# Lower Hudson Valley Community Health Dashboard:

*Maternal and Infant Health in Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties*

Last Updated: 3/20/2019

# Overview

## Planning for Pregnancy
- Inter-pregnancy interval
- Unintended pregnancy
- Teen birth rate

## Prenatal Health
- Diabetes during pregnancy
- Hypertension during pregnancy
- Tobacco use during pregnancy
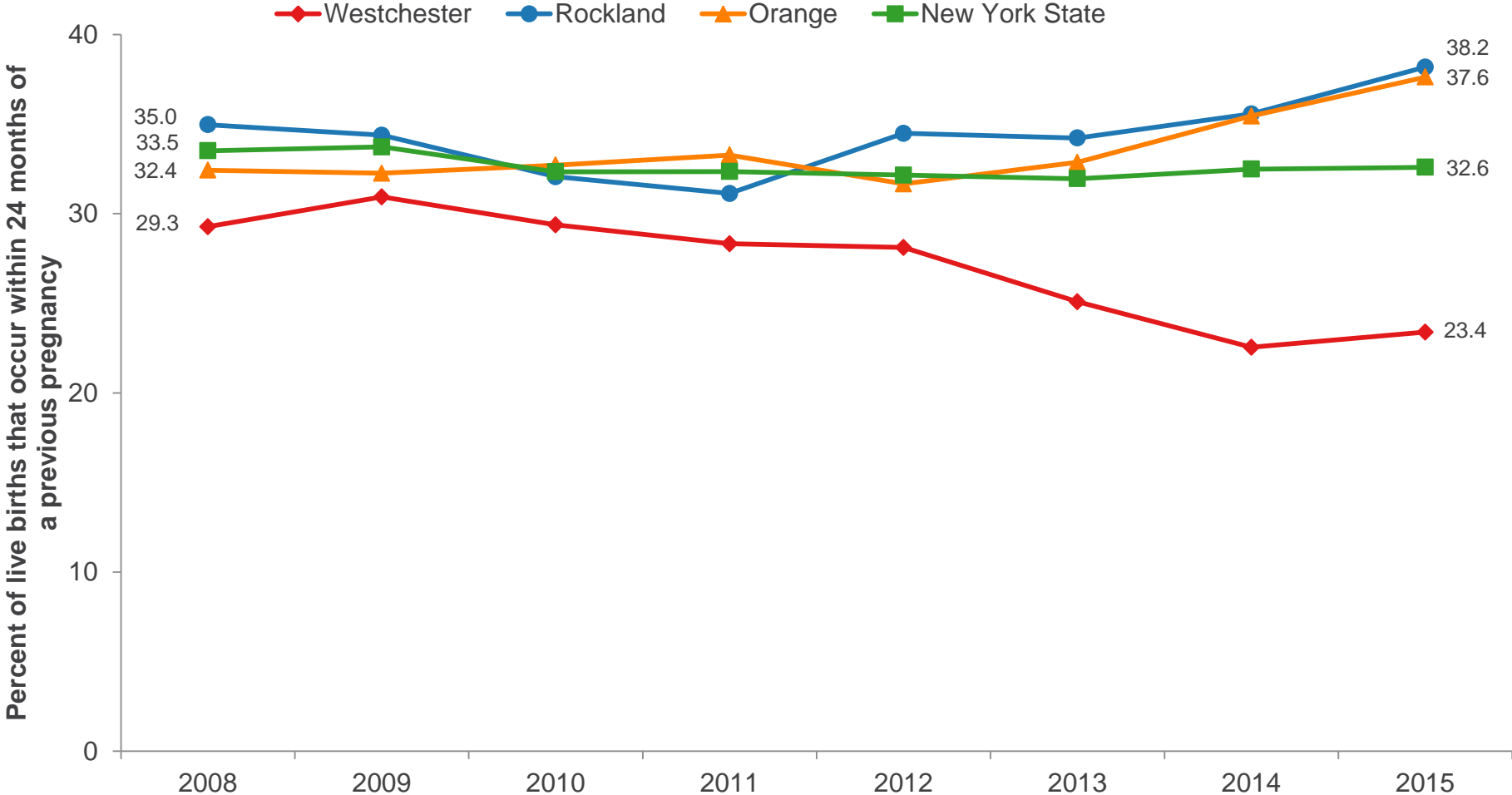- Prenatal care

## Postpartum Health
- Pre-term delivery
- Low birth weight
- Exclusive breastfeeding in the hospital
- Newborn drug-related diagnosis rate
- Infant mortality

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# Planning for Pregnancy

# Intra-pregnancy interval

Having a live birth within 24 months of a previous pregnancy increases risk of adverse maternal and infant health outcomes.

# The percent of live births within 24 months of a previous pregnancy declined in Westchester, but increased in Rockland and Orange counties



Percent of live births that occur within 24 months of a previous pregnancy

Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, New York State

Values (2008): Rockland 35.0, New York State 33.5, Orange 32.4, Westchester 29.3

Values (2015): Rockland 38.2, Orange 37.6, New York State 32.6, Westchester 23.4

X-axis years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

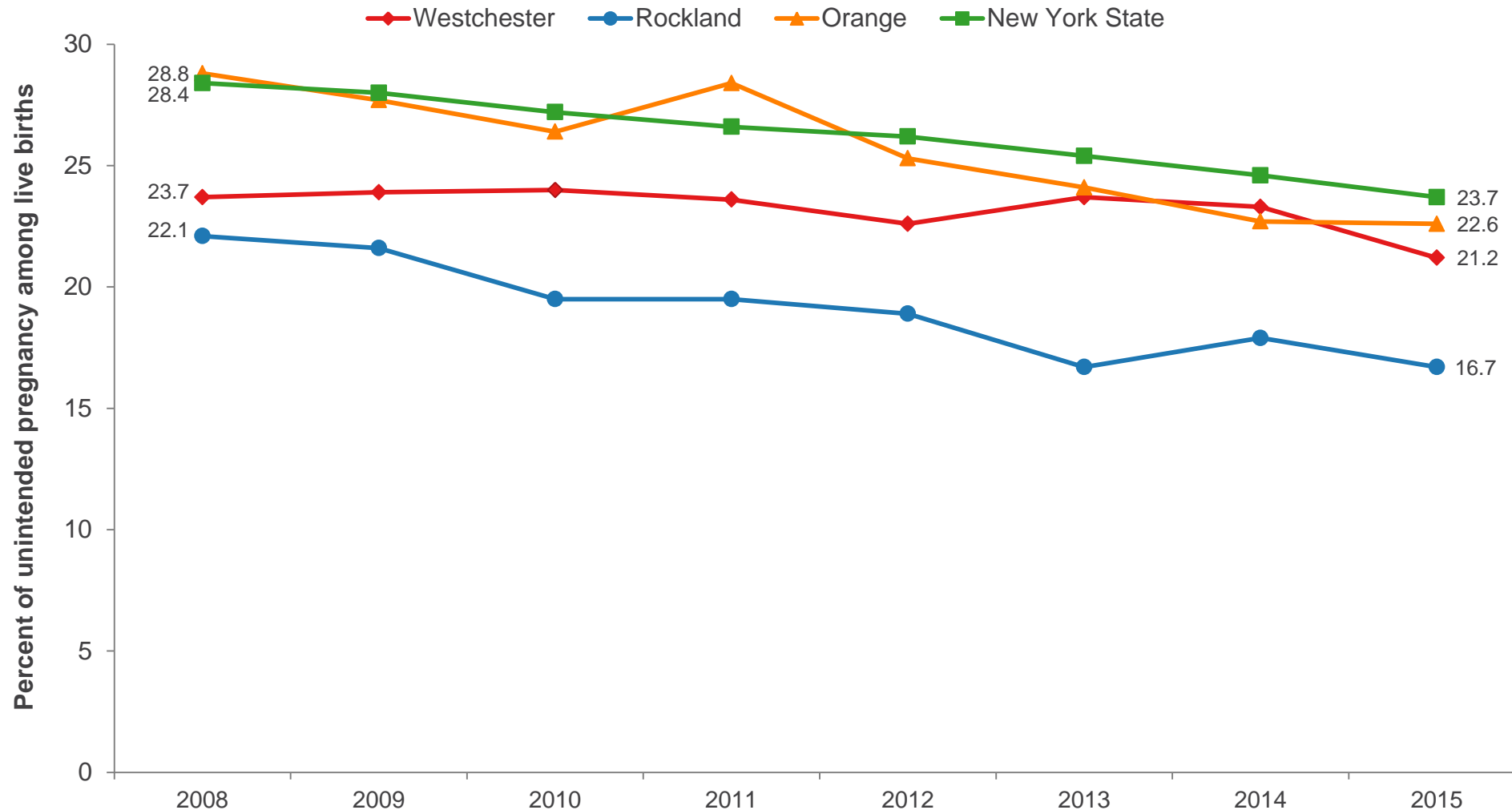Data sources: CDC WONDER Birth Data, 2008-2015; New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.
Note: The denominator is all live births, excluding first births, as first births could not have a previous pregnancy to term.
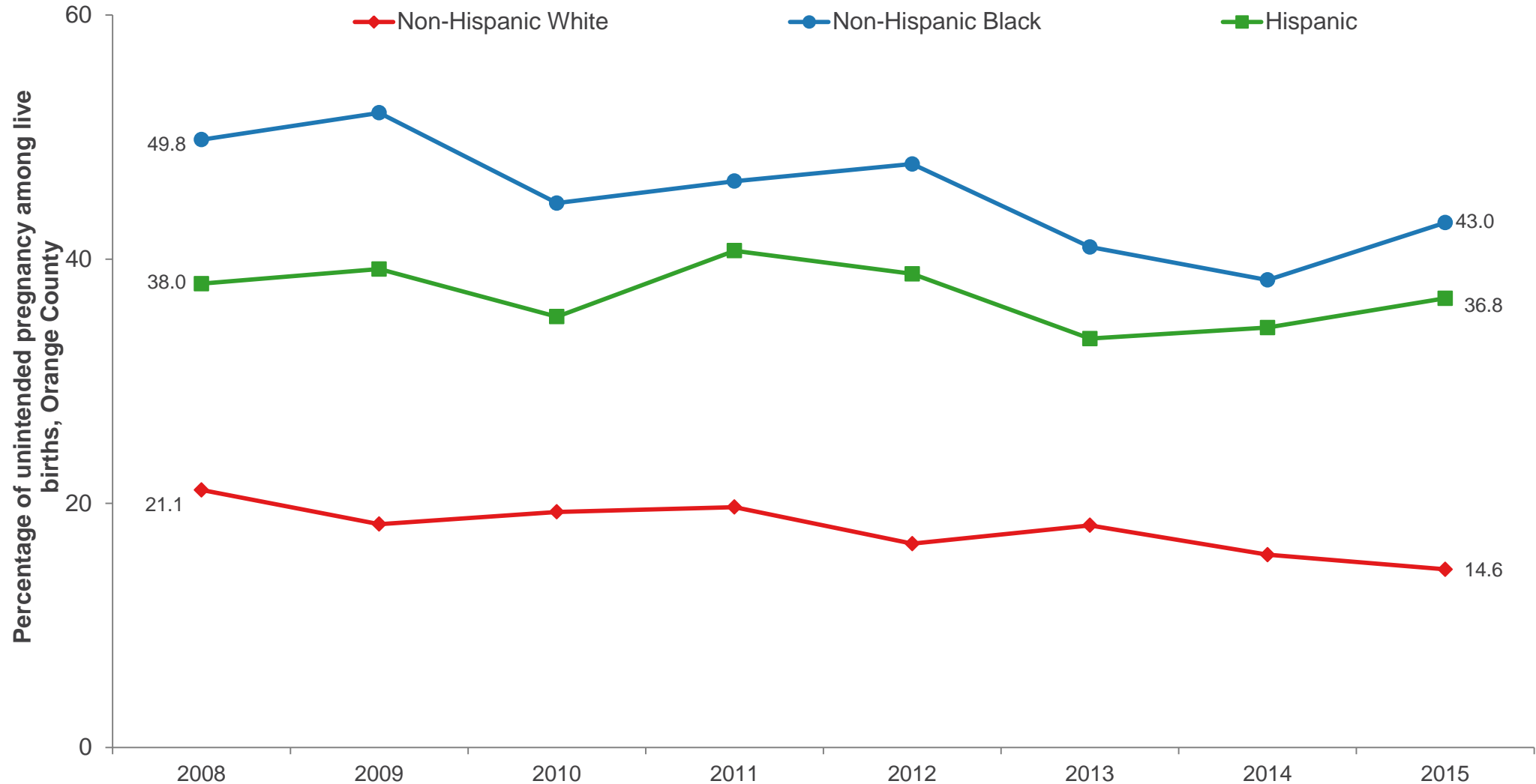
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# Unintended pregnancy

Unintended pregnancy refers to current pregnancy indicated as 'Wanted Later' or 'Wanted Never'. In this report, unintended pregnancy is only measured among live births, which excludes pregnancies that ended in miscarriages and induced abortions.

# The percent of unintended pregnancy among live births has declined throughout the region since 2008



Percent of unintended pregnancy among live births

Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, New York State

Data values: 28.8, 28.4, 23.7, 22.1 (2008); 23.7, 22.6, 21.2, 16.7 (2015)

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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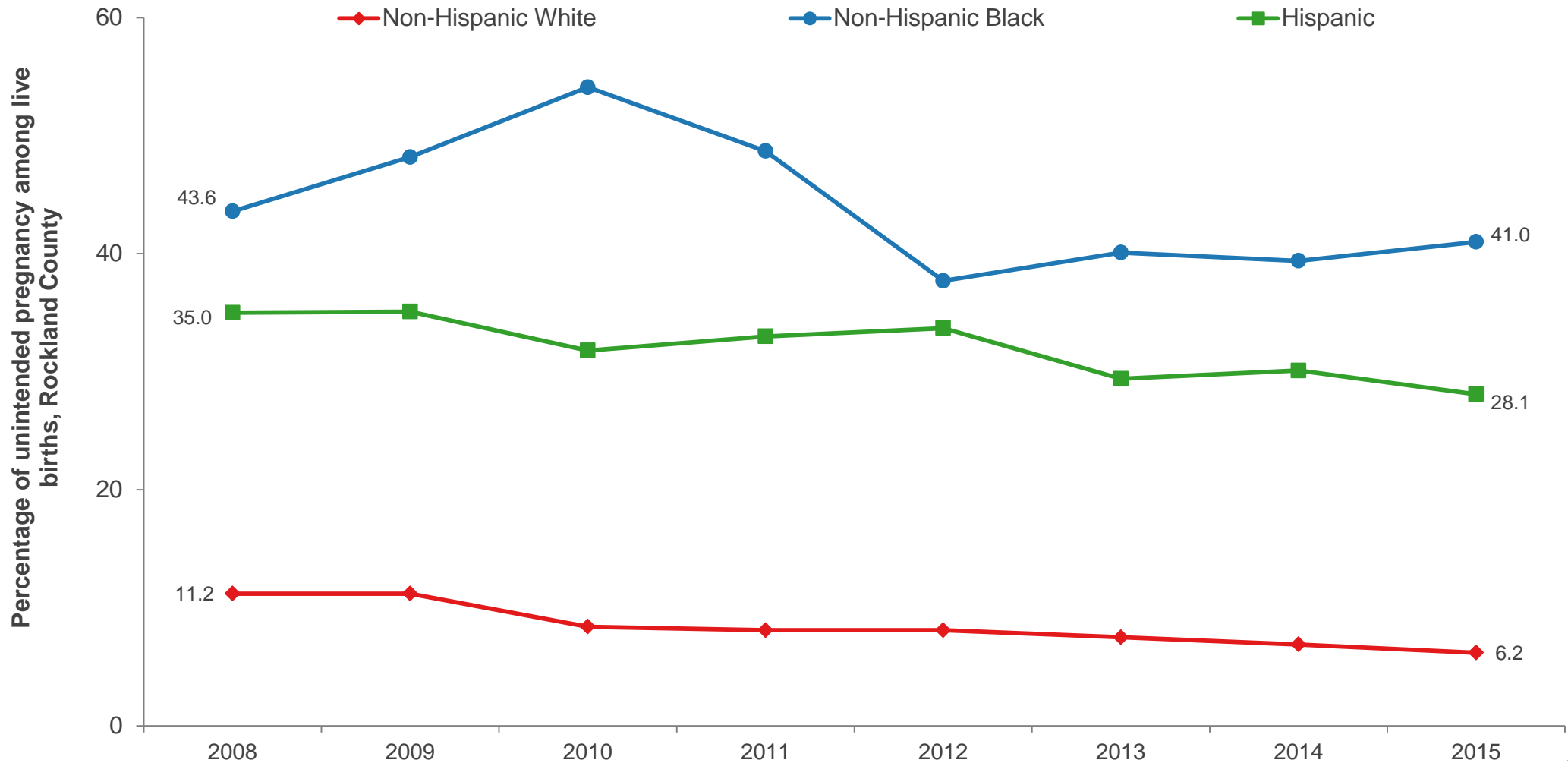# The percent of unintended pregnancy continues to be higher for Hispanic and non-Hispanic black women in Orange County



Percentage of unintended pregnancy among live births, Orange County

Non-Hispanic White — 21.1 ... 14.6
Non-Hispanic Black — 49.8 ... 43.0
Hispanic — 38.0 ... 36.8

Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

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# Non-Hispanic black and Hispanic women experienced a smaller decline in unintended pregnancy than non-Hispanic white women in Rockland County



Percentage of unintended pregnancy among live births, Rockland County

Legend: Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic

Data points:
- Non-Hispanic Black: 43.6 (2008), 41.0 (2015)
- Hispanic: 35.0 (2008), 28.1 (2015)
- Non-Hispanic White: 11.2 (2008), 6.2 (2015)

Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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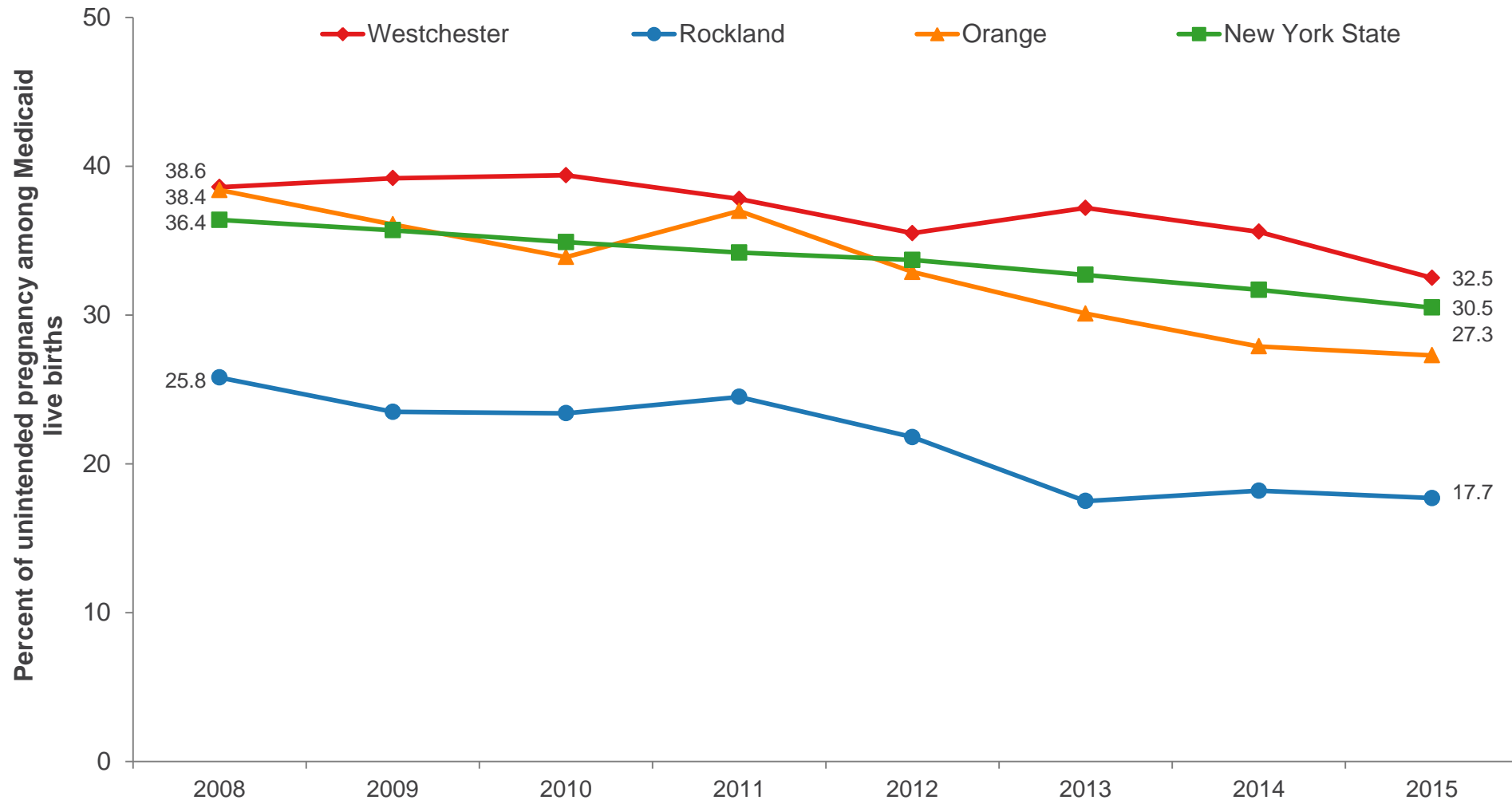# The percent of unintended pregnancy continues to be lower for non-Hispanic white women in Westchester County
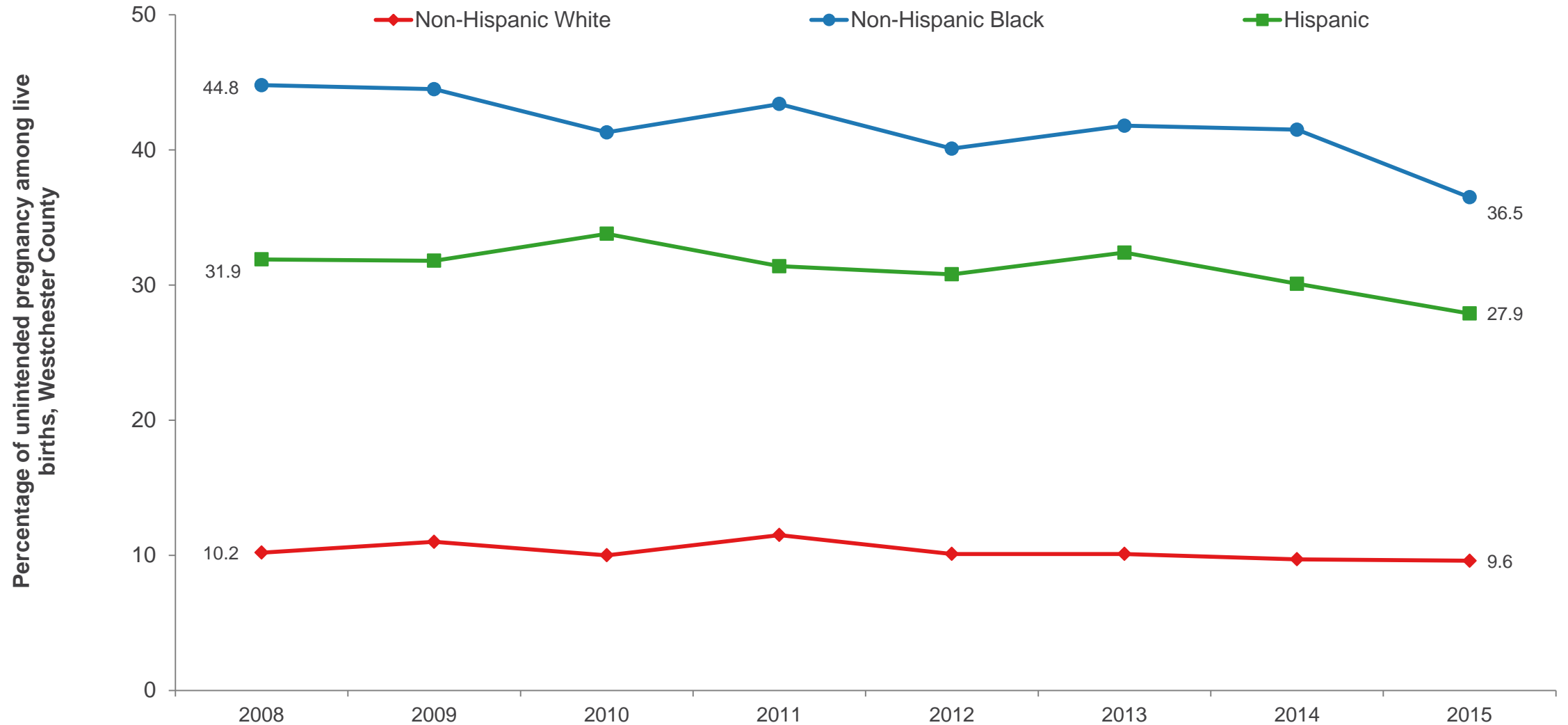


Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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# Unintended pregnancy among Medicaid births is highest in Westchester and Orange counties, but has declined in each county



Percent of unintended pregnancy among Medicaid live births

Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, New York State

Data points:
- 2008: Westchester 38.6, Orange 38.4, New York State 36.4, Rockland 25.8
- 2015: Westchester 32.5, New York State 30.5, Orange 27.3, Rockland 17.7

Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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# Teen (age 15-19y) birth rates

# Teen birth rates have declined in Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties since 2003; and remain highest in Orange County



**Legend:** Westchester | Rockland | Orange | Rest of NYS excluding NYC | United States

Y-axis: Teen birth rate per 1,000 (0 to 45)

X-axis: 2003 to 2017

United States: 41.1 (2003) → 18.8 (2017)
Orange: 25.4 (2003) → 14.9 (2017)
Rest of NYS excluding NYC: 23.2 (2003) → 12.4 (2017)
Westchester: 18.7 (2003) → 7.1 (2017)
Rockland: 16.5 (2003) → 13.5 (2017)

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data and Bridged-Race Population Estimates, 2003-2017.
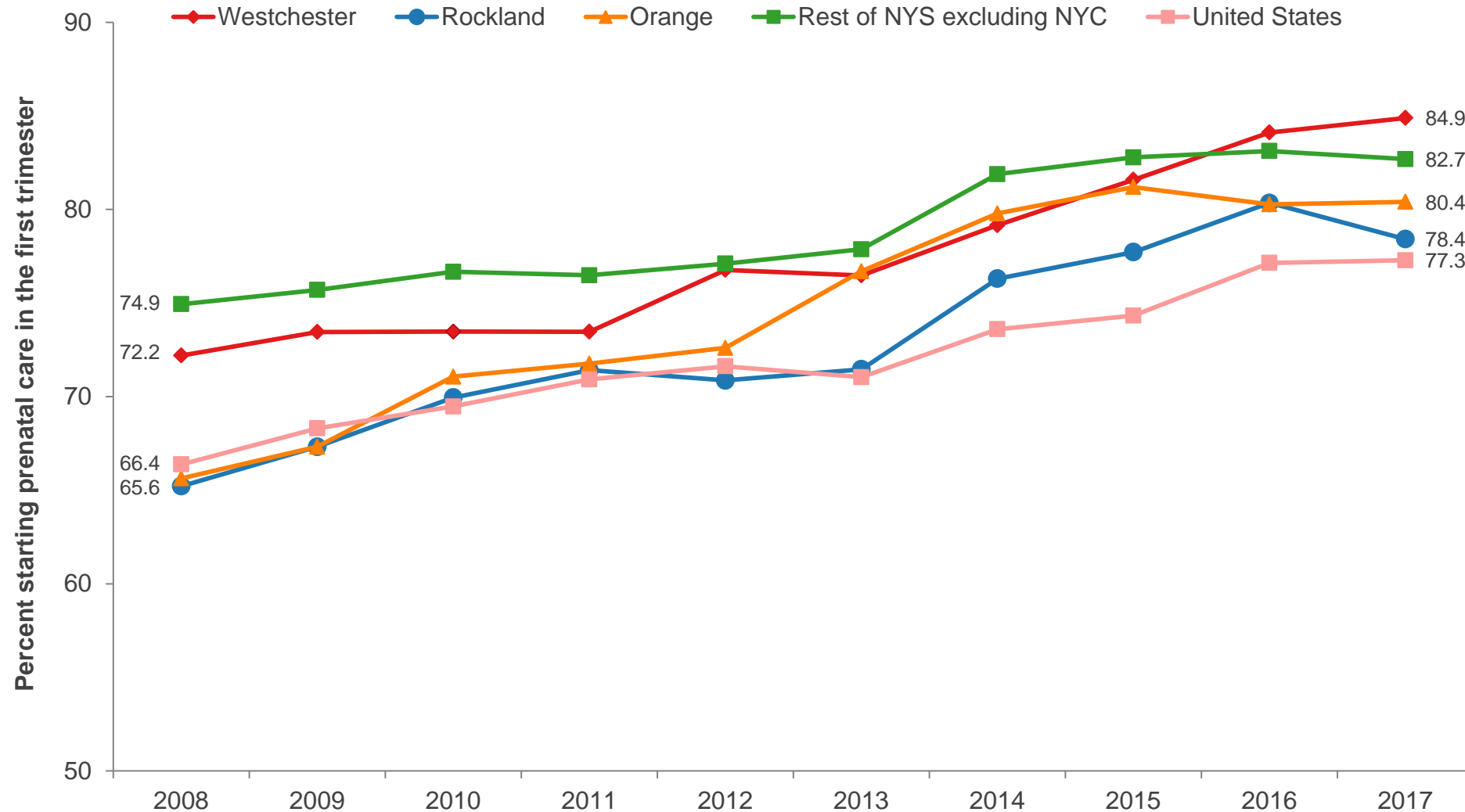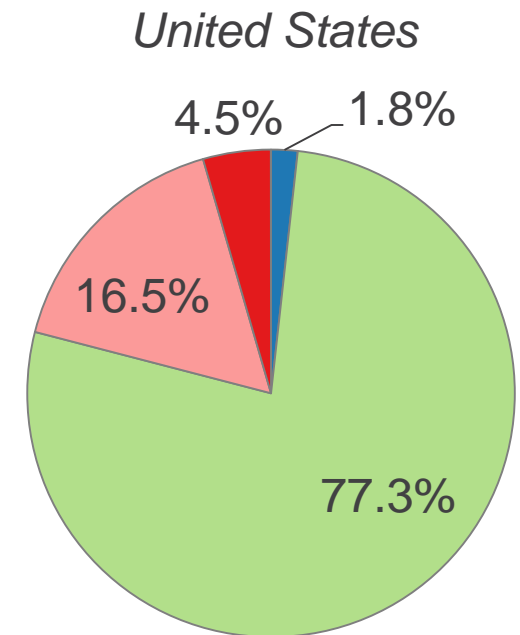
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# Prenatal Health

# Timely initiation of prenatal care

Defined as starting prenatal care in the first 3 months of pregnancy

# The proportion of women starting prenatal care in the first trimester has increased throughout the region



Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Rest of NYS excluding NYC, United States

Y-axis: Percent starting prenatal care in the first trimester (50 to 90)

X-axis: 2008 to 2017

Data labels:
- Westchester: 72.2 (2008), 84.9 (2017)
- Rest of NYS excluding NYC: 74.9 (2008), 82.7 (2017)
- Orange: 66.4 (2008), 80.4 (2017)
- Rockland: 65.6 (2008), 78.4 (2017)
- United States: 77.3 (2017)

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2008-2017.

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# The percent of women who start prenatal care <u>late</u> is lower in the Lower Hudson Valley and the rest of NYS excluding NYC than in the U.S. overall



*Lower Hudson Valley*

3.1%  0.4%
14.3%
82.1%

*Rest of NYS excluding NYC*

3.2%  0.7%
13.5%
82.7%

*United States*

4.5%  1.8%
16.5%
77.3%
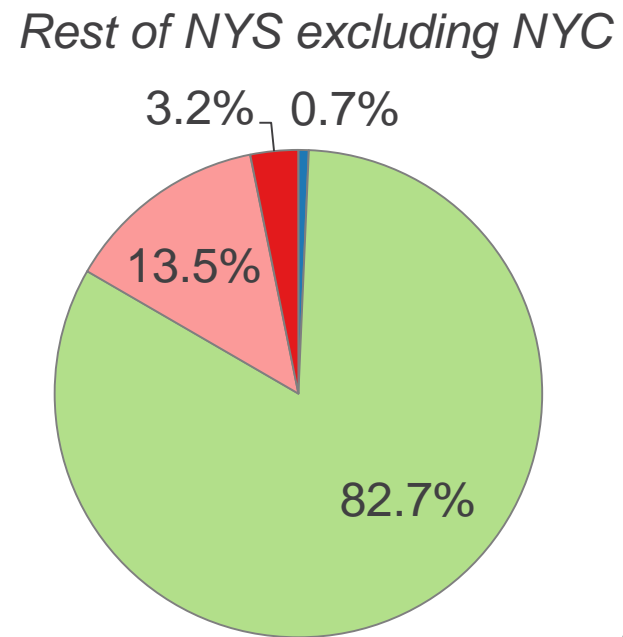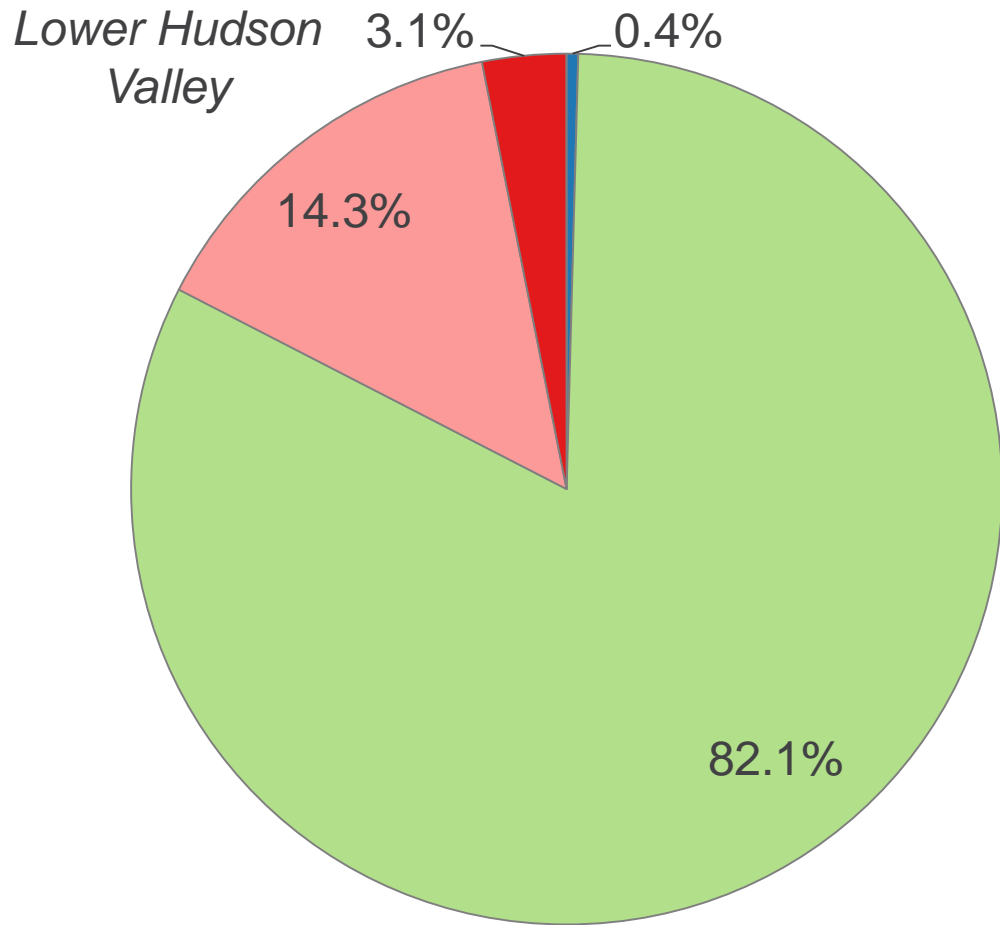
■ No prenatal care  ■ 1st trimester  ■ 2nd trimester  ■ 3rd trimester

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2017.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.
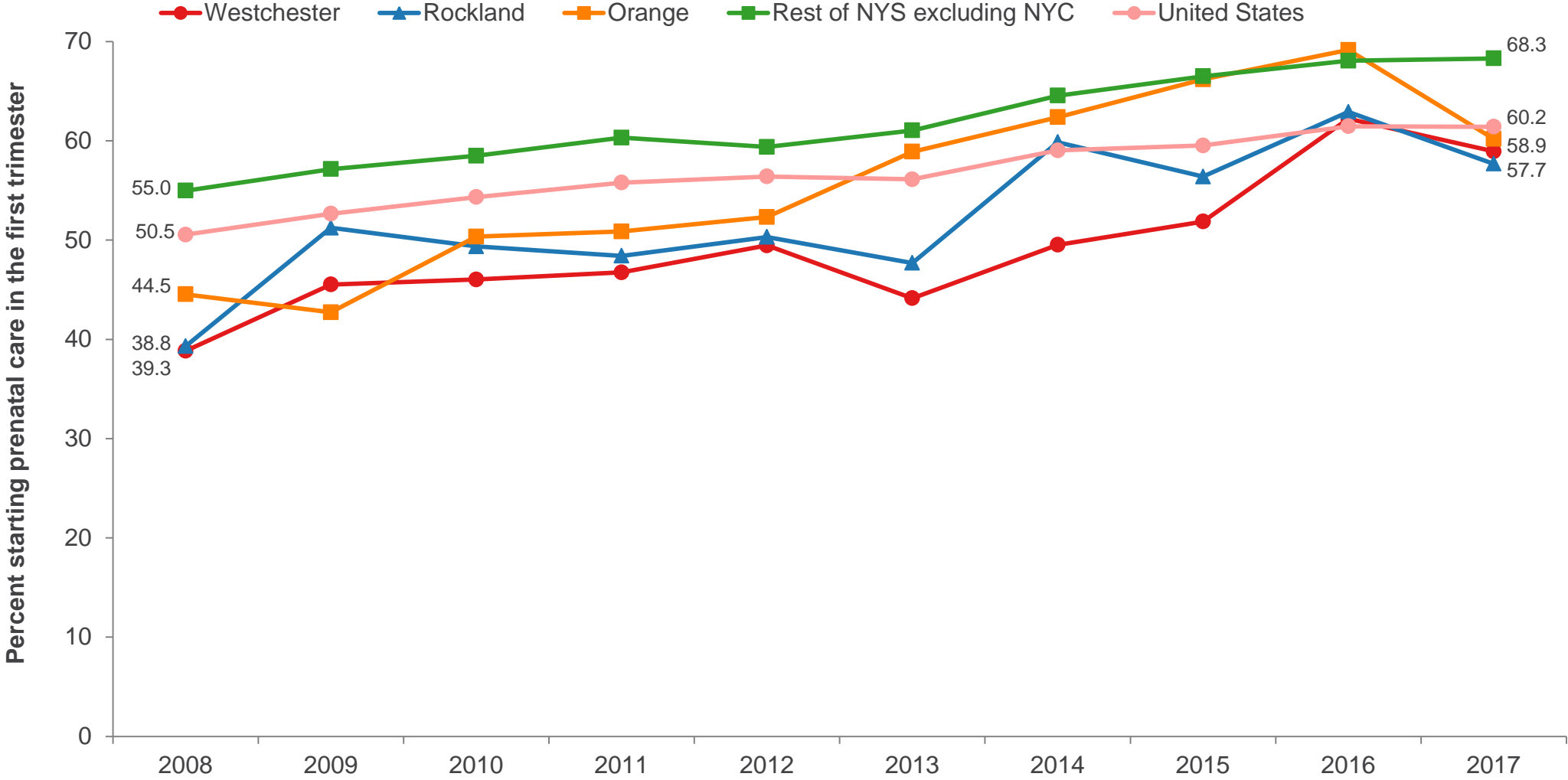
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# Teen women, non-Hispanic black women, and those with less education are least likely to start prenatal care in the first trimester



Lower Hudson Valley

| <20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35+ | Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Black | Hispanic | <HS | HS/Some College | ≥College |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----------|
| 62.3 | 75.7 | 79.8 | 82.3 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 70.9 | 79.3 | 74.8 | 78.8 | 89.0 |

United States

| <20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35+ | Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Black | Hispanic | <HS | HS/Some College | ≥College |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----------|
| 61.2 | 70.5 | 77.8 | 82.1 | 81.0 | 82.4 | 66.6 | 72.3 | 60.3 | 75.4 | 87.5 |

*(Y-axis: Percent starting prenatal care in the first trimester)*

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Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2017.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, disparities in the early initiation of prenatal care by race/ethnicity remain



**Percent starting prenatal care in the first trimester**

Legend:
- Non-Hispanic White
- Non-Hispanic Black
- Hispanic

Non-Hispanic White: 77.8 (2008) → 85.7 (2017)
Hispanic: 62.3 (2008) → 79.3 (2017)
Non-Hispanic Black: 56.8 (2008) → 71.3 (2017)

Years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

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Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2008-2017.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# The percent of <u>teen mothers</u> starting prenatal care in the first trimester has increased



Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Rest of NYS excluding NYC, United States

Percent starting prenatal care in the first trimester (y-axis, 0–70)

Years (x-axis): 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Start values (2008): 55.0, 50.5, 44.5, 38.8, 39.3

End values (2017): 68.3, 60.2, 58.9, 57.7

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2008-2017.

