

HEALTH DISPARITIES PROFILE

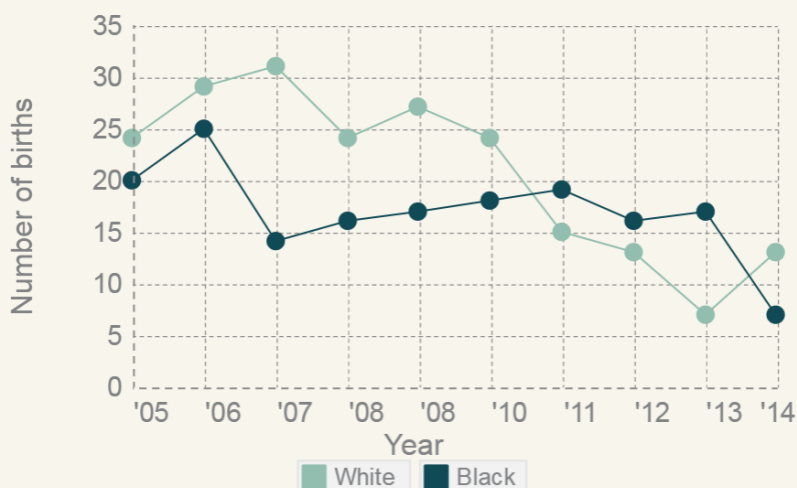
LIVE WELL BOONE COUNTY

From the moment a child is born, and even before, some children are automatically at a disadvantage? Why?

MATERNAL/CHILD HEALTH

Note: All data presented is from Boone County, Missouri and was obtained from Missouri Information for Community Assessment

Births to Mothers Age 15 -17



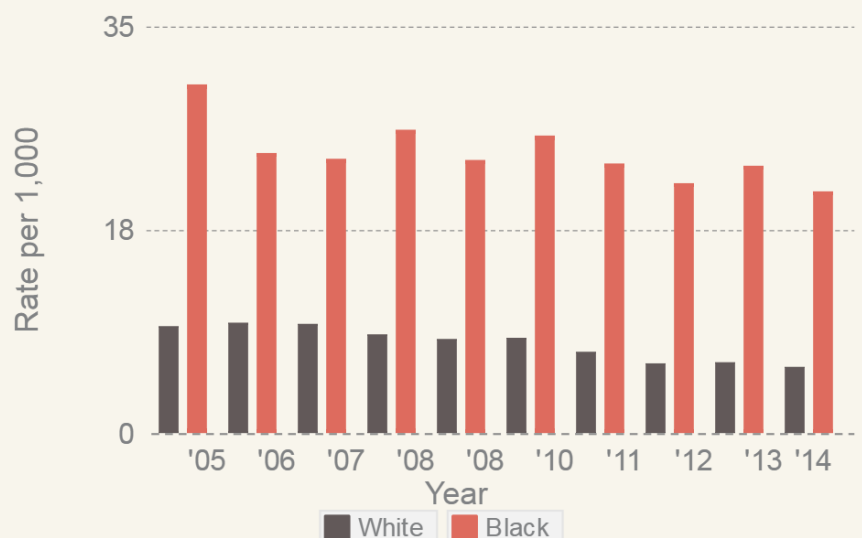
Age Matters

Children born to adolescents face particular challenges—they are more likely to have poorer educational, behavioral, and health outcomes throughout their lives, compared with children born to older parents.¹

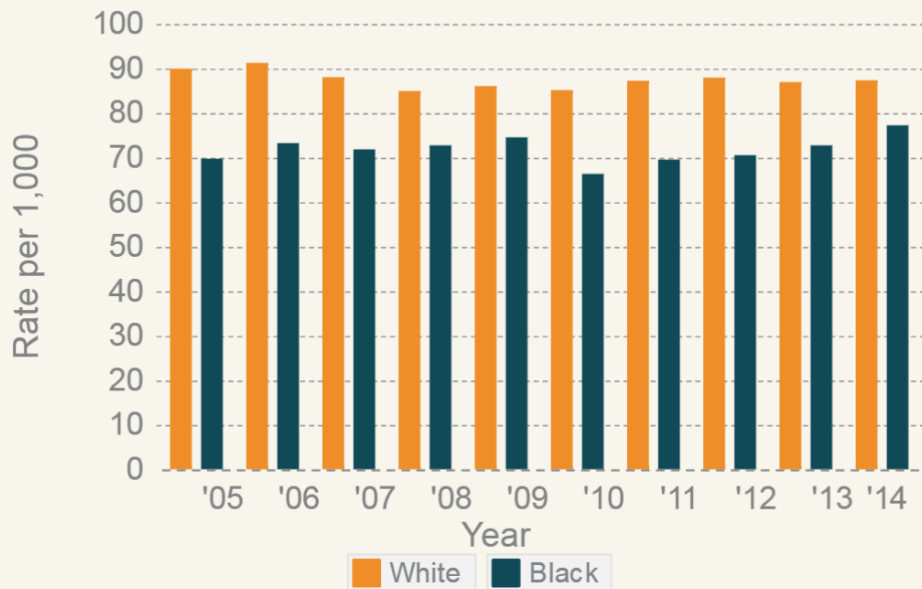
Rate of Mothers with Less Than 12 Years of Education

