12-17           | 43% |
| Hispanic            | 27% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 31% |
| Asian               | 36% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 43% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the <u>2022 National Survey of</u> <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Maine.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MAINE                       |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

\*The information above was compiled based on information available at the time of publication. State policies can change often – reference the most current published state legislative code and/or public health rules available.



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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MAINE               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 57% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MAINE               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 15% |
| Age 6-11            | 37% |
| Age 12-17           | 43% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 32% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MICHIGAN                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MICHIGAN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MICHIGAN            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 67% |
| Age 12-17           | 61% |
| Hispanic            | 57% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 56% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 65% |
| Asian               | 38% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 50% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MICHIGAN            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 39% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 36% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Asian               | 44% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 53% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MINNESOTA                   |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MINNESOTA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MINNESOTA           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 38% |
| Age 6-11            | 72% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | 46% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 34% |
| Asian               | 65% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 64% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MINNESOTA           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 10% |
| Age 6-11            | 34% |
| Age 12-17           | 52% |
| Hispanic            | 28% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 34% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 32% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MISSOURI                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MISSOURI

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MISSOURI            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 45% |
| Age 6-11            | 65% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 67% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 47% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 68% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MISSOURI            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 16% |
| Age 6-11            | 42% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 41% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 22% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 30% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MISSISSIPF                  | 2   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## children's vision and eye health in MISSISSIPPI

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MISSISSIPPI         |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 27% |
| Age 6-11            | 58% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 26% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 51% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 51% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 55% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MISSISSIPPI         |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 46% |
| Age 12-17           | 48% |
| Hispanic            | 9%  |
| White, non-Hispanic | 35% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 45% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 27% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| MONTANA                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN MONTANA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| MONTANA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 31% |
| Age 6-11            | 63% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 48% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 52% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 48% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| MONTANA             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 12% |
| Age 6-11            | 46% |
| Age 12-17           | 56% |
| Hispanic            | 31% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 42% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 32% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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# NORTH CAROLINAPreschool vision<br/>screeningYesNoSchool-age vision<br/>screeningYesNo

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NORTH CAROLINA      |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 41% |
| Age 6-11            | 72% |
| Age 12-17           | 68% |
| Hispanic            | 53% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 65% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 61% |
| Asian               | 50% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 59% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NORTH CAROLINA      |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 8%  |
| Age 6-11            | 32% |
| Age 12-17           | 46% |
| Hispanic            | 33% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 28% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 35% |
| Asian               | 30% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 23% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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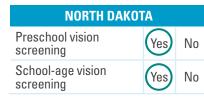
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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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## children's vision and eye health in NORTH DAKOTA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NORTH DAKOTA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 36% |
| Age 6-11            | 67% |
| Age 12-17           | 54% |
| Hispanic            | 33% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 53% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 65% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NORTH DAKOTA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 22% |
| Age 6-11            | 57% |
| Age 12-17           | 67% |
| Hispanic            | 35% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 51% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 44% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEBRASKA                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## children's vision and eye health in **NEBRASKA**

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEBRASKA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 27% |
| Age 6-11            | 65% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 39% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 53% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 32% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 56% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEBRASKA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 22% |
| Age 6-11            | 54% |
| Age 12-17           | 63% |
| Hispanic            | 49% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 49% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | 35% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 35% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEW HAMPSHI                 | RE  |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEW HAMPSHIRE       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 35% |
| Age 6-11            | 68% |
| Age 12-17           | 65% |
| Hispanic            | 49% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 54% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEW HAMPSHIRE       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 9%  |
| Age 6-11            | 31% |
| Age 12-17           | 49% |
| Hispanic            | 23% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 31% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 28% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.



Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in New Jersev.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEW JERSE                   | Y   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

\*The information above was compiled based on information available at the time of publication. State policies can change often – reference the most current published state legislative code and/or public health rules available.



Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN NEW JERSEY

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEW JERSEY          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 38% |
| Age 6-11            | 64% |
| Age 12-17           | 68% |
| Hispanic            | 54% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 63% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 40% |
| Asian               | 53% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 74% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEW JERSEY          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 10% |
| Age 6-11            | 30% |
| Age 12-17           | 59% |
| Hispanic            | 30% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 36% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 34% |
| Asian               | 39% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 35% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEW MEXIC                   | 0   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN NEW MEXICO

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEW MEXICO          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 36% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 59% |
| Hispanic            | 57% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 49% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 47% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEW MEXICO          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 12% |
| Age 6-11            | 40% |
| Age 12-17           | 45% |
| Hispanic            | 36% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 26% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 27% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEVADA                      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEVADA              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 24% |
| Age 6-11            | 63% |
| Age 12-17           | 52% |
| Hispanic            | 43% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 48% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 69% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 48% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEVADA              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 9%  |
| Age 6-11            | 45% |
| Age 12-17           | 50% |
| Hispanic            | 30% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 39% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 57% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 38% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| NEW YORK                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN **NEWYORK**

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| NEW YORK            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 37% |
| Age 6-11            | 68% |
| Age 12-17           | 63% |
| Hispanic            | 54% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Asian               | 51% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 59% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| NEW YORK            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 39% |
| Age 12-17           | 51% |
| Hispanic            | 36% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 37% |
| Asian               | 40% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 37% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| OHIO                        |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| ОНЮ                 |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 35% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 58% |
| Hispanic            | 57% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 54% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Asian               | 47% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| ОНЮ                 |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 46% |
| Age 12-17           | 62% |
| Hispanic            | 40% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 43% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 36% |
| Asian               | 41% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 46% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN OKLAHOMA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| OKLAHOMA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 29% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 52% |
| Hispanic            | 55% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 43% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| OKLAHOMA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 44% |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |
| Hispanic            | 34% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 38% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 40% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| OREGON                      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN OREGON

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| OREGON              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 72% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 50% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 57% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 44% |
| Asian               | 62% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 63% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| OREGON              |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 10% |
| Age 6-11            | 39% |
| Age 12-17           | 45% |
| Hispanic            | 33% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 31% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 41% |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 35% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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# PENNSYLVANIAPreschool vision<br/>screeningYesSchool-age vision<br/>screeningYes

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Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

No

No

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# CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN **PENNSYLVANIA**

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| PENNSYLVANIA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 35% |
| Age 6-11            | 78% |
| Age 12-17           | 72% |
| Hispanic            | 61% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 62% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 72% |
| Asian               | 43% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 68% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| PENNSYLVANIA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 10% |
| Age 6-11            | 44% |
| Age 12-17           | 58% |
| Hispanic            | 32% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 38% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Asian               | 43% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 37% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| RHODE ISLA                  | ND  |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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# CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN RHODE ISLAND

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| RHODE ISLAND        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 37% |
| Age 6-11            | 76% |
| Age 12-17           | 64% |
| Hispanic            | 47% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 66% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 41% |
| Asian               | 56% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 72% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| RHODE ISLAND        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 37% |
| Age 12-17           | 47% |
| Hispanic            | 38% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 32% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 28% |
| Asian               | 24% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 34% |



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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# SOUTH CAROLINAPreschool vision<br/>screeningYesNoSchool-age vision<br/>screeningYesNo

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

#### **SOUTH CAROLINA**

| Age 0-5             | 36% |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 6-11            | 63% |
| Age 12-17           | 56% |
| Hispanic            | 55% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 50% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 58% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 51% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| SOUTH CAROLINA      |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 11% |
| Age 6-11            | 30% |
| Age 12-17           | 43% |
| Hispanic            | 28% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 27% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 36% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 24% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.



Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in South Dakota.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| SOUTH DAKOT                 | Ά   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

\*The information above was compiled based on information available at the time of publication. State policies can change often – reference the most current published state legislative code and/or public health rules available.



Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act

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# children's vision and eye health in SOUTH DAKOTA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| SOUTH DAKOTA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 33% |
| Age 6-11            | 67% |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |
| Hispanic            | 58% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 52% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -%  |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 50% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| SOUTH DAKOTA        |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 18% |
| Age 6-11            | 58% |
| Age 12-17           | 60% |
| Hispanic            | 39% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 48% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 43% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| TENNESSE                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN TENNESSEE

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| TENNESSEE           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 41% |
| Age 6-11            | 68% |
| Age 12-17           | 61% |
| Hispanic            | 56% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 59% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 53% |
| Asian               | 56% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 52% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| TENNESSEE           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 14% |
| Age 6-11            | 48% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | 36% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 40% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 46% |
| Asian               | 48% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 36% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Texas.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| TEXAS                       |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN TEXAS