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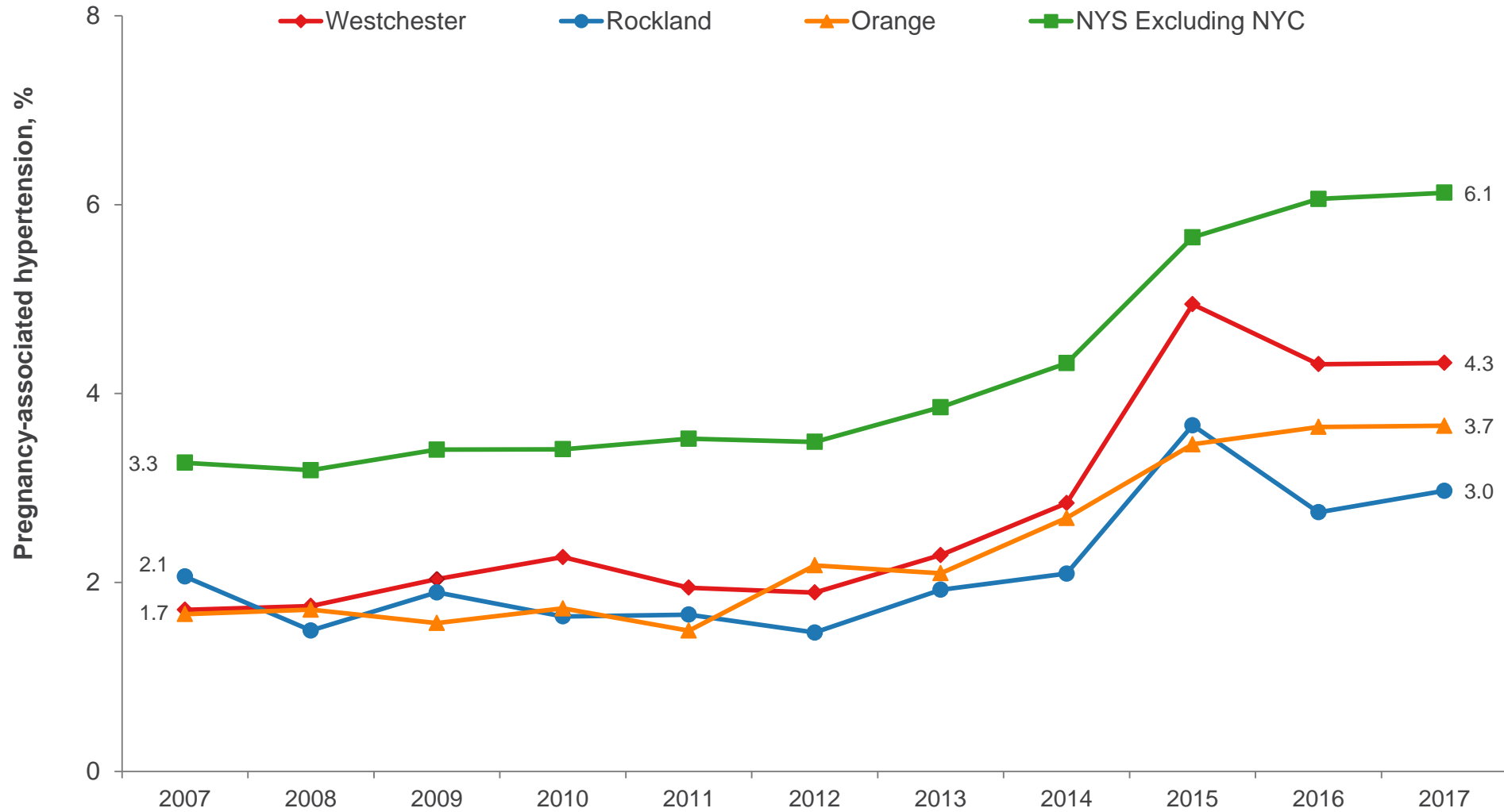# Hypertension during pregnancy

# Chronic hypertension during pregnancy is lower in the region than in New York State



Chronic Hypertension during pregnancy, %

Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, NYS Excluding NYC

2008-2009: Westchester 0.9, Rockland 0.9, Orange 1.1, NYS Excluding NYC 1.3
2016-2017: NYS Excluding NYC 2.0, Westchester 1.5, Orange 1.2, Rockland 1.2

x-axis: 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017

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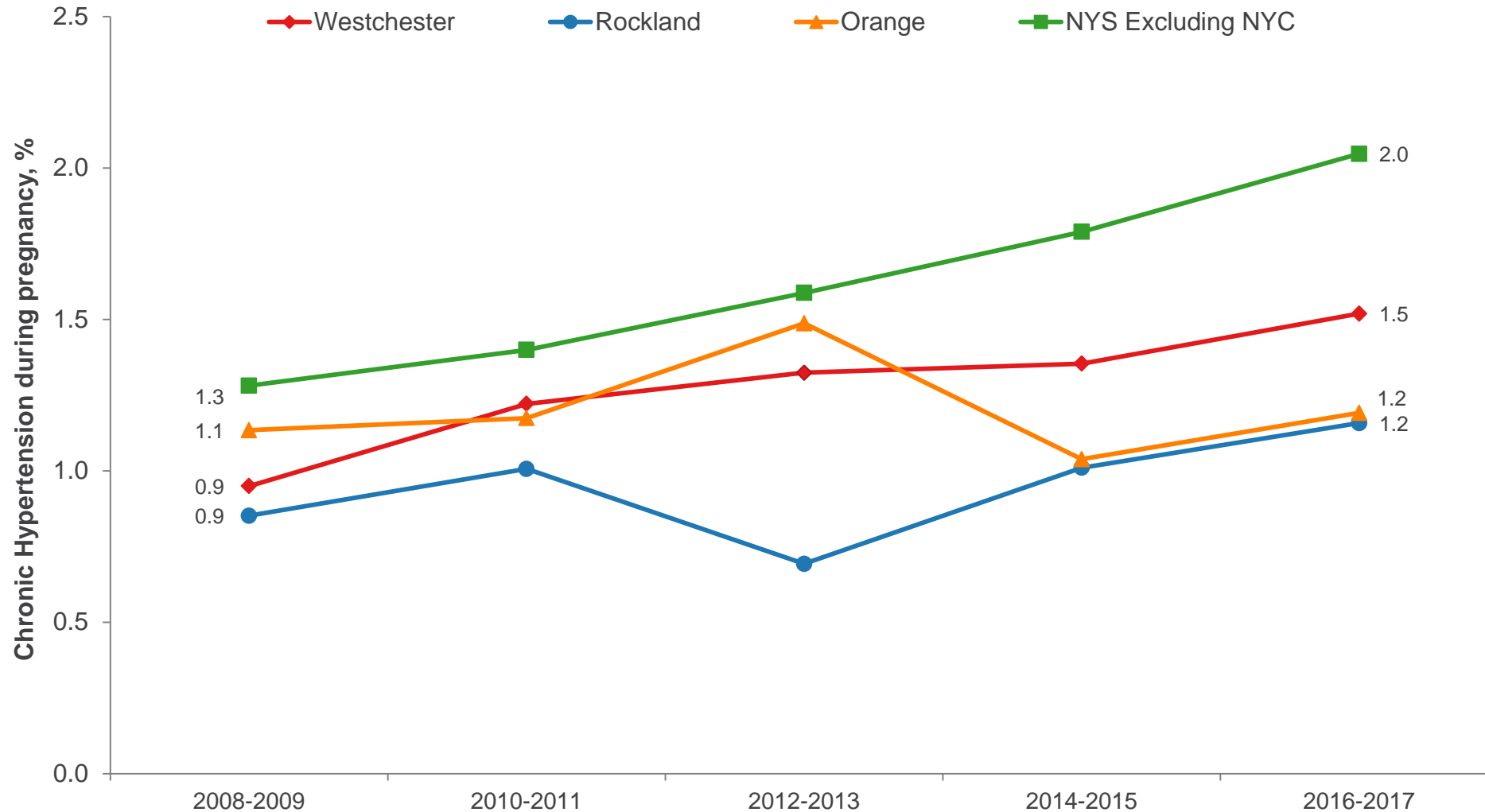
# Pregnancy-associated hypertension is lower in the region than in New York State

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2017.

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# Pregnancy-associated hypertension is most common among older moms, non-Hispanic black moms and those with more education



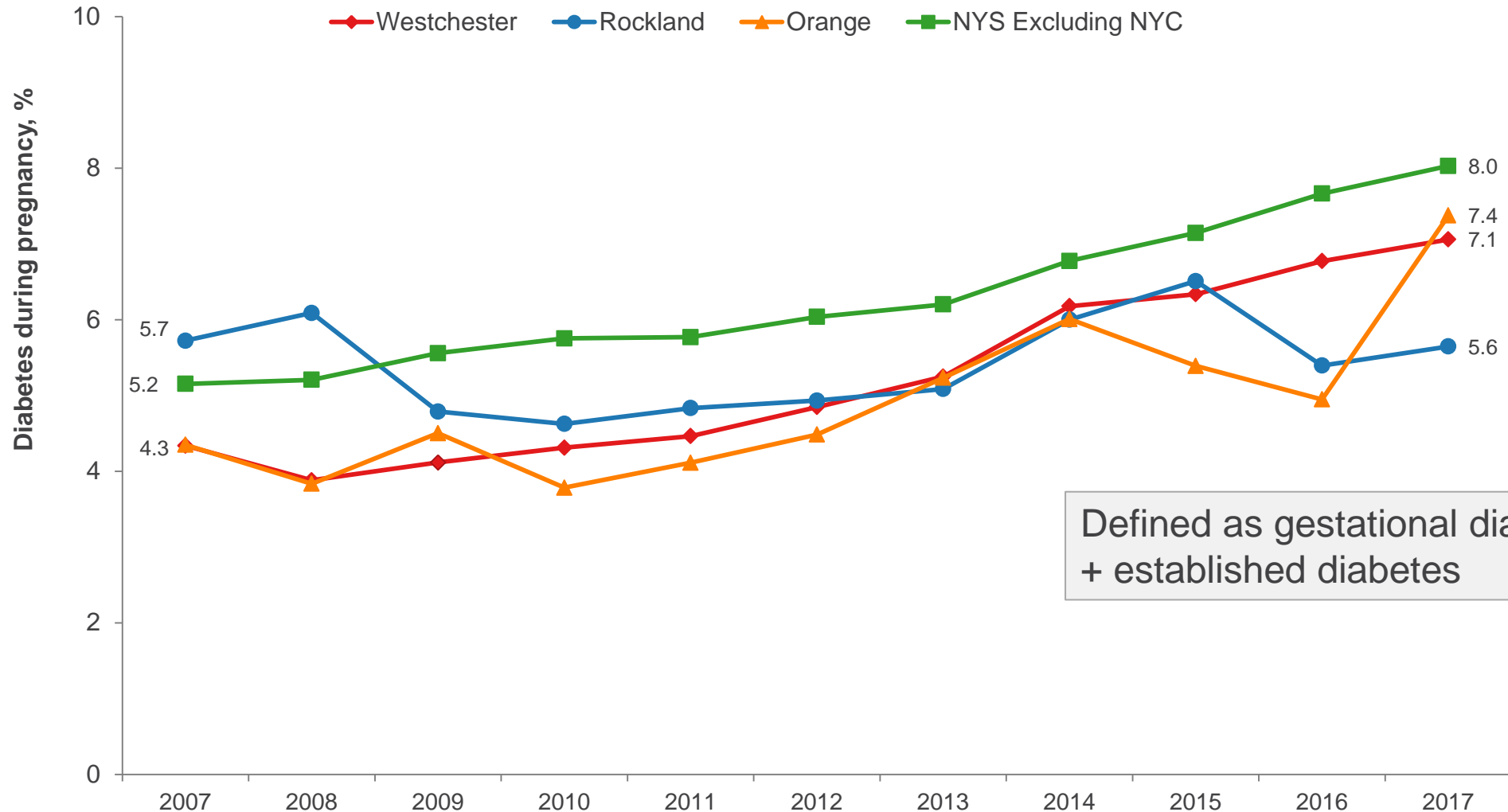Percent with pregnancy-associated hypertension (%)

| 15 to 19 | 20-24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 34 | 35+ | NHW | NHB | Hispanic | <HS | HS/Some College | ≥College |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.6 |

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# Diabetes during pregnancy

# Diabetes during pregnancy has increased in Westchester and Orange counties



Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, NYS Excluding NYC

Y-axis: Diabetes during pregnancy, %

Data labels: 5.7, 5.2, 4.3 (2007); 8.0, 7.4, 7.1, 5.6 (2017)

Defined as gestational diabetes + established diabetes

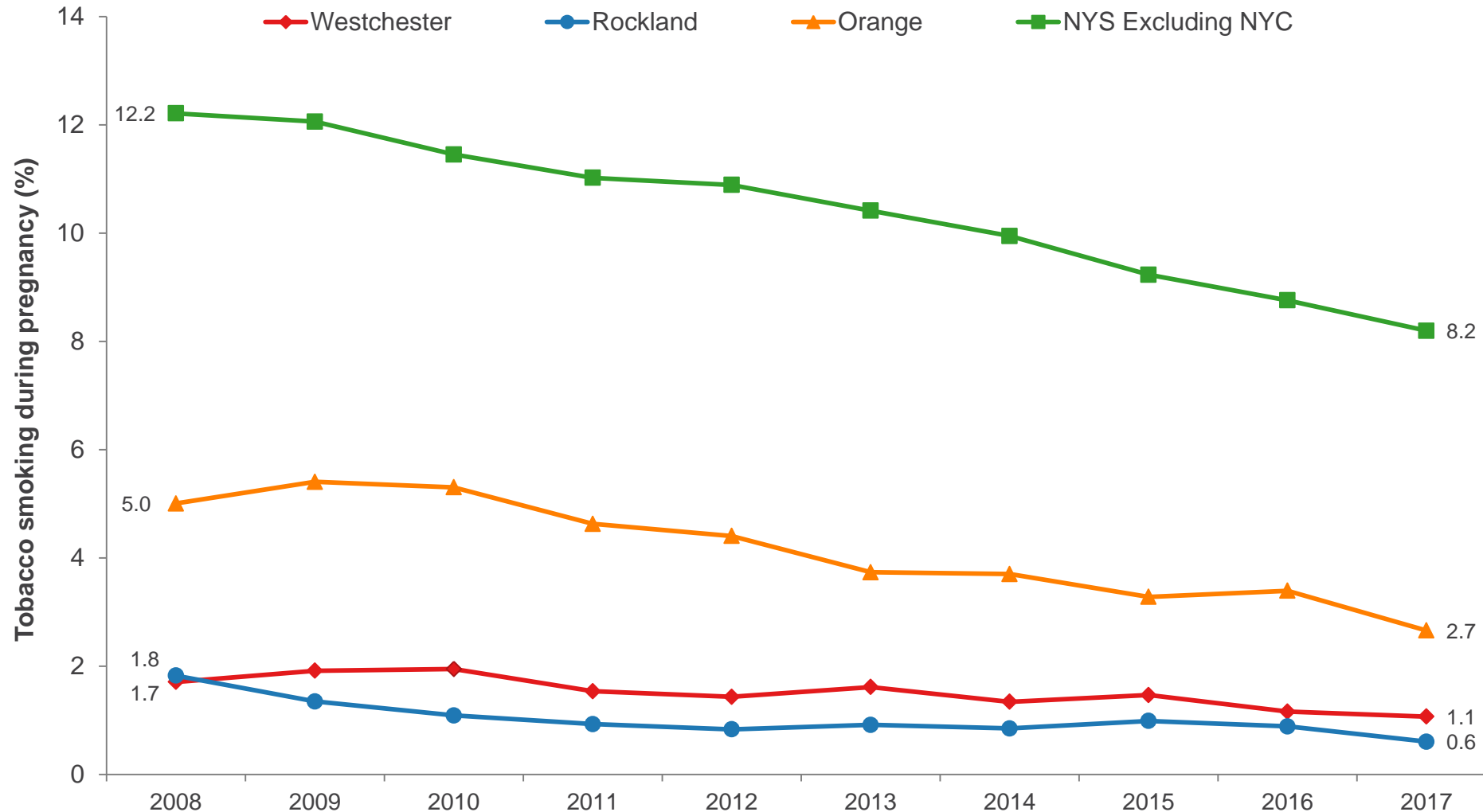Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2017.

