

# **National Hispanic Medical Association**

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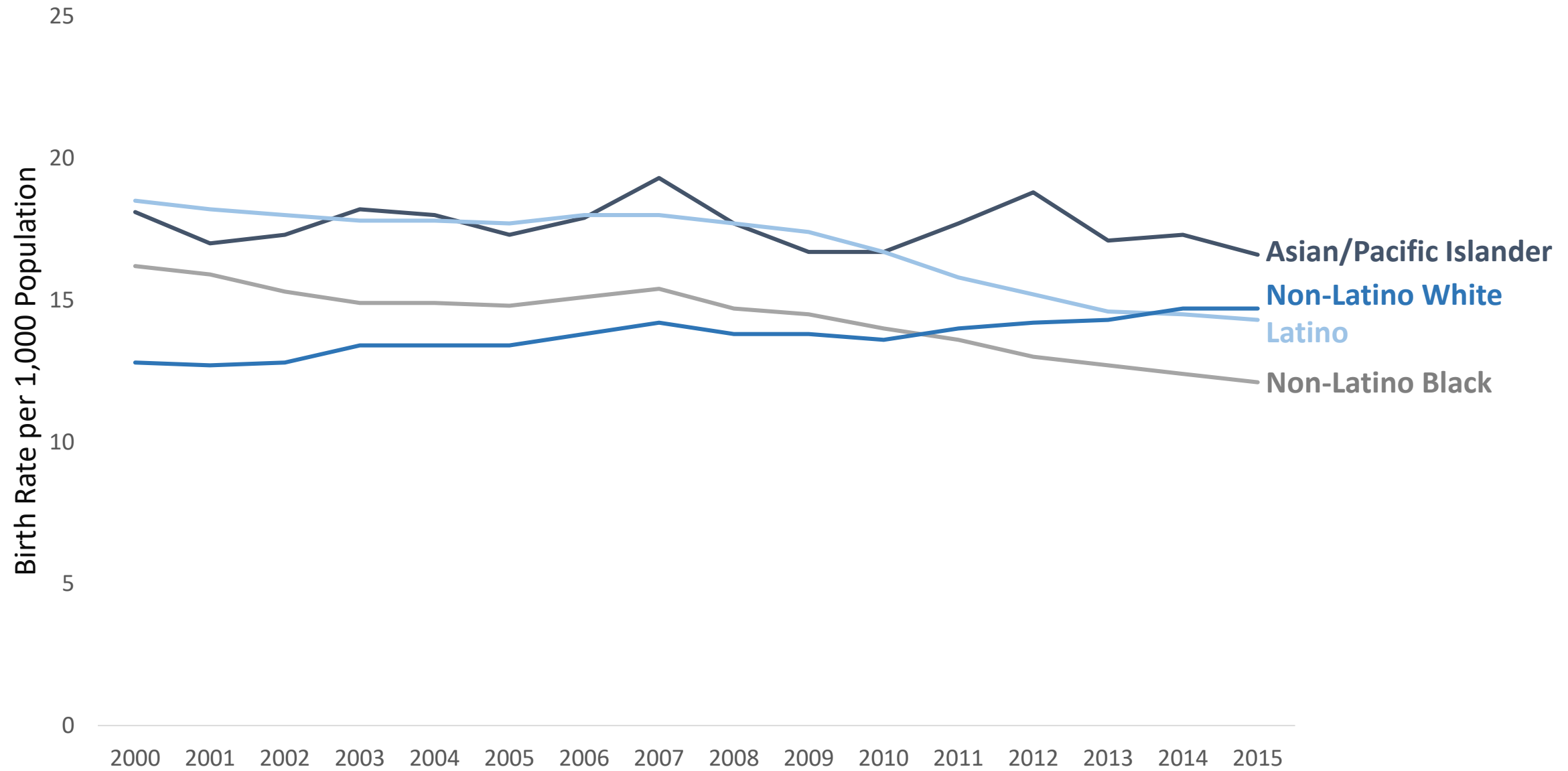
April 13, 2019

# Discussion points

- Latest birth statistics
- Maternal Mortality & Severe Maternal Morbidity
- Infant Mortality

