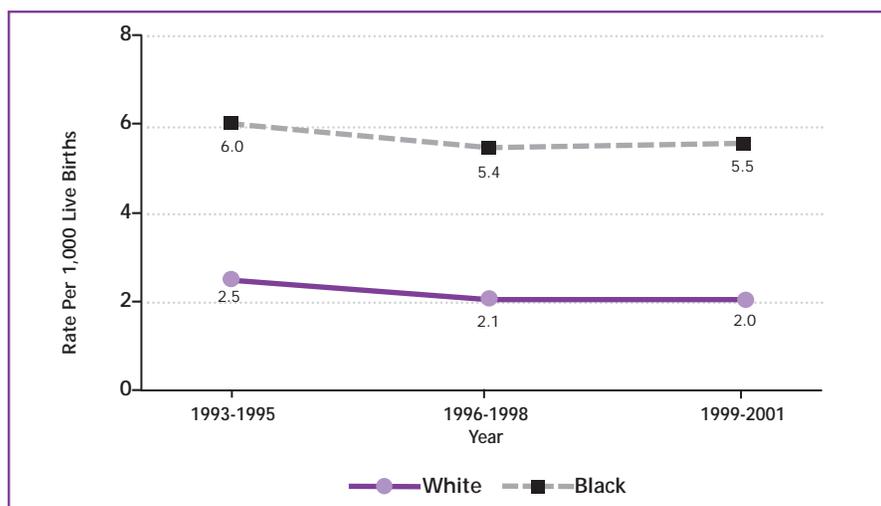


Post-Neonatal Mortality

- The post-neonatal death rate for blacks was more than twice the rate for whites during each time period between 1993 and 2001.
- Whites had a decrease of 20 percent in their post-neonatal death rate from the 1993-1995 time period to the 1999-2001 time period, while blacks had a post-neonatal death rate that decreased 8.3 percent during the same time period.



Figure 5-7.
Post-Neonatal Mortality by Race and Ethnicity of Mother,
Ohio 1993-2001

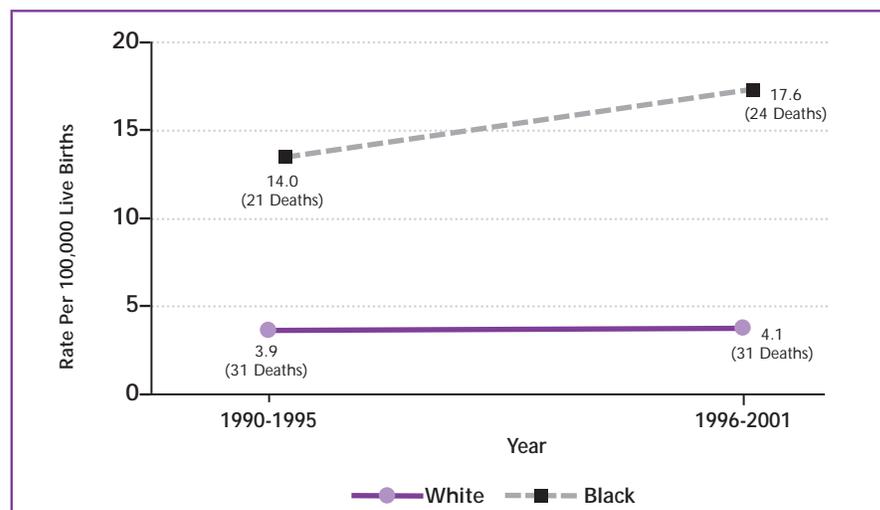


Maternal Mortality



- The maternal mortality rate for black Ohio women rose by more than 25 percent from 1996-2001, when compared with the 1990-1995 rate.
- The maternal mortality rate for white Ohio women rose by 5 percent from 1996-2001, when compared with the 1990-1995 rate.
- Black women had a maternal mortality rate more than three times greater than white women from 1990-1995 and more than four times greater than white women from 1996-2001.