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# Diabetes during pregnancy is most common among older moms, Hispanic and non-Hispanic black moms and those with less education



Defined as gestational diabetes + established diabetes

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2015-2017.
Lower Hudson Valley Region is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.
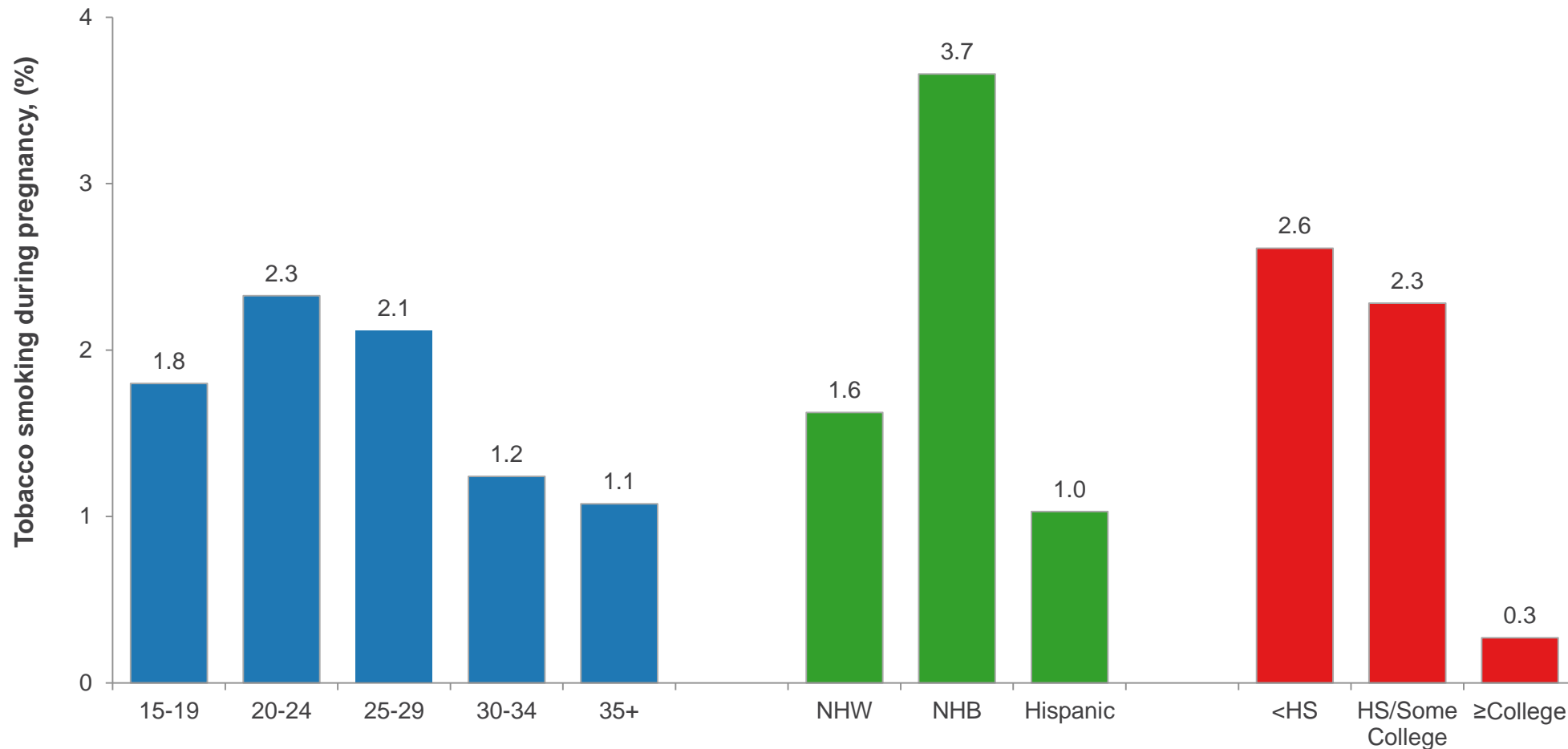
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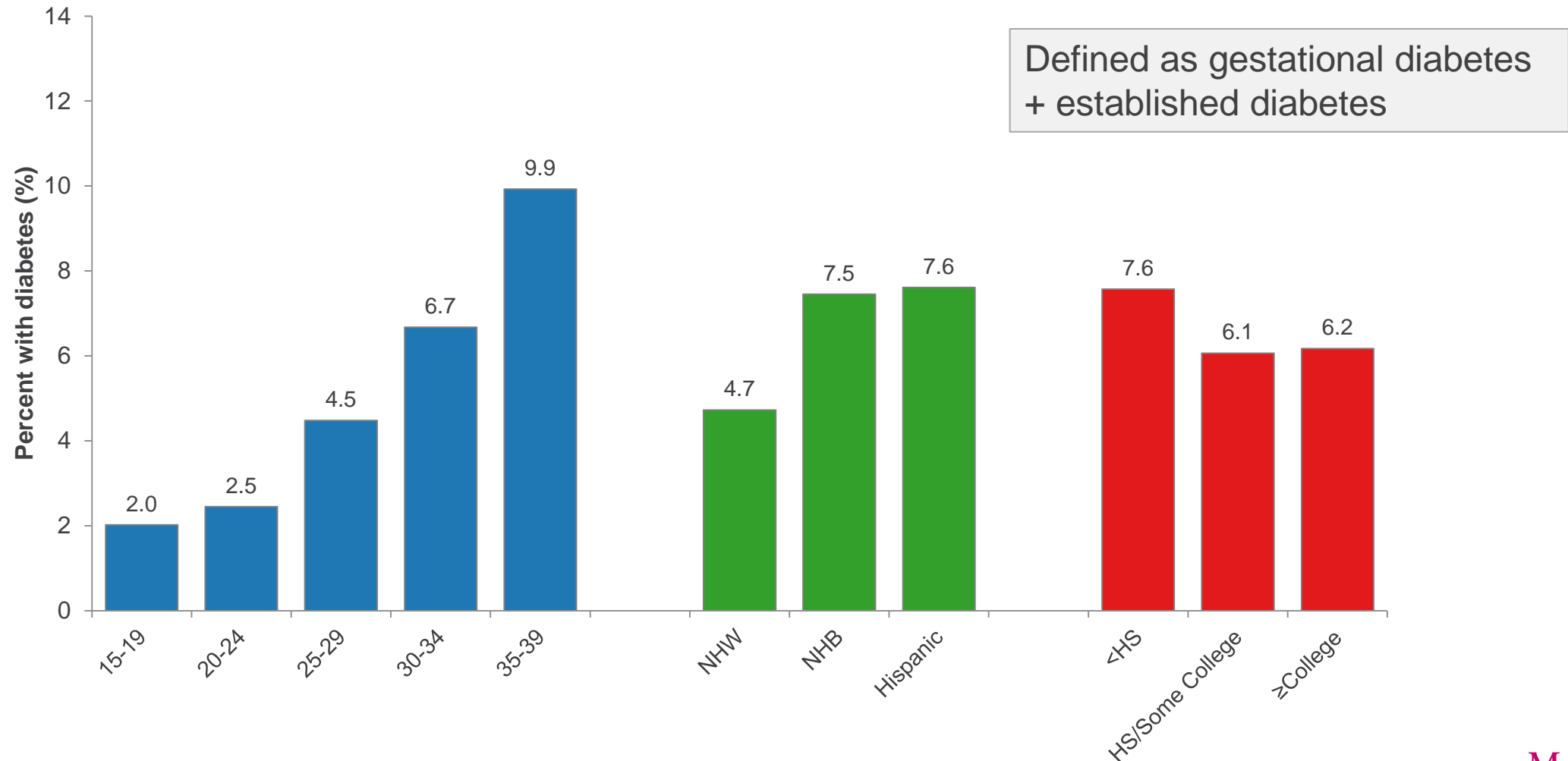
# Tobacco use during pregnancy

# Although much lower than in NYS, tobacco smoking during pregnancy is higher in Orange than Westchester and Rockland counties
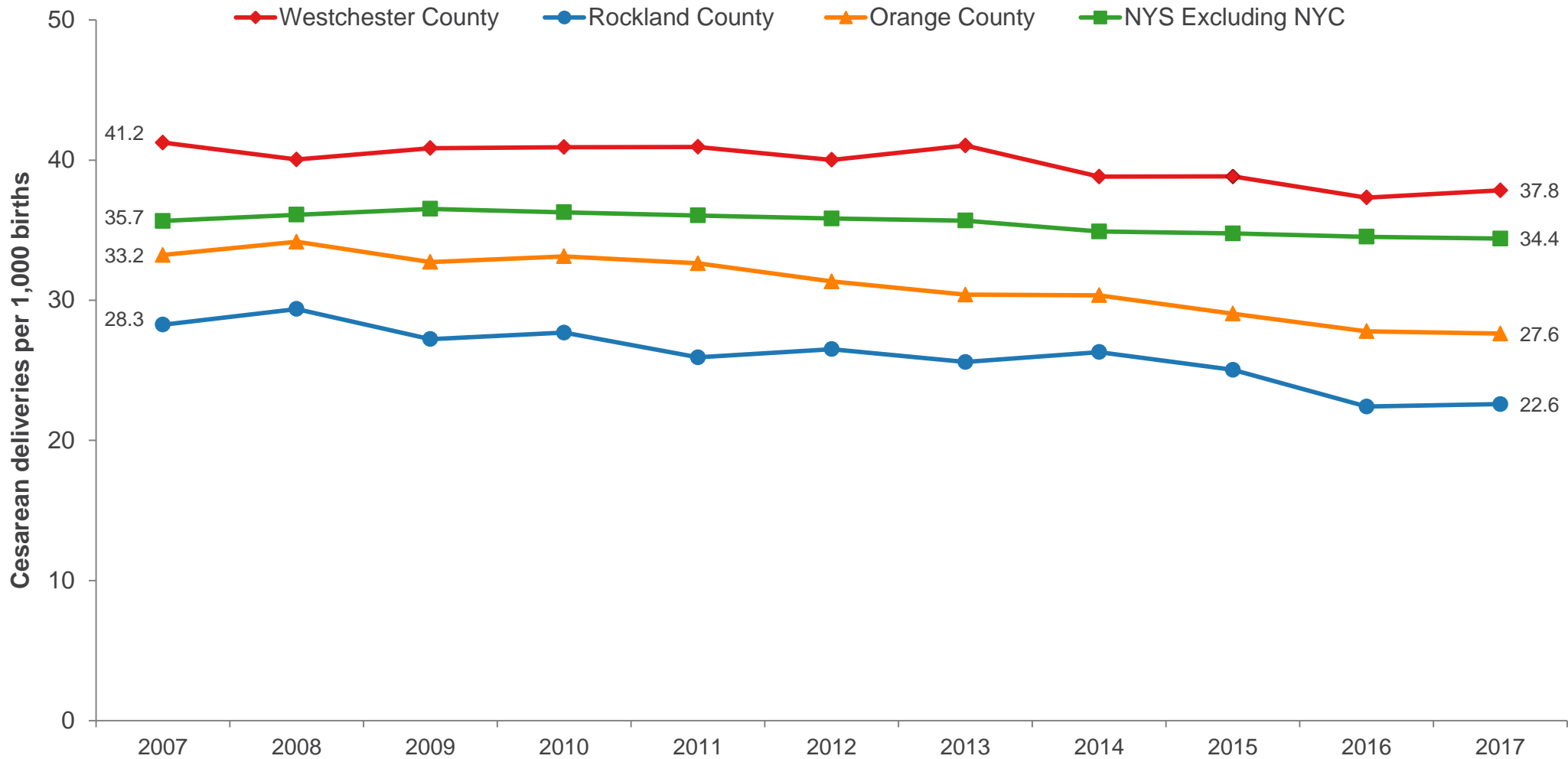


Legend: ◆ Westchester ● Rockland ▲ Orange ■ NYS Excluding NYC

Y-axis: Tobacco smoking during pregnancy (%)

NYS Excluding NYC: 12.2 (2008) … 8.2 (2017)
Orange: 5.0 (2008) … 2.7 (2017)
Westchester: 1.8 (2008) … 1.1 (2017)
Rockland: 1.7 (2008) … 0.6 (2017)

X-axis years: 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2008-2017.

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# Tobacco smoking during pregnancy is more common among younger moms, non-Hispanic black moms and those with less education



Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, (%)

| Category | Value |
|----------|-------|
| 15-19 | 1.8 |
| 20-24 | 2.3 |
| 25-29 | 2.1 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 |
| 35+ | 1.1 |
| NHW | 1.6 |
| NHB | 3.7 |
| Hispanic | 1.0 |
| <HS | 2.6 |
| HS/Some College | 2.3 |
| ≥College | 0.3 |

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2015-2017.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# Cesarean Section

# A larger percentage of women give birth through cesarean section in Westchester County than in the rest of the region and NY State
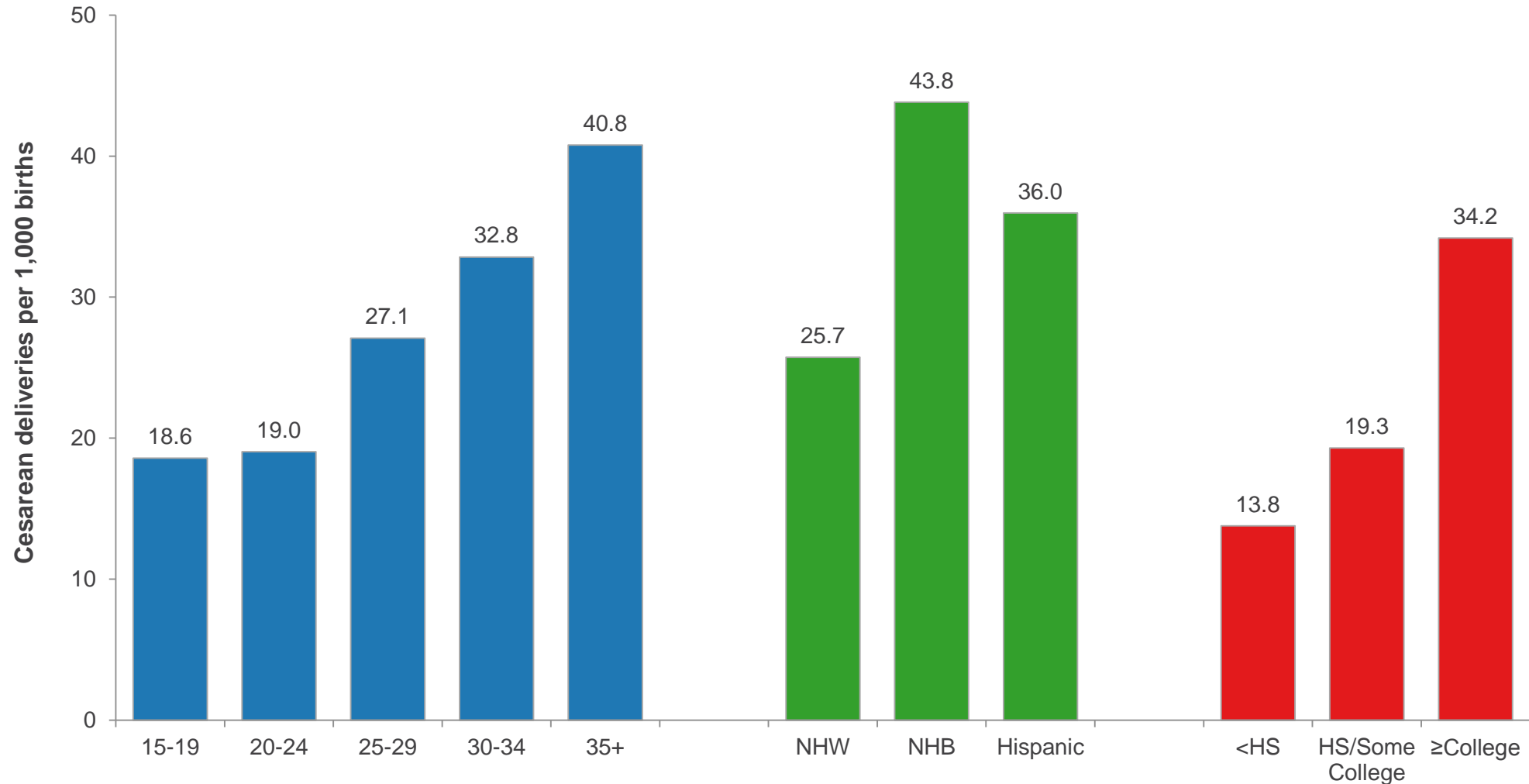


Legend: Westchester County · Rockland County · Orange County · NYS Excluding NYC

Y-axis: Cesarean deliveries per 1,000 births

Westchester County: 41.2 ... 37.8
NYS Excluding NYC: 35.7 ... 34.4
Orange County: 33.2 ... 27.6
Rockland County: 28.3 ... 22.6

X-axis years: 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

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# Cesarean sections are more common among older moms, non-Hispanic black moms and those with more education



Cesarean deliveries per 1,000 births

| Age | |
|---|---|
| 15-19 | 18.6 |
| 20-24 | 19.0 |
| 25-29 | 27.1 |
| 30-34 | 32.8 |
| 35+ | 40.8 |

| Race/Ethnicity | |
|---|---|
| NHW | 25.7 |
| NHB | 43.8 |
| Hispanic | 36.0 |

| Education | |
|---|---|
| <HS | 13.8 |
| HS/Some College | 19.3 |
| ≥College | 34.2 |

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2017.
Data includes single and multiple births.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

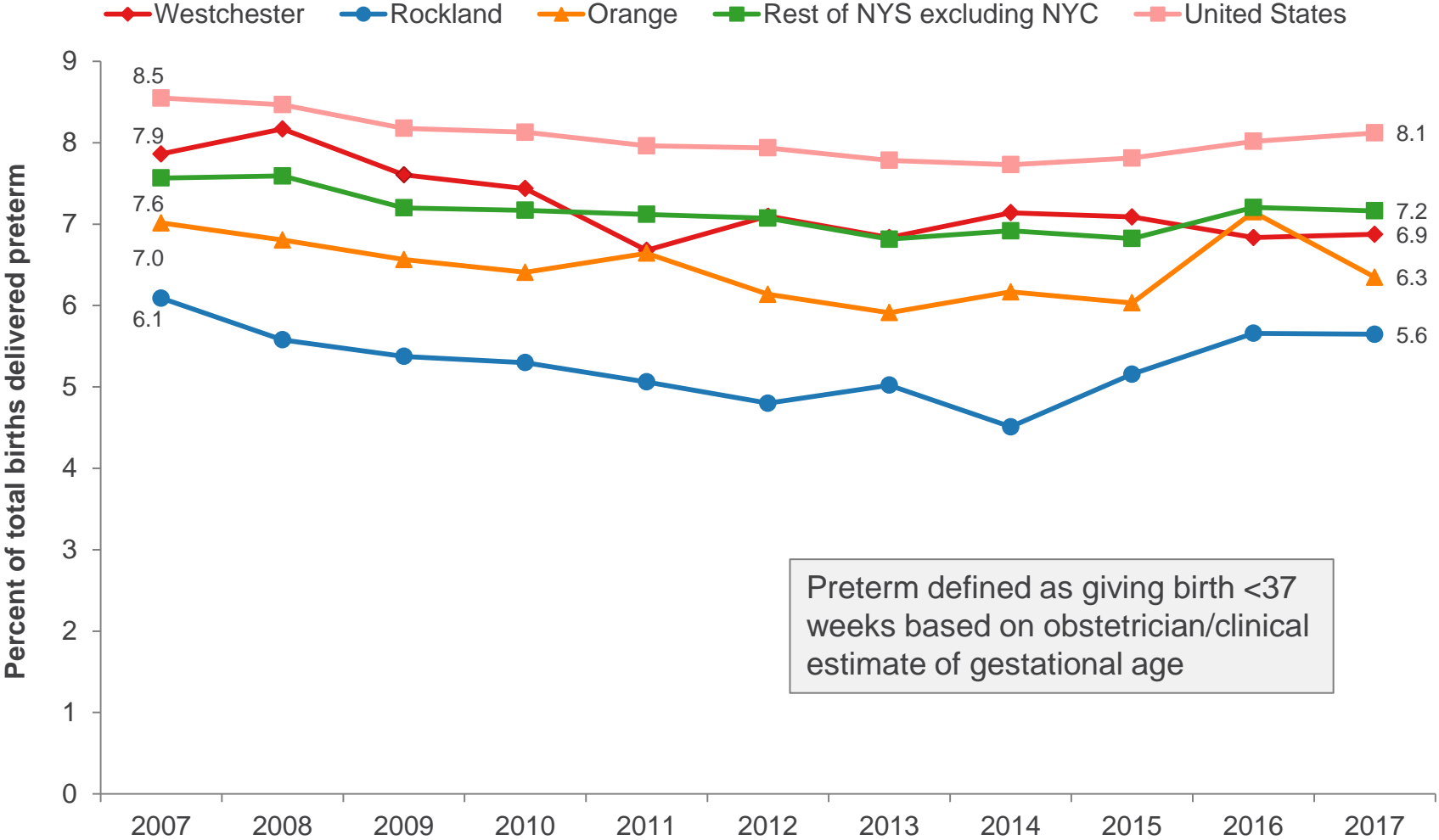33

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# Preterm delivery

Defined as giving birth <37 weeks based on obstetrician/clinical estimate of gestational age, which has been shown to be a more reliable measurement than estimates by last menstrual period

Data are limited to single births because there is evidence that multiple pregnancies greatly increase the risk for preterm delivery.

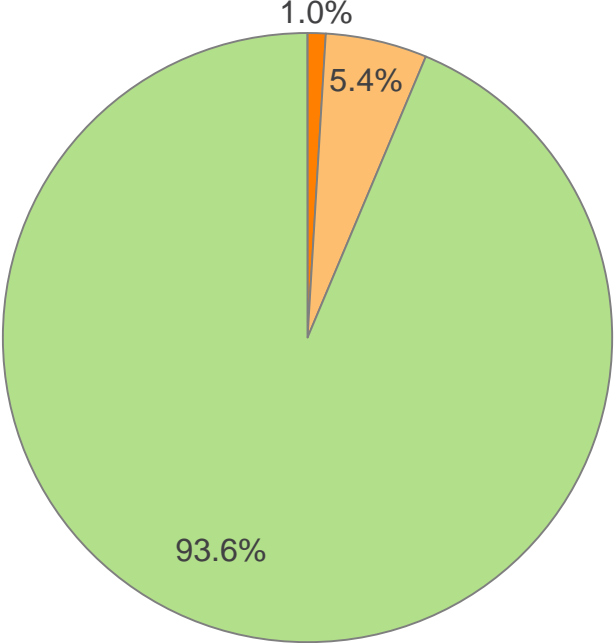*Sources:* Dietz, Bombard, & Hutchings, 2014.