# Birth Statistics

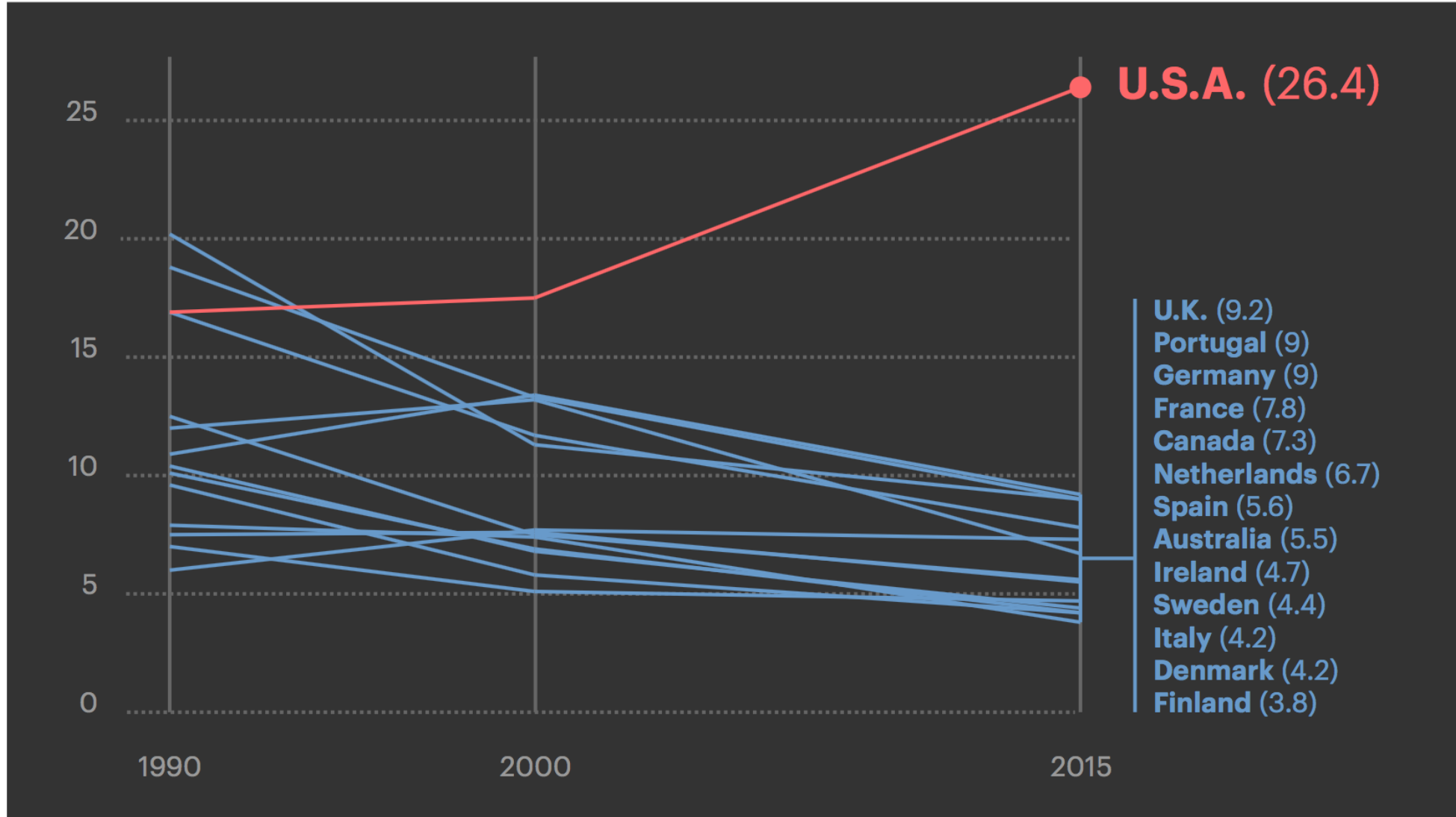
# Overall births in NYC vary by race/ethnic groups.



Source: NYC Bureau of Vital Statistics

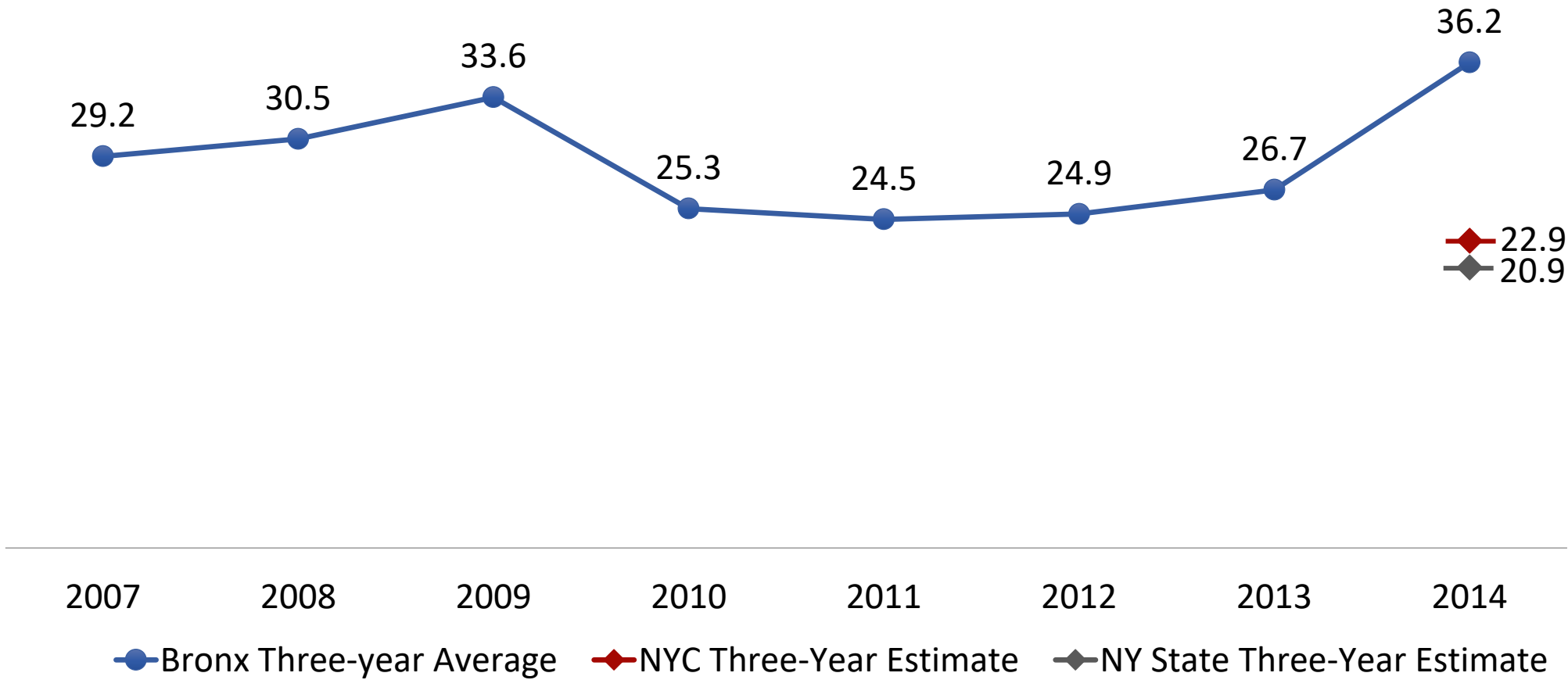
# **Maternal mortality and Severe maternal morbidity**