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| TEXAS               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 32% |
| Age 6-11            | 63% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 48% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 58% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 51% |
| Asian               | 29% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 45% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| TEXAS               |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 11% |
| Age 6-11            | 37% |
| Age 12-17           | 46% |
| Hispanic            | 29% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 33% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 38% |
| Asian               | 31% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 47% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| UTAH                        |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| UTAH                |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 30% |
| Age 6-11            | 73% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | 49% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| UTAH                |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 9%  |
| Age 6-11            | 36% |
| Age 12-17           | 45% |
| Hispanic            | 29% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 32% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 29% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the 2022 National Survey of <u>Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Virginia.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| VIRGINIA                    |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN VIRGINIA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| VIRGINIA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 41% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | 49% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 61% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 46% |
| Asian               | 45% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 58% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| VIRGINIA            |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 32% |
| Age 12-17           | 48% |
| Hispanic            | 24% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 32% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 43% |
| Asian               | 37% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 23% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| VERMONT                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN VERMONT

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| VERMONT             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 34% |
| Age 6-11            | 70% |
| Age 12-17           | 57% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 56% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 59% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| VERMONT             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 11% |
| Age 6-11            | 27% |
| Age 12-17           | 39% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 27% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 50% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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# CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN WASHINGTON

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| WASHINGTON          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 68% |
| Age 12-17           | 59% |
| Hispanic            | 62% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Asian               | 61% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 46% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| WASHINGTON          |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 13% |
| Age 6-11            | 36% |
| Age 12-17           | 49% |
| Hispanic            | 38% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 30% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | _   |
| Asian               | 45% |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 36% |



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.



Healthy vision in children contributes to readiness for school and learning, which sets a foundation for a higher quality of life and economic wellbeing in adulthood. Vision is not fully developed at birth, and changes throughout the childhood years, thus, early and consistent vision screening, diagnosis, and treatment is critical before vision problems worsen or result in permanent vision loss. The following data from the <u>2022 National</u> <u>Survey of Children's Health</u> provides an overview of early intervention efforts in Wisconsin.

#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| WISCONSIN                   |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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## CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN WISCONSIN

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| WISCONSIN           |     |  |
|---------------------|-----|--|
| Age 0-5             | 24% |  |
| Age 6-11            | 65% |  |
| Age 12-17           | 53% |  |
| Hispanic            | 46% |  |
| White, non-Hispanic | 49% |  |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |  |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 54% |  |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| WISCONSIN           |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 7%  |
| Age 6-11            | 43% |
| Age 12-17           | 47% |
| Hispanic            | 36% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 34% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 40% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| WEST VIRGI                  | NIA |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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# CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN WESTVIRGINA

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| WEST VIRGINIA       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 42% |
| Age 6-11            | 76% |
| Age 12-17           | 61% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 60% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 61% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| WEST VIRGINIA       |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 23% |
| Age 6-11            | 50% |
| Age 12-17           | 56% |
| Hispanic            | -   |
| White, non-Hispanic | 44% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 45% |



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The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

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#### Vision Screening Requirements

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| WYOMING                     |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| Preschool vision screening  | Yes | No |
| School-age vision screening | Yes | No |

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### CHILDREN'S VISION AND EYE HEALTH IN WYOMING

Based on the 2022 National Survey of Children's Health



#### Percent of Children Receiving Vision Screening by Age and Race

| WYOMING             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 39% |
| Age 6-11            | 66% |
| Age 12-17           | 55% |
| Hispanic            | 52% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 55% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 54% |



#### Percent of Children Receiving Eye Examination by Age and Race

| WYOMING             |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Age 0-5             | 22% |
| Age 6-11            | 58% |
| Age 12-17           | 68% |
| Hispanic            | 45% |
| White, non-Hispanic | 53% |
| Black, non-Hispanic | -   |
| Other, non-Hispanic | 50% |



Vision plays an important role in children's physical, cognitive, and social development



The economic costs of children's vision disorders are significant, amounting to \$10 billion annually in the United States.



More than 1/5 preschoolage children enrolled in Head Start have a vision disorder



More than 1/3 of Mexican American and non-Hispanic Black adolescents have inadequately corrected refractive error.

#### **Call for Change**

The Early Detection of Vision Impairments in Children Act (EDVI Act) will establish state based EDVI programs across the United States to facilitate early detection and intervention of vision impairments in preschool and school-aged children.

The goal of the EDVI Act is to ensure that every child in the United States with a vision problem is identified and connected to appropriate eye care, to support early childhood professionals, school nurses, and health care providers with updated and evidence-based early detection methods, including vision screening, that are complete with established systems of referral to care and follow-up protocols to ensure that children who need eye care receive treatment before a vision problem leads to potential vision loss.