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# The percent of preterm births has modestly decreased in the region and remains lower than in the rest of NYS and the United States



Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Rest of NYS excluding NYC, United States

Y-axis: Percent of total births delivered preterm

X-axis: 2007–2017

Data labels (2007): 8.5, 7.9, 7.6, 7.0, 6.1
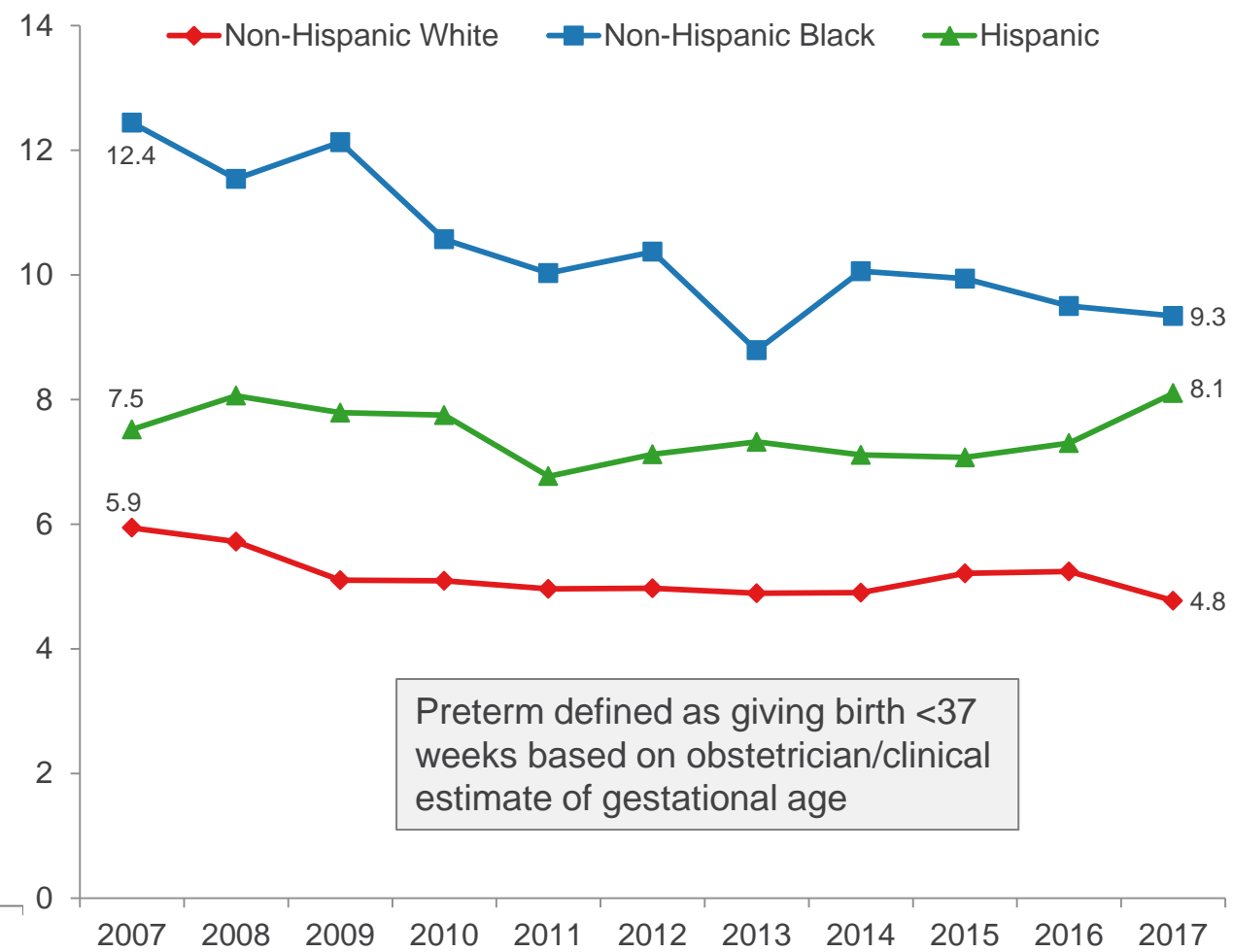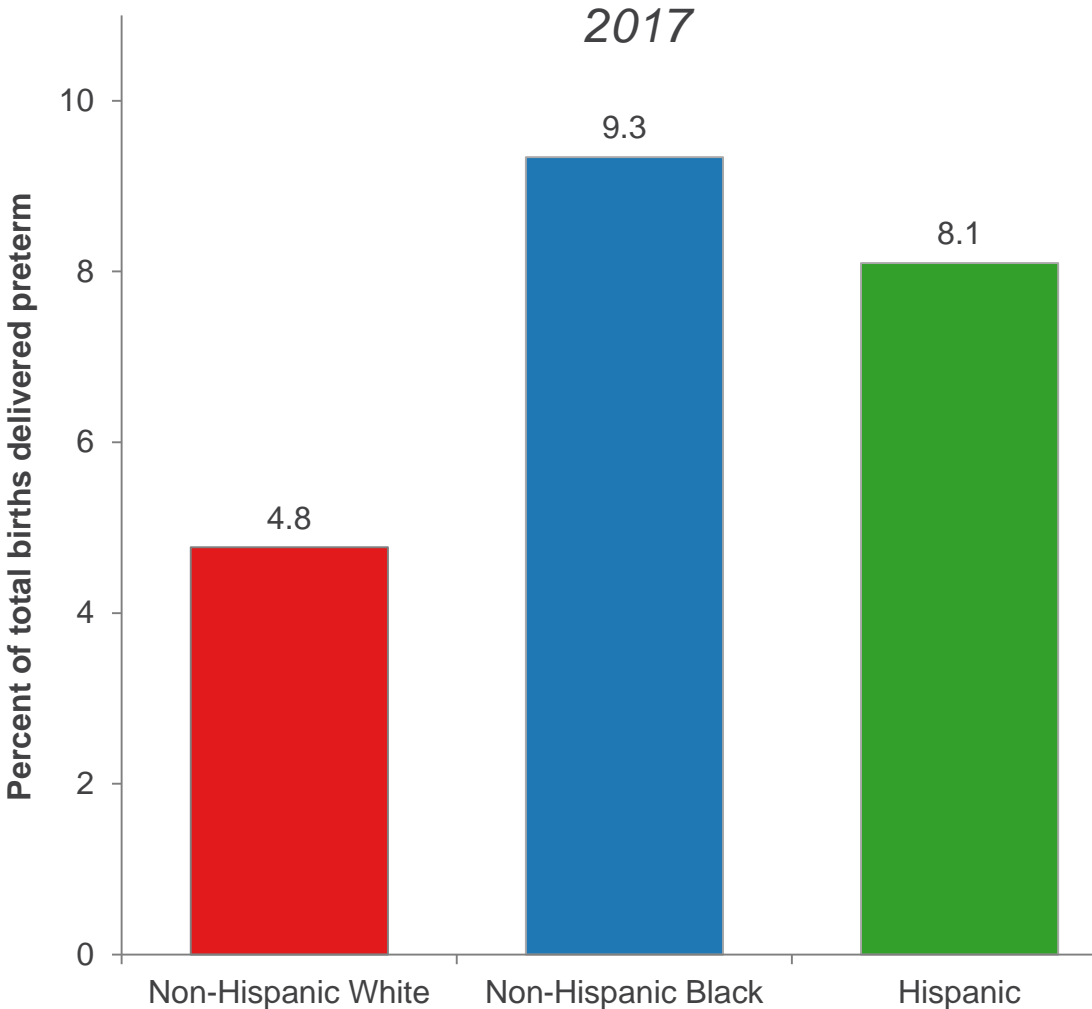Data labels (2017): 8.1, 7.2, 6.9, 6.3, 5.6

Preterm defined as giving birth <37 weeks based on obstetrician/clinical estimate of gestational age

*Gestational age distribution in the Lower Hudson Valley, 2017*

Pie chart legend: <32 weeks, 32-36 weeks, ≥37 weeks

Pie values: 1.0%, 5.4%, 93.6%

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2017. Data limited to single births.
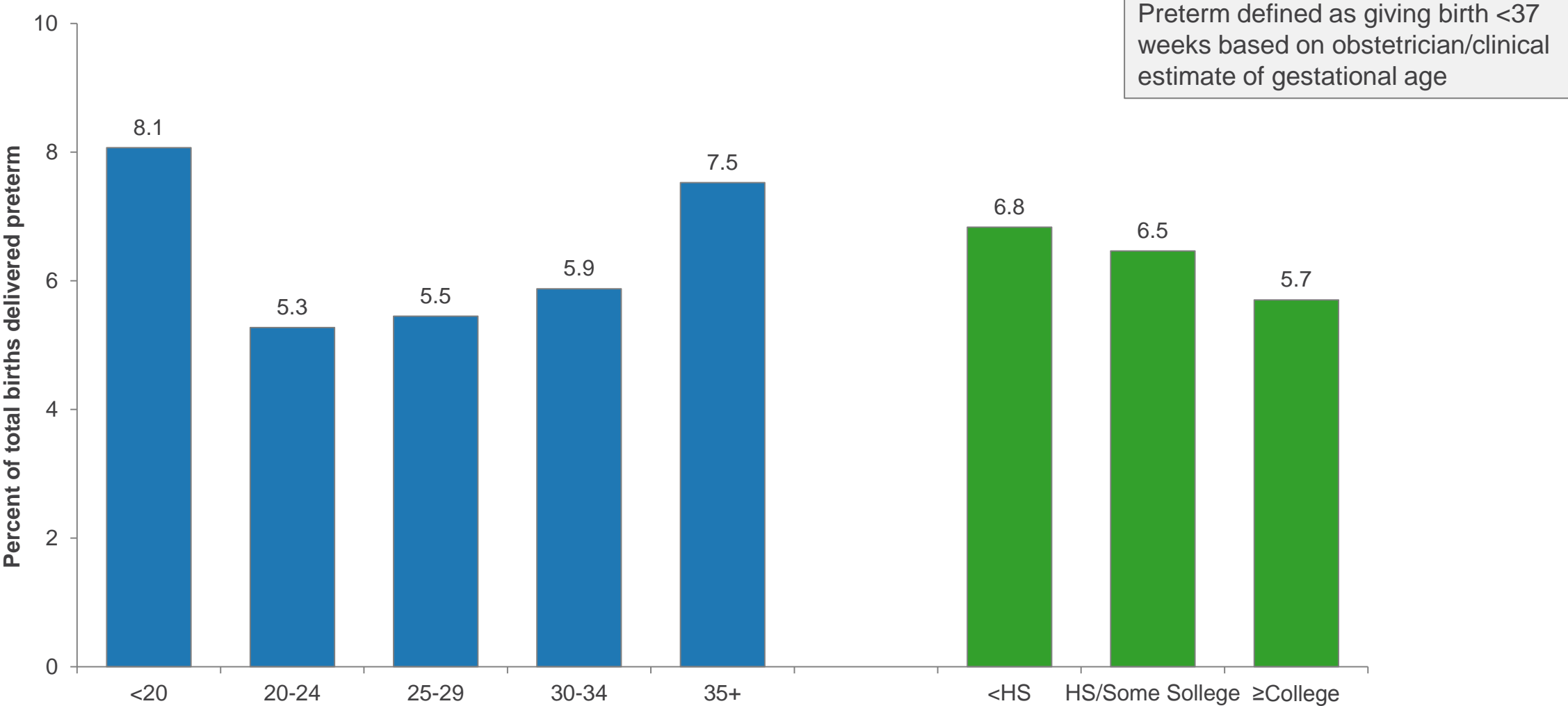
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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, non-Hispanic black vs. non-Hispanic white disparities in the percent of preterm births have narrowed



*2017*

Percent of total births delivered preterm

- Non-Hispanic White: 4.8
- Non-Hispanic Black: 9.3
- Hispanic: 8.1

Legend:
- Non-Hispanic White
- Non-Hispanic Black
- Hispanic

Non-Hispanic Black line: 12.4 (2007) ... 9.3 (2017)
Hispanic line: 7.5 (2007) ... 8.1 (2017)
Non-Hispanic White line: 5.9 (2007) ... 4.8 (2017)

Years: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Preterm defined as giving birth <37 weeks based on obstetrician/clinical estimate of gestational age

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2017.
Data limited to single births. Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, teens (and older women), as well as those with less education, tend to have higher preterm birth rates



Preterm defined as giving birth <37 weeks based on obstetrician/clinical estimate of gestational age

Y-axis: Percent of total births delivered preterm

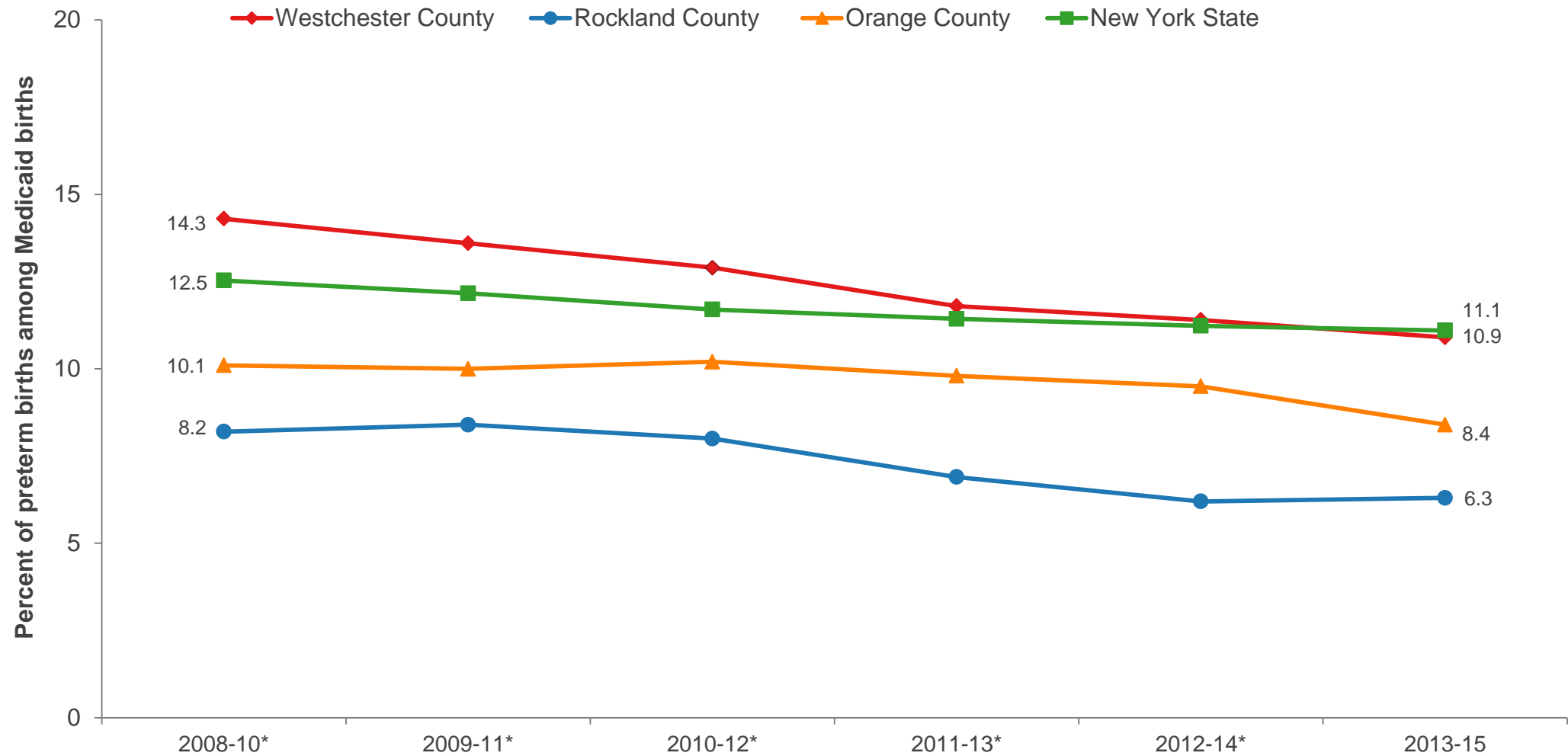| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| <20 | 8.1 |
| 20-24 | 5.3 |
| 25-29 | 5.5 |
| 30-34 | 5.9 |
| 35+ | 7.5 |
| <HS | 6.8 |
| HS/Some Sollege | 6.5 |
| ≥College | 5.7 |

Data sources: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2017.
Data limited to single births. Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# The percent of preterm births among Medicaid births has declined across all three counties since 2008



Percent of preterm births among Medicaid births

Legend: Westchester County, Rockland County, Orange County, New York State

| | 2008-10* | 2009-11* | 2010-12* | 2011-13* | 2012-14* | 2013-15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Westchester County | 14.3 | | | | | 10.9 |
| New York State | 12.5 | | | | | 11.1 |
| Orange County | 10.1 | | | | | 8.4 |
| Rockland County | 8.2 | | | | | 6.3 |

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# Low birth weight

Defined as <2,500 grams

Data are limited to single births because there is evidence that multiple births are more likely to result in low birth weight.
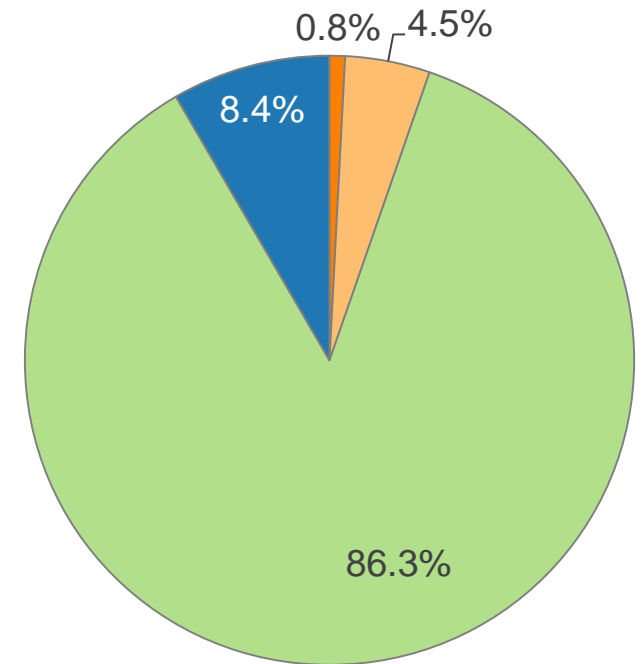
*Source:* Ventura et al., 1996.