# Maternal mortality is rising in the U.S. as it declines elsewhere.

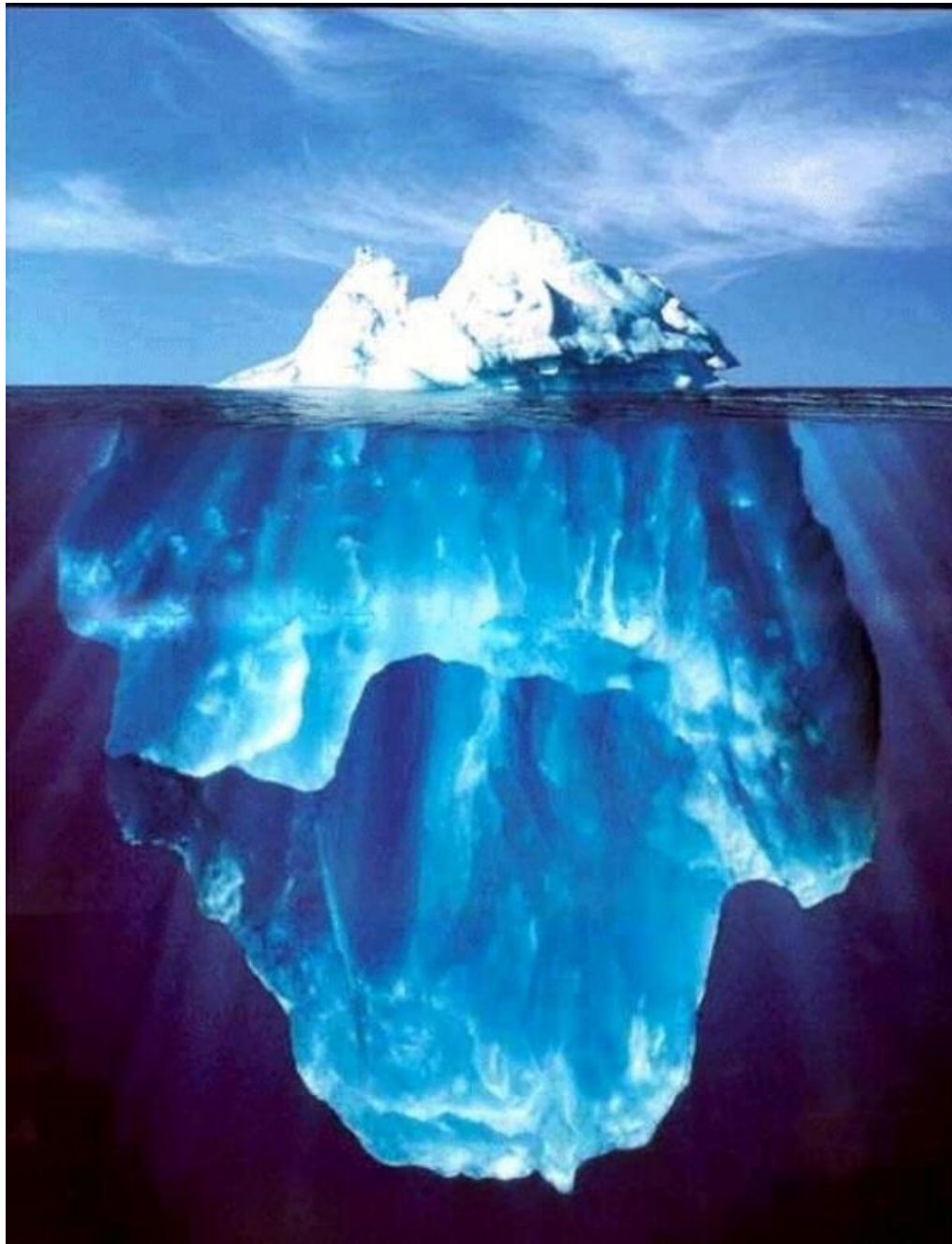


# Maternal mortality rate increased 24% from 2007-2014 in Bronx.

24%  
increase



Source: New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics Unit.