Figure 5-8.
Maternal Mortality Rates by Race, Ohio 1990-2001

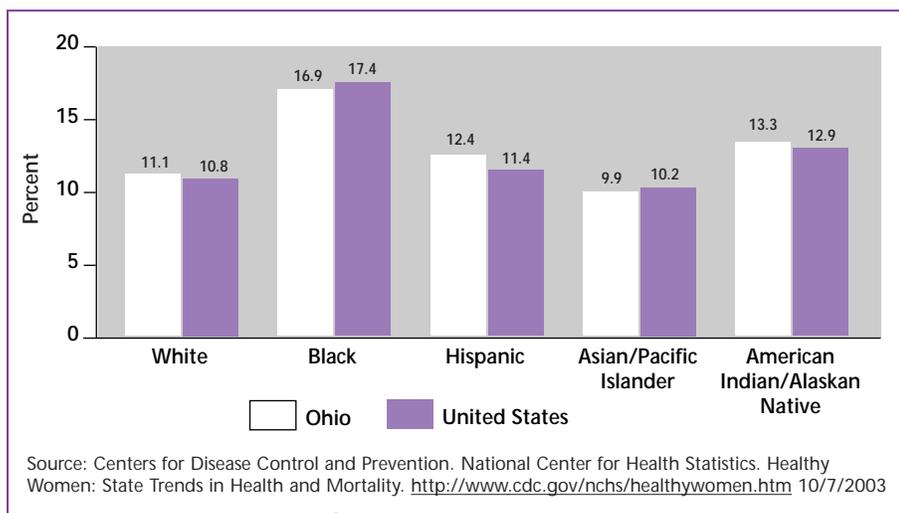


Preterm Births

- In Ohio and the United States, black women were most likely to have a preterm birth (<37 weeks), followed by American Indian/Alaska Natives, Hispanics, whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- When compared to their United States counterparts, blacks and Asian/Pacific Islanders in Ohio had slightly lower percents of pre-term births (<37 weeks) while whites, Hispanics and American Indian/Alaska Native Ohioans had slightly higher percents of preterm births.
- Hispanic Ohioans had a higher percent of preterm births than Hispanics in the United States. Hispanic Ohioans also had the largest percent difference of any racial/ethnic group in preterm births with an 8.8 percent difference between the Ohio and the United States percentages.



Figure 5-9.
Preterm Births, < 37 Weeks by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001