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# The percent of total births with low birth weight has remained relatively stable in Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties



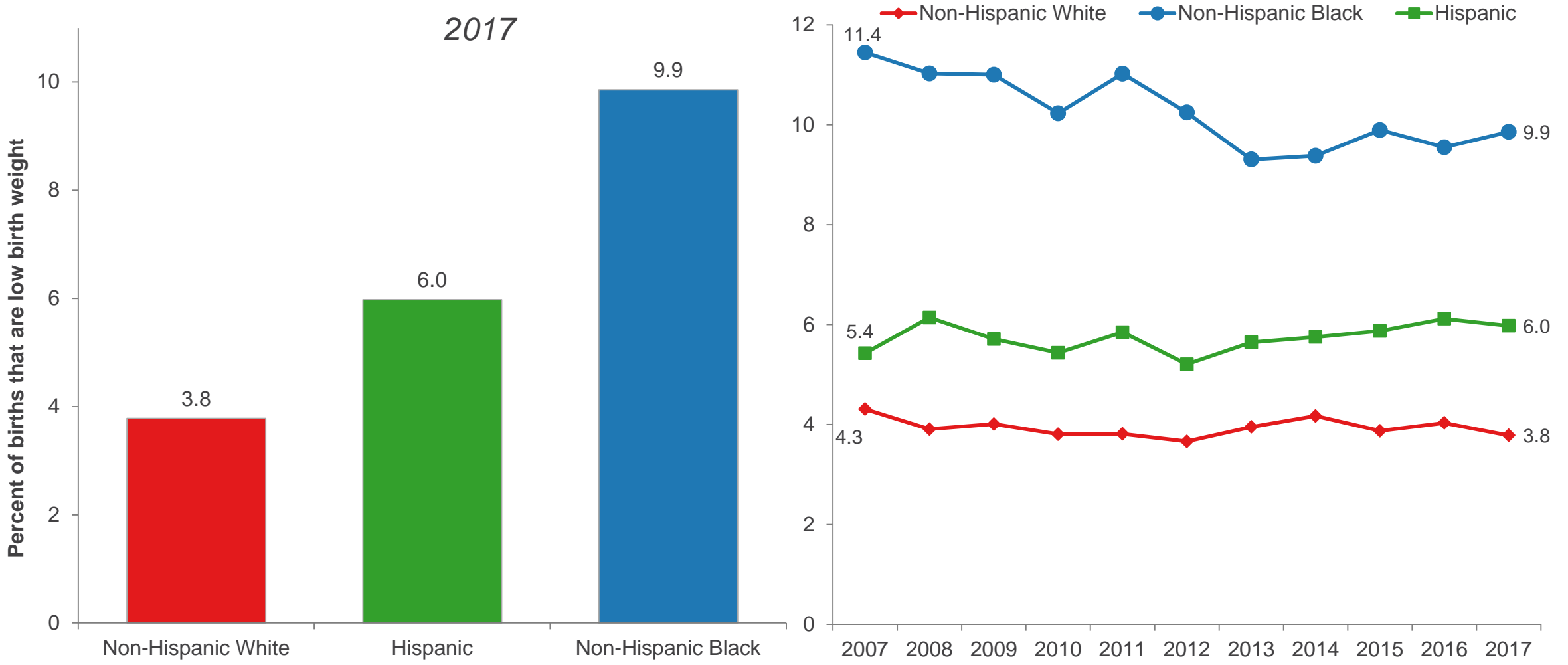Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Rest of NYS excluding NYC, United States
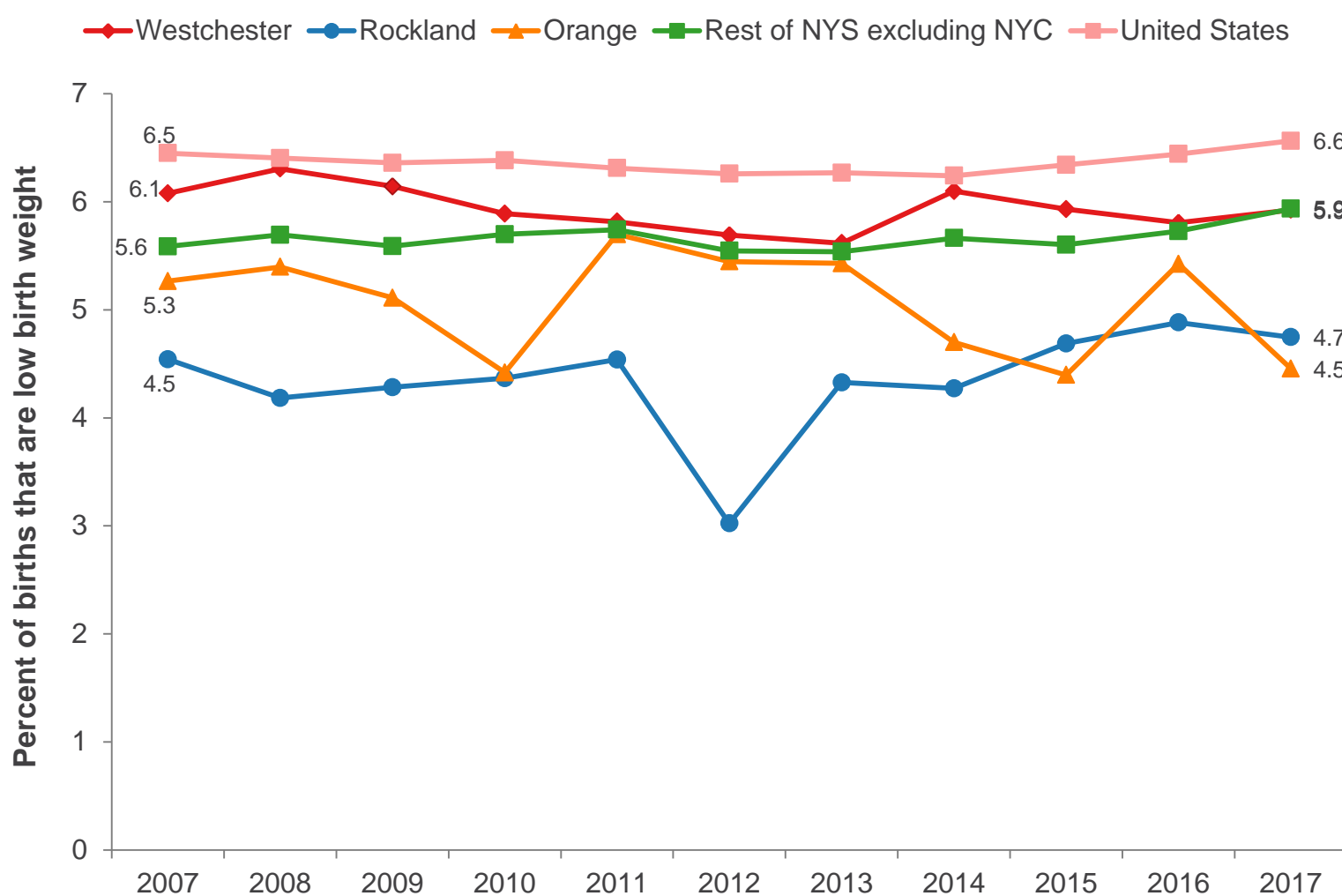
Birth weight distribution in the Lower Hudson Valley, 2016

Pie chart legend:
- Very low birth weight (<1500g)
- Low birth weight (1500-2499)
- Normal birth weight (2500-3999)
- Macrosomic (≥4000)

Pie chart values: 0.8%, 4.5%, 8.4%, 86.3%

Line chart values:
- Westchester: 6.1, 6.3, 6.15, 5.9, 5.8, 5.7, 5.6, 6.1, 5.9, 5.8, —
- United States: 6.5, 6.4, 6.35, 6.4, 6.3, 6.25, 6.25, 6.25, 6.35, 6.45, 6.6
- Rest of NYS excluding NYC: 5.6, 5.7, 5.6, 5.7, 5.75, 5.5, 5.5, 5.65, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9
- Orange: 5.3, 5.4, 5.1, 4.4, 5.7, 5.45, 5.45, 4.7, 4.4, 5.45, 4.5
- Rockland: 4.5, 4.2, 4.3, 4.35, 4.55, 3.02, 4.35, 4.3, 4.7, 4.9, 4.7

Y-axis: Percent of births that are low birth weight (0–7)
X-axis: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2017. Data limited to single births.

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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, the non-Hispanic black population has the highest burden of low birth weight

## 2017



Left bar chart — Percent of births that are low birth weight:
- Non-Hispanic White: 3.8
- Hispanic: 6.0
- Non-Hispanic Black: 9.9

Right line chart (2007–2017):
- Non-Hispanic White (red): 4.3 → 3.8
- Non-Hispanic Black (blue): 11.4 → 9.9
- Hispanic (green): 5.4 → 6.0

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2007-2016.
Data limited to single births. Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, infants born to teen mothers are more likely to be low birth weight
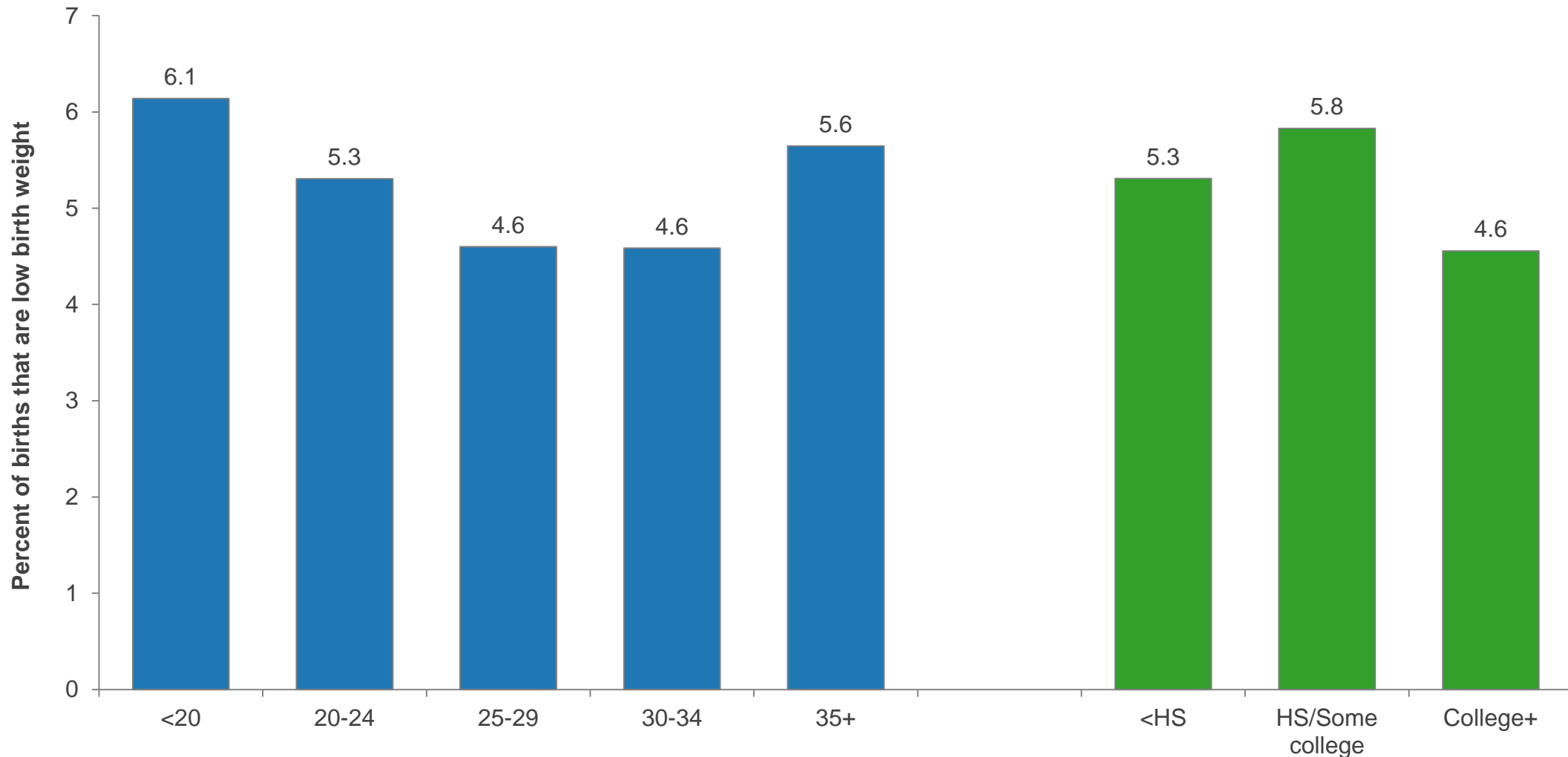


Percent of births that are low birth weight

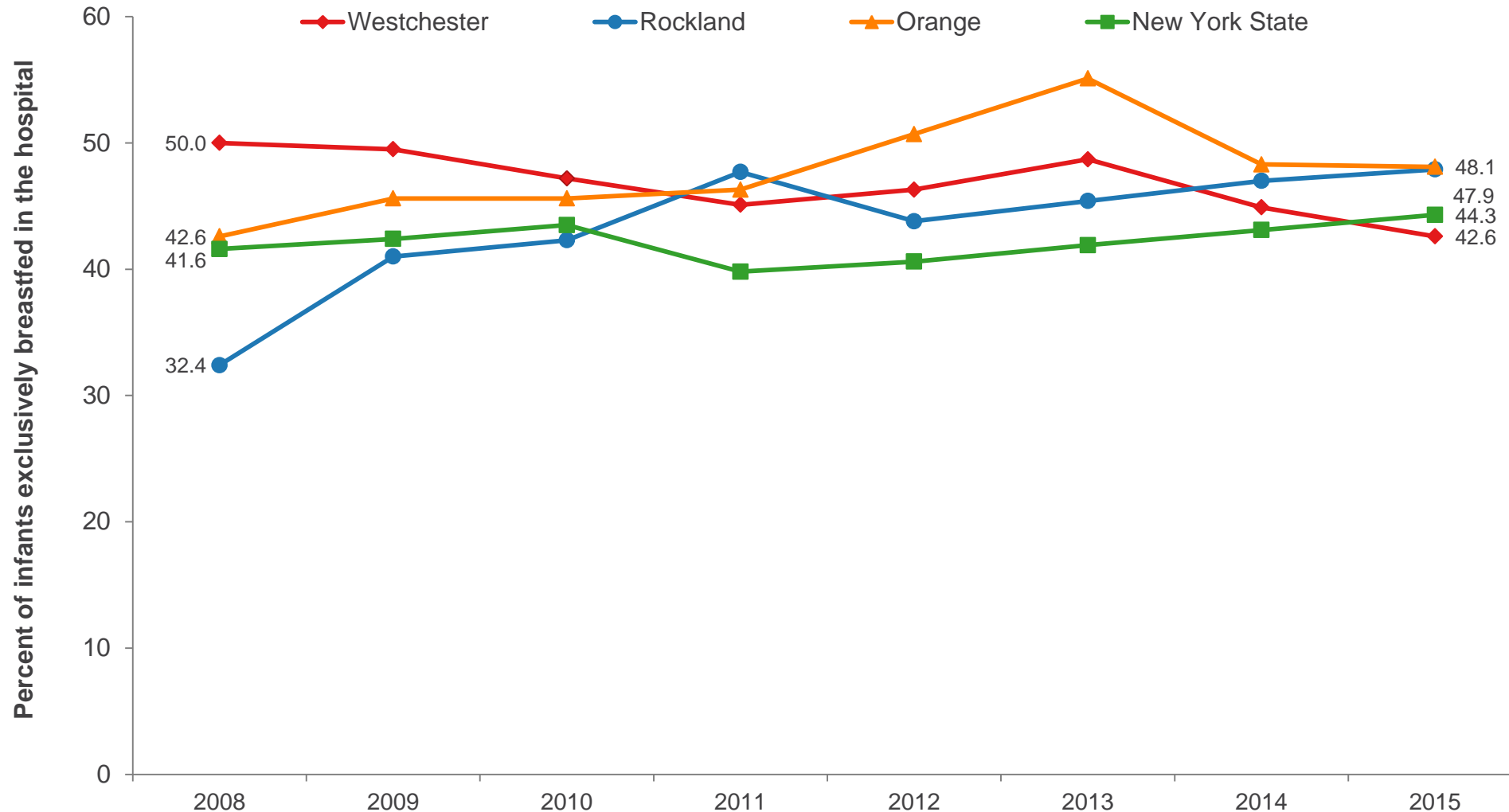| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| <20 | 6.1 |
| 20-24 | 5.3 |
| 25-29 | 4.6 |
| 30-34 | 4.6 |
| 35+ | 5.6 |
| <HS | 5.3 |
| HS/Some college | 5.8 |
| College+ | 4.6 |

Data source: CDC WONDER Births Data, 2017.
Data limited to single births. Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.
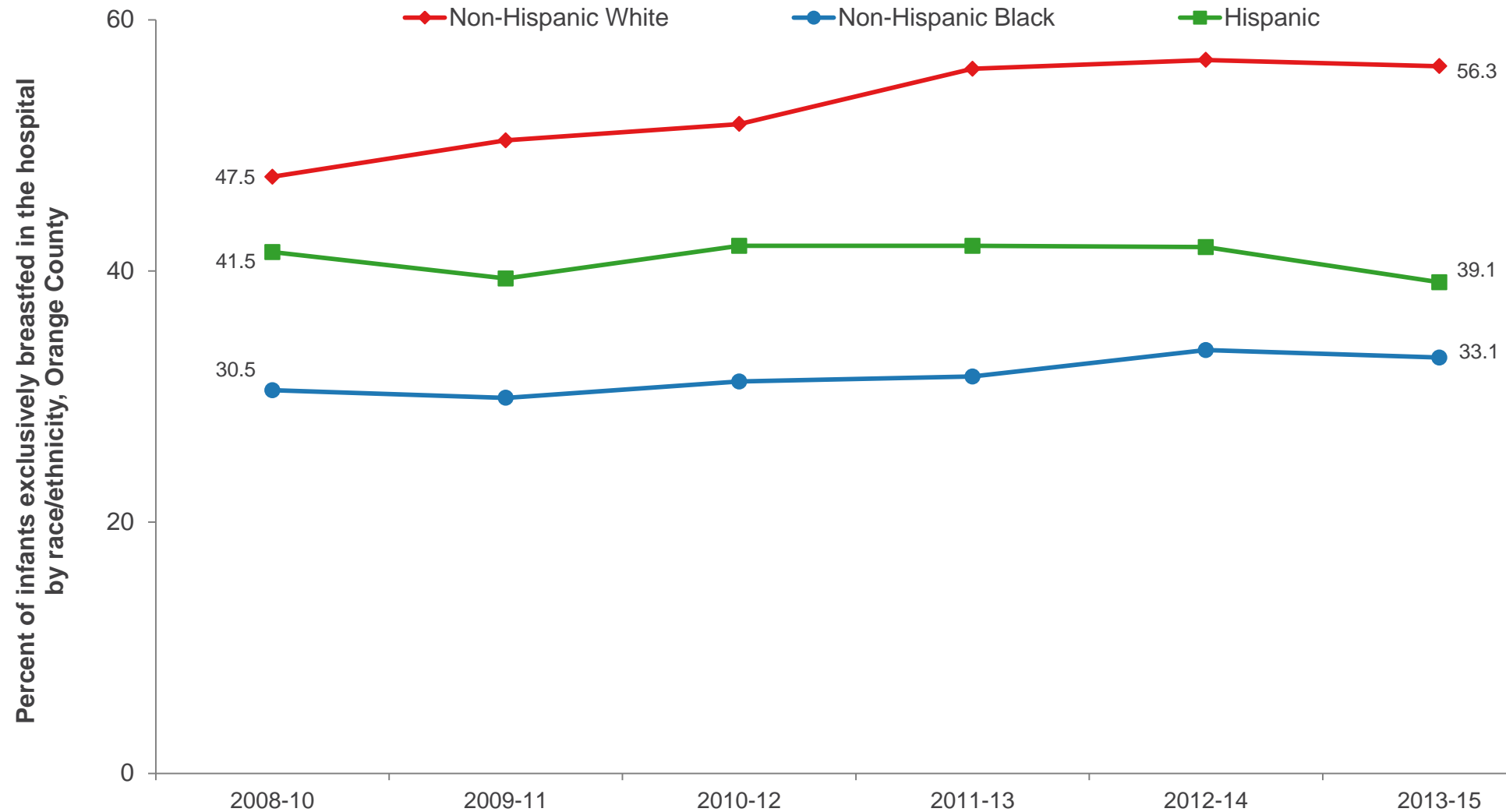
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# Exclusive breastfeeding in the hospital

Exclusive breastfeeding in the hospital is a good predictor of meeting breastfeeding recommendations after hospital discharge. The goal is exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months.