**Maternal Deaths**

Near Miss

**Severe Maternal  
Morbidity**

Morbidity

Severity



# Severe maternal morbidity increased 28% from 2008-2012 in New York City.

28%  
increase

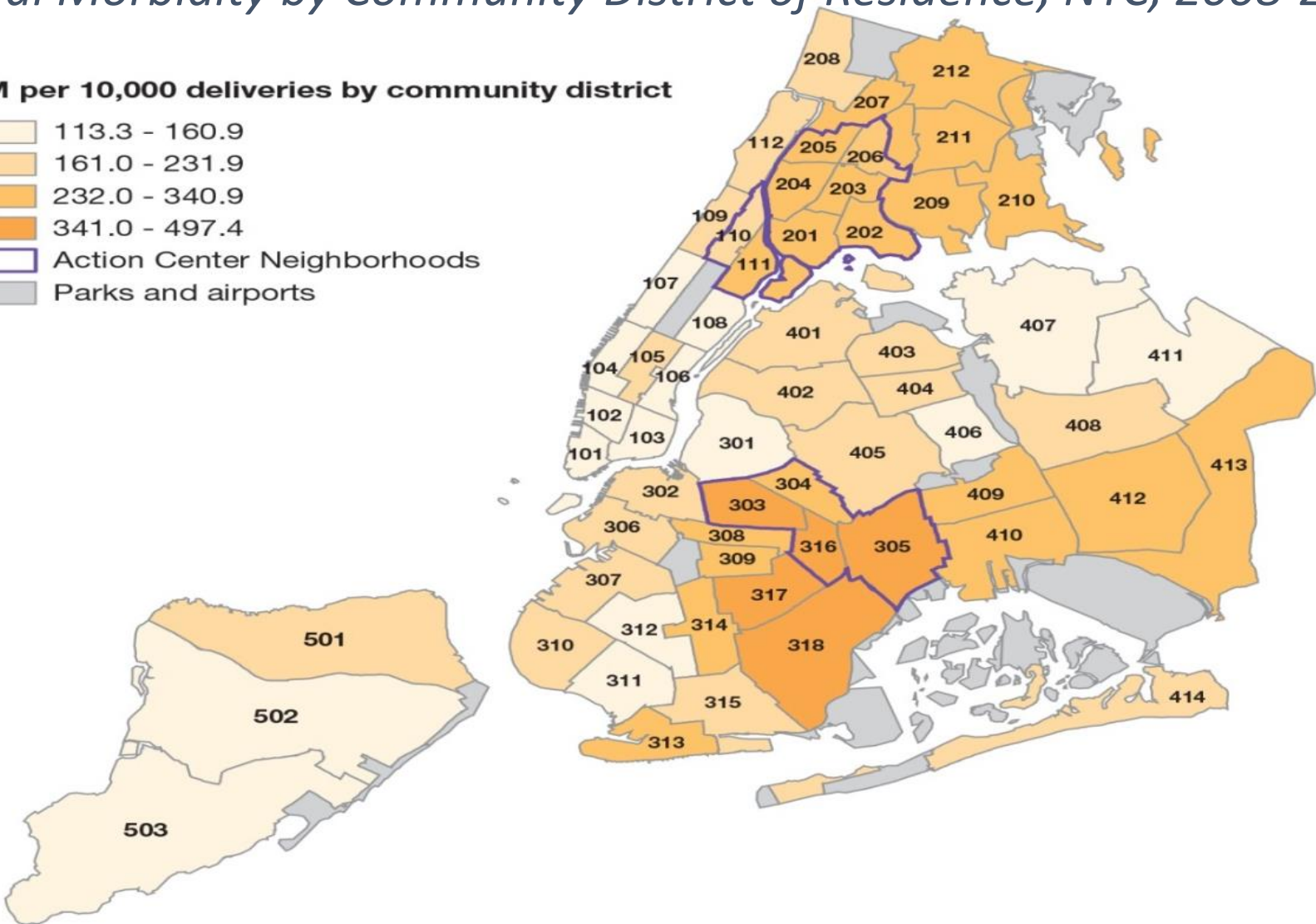


\*Severe maternal morbidity is a life-threatening complication during delivery.

# Communities in Brooklyn and the Bronx had the highest rates of Severe Maternal Morbidity.

*Severe Maternal Morbidity by Community District of Residence, NYC, 2008-2012*

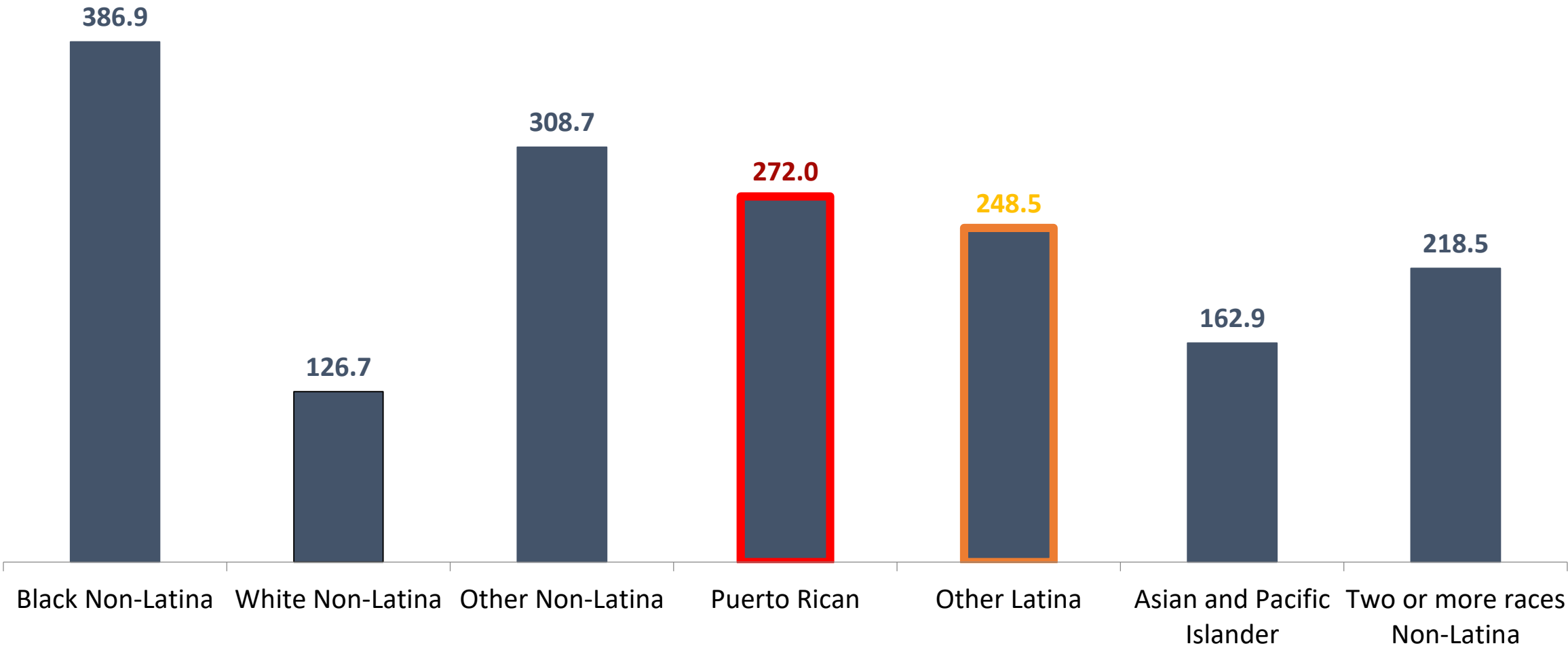
**SMM per 10,000 deliveries by community district**