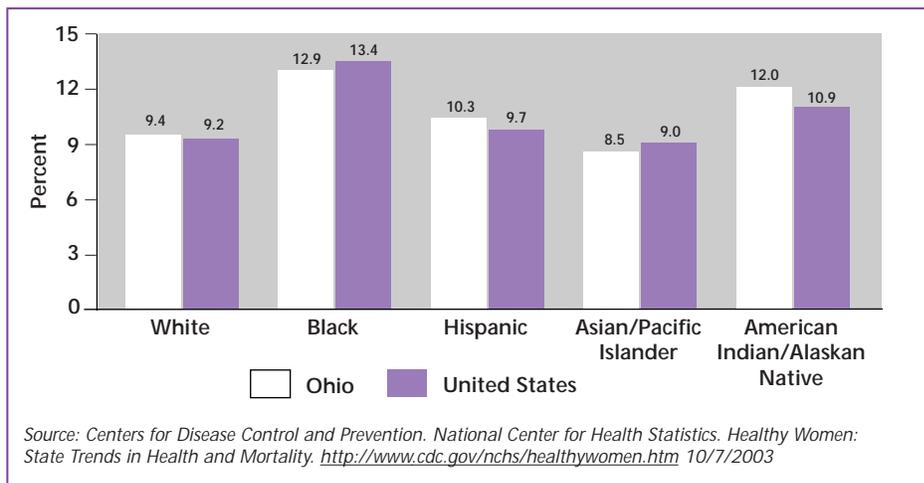


Preterm Births



- In Ohio and the United States, black women were most likely to have a preterm birth between 32-36 gestational weeks, followed by American Indian/Alaska Natives, Hispanics, whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- When compared to their United States counterparts, blacks and Asian/Pacific Islanders in Ohio had slightly lower percents of preterm births for 32-36 weeks of gestation while whites, Hispanics and American Indian/Alaska Native Ohioans had higher percents.
- American Indian/Alaska Native Ohioans had a higher percent of preterm births of 32-36 weeks gestational age than American Indian/Alaska Natives in the United States. This was also the largest percent difference of any racial/ethnic group in preterm births of 32-36 weeks gestation with a 10.1 percent difference between the Ohio and the United States percentages.

Figure 5-10.
Preterm Births, 32-36 Weeks by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001

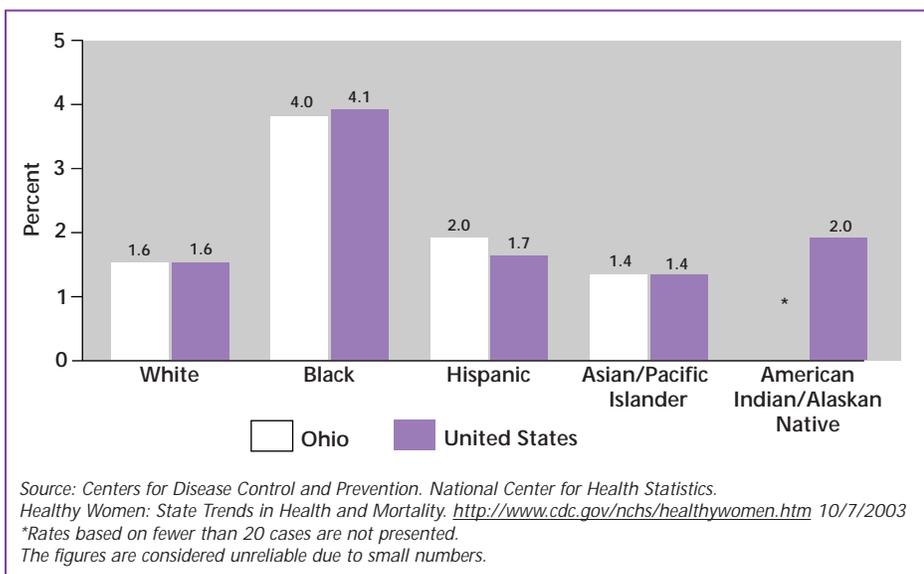


Preterm Births

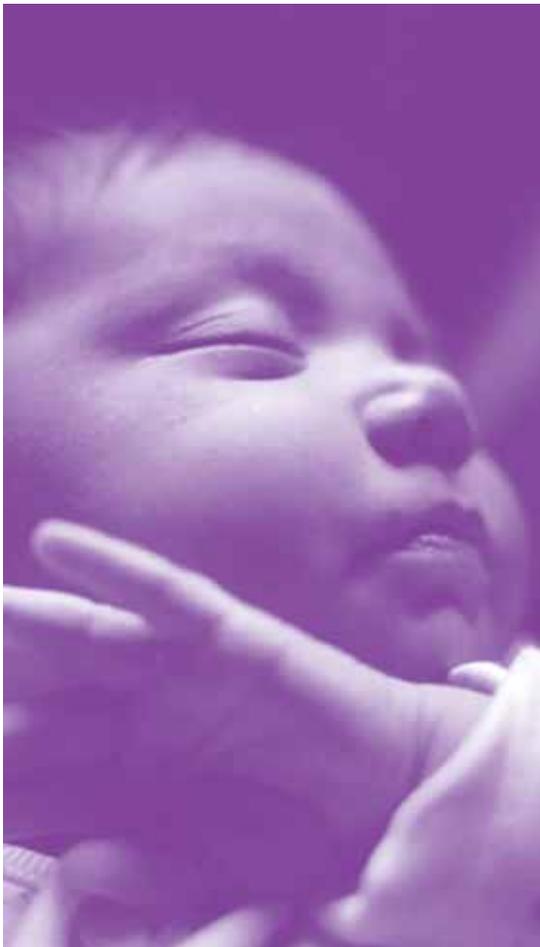
- In Ohio and the United States, black women were most likely to have a preterm birth <32 weeks gestational weeks, followed by American Indian/Alaska Natives, Hispanics, whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders.
- When compared to their United States counterparts, black Ohioans had a slightly lower percent of preterm births for <32 weeks of gestation, while white and Asian/Pacific Islander Ohioans had a percent identical to the United States.
- Hispanics had a higher percent of preterm births <32 weeks than Hispanics in the United States, and the largest percent difference of any racial/ethnic group with a 17.6 percent difference between the Ohio and the United States percentages.