# The percent of infants exclusively breastfed in the hospital has declined in Westchester county, but increased in Rockland and Orange counties



Legend: Westchester, Rockland, Orange, New York State

Data points:
- Westchester: 50.0 (2008), 42.6 (2015)
- Orange: 42.6 (2008), 48.1 (2015)
- New York State: 41.6 (2008), 44.3 (2015)
- Rockland: 32.4 (2008), 47.9 (2015)

Data source: New York State Birth Records, New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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# Across racial/ethnic groups, a greater percentage of infants are exclusively breastfed in Orange county than in NY state, although disparities persist



Percent of infants exclusively breastfed in the hospital by race/ethnicity, Orange County

Legend: Non-Hispanic White, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic

Non-Hispanic White: 47.5 ... 56.3
Hispanic: 41.5 ... 39.1
Non-Hispanic Black: 30.5 ... 33.1

X-axis: 2008-10, 2009-11, 2010-12, 2011-13, 2012-14, 2013-15

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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# The racial/ethnic disparities in the percent of infants exclusively breastfed are larger in Rockland county than in New York State
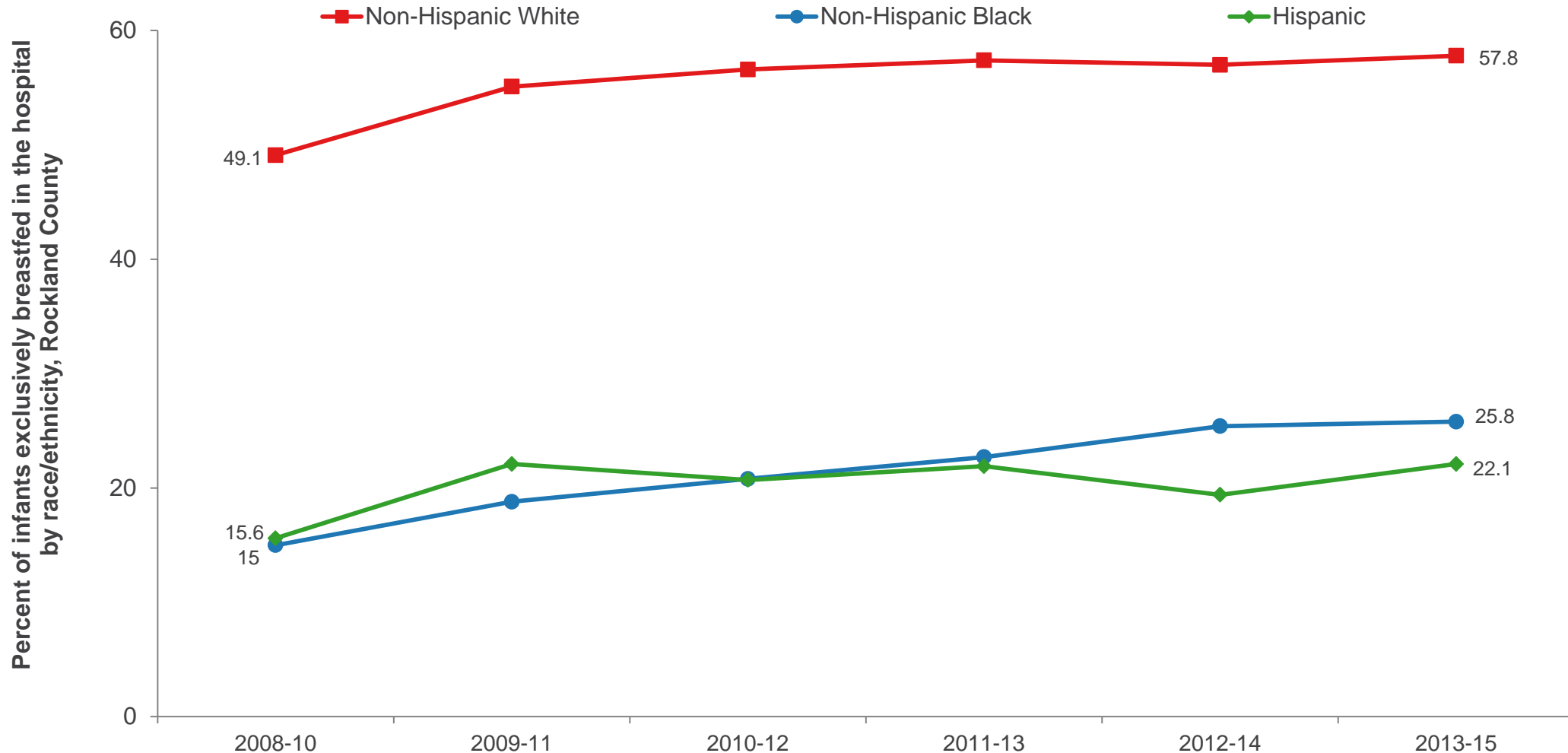
**Legend:** Non-Hispanic White — Non-Hispanic Black — Hispanic

Y-axis: Percent of infants exclusively breastfed in the hospital by race/ethnicity, Rockland County

Non-Hispanic White: 49.1 (2008-10) ... 57.8 (2013-15)
Non-Hispanic Black: 15 (2008-10) ... 25.8 (2013-15)
Hispanic: 15.6 (2008-10) ... 22.1 (2013-15)

X-axis: 2008-10, 2009-11, 2010-12, 2011-13, 2012-14, 2013-15

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.
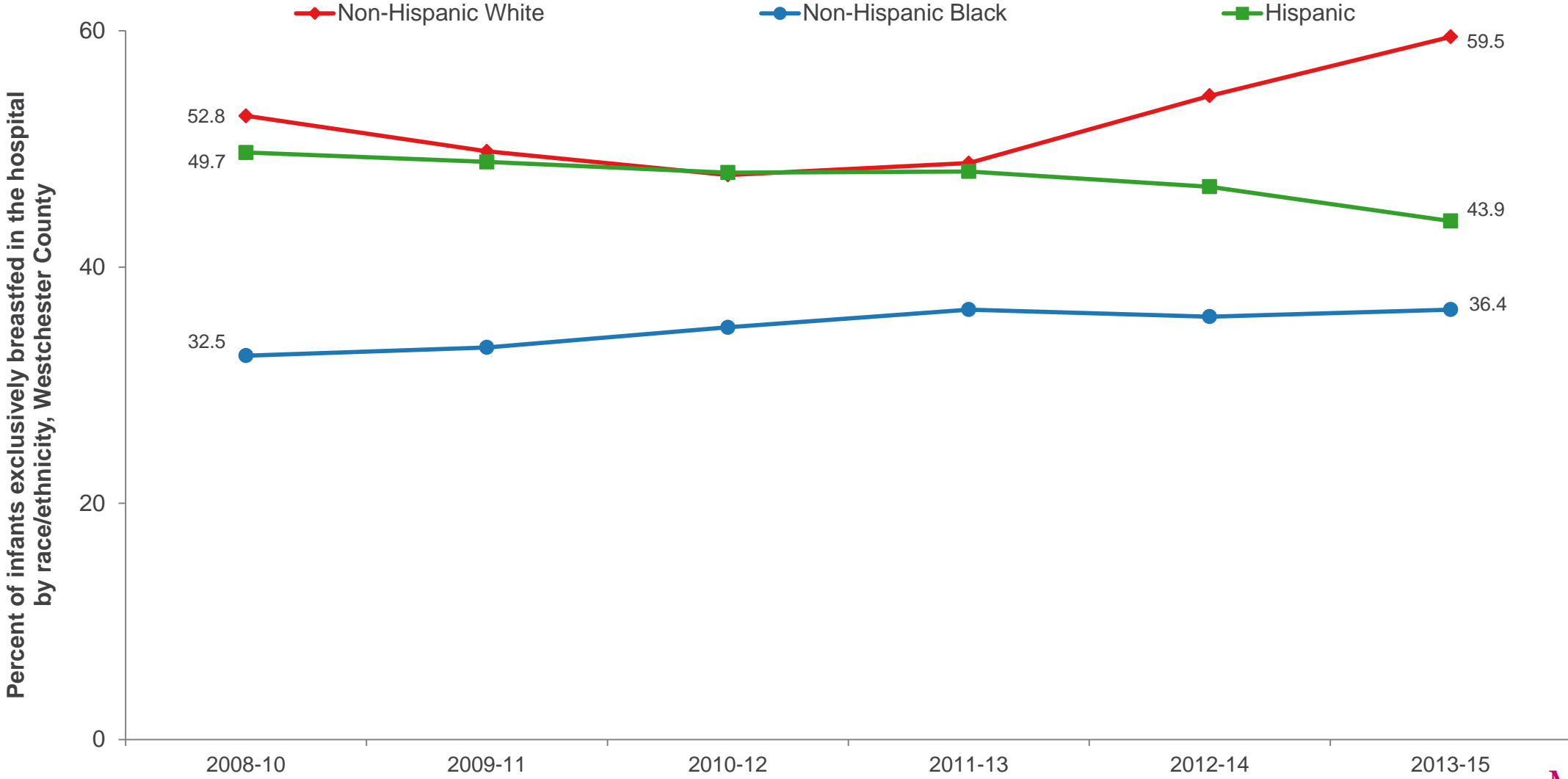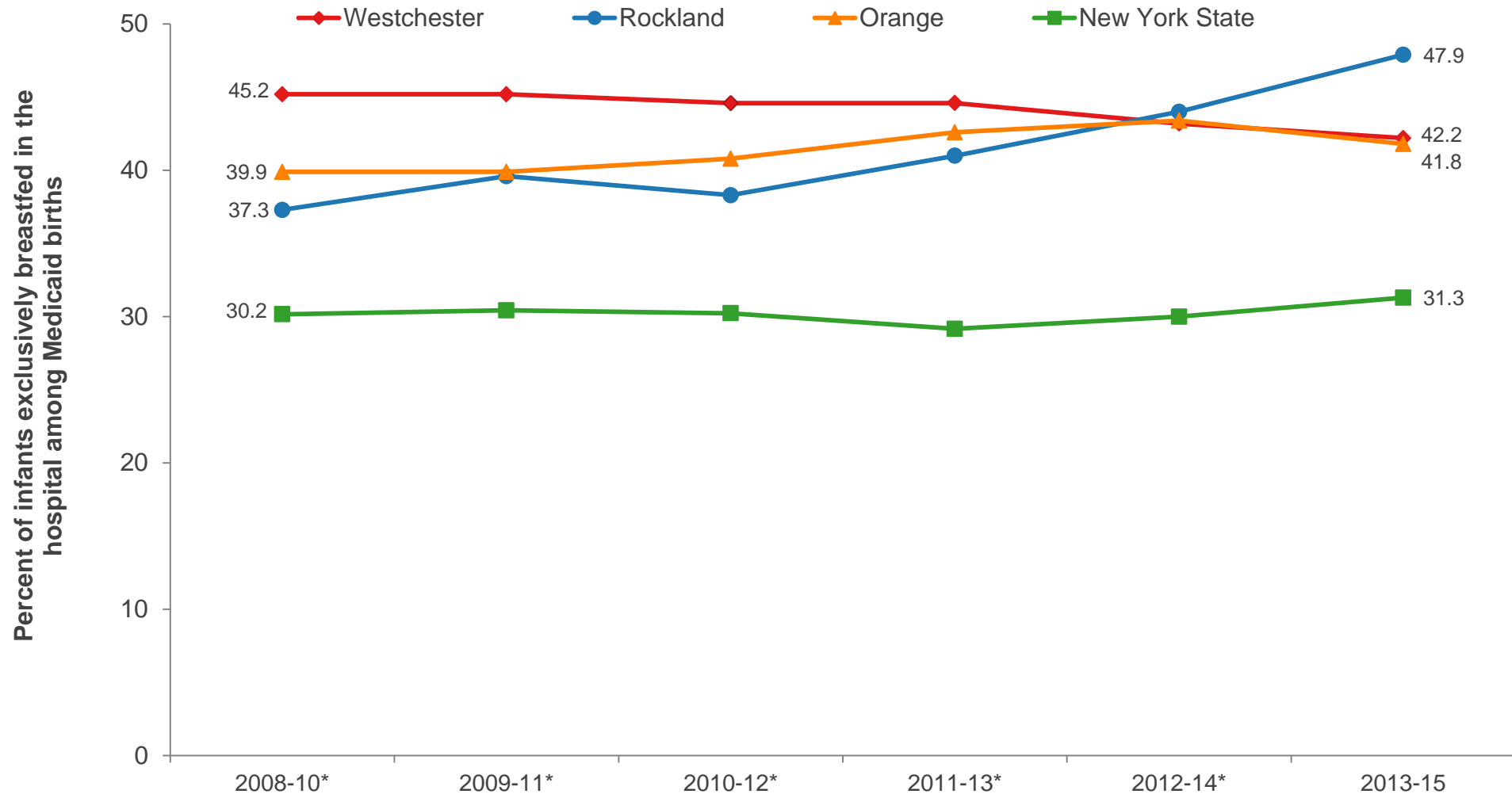
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Across racial/ethnic groups, a greater percentage of infants are exclusively breastfed in Westchester county than in NY state, although disparities persist
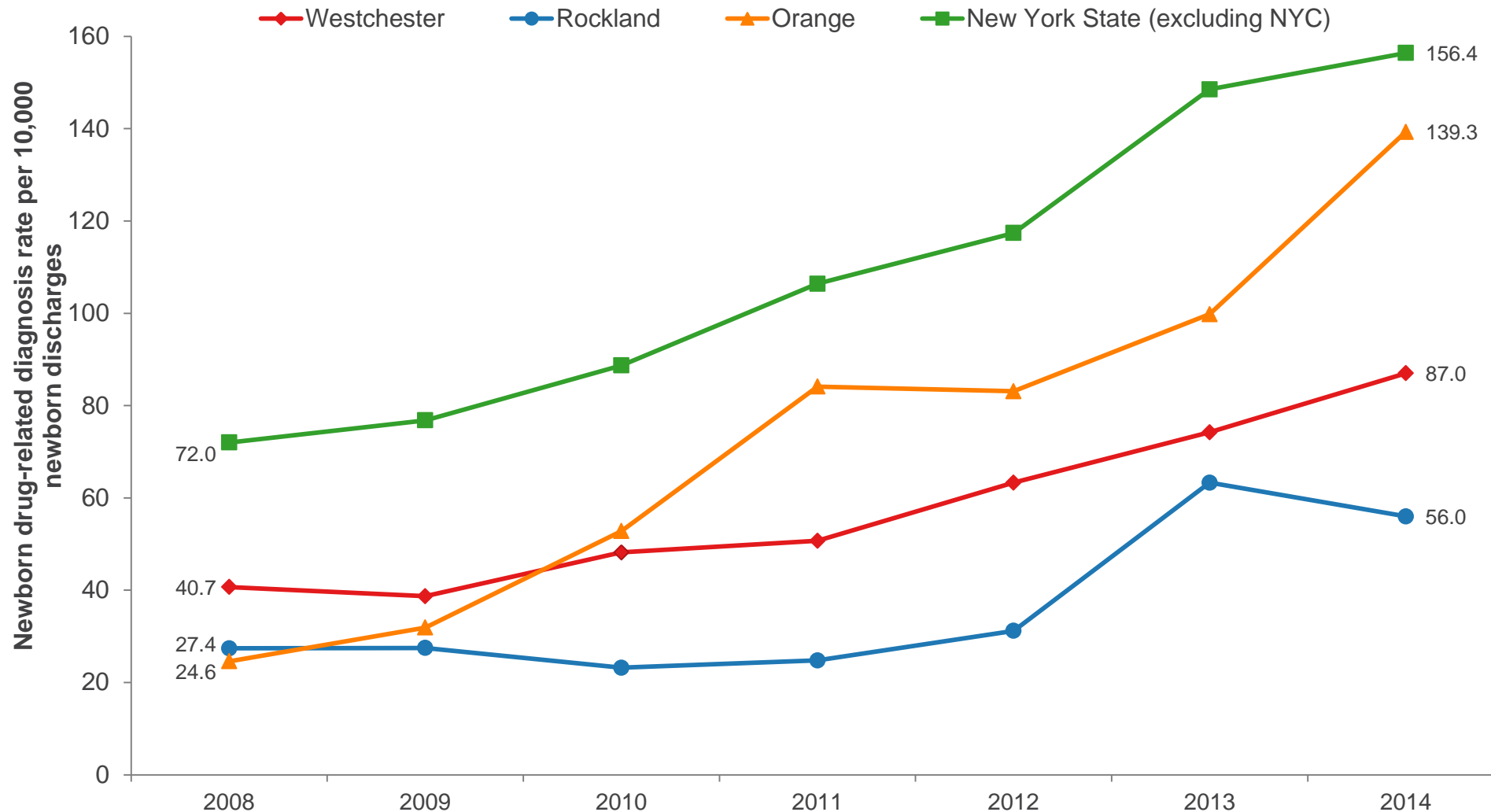
Legend: Non-Hispanic White | Non-Hispanic Black | Hispanic

Y-axis: Percent of infants exclusively breastfed in the hospital by race/ethnicity, Westchester County

X-axis categories: 2008-10, 2009-11, 2010-12, 2011-13, 2012-14, 2013-15

Non-Hispanic White: 52.8 (start), 59.5 (end)
Hispanic: 49.7 (start), 43.9 (end)
Non-Hispanic Black: 32.5 (start), 36.4 (end)

47    Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.

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# Among Medicaid births, the percent of infants exclusively breastfed remained higher in the region than New York State

Data source: New York State Prevention Agenda, 2008-2015.
*Data points for New York State are three-year averages.

# Newborn drug-related diagnosis rate

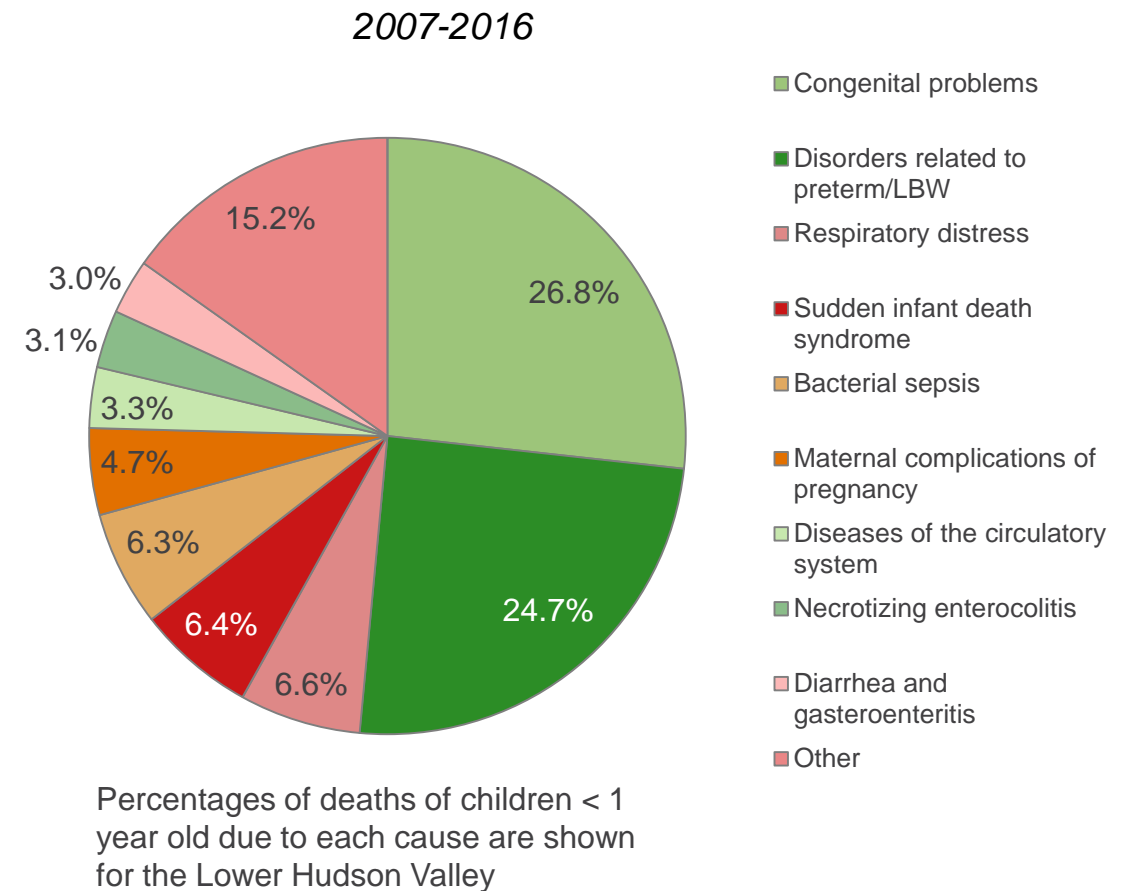Defined as the number of newborns with a drug-related ICD-9 code per 10,000 newborn discharges