Source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 2016

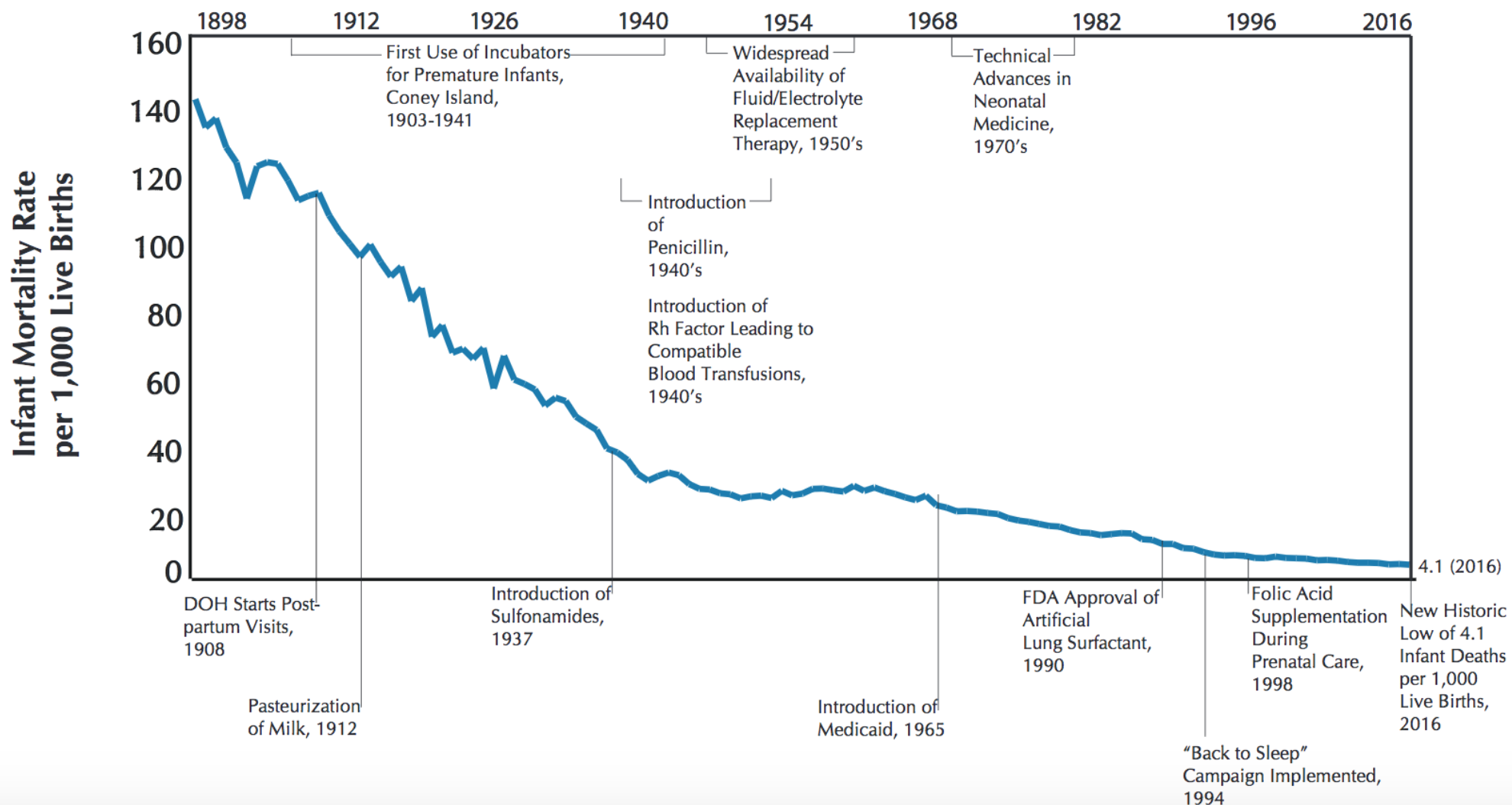
# Black women were 3x as likely to experience SMM as White women.

