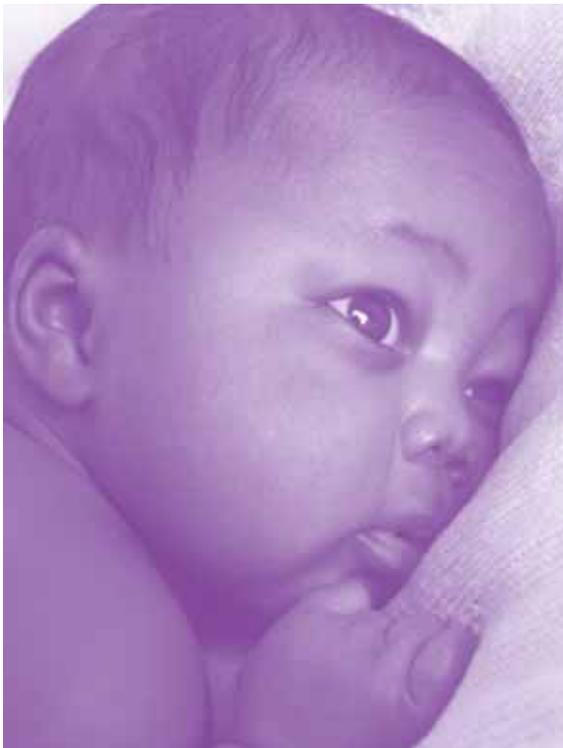


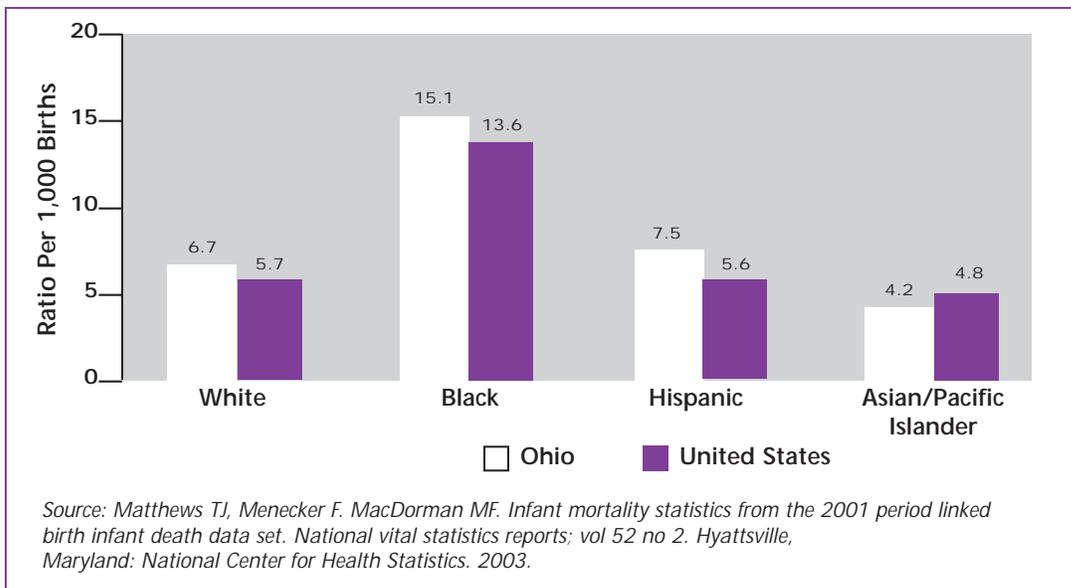


# Infant Mortality



- The Ohio infant mortality rates for whites, blacks and Hispanics during 1999-2001 were all higher than the United States infant mortality rates for comparable groups. The largest difference between the United States and Ohio infant mortality rates were for Hispanics (33.9 percent), followed by whites (15.8 percent) and blacks (11 percent).
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Ohio had an infant mortality rate 12.5 percent lower than the United States rate for 1999-2001.

Figure 5-1.  
Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity of Mother  
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001 Linked Files