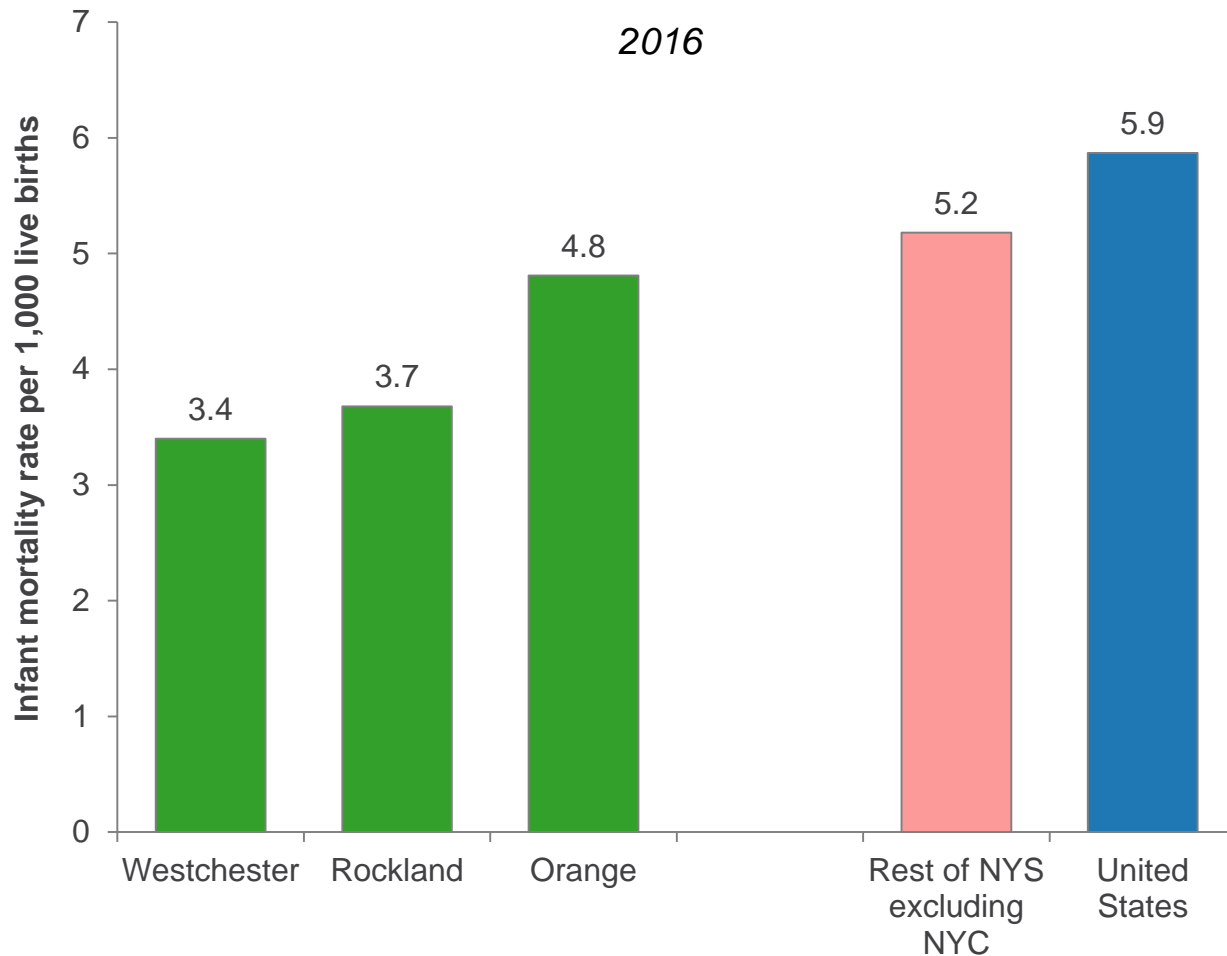# In each county, the newborn drug-related diagnosis rate has at least doubled since 2008, increasing over fivefold in Orange county

Data source: New York State Department of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS), 2008-2014.
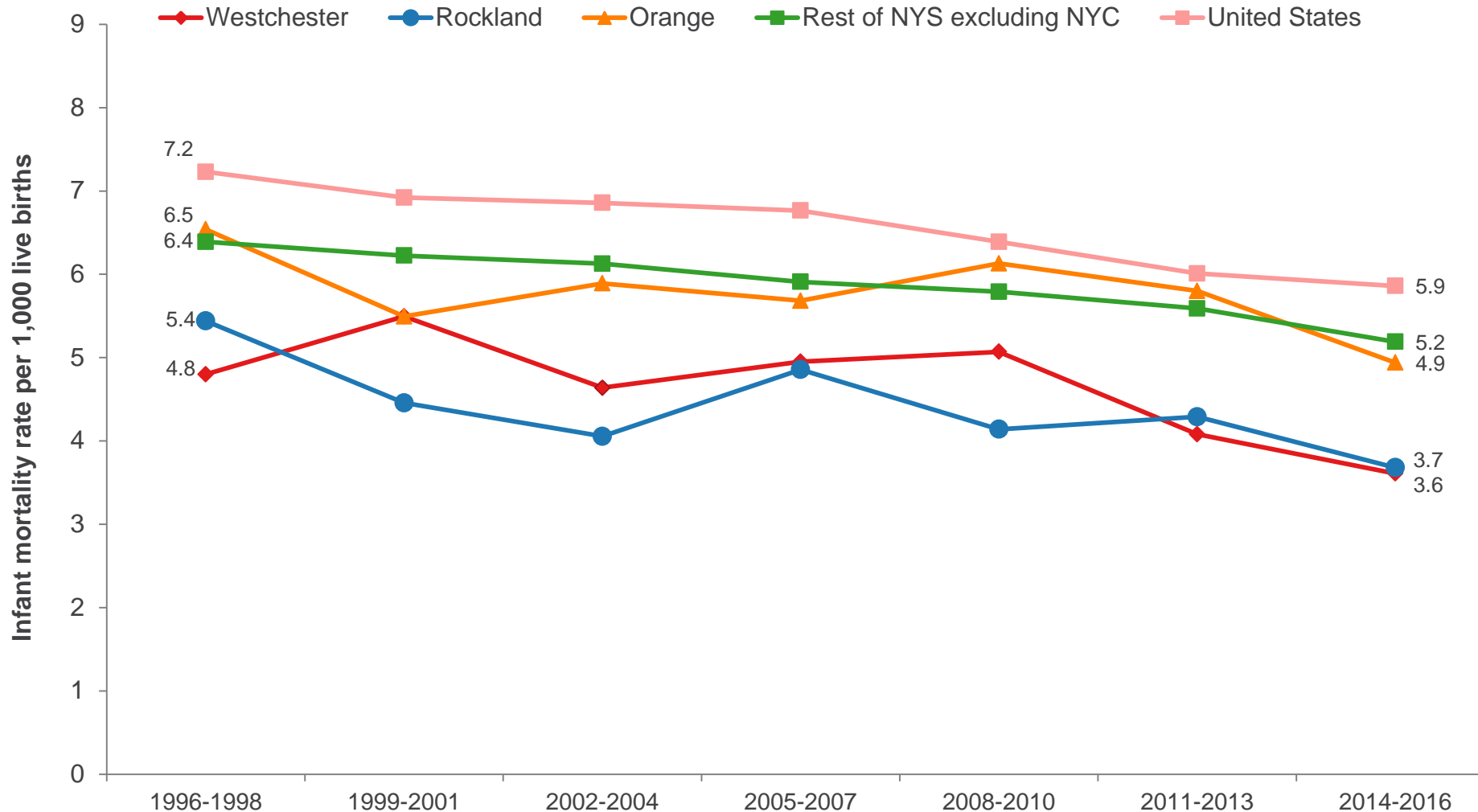
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# Infant mortality

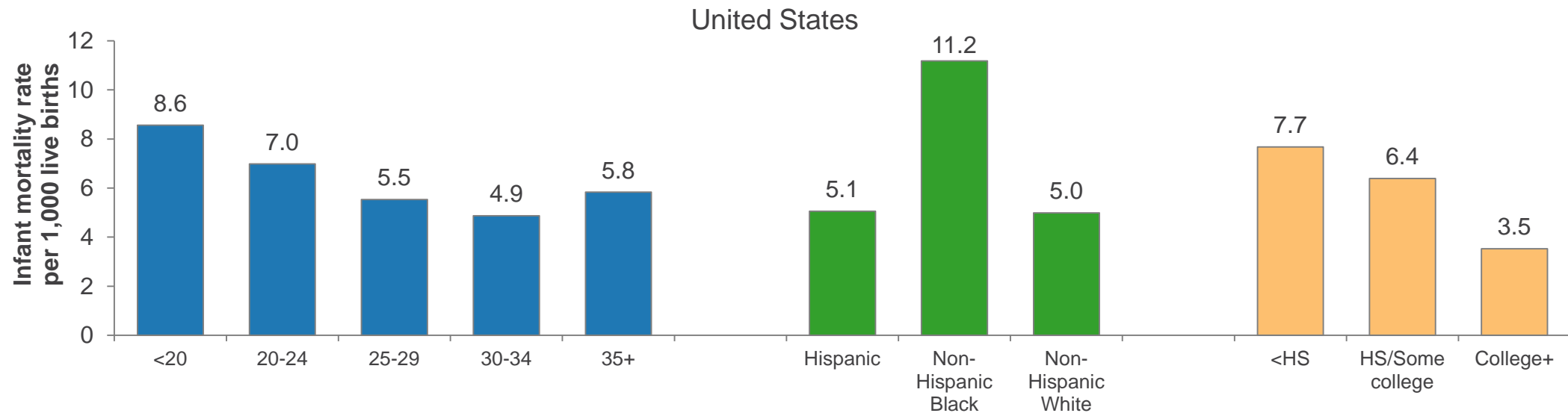Defined as the death of an infant before his or her first birthday

# In the Lower Hudson Valley, the infant mortality rate is highest in Orange County, but lower than in the rest of New York State and the U.S.



*2016*

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

- Westchester: 3.4
- Rockland: 3.7
- Orange: 4.8
- Rest of NYS excluding NYC: 5.2
- United States: 5.9

*2007-2016*

Legend:
- Congenital problems
- Disorders related to preterm/LBW
- Respiratory distress
- Sudden infant death syndrome
- Bacterial sepsis
- Maternal complications of pregnancy
- Diseases of the circulatory system
- Necrotizing enterocolitis
- Diarrhea and gasteroenteritis
- Other

Pie chart values: 26.8%, 24.7%, 6.6%, 6.4%, 6.3%, 4.7%, 3.3%, 3.1%, 3.0%, 15.2%

Percentages of deaths of children < 1 year old due to each cause are shown for the Lower Hudson Valley

Data source: CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 2016.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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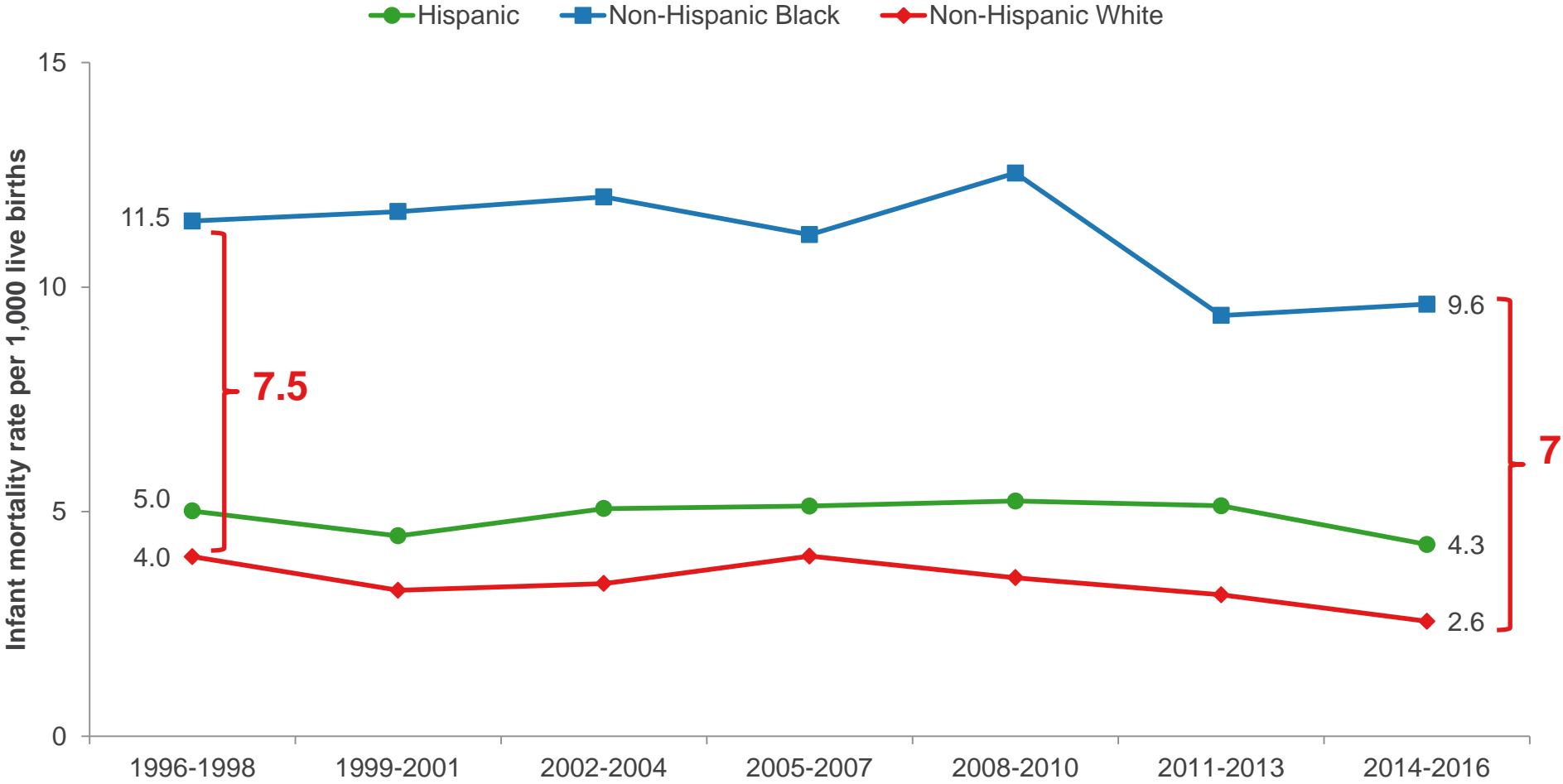# Since 1995, infant mortality rates have declined throughout the region, but remain highest in Orange county



Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Legend: Westchester ◆ | Rockland ● | Orange ▲ | Rest of NYS excluding NYC ■ | United States ■

United States: 7.2 → 5.9
Orange: 6.5 → 4.9
Rest of NYS excluding NYC: 6.4 → 5.2
Westchester: 4.8 → 3.6
Rockland: 5.4 → 3.7

X-axis: 1996-1998, 1999-2001, 2002-2004, 2005-2007, 2008-2010, 2011-2013, 2014-2016

Data source: CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 1995-2016.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# Maternal age, race/ethnicity and education are strongly related to infant mortality rates



**Lower Hudson Valley**

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

| Age | Rate |
|-----|------|
| <20 | 7.1 |
| 20-24 | 5.0 |
| 25-29 | 4.1 |
| 30-34 | 3.9 |
| 35+ | 3.5 |
| Hispanic | 4.7 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 9.2 |
| Non-Hispanic White | 2.7 |
| <HS | 5.9 |
| HS/Some college | 4.7 |
| College+ | 2.2 |

**United States**

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

| Age | Rate |
|-----|------|
| <20 | 8.6 |
| 20-24 | 7.0 |
| 25-29 | 5.5 |
| 30-34 | 4.9 |
| 35+ | 5.8 |
| Hispanic | 5.1 |
| Non-Hispanic Black | 11.2 |
| Non-Hispanic White | 5.0 |
| <HS | 7.7 |
| HS/Some college | 6.4 |
| College+ | 3.5 |

Data source: CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 2012-2016. Figure based on maternal race/ethnicity. Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# In the Lower Hudson Valley, the infant mortality rate has declined by 12 percent, although racial/ethnic disparities persist



Legend: Hispanic, Non-Hispanic Black, Non-Hispanic White

Y-axis: Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

X-axis categories: 1996-1998, 1999-2001, 2002-2004, 2005-2007, 2008-2010, 2011-2013, 2014-2016

Data labels: 11.5, 9.6, 7.5, 7, 5.0, 4.3, 4.0, 2.6

Data source: CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 1995-2016.
Lower Hudson Valley is comprised of Westchester, Rockland, and Orange counties.

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# Among <u>teen mothers</u>, Orange county has a higher infant mortality rate than Westchester and Rockland counties
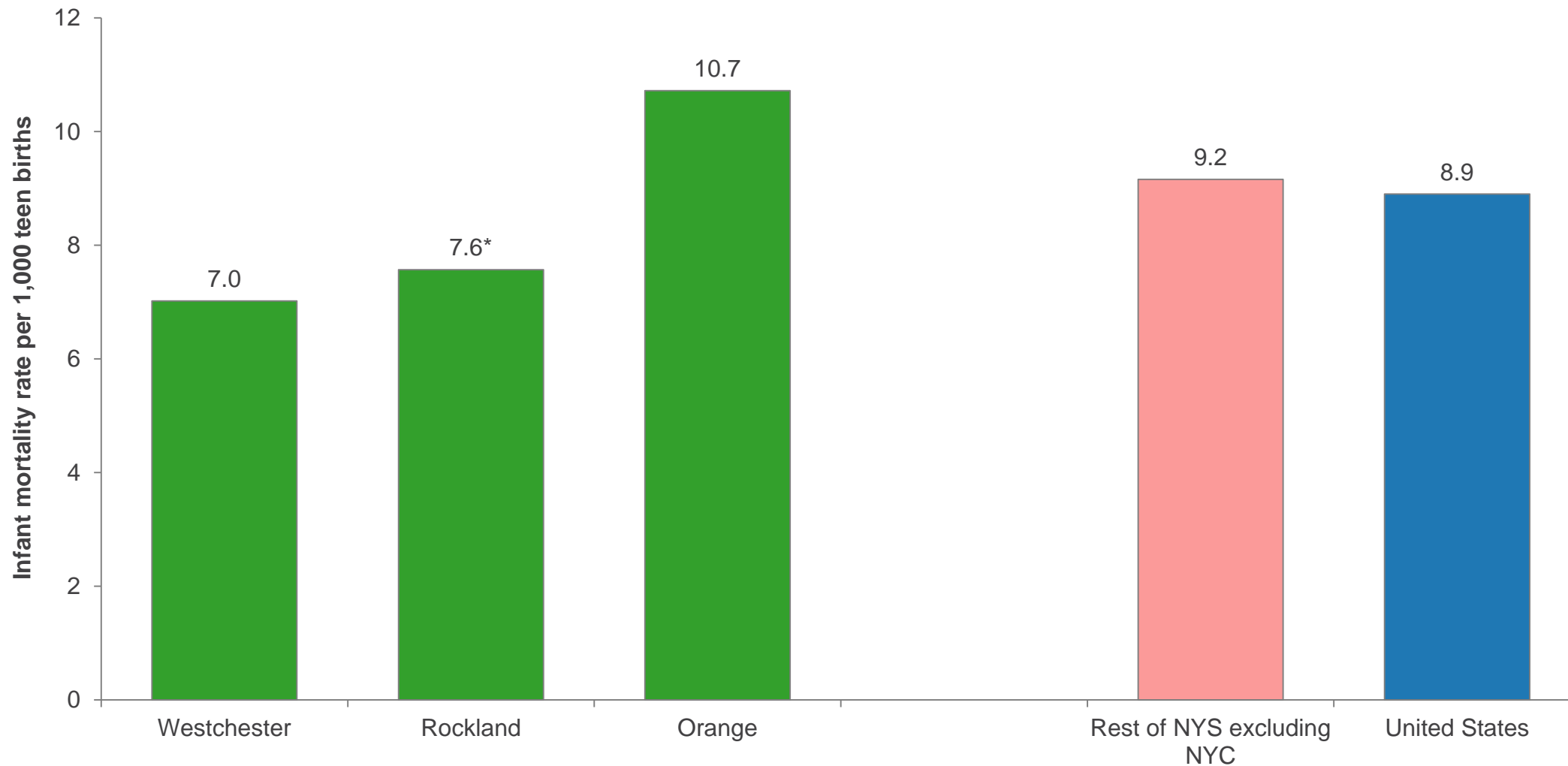


Data source: CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records, 2007-2016.
*Interpret with caution due to small numbers.

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# About the Lower Hudson Valley Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Lower Hudson Valley-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data

- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.

- Produced by Montefiore's Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources

- For more information please contact us at OCPHDept@montefiore.org

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# Sources

- Links to Data Sources:
  - CDC WONDER Births Data and Bridged-Race Population Estimates: https://WONDER.cdc.gov/natality.html
  - CDC WONDER Linked Birth/Infant Death Records: https://WONDER.cdc.gov/lbd.html
  - New York State Prevention Agenda: https://webbi1.health.ny.gov/SASStoredProcess/guest?_program=/EBI/PHIG/apps/dashboard/pa_dashboard&p=ch
  - New York State Dept of Health, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS), https://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/indicators/sub.htm

- Literature
  - Dietz PM, Bombard JM, Hutchings YL. Validation of obstetric estimate of gestational age on US birth certificates. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2014;210:335.e1-335.e5.
  - Ventura SJ, Martin JA, Curtin SC, Mathews TJ. Report of final natality statistics, 1996. Hyattsville, Maryland: US Department for Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly vital statistics reports (vol 46, no. 11).

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