*Severe Maternal Morbidity by Race/Ethnicity, NYC, 2008-2012*

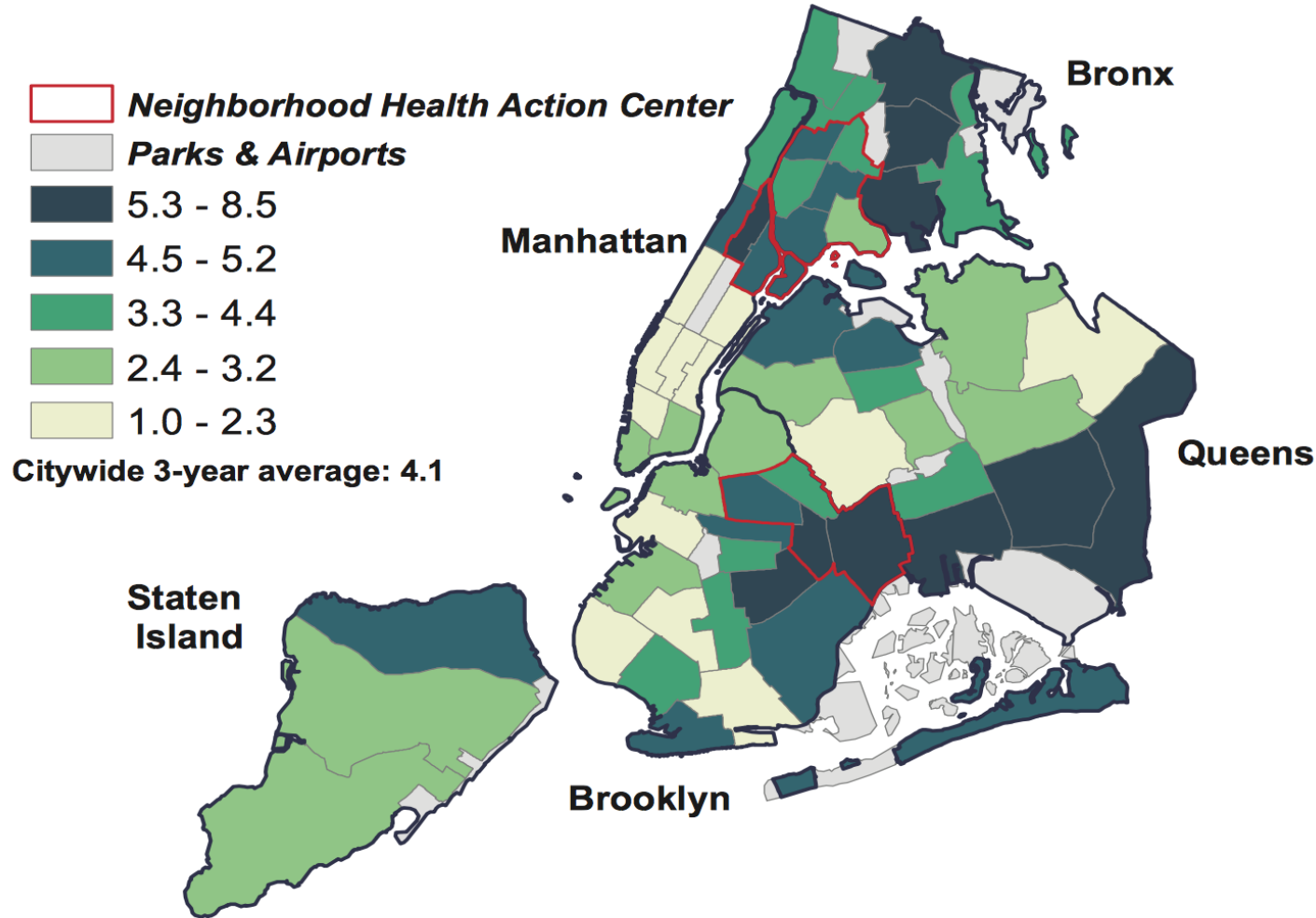


# Infant Mortality

# Infant mortality has decreased dramatically in NYC.



# The Bronx and Brooklyn carry a disproportionate burden of infant mortality rate.

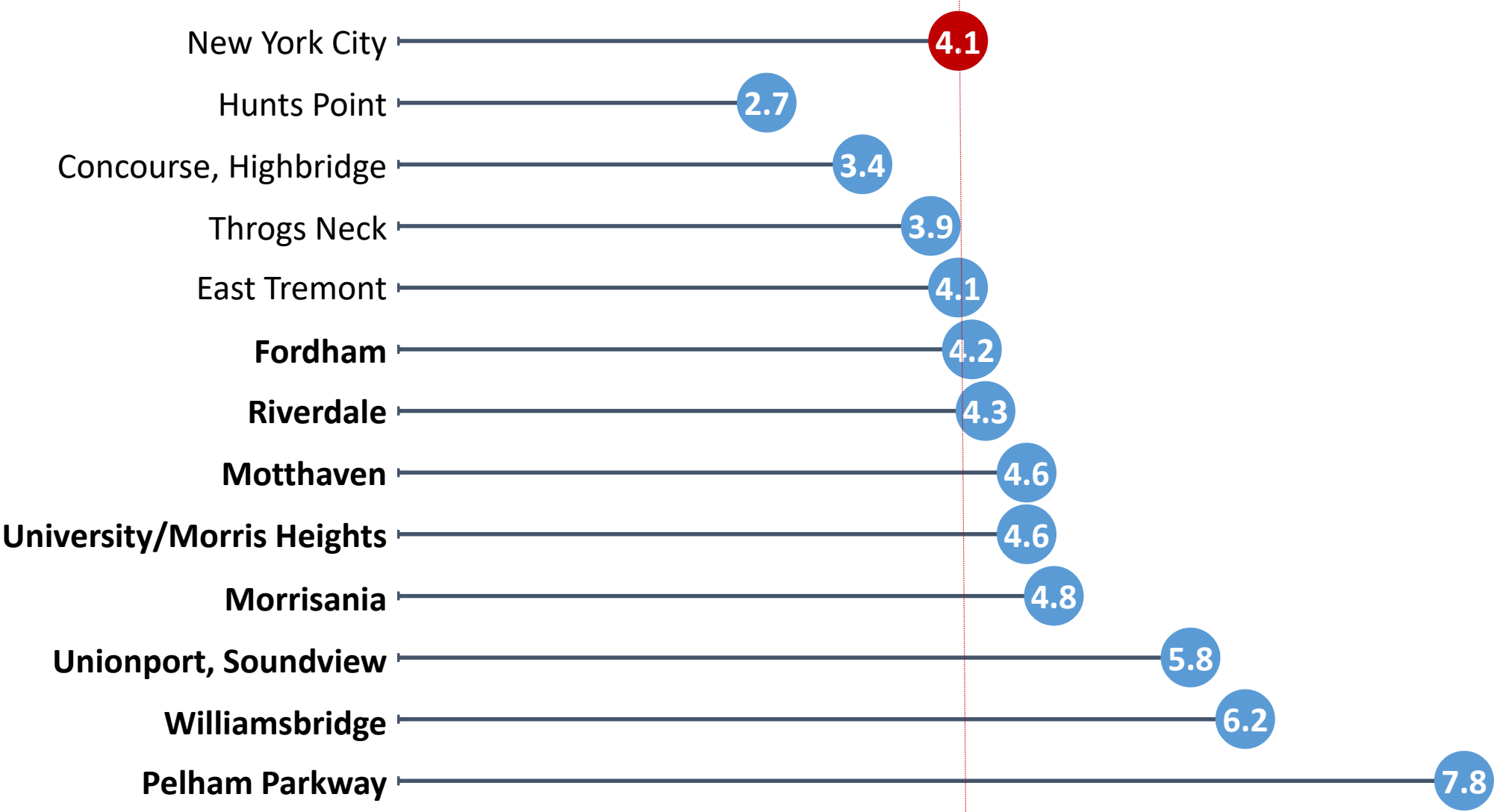


\*See Technical Notes: Community District (CD).