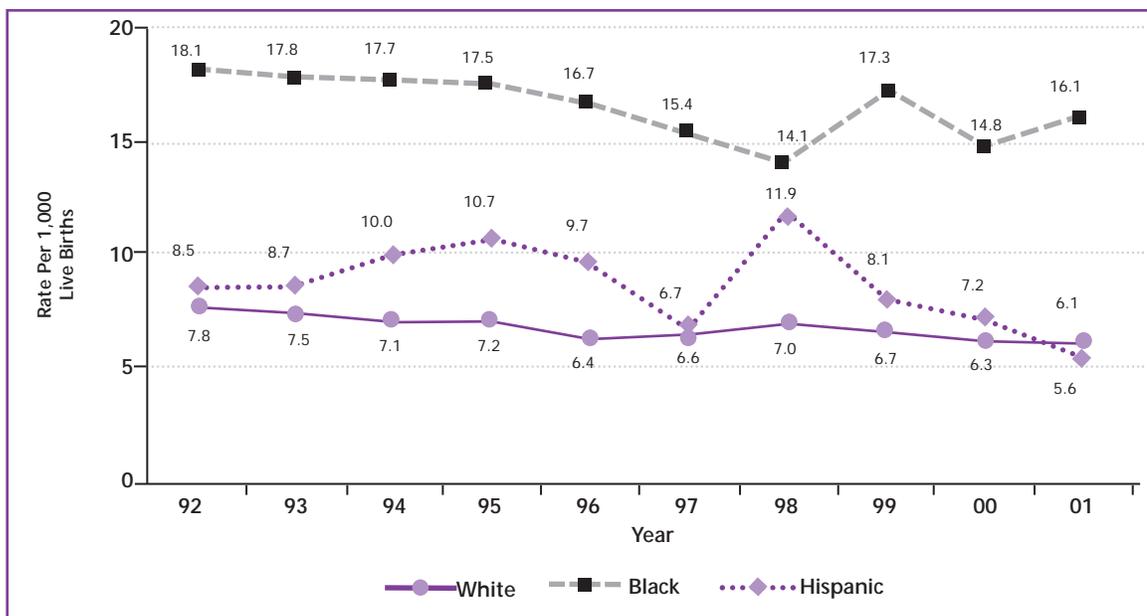
# Infant Mortality

2004

Minority  
Health  
Profile

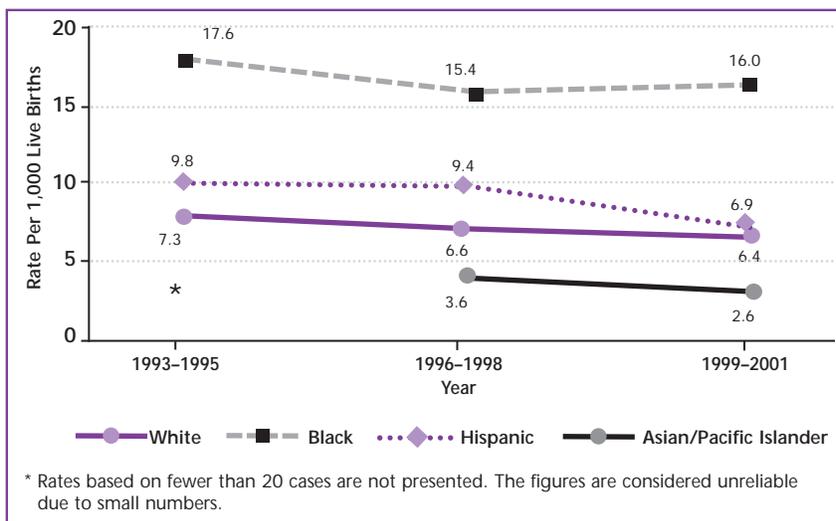
- The mortality rate for black Ohio infants was more than twice the rate for white Ohio infants in every year between 1992-2001.
- The mortality rate for Hispanic Ohio infants was higher than the rate for white Ohio infants in every year but 2001, and lower than the black infant mortality rate in every year between 1992 and 2001.
- The infant mortality rate for blacks declined steadily from 1992-1998 and increased sharply in 1999. Overall, the infant mortality rate decreased for black infants by 11 percent from 1992-2001.
- Infant mortality for whites decreased by 22 percent and for Hispanics by 34 percent from 1992 to 2001. The Hispanic infant mortality rate showed wider fluctuation than the white infant mortality rate.

Figure 5-2.  
Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, Ohio, 1992-2001



# Leading Causes of Infant Death

Figure 5-3  
Infant Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, Ohio 1993-2001



- The rate of infant mortality for black Ohio infants was more than twice the rate of white Ohio infants for each three-year period examined from 1993-2001.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders consistently had the lowest infant mortality rate, followed by whites and Hispanics.
- Hispanics had the largest decrease in infant mortality from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period (29.6 percent) followed by whites (12.3 percent) and blacks (9.1 percent).

- The infant mortality rate for blacks rose by 3.9 percent from the 1996-1998 to the 1999-2001 time period, while decreasing for Asian/Pacific Islanders (27.8 percent).