Education Matters

Babies born to mothers who have not finished high school are nearly twice as likely to die before their first birthdays as babies born to college graduates, and are more than six times as likely to be in poor or fair health.²



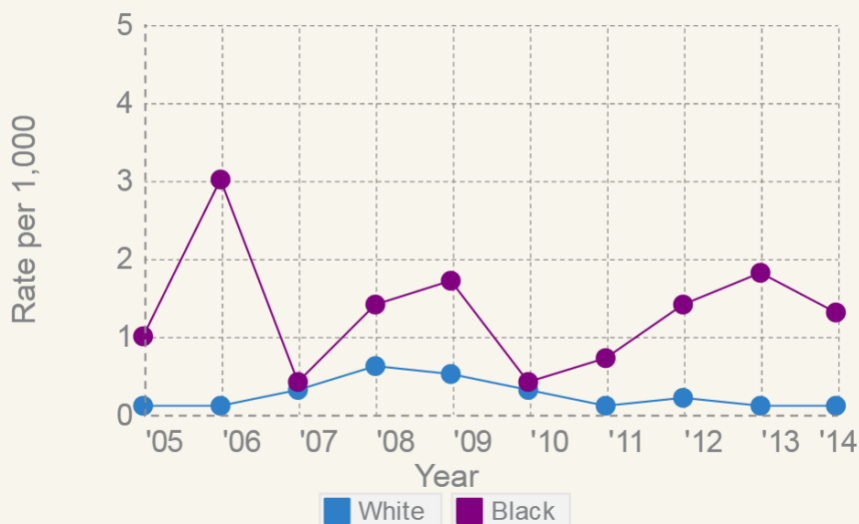
Rate of Pregnant Women Starting Prenatal Care in First Trimester



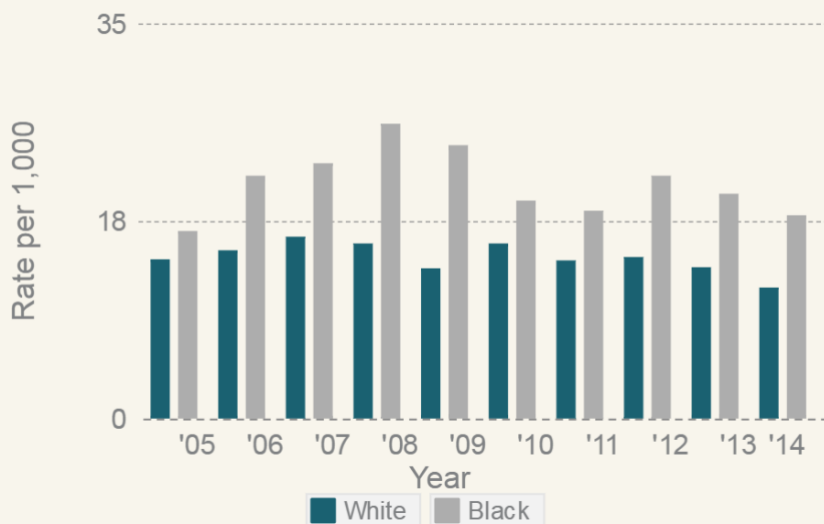
Care Matters

Early and regular prenatal care can improve a baby's birth weight and decrease a mother's risk of preterm delivery.³ Mothers who receive late (defined as beginning in the third trimester of pregnancy) or no prenatal care are more likely to have babies with health problems. Mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to give birth to a low-weight baby, and their baby is five times more likely to die.^{4 5}