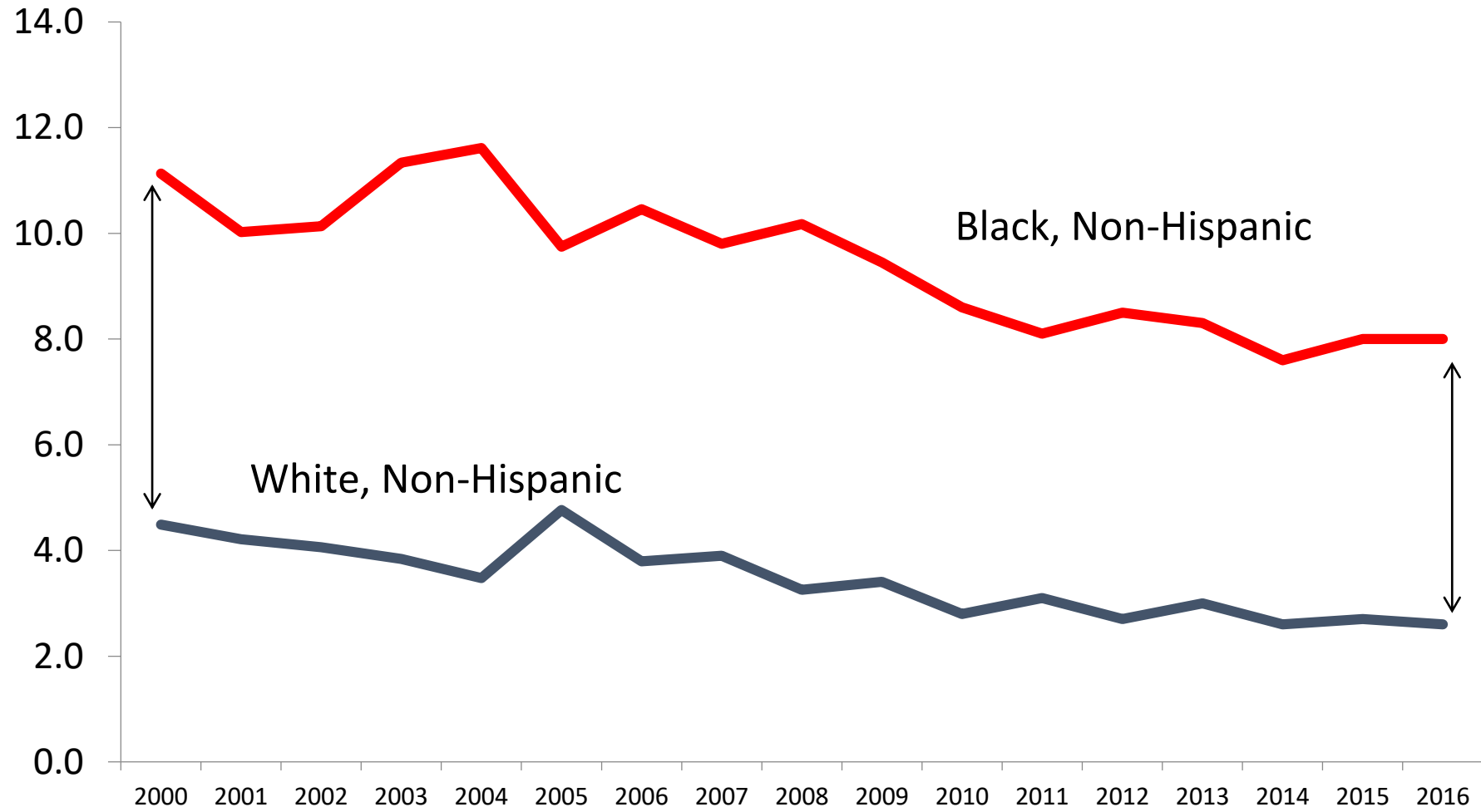
†Due to instability in the infant mortality rates by community district, rates are presented as three-year averages.