Figure 5-11.
Preterm Births, <32 Weeks by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001

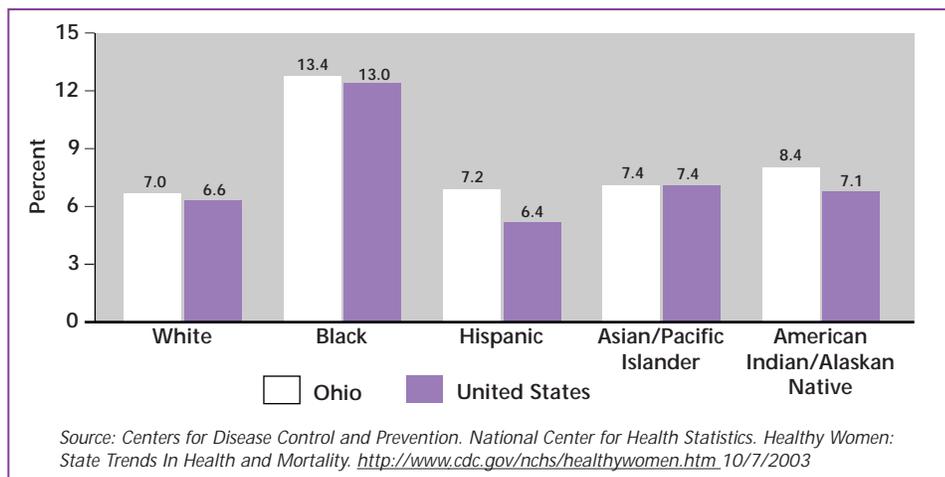


Low Birth Weight



- In Ohio and the United States, black women were most likely to have an infant with a birth weight <2,500 grams. Approximately 13 percent of black infants in Ohio and the United States had a birth weight of <2,500 grams, a percent nearly double the percent of other racial and ethnic groups.
- When compared to their United States counterparts, all of Ohio's racial/ethnic groups had percents of low birth weight (<2,500 grams) either identical to or higher than the United States percentage for low birth weight.
- American Indian/Alaska Native Ohioans had a higher percent of low birth weight than American Indian/Alaska Natives in the United States and also had the largest percent difference of any racial/ethnic group in low birth weight with a 18.3 percent difference between the Ohio and the United States percentages.

Figure 5-12.
Low Birth Weight, <2,500 Grams by Race and Ethnicity of Mother
Ohio and United States, 1999-2001