Table 5-1.  
Infant Deaths and Percent of Total Infant Deaths for the Five Leading Causes of Death, White Infants, 1993 to 2001

Cause of Death	1993-1995		1996-1998		1999-2001	
	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths
Congenital Malformations	700 (1)	24.5	595 (1)	23.6	518 (1)	21.4
Low Birth Weight	452 (2)	15.8	446 (2)	17.7	437 (2)	18.0
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	399 (3)	14.0	294 (3)	11.6	228 (3)	9.4
Respiratory Distress of Newborn	175 (4)	6.1	123 (5)	4.9	---	---
Maternal Complications	121 (5)	4.2	139 (4)	5.5	154 (4)	6.3
Cord and Placental Complications	---	---	---	---	114 (5)	4.7
All Other Causes	1,006	35.3	928	36.8	975	40.2
All Causes	2,853	100.0	2,525	100.0	2,426	100.0

- Congenital malformations were the leading cause of death for white infants during the 1999-2001 time period, accounting for more than 21 percent of infant deaths. Low birth weight was the second-leading cause of death in white infants (18 percent) followed by sudden infant death syndrome (9.4 percent), maternal complications (6.3 percent) and cord/placental complications (4.7 percent).
- The three leading causes of infant death remained the same for white infants during all three time periods examined. During the 1999-2001 time period, respiratory distress of newborn was replaced by cord/placental complications as a top-five cause of infant deaths in whites.

# Leading Causes of Infant Death

- Low birth weight was the leading cause of death for black infants in 1999-2001, accounting for more than 26 percent of infant deaths. Congenital malformations were the second-leading cause of death in black infants (11.4 percent) followed by sudden infant death syndrome (8.6 percent), maternal complications (8.4 percent) and cord/placental complications (5.2 percent).



- The three leading causes of infant death remained the same for black infants during the 1993-1995 and 1996-1998 time periods, with low birth weight the leading cause, followed by sudden infant death syndrome and congenital malformations. During the 1999-2001 time period, sudden infant death syndrome dropped from the second-leading cause of infant deaths in blacks to the third-leading cause.

Table 5-2.  
Infant Deaths and Percent of Total Infant Deaths for the Five Leading Causes of Death, Black Infants, 1993 to 2001

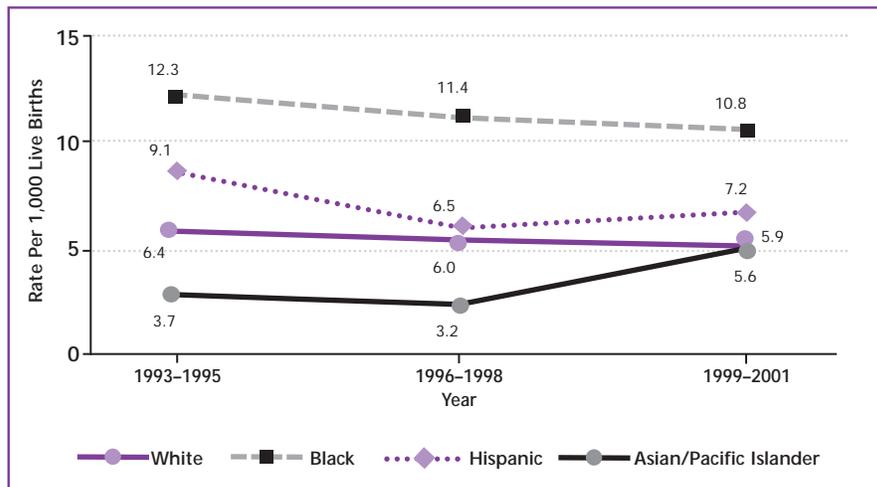
Cause of Death	1993-1995		1996-1998		1999-2001	
	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths	Number of Deaths (Rank)	Percent of Total Deaths
Low Birth Weight	306 (1)	24.1	263 (1)	25.4	298 (1)	26.9
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	204 (2)	16.1	146 (2)	14.1	95 (3)	8.6
Congenital Malformations	156 (3)	12.3	130 (3)	12.5	126 (2)	11.4
Maternal Complications	87 (4)	6.9	74 (4)	7.1	93 (4)	8.4
Respiratory Distress of Newborn	65 (5)	5.1	---	---	---	---
Cord and Placental Complications	---	---	47 (5)	4.5	58 (5)	5.2
All Other Causes	450	35.5	377	36.4	439	39.6
All Causes	1,268	100.0	1,037	100.0	1,109	100.0

# Fetal Mortality



- The fetal death rate for blacks was nearly twice the rate for whites for each time period from 1993 to 2001.
- Although Asian/Pacific Islanders in Ohio tended to have very low fetal death rates compared to other racial/ethnic groups from 1993-1998, that rate jumped by nearly 84.4 percent during the 1999-2001 time period with a rate slightly higher than the white fetal death rate.
- Hispanics had a decrease of 20.8 percent in their fetal death rate from the 1993-1995 time period to the 1999-2001 time period. During this same time period, the fetal death rate decreased for whites by 12.5 percent and decreased 12.2 percent for blacks.