Rate of Pregnant Women Who Did Not Receive Prenatal Care



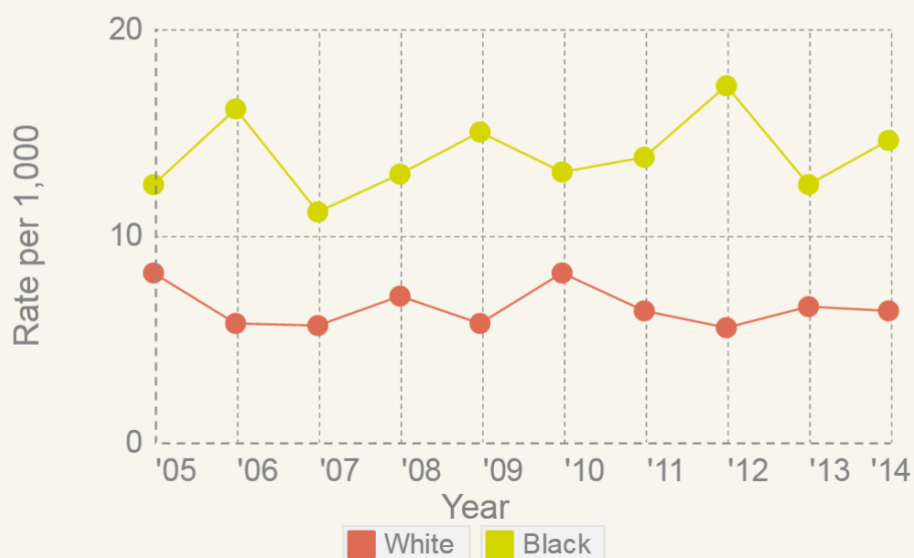
Rate of Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy



Health Matters

Smoking during pregnancy can cause premature birth, low birthweight, and is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). ⁶

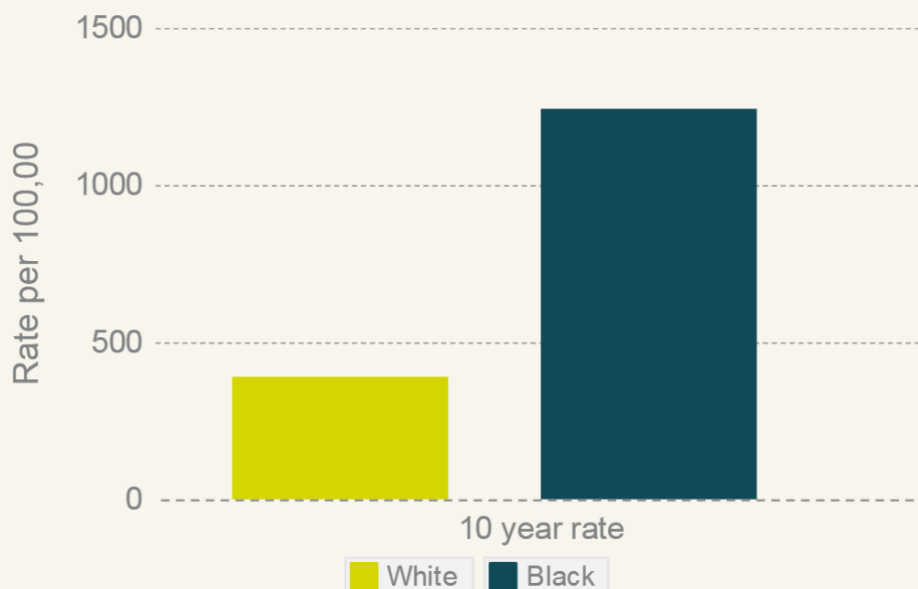
Rate of Low (less than 2500 g) Birth Weight Babies



Outcomes Matter

Low-birthweight babies are more likely than babies with normal weight to have health problems as a newborn. Some need special care in a hospital's newborn intensive care unit (also called NICU). Babies born with low birthweight may be more likely than babies born at a normal weight to have certain health conditions later in life, including: diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure. ⁷

Rate of Infant Mortality 2005-2014 (rate per 100,000)



Race Matters

Disparities in U.S. infant mortality have been noted since data collection began, more than 100 years ago. These disparities have persisted over time, suggesting that not all racial and ethnic groups have benefitted equally from social and medical advances.⁸

Sources:

1. Hoffman, S. D., & Maynard, R. A. (Eds.). (2008). Kids having kids: Economic costs and social consequences of teen pregnancy (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press. <http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/adolescent-health-topics/reproductive-health/teen-pregnancy/trends.html>
2. Education matters for health [Internet]. University of California, San Francisco Center on Social Disparities in Health. 2009 Sept [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.commissiononhealth.org/PDF/c270deb3-ba42-4fbd-baeb-2cd65956f00e/Issue%20Brief%206%20Sept%2009%20-%20Education%20and%20Health.pdf>
3. Prenatal- first trimester care access [Internet]. US Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration. N.d. [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.hrsa.gov/quality/toolbox/measures/prenatalfirsttrimester/index.html>
4. Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Prenatal services. <http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov/programs/womeninfants/prenatal.html>
5. Late or no prenatal care [Internet]. Child Trends Databank; 2015 [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from :<http://www.childtrends.org/?late-or-no-prenatal-care>
6. How does smoking during pregnancy harm my health and my baby [Internet]. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016 July 20 [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/tobaccousepregnancy/>
7. Low birth weight [Internet]. March of Dimes; 2014 October [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx>
8. MacDorman MF, Mathews TJ. Understanding racial and ethnic disparities in U.S. infant mortality rates. NCHS data brief, no 74. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.

Live Well Boone County

Maternal/Child Health Disparities Profile



From the moment a child is born, and even before, some children are at a disadvantage. Why?



Note: All data presented is from Boone County, Missouri and was obtained from Missouri Information for Community Assessment

Education Matters

African American moms are 3.65 times more likely to have less than 12 years of education than white moms.

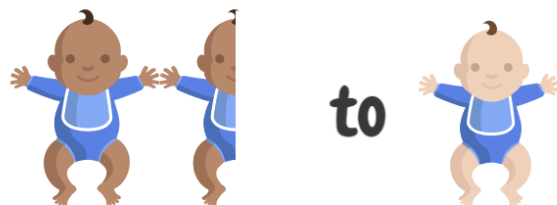


Babies born to moms who have not finished high school are nearly twice as likely to die before their first birthday as babies born to college graduates, and are more than six times as likely to be in poor or fair health.¹



Health Matters

African American moms are 1.5 times more likely to smoke than white moms.



Smoking during pregnancy can cause premature birth, low birthweight, and is a risk factor of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)



Outcomes Matter

African American moms are 2.3 times more likely to have a low-birthweight baby than white moms.



Low-birthweight babies are more likely than babies with normal weight to have health problems as a newborn. Some need special care in a hospital's newborn intensive care unit (also called NICU). Babies born with low birthweight may be more likely than babies born at a normal weight to have certain health conditions later in life, including: diabetes, heart disease, and high blood pressure.³



Race Matters

African American moms are 3 times more likely to have their child die before it's 1st birthday.



Disparities in U.S. infant mortality have been noted since data collection began, more than 100 years ago. These disparities have persisted over time, suggesting that not all racial and ethnic groups have benefitted equally from social and medical advances.⁴



CARE MATTERS



**PREGNANCY
TESTING &
SUPPORT**

Columbia/Boone County Department of Public Health & Human Services
573-874-7356

Lutheran Family and Children's Services (no testing)
573-815-9955

My Life Clinic
573-874-3561

Planned Parenthood Columbia Health Center
573-443-0427



Prenatal care can help keep you and your baby healthy. Contact a doctor today.

Sources Matter:

1. Education matters for health [Internet]. University of California, San Francisco Center on Social Disparities in Health. 2009 Sept [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from [http://www.commissiononhealth.org/PDF/c270deb3-ba42-4fbd-baeb-2cd65956f00e/Issue Brief 6 Sept 09 - Education and Health.pdf](http://www.commissiononhealth.org/PDF/c270deb3-ba42-4fbd-baeb-2cd65956f00e/Issue%20Brief%2009%20-%20Education%20and%20Health.pdf)
2. How does smoking during pregnancy harm my health and my baby [Internet]. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2016 July 20 [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/tobaccousepregnancy/>
3. Low birth weight [Internet]. March of Dimes; 2014 October [cited 2016 Aug 23]. Available from <http://www.marchofdimes.org/complications/low-birthweight.aspx>
4. MacDorman MF, Mathews TJ. Understanding racial and ethnic disparities in U.S. infant mortality rates. NCHS data brief, no 74. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2011.