# Many communities experience higher infant mortality rates than NYC average.

*Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, 2014-2016*

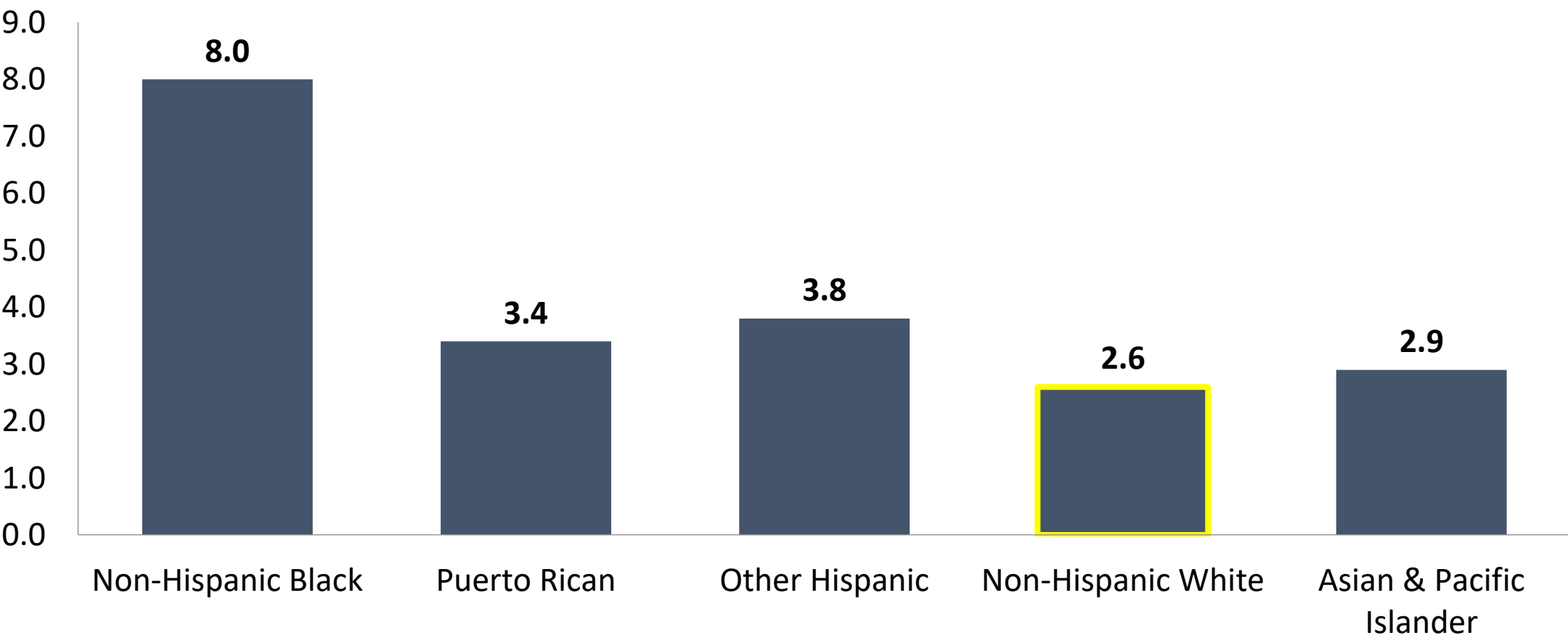


# There is a differential decline in Infant Mortality Rate by race/ethnicity.





# Infant Mortality Rate is higher among some racial/ethnic groups compared to Non-Hispanic Whites.



# Summary

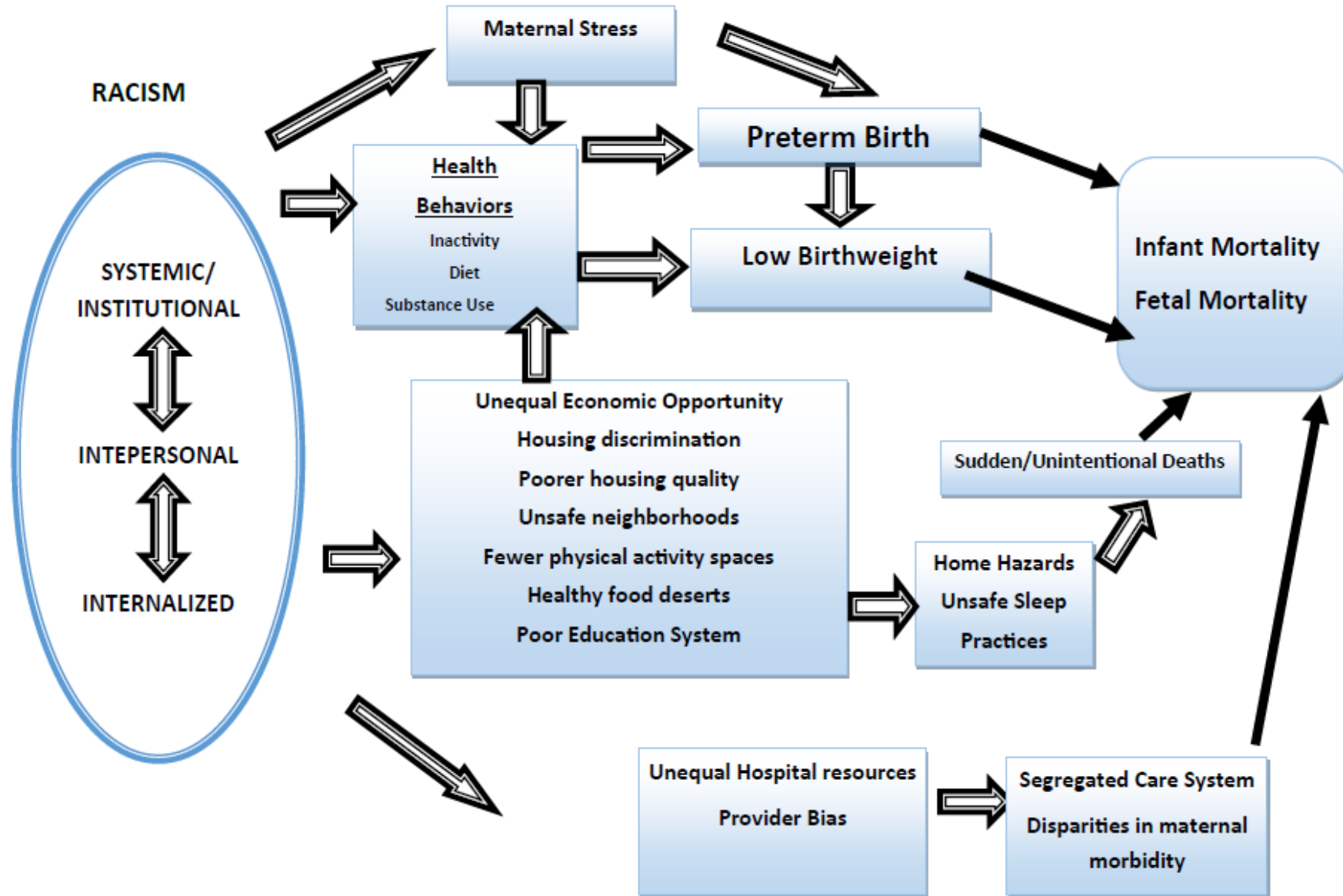
- **Maternal mortality rates are increasing in the United States though the rates are decreasing in other industrialized countries.**
- The maternal mortality rate, severe maternal morbidity, and the infant mortality rates are disparate across NYC.
- inequities persist in NYC with non-Hispanic Blacks and Latinas having significantly higher rates than non-Hispanic whites.

# Thank You!



# Extra Slides

# The role of racism on infant mortality



# PPOR Background

Perinatal Periods of Risk (PPOR) is a **method of analyzing fetal and infant mortality** in order to identify:



**Population groups** with disproportionately high fetal-infant mortality rates (FIMR).



**Periods of risk** that are contributing to “excess” FIMR.

**Factors contributing to disparities** including:

- social determinants;
- health care system barriers;
- and health behaviors.

# PPOR Phase 2: Fetal Infant Mortality Review

Phase 2 analyses use **birth and death records** and other data to:

**Identify pathways / mechanisms** for excess feto-infant mortality with:

- **Cause-specific mortality rates** for deaths in **Infant Health** period
- **Birth weight distribution and birthweight-specific mortality** for deaths in the **Maternal Health / Prematurity** period



**Estimate the prevalence of risk and preventive factors**, comparing study and reference populations with ratios or differences.



**Estimate the impact of risk and preventive factors** using population-attributable risk percentage (PAR%).