Figure 5-4.  
Fetal Mortality by Race and Ethnicity of Mother,  
Ohio 1993-2001



# Perinatal Mortality

- The perinatal death rate for blacks was more than twice the rate for whites during the 1999-2001 time period.
- Hispanics had a decrease of 21.6 percent in their perinatal death rate from the 1993-1995 to the 1999-2001 time period. During this same time, the perinatal death rate decreased for whites by 15 percent and decreased 12 percent for blacks.
- The perinatal death rate remained unchanged for Asian/Pacific Islanders from the 1996-1998 to the 1999-2001 time period.

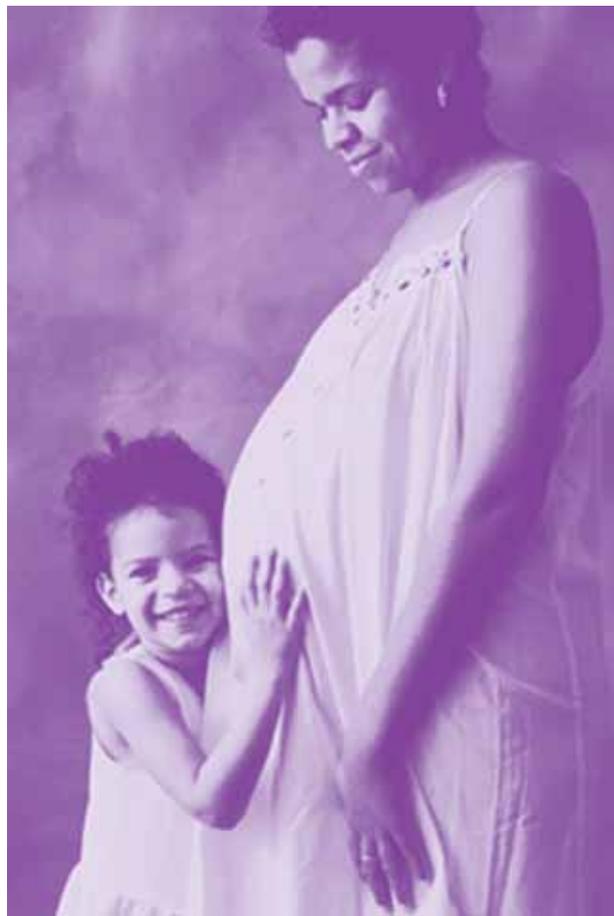
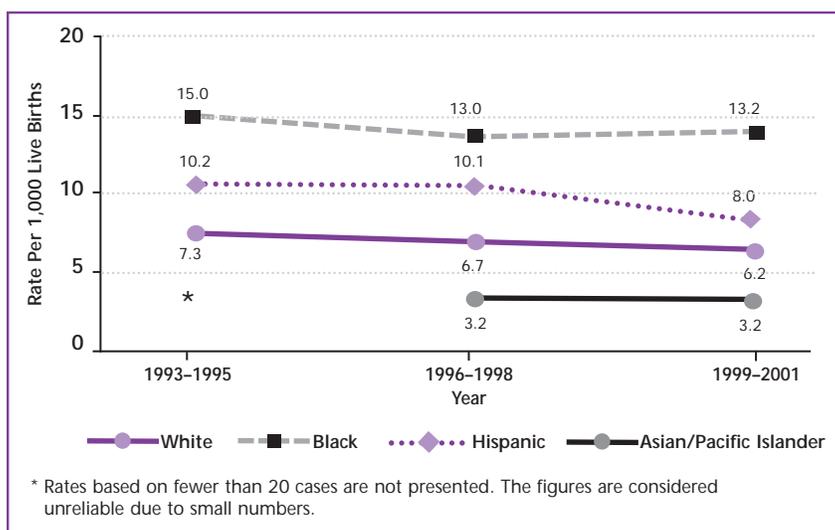


Figure 5-5.  
Perinatal Mortality by Race and Ethnicity of Mother,  
Ohio 1993-2001



# Neonatal Mortality



- The neonatal death rate for blacks was more than twice the rate for whites during each time period between 1993 and 2001.
- Hispanics had a decrease of 23.2 percent in their neonatal death rate from the 1993-1995 time period to the 1999-2001 time period. During this same time period, the neonatal death rate decreased for whites and blacks by 10.2 percent.

Figure 5-6.  
Neonatal Mortality by Race and Ethnicity of Mother,  
Ohio 1993-2001