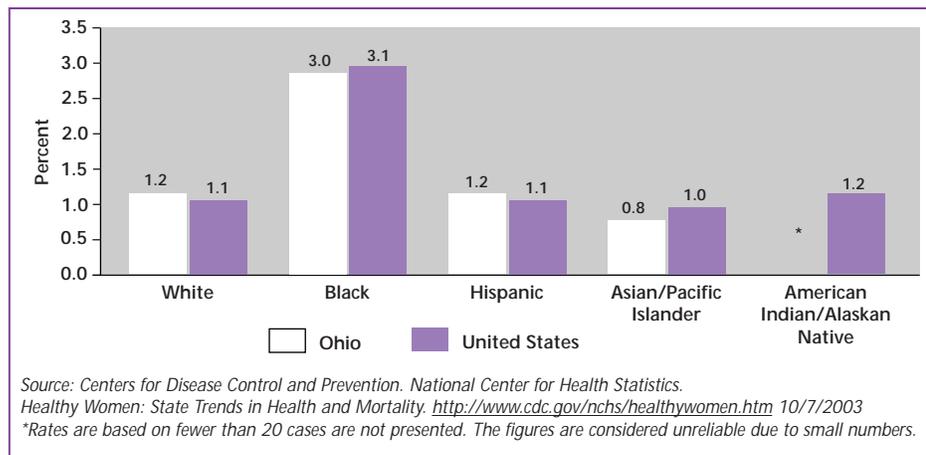


Low Birth Weight

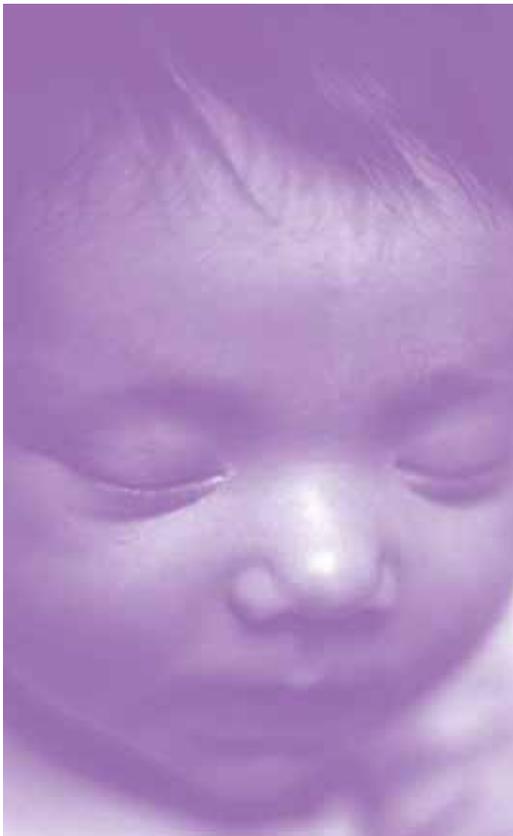
- In Ohio and the United States, black women were most likely to have an infant with a very low birth weight (<1,500 grams). Approximately 3 percent of black infants in Ohio and the United States had a birth weight of <1,500 grams, a percent more than double the percent of other racial and ethnic groups.
- When compared to their United States counterparts, black and Asian/Pacific Islander Ohioans had a slightly lower percent of very low birth weight (<1,500 grams) infants while white and Hispanic Ohioans had a slightly higher percentage than the United States for very low birth weight.
- Asian/Pacific Islander Ohioans had a lower percent of very low birth weight than Asian/Pacific Islanders in the United States and also had the largest percent difference of any racial/ethnic group in very low birth weight, with a 20 percent difference between the Ohio and the United States percentages.



Figure 5-13.
Very Low Birth Weight, <1,500 Grams by Race and Ethnicity
of Mother, Ohio and United States, 1999-2001



Low Birth Weight



- The percent of low birth weight infants (<2,500 grams) was nearly twice as high for black infants when compared to whites, Hispanics and Asian/Pacific Islanders for each time period examined.
- Although the percent of low birth weight (<2,500 grams) infants remained the highest for blacks in 1999-2001, there was a slight decrease of 2.9 percent from the 1993-1995 time period. Hispanics also had a decrease of 4 percent for low birth weight infants from 1993-1995 to 1999-2001, while American Indian/Alaska Natives had a decrease on 12.4 percent.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders and whites both had increases in the number of low birth weight infants (<2,500 grams) from 1993-1995 to 1999-2001, with Asian/Pacific Islanders experiencing a 13.8 percent increase and whites a 9.4 percent increase.

Figure 5-14.
Low Birth Weight, <2,500 Grams,
by Race and Ethnicity of Mother, Ohio, 1993-2001

